The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862.

The Maintenance of Order.

Since Thursday last the different foreign companies constituting the European Brigade, Gen. Paul Juge, and the French Brigade, Gen. Maignan, have displayed a most laudable zeal in maintaining order in our city, in enforcing respect to private property, and in keeping in check all disturbers of public tranquillity. Our population is unanimous in praising the maintenance and devotion exhibited by both Generals, their officers and soldiers. The press, without exception, has raised its voice of thanks and gratitude in conjunction with that of the Mayor, and all good citizens of New Orleans. The departure or disbandment of the other volunteer troops, and of the State militia would have deprived the Mayor of the means of repressing disorders which, although at first perhaps slight and transient, might speedily have assumed a grave and even alarming character. At this critical emergency Generals Paul Juge and Maignan offered their valuable services, and for nearly a week the few thousand soldiers composing their brigades have watched over and protected the city both by day and night.

The situation was such as to preclude the possibility of reorganizing any other military body. Besides, they would have been liable to be considered and treated as enemies by the Federals. For this reason Mayor Monroe appointed the elder officer, Gen. Paul Juge, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, and he in his turn made an appeal to all good citizens to augment the effective strength of what may with propriety be regarded as "Urban Guards." In consequence of the events which have so profoundly agitated the city, comparatively few have responded to this appeal. But our present position certainly requires that all faithful citizens, all friends of public tranquility, should cheerfully co-operate in the work of preserving public order, first undertaken by the foreign brigades.

The Federals have thus far taken possession of the city simply as a matter of form. They merely occupy certain public buildings, and have delegated to the civil authorities the duty and responsibility of the internal police. The [illegible] few detachments of marines in the Custom House and Mint tends to create fresh danger, which must be averted for the sake of the general interest. Now the foreign brigades, while perfectly willing to endeavor to maintain peace and public order, have carefully avoided every act that might possibly be construed into an intervention, direct or indirect, between the Federals and the citizens of Louisiana. This delicate reserve will be properly appreciated by all sensible and reflecting persons. It will be seen elsewhere that Commodore Farragut devolves upon the Mayor the responsibility for any disturbances which might be caused by the presence amongst us of Federal uniforms, or of the national banner of the United States. Mayor Monroe in view of his position again requests aid of Gen. Paul Juge to make use of the forces under his command for the purpose of preventing any hostile demonstrations whatever; and the General being disinclined to transcend the limits previously assigned to his authority, referred the matter to the French Consul. The latter replied in a letter to be found in our columns, that with a view of avoiding all misconstruction of his intentions, he ought to abstain from the country in the performance of this new and special duty. We sincerely trust, therefore, that all worthy citizens will hasten to place themselves at the disposal of General Juge, and thus enable him, in connection with the Mayor, to accomplish the arduous task confided to them.

THE UPSHOT.

The painful and embarrassing conflict of opinion between the Mayor and Common Council on the one hand, and the Federal squadron on the other, was yesterday brought to a close in perhaps the only manner compatible with the safety of the city and its inhabitants. The correspondence and other details published in our local column will apprise the reader of the mode in which this most unpleasant controversy was terminated. While the prudence of Commander Farragut has spared New Orleans the horrors of a bombardment, the civic authorities have comported themselves with dignity and firmness, leaving no cause whatever for censure or reproach.

There can be very little doubt that this composition was occasioned by the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip—an act rendered unavoidable by the refusal of the garrison—with the exception of a company from St. Mary—to continue the defence. The officers and men gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and were, with a liberality we appreciate, immediately liberated on parole, the officers being permitted to retain their side arms. We presume the complete triumph of the Federals induced them to be less exacting in their requisitions than they had previously been.

However this may be, the flag of Louisiana has been lowered from the summit of the City Hall, and the Stars and Stripes wave from the edifices heretofore considered as the property of the Confederate Government. To all intents and purposes New Orleans is a conquered city. We have lost all but our honor, and that this remains to us is our only consolation. The city has not been surrendered; it has been captured. We have done all that men could do to meet this calamity, and now it behooves us to bear it with the unshaken fortitude of the truly brave. Every one will now feel the necessity of abstaining from any misplaced or hostile demonstration. Not only would this be in bad taste, and unworthy a chivalrous and gallant people, but it might afford a pretext for reprisals which we are in no condition to resist. Let us maintain our dignity, and we shall win the respect and esteem of the Federals. No nobler spectacle can be witnessed than of brave men accepting calamity with serene resignation, when it is absolutely irremediable. The events of the past few days will constitute a memorable chapter in the future history of our country.

Exchange of Prisoners.—The Richmond Enquirer says:

Some of our soldiers are captives in the hands of the enemy. We have many of theirs in our hands. We trust that soon the negotiations which were interrupted by the [illegible] of the [illegible] will be satisfactorily [illegible], and that by a system of exchange our country may [illegible]. [illegible] has put the balance of prisoners in our favor. We hope that the [illegible] of every captive Confederate soldier will [illegible] to their places in our ranks [illegible]—better luck next time!

The Knoxville Register of the 9th records a [illegible] which occurred at Athens, [illegible] days ago, as follows:

[illegible] Davis, of Capt. Chambers's company, [illegible] regiment, stepped into the [illegible] at Athens, on his way to join his [illegible]. Upon the arrival of the [illegible] news of our victory near Corinth [illegible] Athens, when a simultaneous firing [illegible] commenced. He having a double-barreled shot gun in his hand, put it through [illegible] to fire. He being left-handed, held the gun some little distance from his face and pulled the trigger. The first barrel missed fire. [illegible] trying the other, both barrels went off simultaneously, causing such a heavy rebound that the butt of the gun, striking him in the face, literally tore his head to pieces, killing him instantly.

From Utah—Organization of a State Government.

We take the following from the Salt Lake City correspondence, March 14, of the Missouri *Republican*:

The reports from the settlements of the election on the 3d instant, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Representative to Congress, are unanimously favorable to Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and John M. Bernhisel, in the order above set forth.

The constitution has also been unanimously accepted. All the counties have not been heard from, so the figures given by the *News* to-day amounts to nothing beyond exhibiting the uniform vote of 7567 in favor of the constitution and for the election of the three gentlemen to the highest offices within the gift of the people. The *News*, however, has a not uninteresting paragraph on the view taken by the editor on the forthcoming transition from Territorial to State sovereignty:

"The people have spoken loudly, and in language not to be mistaken have declared their aversion to colonial servitude, tyranny and oppression, and that they wish to supersede the Territorial form of government to which they have submitted for nearly twelve years, by a State government of their own formation, in accordance with the principles of the constitution of their own country, to which they are so much attached. They have for a long time been deprived of their political rights, and they now feel like asserting them, and relieve the Federal Government from the expense accruing from the unconstitutional arrangement instituted by Congress for governing Territories, so far as relates to the rule of Utah."

The *News* speaks of expecting an early proclamation from the "Governor elect," calling the Legislature together, the subsequent "election of officers for the organization of the several departments of government," and "of two United States Senators." "A request or demand for admission into the family of States" is to follow, of course, and "the sequel is left for wise men to predict." In the meantime, every preparation is being made for the Legislature coming together in the "Council House." The Deseret *News* has vacated the premises, and every thing is under the brush, preparatory to the opening of the session some day early in April. I shall have then, from present appearances, something interesting to report.

The Mormons have just opened their new theatre—a magnificent building, said to cost, when finished, upwards of $160,000. The house is crowded twice a week, and the playing is first class.

It is said that if a man shows that he has an excellent opinion of himself, others will not be slow in praising him. We suppose it is upon this principle that the editor of the New York *Herald* perpetually blows his own horn. Here is a sample, and we have no doubt that it holds similar language at least three times a week:

By general consent, alike of its friends and its enemies, the New York *Herald* is decided to be the greatest intellectual institution and the electric moving power of the age. Every deceased politician will tell you that the *Herald* killed him; and if we were an Indian, we could adorn an immense wigwam with the scalps of political sachems and warriors of our own slaughtering. Our enemies shoot down each other with these cross fires, and leave us unharmed. Geographically speaking, all the world is constantly attacking or praising the *Herald*.

The importance attached to the *Herald* is ascribed also to every one who is, or is supposed to be, connected with it. If we change one of our Washington reporters, it creates a greater furor of excitement than the dismissal of a member of the Cabinet, and all the other journals announce the event in large type, write editorial essays upon it, and publish the biography of our presumed *attaché*. A man can live year after year neglected and unknown, until some one circulates the rumor that he is connected with the *Herald*, and forthwith he is afflicted with notoriety, and all his sayings and doings are duly chronicled.

The *Herald* goes ahead in its own way. It has the largest circulation, the greatest advertising, the fullest and earliest news, and the most genial spirit of any newspaper in the world. It understands its duties and its responsibilities, and is equal to them. It supports the Government, and intends to aid it, as it has always done, in restoring the Union to its integrity, and defeating the intrigues of European politicians. By this time next year we shall have the Union as good as new, and shall then drive the European armies from Mexico.

A Text.—When I look around and see those gentlemen covered in the uniform of their country, my heart beats, and I welcome the soldier as the protector and savior of his country. They are not your enemies, but friends, who come here to protect those sacred rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, and to restore peace to our distracted country. There are more Abolitionists in your own State than in the army of the United States—all deny any hostility either to you or to your property or institutions. The assertion that they have any other motives is only a contrivance to delude and deceive.

[Andrew Johnson's speech at Nashville.

Comment.—If we cannot accomplish this in one way, we will in another. If we cannot subdue you, we will kill you. We will make it a war of extermination. We are the masters here, now, and it is time you understood it. I am commander of this division, and have around me 20,000 men ready to do my bidding. I am king here, and am your king. You are my slave, sir.

[Speech of Gen. McCook to Rev. Mr. Harris, of Nashville.

The invaders come as protectors, do they? Such protection as the wolf offers the lamb. "If we cannot subdue you, we will kill you," says the brute McCook.

Brownlow Now and Then.—In 1860, Parson Brownlow spoke thus:

The Black Republicans at Chicago, after a stormy session, some fighting, and much abuse of each other, have, in the midst of liquor and much hard swearing, nominated Abe Lincoln, the Illinois Abolitionist, who was supported by Buchanan's Administration, eighteen months ago, for the Senate in opposition to Douglas. On the ticket with this Administration pet, is Senator Hamlin, of Maine, an Abolitionist of the John Brown-Helper-school—a man who, for mind, manners, morals, features, mouth, nose, dark skin and woolly head, could be sold in the South for a *negro!*

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

BOARDING AN ENGINEER.

BY ANDERSON.

How pleasant that old farm house looks, this quiet, July afternoon! how coquettishly the breeze plays among the flowers, stealing the perfume of the roses to scent the evening air. The open doors swing lazily on their hinges, giving out sounds like the first screeching notes of a violin. The curtains flutter and flap against the window. The clambering vines cling tightly to the old time-stained walls, as if they loved them well, in spite of their want of paint; and indeed the worn boards, with their net-work of vines and roses, wear a look of love and beauty, which might be wanting were they decked out in the usual coat of glaring white. The veranda hovers protectingly around the whole house, like some mighty bird, with out-spread wings; and how very respectable the old fashioned dormer windows look! giving the house the appearance of a haughty, pugnosed individual, snuffing the air. In the yard, too, every thing seems full of life and quiet enjoyment. The bowing obsequious ducks, with their Dutch-like figures, and French-like manners, gather around the pump, for the evening draught; and the vain, foolish geese, babbling in opposition to every sound they hear. The strutting cocks and domestic hens, scratching for an evening meal to quiet the shrill, discontented cries of little chicks; and then all the usual number of canine "angora-cs"; ravenous hounds, and surly curs stalking majestically among the lesser animals, or stretched lazily in the warm sun-light, with closed eyes, wrinkling their foreheads now and then to take a lazy peep at their surroundings. But there is a noisy group around the cabin doors, a mixed group of boys and girls of every size, and giving utterance to every variety of sound; cries, and laughter, and songs. A mixed language too, half African, half English. And there is a group of dancers, a little negro, with shining teeth and laughing eyes, and head quite thrust through the crown of his hat, seated on a barrel which has been turned up especially to accommodate the musician, is discoursing sweet music on an uncouth banjo, rudely strung with horse-hair. He shakes his head and flings his fingers in a way a professor might envy, and now and then breaks out into song, which causes bursts of merriment among his audience. The dancers, two in number, with tongues hanging, and perspiration streaming, are working harder than they will ever do again, perhaps, digging their heels into the ground, and balancing "wiring" on their toes, and now and then varying the scene by swapping positions when they go through exactly the same maneuvre. They are well matched in size and strength, and the object is evidently to see who may hold out longest. The cow boys are bringing home their charge, you hear them cracking their whips, and singing merry songs of negro life; but above their voices rises the lowing of the cattle, as they stroll along lazily enough, save that now and then a cow, actuated by maternal motive, quickens into a trot, to meet some expectant, bleating calf. And this picture has a pretty back ground of mountains, some sloping up gradually from the low lands, and melting again into plains, some huge, graceless knobs, some conical, some peaked, and all dim and beautiful in the blue distance. But there is another scene of life in this quiet country home; on the eastern veranda there is a group which looks as if the spirit of peace and repose had wreathed upon it also. A woman, apparently about twenty years of age, sits quietly rocking herself to and fro; she is tall and very fair, with a quantity of light, sandy hair, which covers the back part of her rather large, well-shaped head: her forehead is high but narrow, and her whole face devoid of any strong expression of intelligence; but there is such a firm, compressed look about her lips, as evidences great determination; you cannot look upon her mouth, without being conscious of a will. She is dressed in deep mourning, and her clothes are arranged with that neatness and precision which belong to such a character as her mouth has betrayed. She is softly running her fingers through the sunny curls of a little three year old girl who sits on her lap, and replying in monosyllables to her eager, prattling questions. Two fat, chubby-faced, "crop-haired" boys sit at her feet, playing checks. The game seems absorbing, they are perfectly mute, except an occasional cry for fair play and no cheating. A larger boy, just home from school, sits whistling on the steps, throwing bits of bread to a Newfoundland dog. Apart from the rest, there sits, or rather reclines a girl, whose age it would be difficult to tell, her face is so womanish, her figure so childish. She holds an open book in her hands, but her eyes are closed, and the jet black of her long, sweeping lashes, give a more marble-like whiteness to her colorless cheek. Her features are regular, but strongly marked; her hands and feet small, almost to uselessness, and beautifully shaped. There is an air of negligence about her dress; one tiny shoe swings by its elastic from her ankle, and the neatly crimped ruffle around her throat is crushed in more than one place. Her long black hair thrown over the back of her chair, almost sweeps the floor, while a beturbaned maid, amidst many ejaculations of admiration, strives with comb and brush to rob it of some of its waving, rippling beauty. The dark features, and indolent air, bespeak Southern blood; and the quick, impatient manner in which she moves herself, tell of the fiery spirit which accompanies it. She started up and opened her eyes, dark and liquid; they seem almost too large for her little body.

"Aunt Mag," she cried, gathering her hair into her hands, "I wish you would cut my hair off, it pesters me so."

"Really, Katie," her aunt replied, "I think I shall have to cut your hair off, and your feet too, before I can get you to keep yourself at all decent. Just look now at your slipper hanging off your foot! how untidy it looks. If I had your hair, I should keep it nicely brushed and plaited, and I am sure I should never want it cut off."

"Oh, but Aunt Mag, I can't keep it nicely brushed and plaited, it is so heavy it makes my head ache; and last week, when I got up the tree to see the crow's nest, it got all tangled in among the bushes, and I like never to have got down again. Didn't it, Bobbie?" she cried, turning with animation to the boy who sat on the steps.

But Bobbie had no time for reply, for Miss Mag, with a very reproving air, asked:

"And pray, Miss Kate, what business had you up the tree? I think a young lady fifteen years old might employ herself better than climbing trees to rob birds' nests."

"I am not fifteen, only thirteen, going on fifteen, and I didn't rob the bird's nest, only looked at the eggs. But grandfather wants all the crows' nests broken up, don't he Bobbie? and you promised to go up again and bring me down the eggs."

"I must speak to father again about your going to school," said Miss Mag. "You are learning nothing here; you spend your time pretty much between novel reading and following Robert about."

"I wish you would, Aunt Mag. I want to learn French and drawing so much, and I can't bear to say grammar and geography every day."

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of two or three grinning Ethiopians, who rushed in to say "Marse coming." Though "Marse" went and came two or three times every day, his return was always announced in the same startling, important manner. Col. Foster is a hearty old gentleman of sixty, but his face is not free from an expression of care. Sixty years pass out rarely over a man's head, without leaving marks of sorrow and suffering; and he had had his share, not more perhaps. I sometimes think the cares and pleasures of this life are very justly proportioned. Many a Crœsus groans out a weary, sleepless night, pondering over a safe investment of his treasure, or speculating upon the security of that already ventured; while his poorer neighbor, without an unenjoyed dollar, sleeps as sweetly as a wearied child; and wakes on the morrow refreshed, but sighing for the sick man's gold. Many a brilliant wit has cursed the gift which wins the applause, but steals from him the love of his fellow-men, while his duller friend has passed through life without an enemy, and perhaps with no greater sorrow than that he could not speed the cutting shaft and pass the merry jest as the gifted wit. Often the weary belle, as she tells over her victims, has sighed and perhaps wept over her inability to love, while some plainer girl, who often neglected and unnoticed, has envied her, now hugs to her heart a love whose wealth the world cannot buy; a love, deep, full and satisfying, before whose worth the paltry triumphs of the coquette fade into nothingness. Full many a treasure has been bestowed and the capacity for enjoyment withheld—full many a blow has been dealt upon hearts steeled against suffering. Amidst all his pleasant surroundings, Col. Foster has had some cares. The loss of wife and children, will add some years to a man's life, some marks to his brow. But he is a bluff old fellow, and gets through life in a blustering fashion, and this evening he is in a more blustering mood than usual. The greetings of children and dogs are almost unnoticed as he passes on to his daughter.

"Maggie," he said, "you must make arrangements to take a boarder; I have engaged one."

"A boarder!" she cried, in astonishment. "Father, you surely are not in earnest? I had as lief you would engage to take in a wild animal."

"Can't help that now. I saw Benson, chief of the new road this evening, and I promised him I would board one of the young men."

"Ah, but father," she continued, despondingly, "a boarder—the idea of taking a boarder!"

"That's genteel, eh, Maggie! But an engineer, you know, is a different business; anybody would board an engineer."

"I don't see that an engineer will be any less trouble than any other sort of boarder; he will be always interfering with the household arrangements and ordering things about as if he were in a hotel."

"If he does," the old gentleman replied with wrathful air, "I'll order him out. I want it distinctly understood that it is altogether a matter of accommodation on my part. I told Benson so this evening, but he insisted so much on his coming here I could not well get out of it."

"Why can't he board with Mr. Morgan, or at Bell's?" asked Mag fretfully.

"Because Morgan lives too far from the road, and no gentlemen would board at Bell's; why, he is going to take in the Irish laborers. Benson says he would rather get board here than at any house along the line. He will be here to-morrow, Maggie; so you'd as well make up your mind to have things as comfortable and pleasant as possible. I am willing to do any thing in the world to help along with the new road, and I am sure you ought to be, for when it is finished it will be only two or three hours' ride from here to town, and some people I know of can visit us much oftener than now, if that is possible."

The last part of this speech was evidently meant for a telling joke, but it failed of its intention, for Mag shut her lips firmly together, and declined making any further remark. It was quite evident her father had been cajoled into taking a boarder. Flattery was a mode of attack, she well knew, he could not resist, but she was determined not to be so overcome herself.

But I am writing all this as it happened to-day, and it did not to-day, or yesterday, or even this week, but twelve long years ago; the events of which I write occurred in the quiet "Old North State."

To proceed with my story, the morrow came and brought with it the boarder. He was a bright and pleasant enough looking fellow, and I judge would make no disagreeable inmate for any man's house. He seemed to feel perfectly at home at once, and very much disposed to make himself agreeable, but the fates were against him; Miss Mag's lips were more firmly compressed than usual; she met all his efforts of free conversation with very frigid replies. He had entered the house against her will, she felt an antipathy towards him before she ever saw him, it was only increased by his affability, and she was not a person to conceal her feelings. Col. Foster, too, felt that restraint which most men betray when carrying out a policy, violently opposed in the domestic circle. His frigidity soon melted away, however, beneath the genial manner and sprightly conversation of Frank Melison, his young boarder, and long before the hour of retirement came, he had gone over his most famous hunting stories, and brought many a noble stag to bay. Miss Mag was not visible after supper. Frank listened with great patience and interest to the old gentleman's stories for a while; but as the evening wore away he became restless, and watched the door quite nervously. He had made a secret resolution, while at supper, that he would win many a smile from those compressed lips, ere the evening wore away. It would not do for him, to live in the house with such a fine looking woman, and get no more than a bow and monosyllable replies; in fact he had made particular inquiries before he came to the house to learn if there was a young lady in it; for he was, as he said, very dependent on the women. Making love was a necessary recreation with him, nothing serious, you know, only a pleasant pastime. He did not anticipate any serious obstacle in this case; he had met but few women who refused to listen to his soft nonsense, or receive with a becoming blush, the gentle pressure of his hand. He had a noble, truthful face, and friendly, candid manners, which licensed all understood flirtations; and he never wished to go farther than this; no man would more have scorned to deceive, or win by false arts, love which could not be returned. He never thought of making, or receiving any serious impression, he loved them all alike, with a whole-souled, general love; he had singled out no one to love with a love which differs from this, as the warm, living light of the sun differs from its glassy reflection in the cold waters. Cupid had sped no shaft at him, he too often courted danger, it is your timid, fearful swain the wicked little god oftenest chooses for his mark, and woe be unto him if the arrow strikes home—there is no language in which to tell his sufferings. But Frank had no opportunity to try his powers of pleasing. The evening wore away, and Miss Maggie did not make her appearance, and it was so the next, until he was used not to expect her. It was a hard lesson at first, a pleasant little castle of cozy evening flirtations was dashed to the ground. He hung about the house for a week or so; when not at work, sat on the varandas, and waited in the parlor, but she never joined him, and he must needs look out for some other amusement; the old gentleman's stories were too well known now for him even to feign interest. The lazy dogs were called out for a hunt, the old library was searched through, and many a dust covered novel dragged out to the light of day. Numberless heads and scenes were sketched with skillful pencil, but there was no one to admire them, and they were thrown aside. True Miss Mag was not so reserved as at his first coming, she talked pleasantly enough when they met, showed some interest in his work, inquired into the different uses of his instruments, the transit, level, and so on, but it was quite evident she would always regard and trust him simply as an acquaintance, strictly polite, and obeying every law of etiquette, she never gave or encouraged any thing beyond. She was one of those distant, cold people who make you feel the impossibility of ever getting beyond the bounds of acquaintance, or entering the portals of love and friendship; and yet there were people who loved her, and were doubtless deeply, but undemonstratively loved in return. Duty, though, seemed to be the motive for all her actions. To the motherless children of her father's house she was all that could be asked, no task was too heavy, no duty too severe. She performed all with such quietness and precision, a looker on could scarce estimate aright her sacrifices, and as she spared not herself, neither spared she others, all must know their duties and do them, no petty excuses could be received, no subterfuge—light must shine into the darkest corners, the most trifling duty must be performed.

Frank could not understand such a character, such traits he could admire in a military commander, but in a woman! he detested them. His ardent desire for a flirtation was fast degenerating into an ardent dislike, when an event occurred which served to draw his attention from her.

[To be continued.]

Particular attention of those persons who purchased goods at sale on the 22d instant is called to the notice of McCerren & Landry, auctioneers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Day of Painful Excitement.—Yesterday as the sun rose the people of New Orleans might be seen, some packing up their trunks, with the design of leaving for a secluded spot, and the others, intending to stand the shelling of the town, reading carefully the papers, or going to and fro for information. All were in a most painful excitement, for though they fondly hoped that Commodore Farragut would never shell the Crescent City, it was not, after all, so certain that such an awful deed would never be consummated.

It was soon rumored that the garrison of the forts below having mutinied, with the exception of a company from St. Mary parish, the brave commander was obliged to surrender, and had come up on one of the United States ships as a prisoner of war. The officers and men on board the Louisiana had escaped ashore, and the steamer was blown up by the commander. Soon after his arrival in port General Duncan was released on his parole, and we learn that a similar disposition was made of all the other officers and men composing his command. This sad information was subsequently confirmed in a letter sent by Commodore Farragut to Mayor Monroe.

We stated yesterday that the Common Council had fully approved the views expressed in the Mayor's message, which we published in our last number. Here is a copy of these resolutions:

Resolved, That the views communicated by his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council, respecting the answer which it behooves the city of New Orleans to return to the ultimatum of Flag Officer Farragut, meet the unreserved approbation of the Council, and embody their own views and sentiments, and the Mayor is therefore respectfully requested to act accordingly.

S. P. Delabarre,
President pro tem. of Board of Ald.
J. Magioni,
President Board Ass't Aldermen.
Approved April 29, 1862.
John T. Monroe, Mayor.

A true copy:
M. A. Baker, Secretary to Mayor.

The Mayor sent accordingly to Commodore Farragut the following reply to the latter's ultimatum:

City Hall, New Orleans, April 29, 1862.
To Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut,
U. S. Flag-ship Hartford:

Sir—Your communication is the first intimation I ever had that it was by "your strict orders" that the United States flag was attempted to be hoisted upon certain of our public edifices, by officers sent on shore to communicate with the authorities. The officers who approached me, in your name, disclosed no such order, and intimated no such design, on your part; nor could I have for a moment entertained the remotest suspicion that they could have been invested with such powers to enter on such an errand, while the negotiation for a surrender between you and the city authorities were still pending. The interference of any one, under your command, as long as these negotiations were not brought to a close, could not be viewed by me otherwise than as a flagrant violation of those courtesies, if not the absolute rights, which prevail between belligerents under such circumstances. My views and my sentiments, with reference to such conduct, remain unchanged.

You now renew the demand made in your former communication, and you insist on their being complied with, unconditionally, under a threat of bombardment within forty-eight hours; and you notify me to remove the women and children from the city that they may be protected from your shells.

Sir, you cannot but know, that there is no possible exit from this city for a population which still exceeds, in number, one hundred and forty thousand, and you must, therefore, be aware of the utter inanity of such a notification. Our women and children cannot escape from your shells, if it be your pleasure to murder them on a mere question of etiquette. But if they could, there are but few among them who would consent to desert their families and their homes, and the graves of their relatives in so awful a moment; they would bravely stand the sight of your shells, rolling over the bones of those who were once dear to them, and would deem that they died not ingloriously by the side of the tombs erected by their piety to the memory of departed relatives.

You are not satisfied with the peaceable possession of an undefended city, opposing no resistance to your guns, because of its bearing its doom with some manliness and dignity; and you wish to humble and disgrace us by the performance of an act against which our nature rebels. This satisfaction you cannot expect to obtain at our hands.

We will stand your bombardment, unarmed and undefended as we are. The civil world will consign to indelible infamy the heart that will conceive the deed and the hand that will dare to consummate it.

Respectfully,
John T. Monroe, Mayor.

Yesterday morning Captain Baily and two or three Federal officers repaired again to the City Hall, escorted this time with about forty marines, who dragged two small guns, and handed to the Mayor the following letter from Commodore Farragut:

U. S. Flag Ship Hartford,
At Anchor off the City of New Orleans,
April 29, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The Forts St. Philip and Jackson having surrendered, and all the military defences of the city being either capitulated or abandoned, you are required, as the sole representative of any supposed authority in the city, to haul down and suppress every ensign and symbol of Government, whether State or Confederate, except that of the United States. I am now about to raise the flag of the United States upon the Customhouse, and you will see that it is respected with all the civil power of the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. Farragut,
Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The United States flag was hoisted over the Customhouse and the Mint, and the Louisiana banner hauled down by the Federals from the top of the City Hall; but the old flag does not yet waive over the Municipal building. In his last interview with Capt. Baily, Mr. Monroe had stated most emphatically that there was not a single man in the city who would not die rather than lower the State flag. The crowd around the City Hall was immense, but it made no signs of indignation, thanks, perhaps, to Mr. P. Soulé, who addressed them, and exhorted them to submit with dignity to the doom they could not avoid. During the day there was an angry gathering opposite the Customhouse, where a picket of Federals were stationed on the private office of the Postmaster, ready to fire on those who might attempt to insult their flag.

Late in the afternoon the Federals, knowing very well that they were not strong enough to protect their colors during the night, lowered them and retired on board their steamers. They will probably come back this morning.

Most of the respectable citizens of the place fearing, not without a show of cause, that many disturbances might take place in certain portions of the city, the Mayor addressed to General Juge the following letter:

Mayoralty, New Orleans, April 29, 1862.
Gen. P. Juge, Commander of French Brigade:

Sir—I will take the earliest opportunity to issue the required proclamation referred to, and hope you will continue to perform the good work that you and your noble command have been engaged in for the past few days until I can have an interview with you.

The proclamation will be issued this afternoon.

Please call at my office to-morrow morning.

Please excuse me, as I am so fatigued that I can scarcely write.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed] John T. Monroe, Mayor.

The General issued in consequence the following proclamation, and took with General Maignan wise measures to preserve the order in the whole city during the night:

The citizens of all the Districts of the city of New Orleans are called upon to meet this evening at 7 o'clock, at these headquarters, with arms, if possible, to assist me in maintaining peace and order.

It is important that the call should be responded to, as the security of persons and property requires it.

Paul Juge fils,
General Commanding.

The Free Market Yesterday.—In spite of the awful events which disturbed so greatly the population for the last five days, the Free Market was opened yesterday, and there were 1940 families which were supplied with the following provisions: 8 ballocks; 140 bushels corn meal; 6 tierces rice; 4 hogsheads sugar; 14 barrels molasses; 2 barrels mackerel; 2 boxes codfish; 500 cabbages; 800 bunches leeks; 24 sacks peas; 2 sacks turnips; 2 barrels mess beef; 1 tierce bacon; 2 sacks beets; 2 barrels sour-kraut.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, April 30, 1862.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock sold was 119 Texas Beeves, 37 Hogs and 37 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale is 35 Hogs and 37 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	₩ 100 lbs. net,	1st qty	....	[illegible]
Texas	"	"	₩ lb. net,	1st	[illegible]
"	"	"		2d	[illegible]
"	"	"		3d	[illegible]
"	"		lower grades, ₩ lb.		[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	₩ head,		1st	"	[illegible]
"	"		2d	"	[illegible]
Sheep,			net, ₩ lb.	1st	[illegible]
"				2d	[illegible]
Hogs,	₩ 100 lbs., gross,		1st	"	[illegible]
"			2d	"	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	₩ head,		1st	"	[illegible]
"			2d	"	[illegible]
Goats,	₩ head				[illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, grateful to their fellow-citizens of the European Brigade, for the patriotic and discreet manner in which they have during the past few days preserved the peace and protected the lives and property of the people of New Orleans, urgently and respectfully entreat the said Brigade to maintain its organization, and continue its services in the cause of public peace, and in aid of all good and respectable citizens.

J Thornhill,	A B Ringgold,
Fred Fiesher,	Paul Tulane,
M Gillis,	W J McLean,
G Ball,	W Newton Mercer,
A Bonlin,	P A Giraud,
H Pradines,	A Glenier,
G S Young,	Champomier,
J G Bibby,	C Donato,
M Judson,	L F Genoras,
J Greenfield,	W Shears,
Sam'l H Kennedy,	W W Handlin,
Sam'l Smith,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Wm H Avery,	J L McLean,
F H Wood,	Wm H Hunt,
F H Morgan,	R Mott,
J P Belmon,	J F Labouisse,
J J Green,	Geo W Sizer,
Henry McCall,	Geo Briggs,
Henry Shepherd, Jr.,	G W Allen,
O Ourde Duncan,	H M Wright.

In behalf of themselves and others.
New Orleans, April 28th, 1862. ap30

Notice

IS hereby given to all persons who have purchased goods at our sale on the 22d instant that the goods purchased by them are now, and have been ready for delivery since the 23d instant, and that payment for the same will be received in Confederate money and notes of the State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans—provided the same be made this day. All goods not called for will be stored at the risk and sold for account of the purchaser. McCERREN & LANDRY, ap30 1t Auctioneers.

Notice.

LEFT the Marine Hospital, on Sunday last, 27th instant, CANDIDO GELLI, a lunatic. At the time of his disappearance he had on his pants and shirt only, and neither shoes nor hat. He is an Italian, and by trade a painter, and lived lately at the corner of Columbus and Villeré streets where any information as to his whereabouts would be thankfully received. ap30 1t

Notice.

THE owner or bearer of a note drawn by Jacob Fuhrmann, due April 24, 26th, is notified that he has to present it at No. 144 Royal street, to receive the amount deposited in the office of Mr. De Armas, notary. ap30 3t [illegible]

Stray Horse.

CAME into my stables, on Saturday, April [illegible], at about 8 o'clock, A. M., a grey HORSE with bridle and harness, and a piece of a shaft attached to the reins. The owner is notified to call and claim said horse, and pay costs. TOURANGE.
ap30 3t Corner Canal and Alexander streets.

Committee of Public Safety.

New Orleans, April 28, 1862.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Public Safety will receive, until further notice, the following individual and other small notes circulated as money in this community, and that they believe our citizens may rely on this currency.

Resolved, That this Committee will add to this list such other names as they may deem worthy of the confidence of the community.

State Treasury Notes.
Gasquet's Notes.
J. & J. C. Davidson.
Leeds & Co.
Henderson & Gaines.
Hyman, Griswold & Co.
Thos. C. Payne.
Jackson Railroad Company.
M. Fassman & Co.
City of Baton Rouge.
City of New Orleans.
C. W. Cammack.
McDonnell & Magrew.
Magee & George.

A true extract from the minutes.
ap30 tf GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

New Orleans, April 28, 1862.

IT having been found impracticable to distribute provisions through the Free Market, as advertised in yesterday's papers, in addition to those already having tickets, other arrangements will be made as soon as practicable, and due notice will be given thereof through the newspapers.
ap29 3t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Notice.

THE Subscribers will continue taking CONFEDERATE NOTES for produce and groceries, or the payment of debts due them.
QUETROUZE BROS.
G. PASCAL.
April 26 1862. ap26 1w

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has removed his Clothing Manufactory to T. C. PAYAN'S STORE, No. 72 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine.
mh16 tf ED. DUFORESSIERS

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Fossen is dissolved, Mr. Van Fossen having retired on the 1st of May, 1861. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Barriere & Brother.
C. A. BARRIERE.
F. G. BARRIERE.
April 9th, 1862. ap9 1m

Headquarters European Brigade,

No. 42 OLD LEVEE STREET,
Between Customhouse and Bienville.

New Orleans, April 27—11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of His Honor Mayor J. T. MONROE, dated this day, I hereby assume the command of all the Foreign Troops.

I call upon all good citizens to give me what aid and assistance they can to preserve order and tranquility in the city, and they are requested to assemble forthwith at a central point in each of their respective districts, and report immediately to these headquarters.
PAUL JUGE Fils,
ap28 General Commanding.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Paul Juge Fils being informed that several stores will be open for the sale of necessaries of life, has taken measures to secure order in and near those places.

Thanks to these first examples of public trust, other stores will undoubtedly be open before long. The rate of some necessary goods will fall gradually, and trade will resume its course. Scenes of disorder would tend, on the contrary, to frighten storekeepers, and the public would suffer from an increasing scarcity of food.

The General hopes that in the difficult circumstances under which New Orleans now labors, all respectable inhabitants will give him their assistance to maintain order and peace. The readiness with which foreign citizens flocked from the first day to assist him in the accomplishment of the difficult duties which the late events have thrown upon him, is a security for the good will which he hopes he will find among the public at large.
PAUL JUGE Fils,
ap29 Commanding General European Brigade.

Notice by the Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, April 29 1862.

THE public are hereby notified that the European Brigade, Paul Juge, Fils, General Commanding, have been requested and have consented to continue patrolling the city in conjunction with the ordinary police, for the purpose of preserving peace and order. It is hoped that all good citizens will contribute their assistance to this effect to maintain the tranquility of the city.
ap29 3t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, April 26, 1862.

THE sad and melancholy circumstances through which we are passing require the utmost wisdom and forbearance on the part of our citizens. They should not suffer themselves to be carried away by too keen a sense of the difficulties by which they are surrounded, but ought, on the contrary, to aid the Municipal Authority in maintaining order in the city. To facilitate my duties as the constituted Chief of the Police, I have called to my assistance the services of the European Brigade, and they have been invested by me with the duty of watching over the public tranquility. Patrols, under the direction of the command's officer of said brigade, should be treated with respect and obeyed.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
Approved April 26, 1862.
Wm. Freret, Chairman Safety Committee. ap26

Proclamation by the Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans
City Hall, April 26, 1862.

TO THE KEEPERS OF GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES.—The authorities request that all keepers of Grocery Stores, and other establishments where Provisions are sold, immediately open their respective places of business, and not force the authorities to measures they would wish to avoid. It is also recommended that the ordinary currency continue to be received. It is as good now as it ever has been, and there is no reason to reject it. Those who refuse to receive it must share the evils and inconveniences they thus participate in inflicting on the community. It is hoped that a spirit of accommodation will now be evinced by all persons. Those individuals who hold Confederate money and wish to part with it, can have it exchanged for city bills by applying to the Committee of Public Safety.

For the better preservation of public order, it is particularly desired that all citizens be at home by 9 P. M., and that ladies and children remain within doors as much as possible.
ap26 3t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, April 26, 1862.

KEEPERS of Grocery Stores and Bakeries are hereby notified that it is the desire of the city authorities that they open their places of business immediately, in order that the people may be supplied with food. The authorities will use their efforts to protect them in their rights.
ap26 3t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,

(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,)
66 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales.
ap1 tf

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING and SUPERSTRUCTURE of their entire Road, from New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche, to Orange, on the Sabine River, one hundred and seventeen miles.

The road passes through the prairies of Calcasieu, a region of country perfectly healthy and abundantly supplied with provisions, being adjacent to the great stock and grain growing region of Texas; and safe from invasion, the coast of the Gulf being lined by an impassable marsh.

It is the only link wanting to connect New Orleans with the railroad system of Texas, and thus opening to our whole country one of the most productive regions on the continent.

This Company will be prepared to contract, with one or more individuals, for the construction of the whole or a part of their road, or to hire from one to two thousand Negroes.

Payments will be made in money, and such proportions of stock as is usual for each class of work.

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes brought on this work will be furnished, if desired. There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand lineal feet of Bridging.

The wants of our community require the completion of this Road in the shortest possible time, and it will be done. All interested parties will keep this in mind.

Communications must be addressed to
Col. A. M. GENTRY, President,
or to E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,
mh2 1m 56 Common street, N. O.

State Tax Collector's Office,

Second District, City of New Orleans.

I HEREBY notify all persons following Trade, Profession or Occupation in said District, who have not paid their State Licenses, that ten (10) days from and after this date, suit will be entered against them according to law; this being the third advertisement.
J. HERNANDEZ,
ap18 10t State Tax Collector Second District.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. The orders received and registered up to this time, accompanied with cotton, cash or drafts, will require all the goods we can make up to the first of September.

Planters are hereby notified that we cannot receive any more cotton or orders.

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.
ap22 2m S. M. HART & CO.

NOTICE.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

THE following persons are hereby notified to call for their children and pupils now at the Convent, as the establishment is to be closed:

Mrs. C. B. Hunter, care Monroe & Co.; Thomas Kenny, Adrien Heydel, John Todd, J. J. Michel, Octave Chestnut, Henry Dagué, Widow Léon Girard, care Marshall J. Smith; H. Wilson, James D. Brown.
ap29 6t

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Hugues Pedesclaux.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 2d of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date April 19th, 1862, all the moveable effects belonging to said succession, comprising—

Wearing Apparel, Moveable Effects, Office Furniture, and one gold Patent Lever Watch.
Terms cash. ap27

Succession of Widow Louis Foucher

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office, Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at the risks and peril of whom it may concern, the following property, situated in the First District of this city:—

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in square bounded by Annunciation, Thalia (or Estelle), Erato (or Mellcerte) and Constance streets, and designated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 on a plan drawn by C. A. de Armas, Deputy Surveyor General, dated 12th August, 1861. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 measure each 31 feet 10 inches and 4½ lines front on Thalia (or Estelle) street by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 31 feet 10 inches 4½ lines front on Erato (or Mellcerte) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms and Conditions—One-third cash; and the balance at 1 and 2 years, divided into coupons to suit the parties interested, and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent. after maturity if not then paid. The purchasers to have the right to pay cash if he desires it.
Act of sale before C. de Armas, notary public. ap15

Succession of Jacques Casimir Jules Vigne.

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

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 5th May, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of the deceased, Love street, between History and St. Antony streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 17th of April, 1862, the following movable effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

One lot of Household Furniture, one lot Wearing Apparel, two Gold Watches, one Silver Watch, one lot of Silverware, one Double barreled Gun, one Revolver, one box of Surgical Instruments, one lot ditto, one lot of Dental Instruments, one lot of Homeopathic Medicines, one lot Allopathic Medicines, one lot of Calduna's Skeletons, one Doctor's Buggy, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A quantity of Medical Books and others.
Terms cash. ap24 3t my1

JUDICIAL SALES.

Sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, in order to effect a partition.

Mrs. C. V. Josse, tutrix, etc. vs. D. C. Labatt.

[Suit in partition.]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT of NEW ORLEANS—No. 11,778.—By virtue of a decree rendered April 16th, 1862, signed April 17th, 1862, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, May 23d, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., for a partition—

SEVEN VACANT LOTS OF GROUND situated in the First District of the City of New Orleans, and designated on a plan drawn by Jean Communy, Surveyor, on the 10th of October, 1844, and deposited for reference in the Records of F. P. Laberre, late a notary public in this city, by the Nos One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven, in the square bounded by Jackson (now Gasquet) Dorgenois, Canal and Broad streets.

Lots Nos. One, Two, Three, Four and Five measure each, twenty-seven feet front on Jackson (now Gasquet) street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines, lot No. One forms the corner of Jackson and Dorgenois streets.

Lots Nos. Six and Seven measure each twenty-seven feet front on Jackson (now Gasquet) street, the same in the rear, by one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches and four lines in depth.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years secured by special mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent. from date to maturity, and eight per cent. after maturity.
JOHN F. WALDEN,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
ap 21 30 may 9 17, 23

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Patrick Jones.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 19,951.—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 administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court.
ap21 25 30 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Margaret Rickert, widow of Patrick Jones.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 14,412.—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 administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court. E. MICHOT,
ap21 25 30 Deputy Clerk.

Howard & Loening vs. Their Creditors, for a respite

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SECOND DISTRICT COURT—No 12,982.—It is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of Howard & Loening be held before T. O. Starke, Esq., notary public, on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering their application for a respite and pass thereon; and, in the meantime, let all proceedings against their persons and property be stayed.
By order of the Court.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 19, 1862.
ap21 31 my3 E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Candidate for Mayor,

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY,

VICTOR WILTZ,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

See Bee of 29th, 30th and 31st January. feb21

Recorder of the Second District.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce that the Hon. LOUIS GASTINEL, the present incumbent, is a candidate for Recorder of the Second District. Election on the 2d June next.
VOTERS 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 June next.
jan31 tf NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh17 1y 37 Front Levee and 98 Poydras street

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

FROM THE CITY.			FROM THE LAKE.		
6 o'clock A. M.	Horse Car.	Steam Train.	5½ o'clock A. M.	Steam Train.	
6½	"	"	7	"	"
7½	"	"	8	"	"
9	"	"	9½	"	"
10½	"	"	11	"	"
12	M.	"	1	P. M.	"
2	P. M.	"	2½	"	"
3	"	"	3½	"	"
4	"	"	4½	"	"
5	"	"	5½	"	"
6	"	"	6½	"	"
7	"	"	7½	"	"
8	"	"	9	"	Horse Car.

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

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
mh3 tf S. PANDELY, Superintendent.

CRESCENT CITY
STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined

LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED and
CLARIFIED

Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,

Equal to any made in the North.

A. THOMSON & CO.,
jan26 6m 48 Tchoupitoulas

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. S. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be
THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.
Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.
HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. S. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.
Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are interested in the business of the house.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. au15 6m

For Sale or Rent,

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Gregoire's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to P. LACROIX,
oc8 1m No. 13 Toulouse street.

For Sale.

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnston and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with the improvements, formerly known as the Dupouilly Saw Mills. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., enquire of J. B. [illegible]
[illegible]

Office Chief Engineer Fire Department, April 29th, 1862.

THE members of the Fire Department are hereby notified that on the alarm of fire, [illegible] Alarm Bells, they are to immediately assemble at their different Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses.

At the alarm [illegible] one tap repeated three times, the [illegible] distant Engines and Companies [illegible] will immediately proceed to [illegible] of the Chief Engineer, to receive orders.

In case the alarm is given [illegible] District, the companies [illegible] for which the alarm is given will immediately proceed to the location of the alarm.

All Companies are hereby notified to [illegible] perform their duty as heretofore, and use all their exertions in the preservation of life and property.
DAVID BRADLEY,
ap29 3t Chief Engineer.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the evening of the 27th of April, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock, in the [illegible], one pair of diamond Ear-rings, [illegible], one pair of emerald Ear-rings; one [illegible], one diamond Ring enamelled, with the [illegible] to Rita" inside, and one diamond [illegible] of a small black [illegible]. They were [illegible] in one of the carriages. The [illegible] above reward by leaving them at the [illegible] with the cashier.

Soap for Confederate Notes—Southern Factory.

MESSRS. F. CUGEN & CO. inform the public that Soap from their factory is [illegible] for Confederate notes. Agency, No. [illegible] Toulouse street.

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.

AT wholesale and retail, at C. [illegible] NOLA, [illegible] No. 190 Chartres street, [illegible] Marine streets, at the rate of [illegible] lubricating Oil, and [illegible] for the Kerosene.

Jefferson Academy,

53....BOURBON STREET, N. O....

Conducted by
G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in [illegible], has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading institutions in the South of the United States.

The plan comprises a general and [illegible] course of education. Pupils are admitted at six or [illegible] years of age, and continue till they are prepared [illegible] future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes according to their capacities and acquirements.

The premises are perhaps the best [illegible] in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation and every convenience for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of [illegible] experience. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the morals, conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

Day boarders, per month—payment in advance	$30 00
Half boarders, per month	16 [illegible]
Day Scholars " under 12 years of age	[illegible]
" " above 12, but under 15	[illegible]
" " above 15 years	[illegible]
Instruction in the English and French, [illegible] Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History [illegible] is comprehended under the above terms.	
The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are separate, and [illegible]: Latin, Greek, Spanish or German	[illegible] per month.
Drawing	[illegible]
Music	[illegible]
Dancing	
Fencing	
Military Exercise	

The school hours are from half-past 8 [illegible] and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		126,777 60
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		891,[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$[illegible]	
Marine premiums	[illegible]	
River premiums	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$[illegible]	
Less return premiums	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	$[illegible]	
On marine risks	[illegible]	
On river risks	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Deduct discount, interest on profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances, &c.	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz.:		
Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.		[illegible]
City and State Bonds		[illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c.		[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums		[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies		[illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection		[illegible]
Confederate Bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Total amount of assets		$[illegible]

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

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

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the [illegible] day of [illegible], [illegible]. And to redeem on and after that [illegible] fifty per cent. of the scrip of [illegible]. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] March next.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John G. Eoaks,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson Hudson,
Henry Assetsor,	J[illegible]
A. G. Tremoulet,	John [illegible]
R. T. Loudon,	Thomas [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1861:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
River "	[illegible]	
Marine "	[illegible]	
Total		$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April 30, 1860		$[illegible]
Net Premiums		$[illegible]
Paid losses during the year, viz.:		
Fire losses	$77,677 58	
River losses	25,1[illegible]	
Marine losses	55,36[illegible] 28	
Total losses	$179,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	11,[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	1[illegible],064 38	
Expenses of interest on scrip, less discount and interest account	14,413 94	
		322,0[illegible]
Gross profits		$[illegible]
Reserved for unterminated risks		50,[illegible]
Net profits		$[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are [illegible]:		
Capital stock notes		[illegible]
Loans secured by mortgage		[illegible]
Loans secured by pledges of bank stocks		[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums at short time		[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Scrip of other companies		[illegible]
Stocks and bonds		[illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 16th day of May, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. Chiappella, President, and J. M. Crawford, Secretary, of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
A. CHIAPPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, May 16th, 1861. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1861, a dividend of fifteen per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the first day of July next, 1861, and fifteen per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 13th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the second Monday of June next.

Holders of scrip upon which interest is due are requested to call and receive the same.

DIRECTORS:

John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Gobb & Co.
A. B. Charpantier, firm of Lobit, Charpantier & Co.
M. J. Zunts, firm of Rhorer & Zunts.
R. W. Ogden, firm of Conrade & Ogden.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Victor Meignan.
Jos. Boyrocadit.
A. Chiappella.
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