The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXIV.—Whole No. 12,578

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Customhouse levee, No. 18, Bureau of F.

OUR POSITION.

We publish in another column the proclamation of Gen. BUTLER on Saturday morning. It is not our purpose, nor indeed are we certain that we should be permitted, to comment upon this document. We may, however, restate that in some respects it is milder and less stringent than might have been anticipated. If the military authority from whom it emanates will but enforce these portions of the proclamation which appear to hold invisible all duties of property, and to punish outrages and disorder, by whomsoever committed, much will be accomplished towards preserving and opening the business of this city, under the unprecedented circumstances in which its inhabitants are placed.

In common with other journalists of New Orleans, we deem the clauses relative to the public press exceedingly severe. The capture of the city necessarily cuts off the newspapers from all access whatever to those exchanges published elsewhere which furnish so much of interest to their readers. When it is considered that for nearly ten days no mail of any kind has been received in New Orleans, the wonder will be how the press of this city has possibly managed to put forth any thing better than the most jejune apology for a newspaper. We trust, however, that Gen. BUTLER will at an early day devise such regulations as he may deem needful, in virtue of which some species of intercourse, even though of the most limited character, may be resumed with the interior. If we rightly understand the motion of the proclamation relative to the press, we are prohibited from writing articles in reference to the war, or editorial comments on the movements of the different armies, or from making statements of war news, without submitting every thing of the sort to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose. Should this restriction be rigorously enforced, the ordinary functions of the press will be nearly suspended, and it will be reduced to a mere and meagre compendium of local news, with notices of public health, the police government of the city, and the like, diversified perhaps by anecdotes, fiction, and literary, artistic and theatrical criticism. In fact, the newspapers of New Orleans will be no longer political journals in any sense.

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LOUISIANA—*A Question Settled.*—The New Bedford (Massachusetts) *Mercury*, says the owners of the bark Eben Dodge, of New Bedford, by the privateer Sumter, which was plundered in that city, raised the question of the liability of the officers under the new treaties entered about the time of the Mexican war. The decision is as follows: "Whereupon by the said Eben Dodge loss or expense arising from capture, seizure, detension, or the commission of any unlawful act thereon, may circumstance in this case be the contrary notwithstanding." There is very little doubt that under this decision Louisiana would have received any claim for the destruction of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, had not the Legislature adopted the recommendation of the Board of Directors, that all losses sustained by the acts of Southern Confederates was to be paid. This action of the Legislature, which we believe has the effect of law, which we believe has the effect of law, shall be paid. This action of the Legislature, which we believe has the effect of law, which we believe has the effect of law, will doubtless be followed by the other officers.

We publish below only a part of the history of the times, General Butler's proclamation addressed to the citizens of New Orleans. It will from its intrinsic importance command every general attention:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, May 1st, 1862.

The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defences, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and having been occupied by the rebel forces in possession they lately were, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purpose of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present, and during a state of war, enforced and maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, and all others who may heretofore have been in insurrection against their authority.

Whilst, before, has the city of New Orleans been rescued from the hand of a foreign Government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has, of late, been under the military control of the rebel forces claiming to be the peculiar friends of its citizens, and at each time, in the judgment of the Commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of law Martial. Even during the *interim* from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers, and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the Civil Authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve public tranquility. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed until the restoration of municipal authority, and such further orders, by the law Martial, a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion" not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited to cooperate with forces of the United States to that end, and, so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these Headquarters.

All flags, ensigns and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flags of foreign Consulates, must not be exhibited but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain and severe punishment.

All persons still adhering allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective Governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the proposed Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property so heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms and return to peaceful occupations and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed either in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State, National, or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full return thereof to these Headquarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these Headquarters their kind and places of business.

All *rights* of property of whatever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all shops and places of business and amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services of the Church or churches and religious houses are in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public houses, coffee-houses, and drinking saloons, are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal; will there receive licenses, and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbance of the peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of an American soldier by any disorderly person or mob, is simply assassination and murder and not war, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in or from which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combination and numbers, and crimes of an aggravated nature interfering with forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment; other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil cases between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of all taxes now those imposed by the laws of the United States now existing, or that may hereafter be imposed for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes. These are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes issued by the Confederate States, or any trade in the same, is strictly forbidden. If having been represented to the Commanding General, by the civil authorities, that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, are in a great measure the only substitute for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes was suppressed, such circulation will be permitted so long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, which will hardly occur.

No publications, either by newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers of the United States within this Department, reflecting in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States, will be permitted; and all articles of war news, or editorial comments on the movements of the different armies, without submitting every thing of the sort to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose. Should this restriction be rigorously enforced, the ordinary functions of the press will be nearly suspended, and it will be reduced to a mere and meagre compendium of local news, with notices of public health, the police government of the city, and the like, diversified perhaps by anecdotes, fiction, and literary, artistic and theatrical criticism. In fact, the newspapers of New Orleans will be no longer political journals in any sense.

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"Shall I do it," answered Mag, coldly.

"Yes," cried, "do you want your long, beautiful locks cut off."

"Yes," she answered, rather defiantly.

"Then let me do it," he said, taking the scissors. "I am an excellent barber."

He took the long silken curls, and they seemed to cling lovingly around his fingers, reluctant to be left alone. His hands trembled, as one by one he severed them, and they fell in their shining softness across his feet. It was the last time Katie ever saw her seat.

"Ah!" she, going to thank Mr. Wallace?" asked Mag.

"No," she answered, slowly and solemnly, as though some great wrong had been done her. She walked slowly up to a mirror, and after gazing at herself a moment, heard Lake tears, and rushed out of the room.

"What have I done," cried Frank; "why did you lead me do it?"

"She wished it, she has been long begging me to cut it off," replied Mag. Her face announced as she added, "of course I would not have cut it against her wish."

Frank went out to look for her, and down in the garden, on a grass plot, she had thrown herself, and was weeping as if her heart would break.

"Katie," said he, taking her hand: "Katie, why did you let me do this? I thought you hated it; or I would have cut off my right hand before I would have done it."

"Frank, I have heard Donald Sue, a long time I wanted it cut off. I need to think so, but not now. She cut it off, because I didn't keep it fixed up neatly enough." She sobbed out.

"It will soon grow out again," said Frank soothingly, "by the time you are grown, it will be as long as ever."

"Yes, but I'll be fifteen to-morrow."

"Fifteen, going on sixteen," said Frank, smiling as he remembered her first naive answer to his question of her age. "That looks a good deal of being grown," he said.

"My mother was married when she was sixteen," she said, raising her eyes to his face.

He started as the beautiful flushed across his mind that she too would be a woman at sixteen.

"I think," he said, smiling, "you will be sweet enough to be married at sixteen, with short hair, if you want it."

"I don't want to be married then," she answered passingly, "but I want to have my long hair," and she bent her head to look at it.

As he noticed the beautiful shape of her head, which had been partially concealed by the luxuriant abundance of her hair, he said:

"I can't know, after all, Katie, but what you look better than you did before."

"Do you think so?" she cried, looking up with a bright light in her eyes.

"And look here: I have you something by it I never would have gotten otherwise." He produced a string of his watch, and showed her one long tress, curled around and around in the shape of a spiral. It lay there, bright reflecting in the glittering gold.

Her face beamed, and in a quick, tremulous tone, she said:

"Do you love to have it?"

For a long time he gazed in silence down into the dreamy depths of her beautiful eyes, and then he said with a sigh:

"Yes, Katie, I love to have it.

"Then I am glad you cut it off," she said, in a contented tone, as they rose from the grassy plot and walked back to the house.

It was not Katie's want of neatness which had induced Mag to cut off her hair, neither was it a cruel exercise of power, she had seen too plainly that Katie's pride was gaining over her mind, and she had chosen this method to remind them both that Katie was but a child. She was not too old to be touched by the influence of the luxury Katie was providing for herself; for how could Frank care for such a mere child, even if he did, was it not a need rushing upon trouble to be giving Frank's heart so soon? So is very kindness she had afflicted her, but she soon learned that, unlike Samson, her strength lay not in her locks, and she cast about her for some new means to break the spell that was falling around them.

"Mr. Melleon," she said, "my friend Miss Nannie Dean is coming to spend some time with me. I think you will find her a charming companion in this dull old house."

"I am glad your friend is coming," he answered, indifferently, "but I don't find your house dull, I'll assure you."

Mag elevated her brows slightly, then said, with a laugh:

"She is a grand conquerie, they say. I shall leave you a Sirtation with her."

"I accept the gage," he answered, good humoredly; but he was astonished at himself, to find how indifferently he listened to an announcement at which a few weeks ago would have filled him with delight.

"I warn you," said the Colonel, "she who enters the lists with her, comes out but second best."

"Forewarned is to be forearmed," Frank answered, laconically.

"I think it is time Katie was paying her respects to her friend, Walsh," said Mag, changing the subject.

"Why, yes," said the Colonel, "I had forgotten it; you must go, Katie, go to-morrow!"

"Yes," she replied, "but what will become of my lessons, grandfather? I'll forget all I have learned in a month."

"Well, you needn't stay a month this time, just a fortnight. Tell your Aunt Walton you are going to school now. Take your books along, and learn a long lesson in that time, will that do?"

"Will you promise to send for me in two weeks, sure?" she asked, her face brightening.

"Yes, sure," he replied, "nothing shall prevent."

It was with a gloomy heart Frank saw her leave; and it was amusing to see how slowly Katie made her arrangements to start. At length Mag's patience was exhausted, and she cried:

"Katie, do pray start, if you are going. You know you have only to go thirty miles, and just look what time it is."

"Well, aunt Mag," she answered, "I can't find my other glove. I put it here on the table."

"Ridiculous!" she answered. "Katie, you know you are too careless for any one in the world. If you put the gloves on the table, who knows where they will be? You must go on without it, or you'll not get there before dark."

Frank helped her into the carriage, and as it rolled away he threw the lost glove from his pocket; after gazing at it a while he said to himself—

"Nonsense! nonsense! what did I take that child's glove for?" and he shifted it into his pocket and walked away, whistling.

The old house seemed more lonely than ever, now that Katie could remember some hours of pleasure within its walls. He could not bear to go into the old sitting room; every piece of furniture seemed to whisper to him of a lost joy. He strolled about the house, counting the days, until her return; but when the day came on which she was to be sent for, the Colonel said "he didn't know what was to be done about it; it would be almost impossible to stop his horses."

"Oh, Katie won't mind staying another week," said Mag.

"Yes, but I promised her, and I don't like to break my word, even to a child," said the Colonel.

"If you will allow me," said Frank, "I will go up and bring her down in my buggy. My horses have been idle so long a hard day's work will do them good."

"I will be very much obliged to you," answered the Colonel, "I suppose your horses are gentle?"

"Oh, perfectly," he replied, "I think."

"But, father," said Mag, "don't you think I had better write and let her wait until you can send?"

[To be continued.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Letters.—The following letters from Corinth remained unclaimed Saturday morning at the office of the *Picayune*:

Mrs. H. K. Aiken, Winnesboro, S. C.; W. H. Allen, Mrs. J. J. Armelt, Henry H. Bryan, H. Bell, E. Brown, Miss E. V. Boggs, Bolleau Robbon & Co., T. R. Bayne, James Cauley, Victor M. Carrière, Mrs. Mary A. Christian, Mrs. W. O. Day, Miss G. Dirker, Jules Dasnoy, Col. E. D. Down, Mrs. A. Grandpre, John E. Hyde, Mrs. Aaron Harris, Robert E. Harvey, Mrs. Jane A. Hayes, 87 Rose street; Mrs. Catherine Hewitt, Miss. H. Hoard, Mrs. Mary Jane Handy, Miss Jane Henderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, Samuel Kaiser, Geo. W. Jamison, L. P. Labarthe, John Legier, Mrs. L. P. Labarthe, Mlle A. Lorraine, J. Lombard, Miss. R. P. Lasseo, Mrs. M. C. Lagale, Major T. L. Mason, Major L. Minier, care of Bartley, Johnson & Co.; L. T. Murdock, Miss Corinne Morgan, J. Morse, Natchitoches, La.; F. Oldi, Mrs. L. H. Postlethwaite, E. H. Pomroy, Mrs A. M. Putnam, W. E. Parham, Mrs. J. Brady Edward Rennett, E. Reynole, A. B. Roberson Mrs. Caroline Rehnie, J. B. Surry, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. A. H. Stuart, B. Toledano & Taylor, Mrs. Sophie Thorn, Mrs. Emilie A. Tomlin Miss. Martial Verret, Wm. Viger, Miss Jane Weston.

We have had the following in our office for the last week:

Major-General John L. Lewis, W. A. Bush, Esq., Levi Wells, Pontchatula, La.; Mrs. Valentin Aucoin, Brashear City; Mr. Theodule Gindry, Vieux Farque, La.; C. Trouard, N. O., Mrs Jeanie Rollins, care L. H. Watson, Esq.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the publication of these lists, to invite friends and relatives here of parties residing in the country, whose our letters addressed to the latter are left with us, to call for the same, as soon as this list appears in this paper.

The Weather.—Although the mornings and evenings are quite pleasant, from eleven A. M. to three o'clock, P. M., the sun darts its rays with summer like fervor. We understand that several cases of sun-stroke have occurred amongst the United States soldiers, and as the heat increases the New England and Northwestern regiment will suffer greatly, unless they are extremely careful.

The Last Forty-four Hours.—We give to-day, for the benefit of those among our citizens who may yet be ignorant of the real state of affairs—and we have reasons to believe that the number is not very limited—a brief history of what has occurred in the city since Friday last. On the morning of that day, Federal sentries having been placed at each entrance to the City Hall, Captain French, General Butler's Provost Marshal, proceeded to the Mayor's parlor where he met the magistrate and informed him that the General would soon issue a proclamation and wished to have an interview with him and General Paul Jago. The latter was sent for and promptly answered to the invitation. His Honor, after warmly thanking him for the valuable services he and his command had rendered New Orleans, for the zeal and devotion they had brought to the discharge of their faithful and onerous duties, requested him not to disband his Brigades until order was completely restored and no fear entertained for life and property. General Jago returned his thanks for the compliment paid to himself and his soldiers, and added that the latter were tired down, but would remain under arms if an arrangement to which the Mayor had previously alluded could be concluded in a few hours that furthermore General Butler had taken possession of the city and was responsible, he thought, for the preservation of good order.

The Mayor subsequently had an interview at the Federal headquarters with Gen. Butler, who declared that he had only come here to restore law in Orleans and Louisiana to the Union; that he had no desire to resort to harsh measures, but to be conciliatory as far as possible; that he was willing to facilitate, as far as he could, the transit of provisions to the city, and wished the Mayor's co-operation in the government of the city. This proposition was declined by His Honor, as was also that to cooperate with the Provost Marshal, and a third proposition that the police should report directly to the Federal headquarters. It was finally agreed that the Mayor and Common Council should meet Gen. Butler in the evening. At the appointed time the views of the authorities as to the terms which they would consume to aid minister the affairs of the city were made known to the Federal commander through Pierre Soulé. A third interview was fixed for Saturday, and the reunderwritten the Mayor and the Council remain perfectly distramented—free to act as formerly, as far as municipal affairs are concerned, but the right to deal with parties charged with political offenses, or interference with the military power, belongs exclusively to the Federal Provost Marshal. We understand that other important matters, including the supply of provisions, were also satisfactorily settled.

On Saturday morning Gen. Butler's proclamation, for the printing of which the job office of the *True Delta* had been seized, made its appearance on our streets, and was attentively and anxiously read by those who were lucky enough to procure copies. As to its effect on the public mind we have nothing to say. It was followed by the two subjoined notices, which we give as they appeared in yesterday morning's *True Delta*:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, } New Orleans, May 2, 1862.

General Orders No. 17.—The proprietor of the New Orleans *True Delta* having refused to obey the proclamation of the Major General Commanding this Department, the publication of that paper is suspended until further orders.

By command of

Major General BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, } New Orleans, May 3, 1862.

General Orders No. 18.—General Orders No. 17, current series, from these headquarters, suppressing the publication of the *True Delta* newspaper, is hereby revoked, and its publication, under the limitations expressed in the proclamation of the 1st inst., is permitted.

The Commanding General—having demonstrated the ability of his officers and soldiers to put down the opposition of the rebellious classes of his plans, without any aid from any citizen of New Orleans, will show the uselessness of armless and unavailing opposition by the same means, and desires to interfere in no further way than press.

By command of

Major-General BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Taken Possession Of.—The Evans House, on Poydras street, which we have already referred to, is now a hospital for the Federal troops.

The sentries our citizens so unexpectedly met with, on Friday morning, on the sidewalk of the City Hall, are no longer to be seen there, but troops are occupying the upper portion of the building.

Odd Fellows' Hall was taken possession of on Saturday, for the use of a large number of Federal soldiers.

Lyceum Hall has been made a military hospital.

The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad depots are in the possession of the Federals since Saturday morning. The rolling stock had been previously removed.

The Canal street and Algiers ferry-boat is at present under the control of the Federals, who have placed marines on board and are now running it.

A number of drays and mules have been pressed into the service of the military occupants of the city.

These, and the St. Charles Hotel, the headquarters of Gen. Butler, are the only instances, up to this time, of private property seized by the Federals.

The River.—The Father of waters has attained a height almost unprecedented. In many parts of the levee the waters either rush directly over that barrier, or percolate the sugar plantations, unconscionably inundating it. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that higher up the Mississippi, where the levees are neither so extensive nor so strong as they are here, crevasses have occurred. Our planters should take every precaution to shut out the encroaching waves of the river, or their newly planted crops may be irreparably injured.

Running.—The Jefferson City horse car railroad, on Magazine street, commenced running their cars on Saturday afternoon, and will hereafter run regularly.

They will hereafter be independent of the Carrollton Railroad, which runs only once an hour, and down only till 7 o'clock, P. M.

Provisions.—We learn, from the highest source, that Gen. Butler has authorized the importation of provisions from the interior of the State up to Red river, and even from Mobile, to New Orleans, by steamboats and railroads, but no exportation of produce from this city will be allowed.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received a copy of resolutions passed by the Council Saturday, appointing commissioners to attend to shipment of cargoes. The reader is referred to the resolutions.

The Officers of the Milan.—The officers of the French man-of-war Milan have been on some occasions escorted at on the streets, being mistaken for others. A little more care on the part of parties indulging in such demonstrations would not be out of place.

Released.—The numerous friends of Col. Daniel Edwards were happy to hear, on Saturday last, that that worthy citizen, who had been arrested the day previous, for calling out "Traitor" to Mr. H. M. Summers, on St. Charles street, had been discharged by Gen. Butler.

A Request.—We are requested by Mr. Philip Lynch, residing on Marigny street, to state that there is an error in our issue of the 23 instant. An error, he says, has never been attached to his name.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, } City Hall, 6th day of May, 1862. } [No. 5024.]

RESOLVED, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Maj.-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans of a boat load of flour for the use of the citizens of New Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans, to attend to the transportation of said cargo of flour, and that he is hereby authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

(Signed) S. P. DELASBARRE, President pro tem of the Board of Aldermen.

[No. 6025.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Maj.-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans of a boat load of flour for the use of the citizens of New Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans, to attend to the transportation of said cargo of flour, and that he is hereby authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

(Signed) S. P. DELASBARRE, President pro tem of the Board of Aldermen.

(Concurred in) J. MAGIONI, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved May 6th, 1862.

(Sign ed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 6026.]

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Maj.-General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans of a boat load of flour for the use of the citizens of New Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans, to attend to the transportation of said cargo of flour, and that he is hereby authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

(Signed) S. P. DELASBARRE, President pro tem of the Board of Aldermen.

(Concurred in) J. MAGIONI, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Approved May 6th, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[COPY.]

Mayoralty of New Orleans, } City Hall, 24 May, 1862.

General PAUL JUGE, Commanding the European Brigade.

Dear Sir—With great reluctance I permit you to disband your command, which has done service to its and to the State, which is entitled, at present, to not form a part of the Federal army. I make publicly thanks, in the good people of New Orleans, more fully than I can at present express them.

Yours, with respect and obligations,

Yours obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Headquarters European Brigade, } GENERAL ORDER No. 62. } New Orleans, 24 May, 1862, 9 o'clock, P. M.

To the Officers and Privates of the European and French Brigades.

COMRADES:—I am overcome, in new Orleans, and I am happy to be enabled to tell you that your behavior to admit of praise. Since the 27th of April the Federal occupation, His Honor began to be the command of the two Brigades to quell all riots and disorderly assemblages in the two Brigades under arms, was not necessary to the evening we [illegible] 1,200 men presented themselves with arms, the [illegible] almost all, with them that we made not [illegible] to depart, together with the buildings and impervious [illegible] thereon. Said property is united [illegible] of ordinary times. Terms cash. Apply to A. Cuvillier, Notary Public, No. 61. Act of sale on the premises, which rents readily at [illegible] per month.

my15 3t

Property for Sale

OF Confederate Notes—A LOT OF GROUND in suburb Marigny, Third District, in the square bounded by Union, Franklimore, Craps and Love streets measuring 30 feet front on Union street, by one hundred in depth, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said property is united [illegible] of ordinary times. Terms cash. Apply to A. Cuvillier, Notary Public, No. 61. Act of sale on the premises, which rents readily at [illegible] per month.

my15 3t

Committee of Public Safety.

New Orleans, April 28 1862.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Public Safety will receive, until further notice, the Subscriptions of Merchants, amounting the French Brigade in the community, and that they believe our citizens may rely on the correct.

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.
Confederate Notes.
J. K. J. C. Davidson.
Londs & Co.
Hendricks & Citizens.
Thomas Grimwood & Co.
Thos. C. Payne.
Jackson, Railroad Company.
H. Fenman & Co.
City of Macon, Georgia.
City of New Orleans.
C. Gammon.
McDonnell & Magraw.
Magee & Georger.
Thomas W. Gregg & Co.
Daniel Edwards & Son.
Joseph Mantini.
James Zully.
Ben Miner.
Adam Wanner.
G. H. W. Liddle.
Hamilton Hiller, or Stuart & James.
R. E. Lawrence, or P. Casanave.
D. M. Hildreth & Co.
Crosse & McMillan.
Samuel Pet.
D. M. Hildreth.
Pleasure Office.

A true extract from the minutes.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Soap for Confederate Notes—Southern Factory.

MESSRS. E. CUGH & CO. inform the public that Soap from their factory is offered, as heretofore, for Confederate notes. Agency, No. 3 Tchoupitoulas street.

apl9 2t

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. The orders received and engaged up to this time, accompanied with cash, cash or draft, or bankable paper, will be executed up to the first of September.

Planters are therefore notified that we cannot receive any more orders.

Public notice will be given in due time when promised engagements will be completed.

E. M. HART & CO.

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 business will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same, under the style of C. A. Sarrire & Co.

C. A. SARRIRE,
F. G. BARRIERE.

April 5th, 1862.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, April 20, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.
6 o'clock A.M.	Morn. Cars.	8½ o'clock A.M. Morn Train.
9 " "	Mail Train.	7 " " "
2 " "	" "	2½ " " "
4 " "	" "	4½ " " "
10½ " "	" "	11½ " " "
1 " M.	" "	1 " P. M. "
2 " P. M.	" "	2½ " " "
3 " "	" "	3½ " " "
4 " "	" "	4½ " " "
5 " "	" "	5½ " " "
6 " "	" "	6½ " " "
7 " "	" "	7½ " " "
9 " "	" "	9 " " "

Morn Car.

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

The Mail Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 10 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

apl9 tf

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.,
Jan24 6m 62 Tchoupitoulas

For sale,

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnston and St. Peter streets, measuring thirteen feet of ground with the improvements, formerly known as the Donnelly Hotel. Said property is now rented at ninety dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to terms, &c., inquire of

J. A. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Jacques Casimir Jules Vigne.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 99 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 5th May, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the late residence of the deceased, No. 1 Levee street, between Hilary and St. Anthony streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 21st April, 1862, the following movable effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit—

The lot of Household Furniture one lot Wearing Apparel, two Gold Watches, one Silver Watch, one lot of Silverware, one Double barrel Gun, one Revolver, one lot of Surgical Instruments, one lot of Dentist Instruments, one lot of Homeopathic Medicines, one lot Allopathic Medicines, one lot of Chickens, Steelyards, one Double Barrel Gun, &c., &c.

A quantity of Medical Books and others.

Terms cash. apl30