The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1862. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,373

NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Under the proper head will be found a narrative of the last twenty four hours. They are certainly of a character to surprise and agitate the community. We have no disposition to dispute the supremacy over this city which the Federal authorities have secured by the presence of a large number of vessels of war, thoroughly armed, in our river. We have no means left of opposing them, or of driving them away. They are, for the time being, masters of New Orleans, and may treat it as they think fit. But this very fact binds them to observe the laws of conquest as practiced among civilized and Christian nations. They have no quarrel with the State flag. That is simply the emblem of the sovereignty of Louisiana—to which her right would be undisputed had she never seceded from the Union, or if she were voluntarily to return to it to-morrow. Why, then, should the Federal authorities endeavor to force the Mayor and Council of New Orleans to remove that flag? Does it come in conflict with the national flag of the United States? Not at all, since nothing is more common than both flags to float together from some lofty height during celebrations of anniversaries of memorable events.

Unquestionably Commander FARRAGUT has the power to displace the State flag. This, so far from being denied, is frankly acknowledged by the civic authorities. Let him send a body of marines and remove the banner, if he thinks proper. We are quite certain that, however painful may be the spectacle, his messengers will receive no molestation. But why insist upon compelling the authorities of New Orleans to sustain the grievous humiliation of hauling down that flag? Because the fortune of war is against the Southerners, does it justify the utter absence of all fairness and courtesy on the part of the victors? We should suppose just the contrary. We should imagine that the Commander of the Federal fleet would be glad to perform his duty with as much delicacy as possible, and in such a manner as to spare the people of our unfortunate city any portion of humiliation they might otherwise be required to endure. Besides, if we understand the contest now in progress, the Federal Government is making war not on the State of Louisiana, as a State, but as an integral member of the Confederate States. Let the Federal Commander look around and see if he can discover a Confederate flag flying on any public edifice. He will discover none. Such a flag might justly be obnoxious to him, but the simple emblem of our State can carry with it as little that is offensive, as if it represented the sovereignty of Massachusetts or Ohio.

Perhaps the discussion on the subject may be more a question of form than anything else, but we ask in all frankness and respect is it possible that Commander FARRAGUT can seriously contemplate the barbarous and horrible outrage of a bombardment of a defenceless city containing not less than 75,000 women and children, because the municipal authorities decline lowering the State flag, while admitting that he possesses and may exercise the right to take it down? It seems incredible, and yet the letter of the Federal Commander plainly threatens some such penalty, and advises the removal of the women and children. How and where can they be removed? We have no place to escape the danger of shelling the city; no where to go unless to the dismal swamps which skirt the town, and which are filled with water, and abound in deadly miasmata. A week would be required to remove non combatants, even if we had all the trains of both the Jackson and Opelousas Railroads at our disposal. [illegible] have nothing of the sort. We cannot [illegible] our mind to the conviction that Commander FARRAGUT is prepared to hurl [illegible] destruction upon the great emporium of [illegible] that he would be guilty of [illegible] of launching bombshells [illegible] helpless women and tender and [illegible] especially when all difficulty [illegible] by the Federals themselves [illegible] the State flag, and substituting [illegible] United States. Let us trust that the [illegible], for their own sake, for the sake [illegible], and their reputation as the inhabitants of an enlightened country, abstain from [illegible] would consign its authors to [illegible].

CORRECTION.—In our city intelligence yesterday it was stated that Gen. Duncan in his letter to the Mayor had declared that he did not see the necessity of holding the forts if the city surrendered. We are assured by competent authority that this is an error, and that General Duncan made no allusion whatever to an abandonment of the forts.

THE CASUALTIES AT THE FORTS.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the two forts during the bombardment. It was furnished to the Mayor by Dr. Fortier, surgeon of the steamer McRae:

Wounded—At Fort Jackson: John Williams, Throdon Krause, J. C. Geiman, Thomas Dudley, C. A. Connell, Michael Sullivan, Thos. Lepeck, —— Ladington, —— Draper, —— Gorman, and James Ford. At Fort St. Philip: Cornelius Vinner and Louis Long. On board the steamer McRae: Lieut. T. B. Huger, Lieut. Thomas Arnold, George Kendrick, Wm. Regan, Samuel Hanna, Charles Rivers, John Hays, L. O'Brien, Jas. Coffer, Francis Hamilton, Owen McIntosh and pilot Douglas.

Killed—At the Forts: Lieut. Pearson, Corporals Smith and Morris, and privates James Brown, George Saltz, Pouch, Shields, Clark, Walsh, Heydel, Heylen, and Whaley. On board the steamer McRae: Henry Seymour, David C. Wilts and Michael Fox.

GEN. GLADDEN.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th speaks as follows of the death of General Gladden:

It is with a proud yet heartfelt sorrow that the people of this State will have learned the death of their gallant countryman, Gen. Gladden, from a wound received on the battle field of Shiloh. Had Gen. Gladden done nothing else, his distinguished services to the State during the Mexican war, as leader of the Palmetto Regiment after the fall of Butler and Dickinson—a regiment that shed glory upon our State—would have entitled him to the gratitude of our people no less than their admiration. Few remain of that noble band, and now its only surviving field officer is gone—but he has fallen as a brave man and a true soldier would fall, stricken at the head of his troops, and in the moment of glorious victory. Distinguished in Mexico, on the bloody fields of Contreras and Churubusco, he received honorable wounds. Having become a citizen of Louisiana, and selected to command a noble brigade, he has again accumulated honor upon this, his native State, illustrated its martial fame, served her as well as Louisiana with his life, and sealed the great cause with his best blood. Energetic and thorough in what he undertook, he had the simplicity, frankness and manly bearing of a gallant and daring soldier—and, withal, the sensibility, and kindness, and courtesy of a true heart. Inspiring confidence, he led troops to victory. Let us all remember his name, in order to emulate his deeds.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The Richmond *Examiner* understands that the new Confederate flag, to be reported to Congress this week, consists of horizontal bars of red and white, with a *saltier* (yellow, we believe) in the corner, which replaces the union.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The particular attention of the members of the Engine and Hose Companies of our city is directed to the important announcement of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to be found in our advertising columns.

News of the War.

Our news from the North, of which a telegraphic synopsis was given in yesterday's paper, is up to the 14th instant. From the New York *Herald* of that date we take the following:

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The rebels, if the following be true, are again on the retreat without a fight. Gen. McDowell sends a dispatch from his headquarters indicating the fact that Fredericksburg and vicinity have been evacuated by the rebel troops, who had gone down to Richmond, Yorktown, &c. In his dispatch the General states how he obtained the information, which, if the source be reliable, is very important.

The news from Yorktown is not of a very material character. Three slight skirmishes occurred on Friday, but resulted in a trifling loss to our forces. One thing appears certain, that the rebels are concentrating their troops to resist the onward march of Gen. McClellan, and by Gen. Magruder's orders, which we publish to-day, it will be perceived that the rebels had their defensive works in good order and ready for action on the 13th of March, in anticipation of this very movement so recently made by Gen. McClellan. It also appears certain that one hundred thousand rebel troops are at Yorktown, and about fifty thousand more in the neighborhood of Richmond and Gordonsville. It would further appear that it is not the intention of the rebel leaders to allow the Merrimac to come out and engage our vessels in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, but merely to keep our ships of war all there, watching the actions of the rebel craft, so that if it should be part of the plan of Gen. McClellan to have the gunboats to assist him in his movements along the Peninsula, the presence of the Merrimac alone, it is supposed, will keep them at the station and prevent such a co-operation. The impression was general yesterday that the Merrimac was aground off Craney Island; and, if this should be so, there is but little excuse for our naval force if the opportunity is not taken advantage of to destroy her.

From Gen. Banks the War Department are in receipt of a dispatch which states that in Gen. Jackson's rebel camp it was believed that Gen. Beauregard was dead. It is probable, however, that there is some mistake in the news, and that the intelligence of the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston, which has been confirmed by Gen. Beauregard's dispatch, has in some measure been confounded with that of General Beauregard himself.

Later intelligence from Port Royal indicates that the operations of Gen. Hunter's department are progressing favorably; but to enable him to carry out to the fullest extent his programme, and facilitate matters on the coast, it is necessary that he should be speedily reinforced with fresh troops, and we presume the War Department is not blind to the necessity.

A vague uneasiness with regard to the Merrimac and the success of Major General McClellan's operations on the Peninsula, operates to check business.

The British war ships from Vera Cruz have brought the great bulk of the English contingent from Mexico to Bermuda, who are said to be in a bad plight, suffering from yellow fever.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH, GA.

The North is evidently looking forward to the capture of Savannah. One of their papers says:

Let us hope for the capture of Savannah. The capture of Savannah, the second in importance among the ports of the Southern Confederacy, would be, indeed, a brilliant link in the recent chain of Union victories. It would be a dreadful and almost crushing blow upon the heart of the rebellion. It would lead tens of thousands in Georgia to begin to reckon the value of secession, and to compare the value with the cost.

HELPING THEIR ENEMIES.

Much as the Federals curse the rebellion, it is very certain they have no compunctions in taking our money whenever they can. A New York paper gives the following illustrations of their lust of gain, and their readiness to wink at the "rebellion" if a dollar is to be made. Our New York authority says:

It is with sorrow as well as with indignation we learn that documentary proof has been forwarded to Washington from Havana, exposing certain parties in New York who have been supplying the rebels with munitions of war through Cuban ports. A correspondent of the *Express* says it has been no uncommon circumstance to find water-proof musket caps, saltpetre and powder, packed in corn, white beans, or other cereals, to escape the vigilance of our customs authorities, and then addressed to agents in Cuba, who sell them to the owners of the small craft which expect to run the blockade.

Our Consul General, Robert W. Shufelt, has sent a report of all the facts to the State Department; it should receive prompt attention, and the names of all the parties implicated should be given to the public, that the general execration may fall upon them. It is stated also, upon the same authority, that the most active feature of present business in Havana is the buying of cotton from rebel agents for Northern spinners. This is not so great a crime as the supply of munitions of war, but we do not see how any man can reconcile it to his loyalty to furnish money for the use of the rebels, which can, of course, purchase in the markets of Cuba the very articles which are most pressingly needed in the seceding States.

MEDALS FOR THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

The Northern papers say that medals have been struck by order of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, for the officers and soldiers of Forts Sumter and Pickens—two for each fort. A New York paper thus describes them:

A portrait of Sumter is upon one set, and that of Anderson upon the other. The smaller Pickens medal, which is for the soldiers, has on the reverse a view of the fort, and the smaller (Sumter) presents a segment of the battlement, on which a soldier is in the act of planting the American flag. The larger medals have the same portraits. The reverse of the Pickens medal presents the solid masonry of a fortification guarded by a Cerberus. They are all in fine bronze, and of unusual excellence as works of art.

WAR TAX ON NEWSPAPERS IN THE NORTH.

The Northern papers are grumbling against the "war tax" imposed upon them by Congress. The mode in which they are taxed is very novel and effective.

In the first place there is a tax of three mills per pound, or about fifteen cents per ream, upon the white paper. Secondly, there is a tax of five per cent. upon the annual receipts from advertisements. Thirdly, there is a stamp duty upon telegraphic messages. Fourthly, comes a tax of three per cent. upon the aggregate income of the newspaper establishment. Fifthly, taxes on gas, oil, glue, and several other items. And, sixthly, a tax of three per cent. on job printing.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AT THE NORTH.—The Federal War Department has promulgated an order forbidding the newspapers to publish facts with regard to the operations of the army or navy. The inference is that fictions, which are furnished in abundance, may be published *ad libitum*. The New York *Express* indulges in some courageous comments on the new rescript. We subjoin a few extracts:

What the personal risk is, remains to be seen before a court martial selected and created by the party that arrests. It is clear to see that under such "law," or rather suspension of all law, the business of newspaper publishing, or journalism, is as perilous as any on earth. Both the property and the life of the journalist are in peril—if he chances to err, in the judgment, in the matter of property, there is no judicial relief, if death be the sentence. Prudence, of course, forbids all comment upon these very extraordinary proceedings, beyond saying that journalism in this country, under such martial law, must run down to what it is in Constantinople, Rome or Vienna—that is, into mere criticisms upon the opera, or the fine arts, or puffs of court movements.

What deserves especial reprehension is—if we may be allowed thus to criticise, with a halter around our necks—the indulgence given such men as Wendell Phillips, to roam the country, teaching the subversion of the Constitution and the laws, while other men, of opposite politics, for exactly the same thing, are incarcerated in Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette, or other prisons therefor. The partiality, the inequality, the injustice of this mode of treatment are so flagrant that we marvel the common sense of the President does not see the wrong of his ministers and arrest it. Upon all such partialities and injustice, he should remember history is making up its record, and that the stern muse, which records facts, will hold him responsible for these repeated inequalities of his ministers.

The army news—what there is—the reader cannot be half as well informed of as are the Confederates in Richmond, who now know much better what our army is doing than the true and loyal people of the United States. Hence the streets are full of all sorts of gossip, and of all sorts of lies.

An English Opinion of the Blockade.

[From the London Standard, Feb. 6.]

The tide of destitution is rising fast. Another month, and the proudest seats of our national industry will be entirely submerged beneath its destroying flood. Already the bread-winners of some hundred thousand mouths are dependent for their own sustenance, and that of their belongings, upon the scanty doles of the relieving officer and the spasmodic charity of employers and shopkeepers, tortured themselves by the vision of impending bankruptcy. Such of their fellows as are still earning wages cannot conceal from themselves that their wages are but a form of charity. It does not pay the mill-owner to work, but he shudders at the prospect of some thousand fellow-beings reduced to utter penury. This cannot last long. Even if the mill-owner is willing to go on working at a loss, he must stop, because the material in which he works is unattainable. When the pleasant month of May opens, and the world is invited to admire the products of English industry and intelligence, Lancashire and Yorkshire, which have contributed so large a part to the brilliant display, will be vast tracts of hopeless pauperism, and the country which, standing itself on the edge of a precipice, seems utterly careless of the danger, will itself suffer in every part from the mortification of such important members.

And all this suffering and sorrow might be averted. If strong men are wanting, and weak women and children perishing from want of sufficient nourishment, it is from no one of those decrees of fate which men can only read and bend to. The elements have not warred with man and conquered him. Neither parching heat nor biting cold has destroyed the harvests upon which we reckoned. Nature has been bountiful to man; but man has set himself to neutralize her bounties. In the Southern States of the North American continent there are stored some million of bales of that raw material for the want of which the mills of Lancashire are closed, and the "hands" which used to work them are starving. The owners would gladly sell what we want to buy; but a Government whose yoke they have thrown off presumes to interfere, and to prolong a revengeful struggle for a dominion irrevocably lost interdicts this life-spreading commerce. Hard as it would be that innocent neutrals should bear the burden of a struggle in which they have no interest, this interdiction must be submitted to without remonstrance if that law by which the relations of nations to each other are regulated allowed its legality. Englishmen have an inborn respect for law. Let it bear ever so hardly upon any section of them, they offer no resistance when once its determinations are authoritatively pronounced. If the American Government could have shown that international law justified the act of Captain Wilkes, we should have bowed to the rule and stomached the outrage. If the blockade of the Southern coast were legal we must bear it with resignation, although every hour of its prolongation offered new victims to the twin demons, Famine and Pestilence. But the blockade of the South by the Federal Government is a fictitious one, entitled to no recognition on the part of other nations. It is a fraud upon neutrals, and their submission to it is a criminal complicity in a gross violation of the laws of nature and nations.

Of all the requisites which go to legitimatize a blockade—and the want of any one of these requisites entirely destroys its validity—the first is that the squadron allotted for the purpose of its execution must be competent to cut off all communication with the interdicted place or port. The proper definition of a blockaded place is one against which attack is actually directed by a sufficient force. The presence of that force is, in fact, the only proper criterion by which the neutral can ascertain the existence of the blockade. M. Hautefeuille, a very arch-grained expositor of international law whenever he has to deal with England, but undoubtedly a high authority, has laid it down in a very recent publication that "a blockade is nothing but the conquest by a belligerent of the naval territory of his enemy, round the place or port which he wishes to close to commerce. Master of that portion of his adversary's possessions, he lays down laws which all neutrals are bound to respect. But conquest involves taking possession and permanent occupation, and on this account it has been laid down that the blockade must be real and effective." It is quite true that in its desperate struggle against Napoleon, openly supported then by the whole of Europe, and secretly favored by the United States, the British Government declared whole coasts in a state of blockade. But these measures, which were never acted up to, were called forth by those mad decrees of Berlin, Milan and Fontainebleau, by which the French Emperor attempted to close Europe against our goods and thus annihilate our manufactures.—But this precedent cannot be appealed to by the American Government, inasmuch as it protested repeatedly against those Orders in Council. It has always insisted that the presence of a competent force at the entrance of the port is necessary to make a blockade effective. We find this doctrine plainly enunciated in the ordinances of the Congress of the Confederate States, in the decisions of the prize courts of the United States, in the messages of its Presidents, the dispatches of its Foreign Ministers, and the commentaries of the text writers. We find, moreover, in its treaties, a definition which goes beyond all this, and doubts fully the expression of Grotius, "*oppidum obsessum*." In two treaties of commerce entered into between the United States and south American republics, a blockaded place is defined as "one actually attacked by a belligerent force, capable of preventing the entry of the neutral." From this position the Federal Government cannot recede, and it is one which clearly stamps the fictitious character of its own blockade of the Southern coast. There is no sufficient force off any one of the ports along that immense extent of coast. Even ports of consequence, as Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile, are most imperfectly guarded. The Federal fleet is, in fact, employed for other services, and such few ships as are "detailed" for the blockade service cruise along the coast and pick up, just as pirates would do, any vessel they may meet sailing to or from the coast which is said to be blockaded. For this is the evil which results from the recognition by the English Government of the blockade. A ship which is found in the neighborhood of the interdicted coast may be seized and condemned. It is not very difficult to run the blockade from any one port; but no shipowner will risk the tender mercies of a Judge Betts, who would condemn a ship seized in New York harbor if it could be suggested that she had been within the limits of the nominal blockade, or was at all likely to go there. And this is the answer to Mr. Bright, when he triumphantly says, "The blockade of the Southern ports has been declared ineffective, and yet the effect of its effectiveness had been deplored." It is ineffective in the sense that it is quite deficient in those requisites which alone can make it effective or legal; it is effective enough in preventing commerce with the South, because shipowners will not incur the risk of condemnation. Mr. Bright never scruples to make a false statement when he thinks it will serve, even for an instant, the cause he has at heart. Right and wrong are determined with him entirely by his passions. In calling the blockade of the Southern coast a legal one, he must have knowingly misrepresented undeniable facts or could never have inquired into the requisites of a blockade.

By recognizing this blockade of the Southern coasts we are condemning thousands of Englishmen to starvation, and are giving a most unfair assistance to the Federal Government. The fleet which is ought to employ in the blockade it devotes to predatory incursions on the enemy's territory. We are aiding to protract a barbarous war, and putting ourselves forward to pay its costs. The law of blockade is one which must be construed strictly. A nation which avails itself of a measure so injurious to neutrals must fulfil every one of the conditions under which its exercise is permitted. If it makes default in one its right is lost. The Federal Government has made default in the most important requisite of a blockade. The default amounts, in the language of a great Federal authority, to an "entire defeasance of the measure." It should be understood in Lancashire, that the distress which prevails, and the starvation which threatens, have no other cause than Earl Russell's sympathy with the North.

Tomatoes, it is suggested, should be planted in large quantities, for the use of the camps.

The New York *World* says that grave and probably valid charges are urged against the Yankee Secretary of the Interior for improper speculations and other malfeasance in office.

The Northern papers announce that Joseph H. Sears, of Boston, Yankee Postmaster at Port Royal, S. C., intends to start a paper there, to be called the *New South*.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale to close consignment by QUEYROUZE BROS., 5 to 15 St. Louis street. ap23

A late number of the New York *Herald* announces that "three thousand bales of Upland cotton seeds" have been received in Washington for "distribution!" This implies the attempt at cultivation, than which law more absurd ones have ever been made.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The French steamer Milan arrived yesterday, and is now lying at Algiers, above the Opelousas Railroad depot.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth Day of the Blockade of the City.

We could hardly find in the history of no matter what country, a spectacle similar to that which we give now to the other nations. Here is a large city blockaded by a hostile squadron which is itself not better off—thanks to the guns in Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the latter are besieged by the blockading fleet of mortar boats below the river. Will Captain Farragut take the city or shall it? Some say he reminds them of the green soldier who caught a Tartar, or the luckless gentleman who drew an elephant at a lottery. Both were equally embarrassed by their prizes. This fact may account for these continual threats made by Captain Farragut, though he never did or will realize them. Yesterday morning he sent to the Mayor, by officers who came with a flag of truce, a second letter, which ran as follows:

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
At Anchor off the City of New Orleans
April 28, 1862.

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

Your communication of the 26th inst. has been received, together with that of the City Council.

I deeply regret to see, both by their contents, and the continued display of the flag of Louisiana on the Court-house, a determination on the part of the city authorities not to haul it down. Moreover, when my officers and men were sent on shore to communicate with the authorities, and to hoist the United States flag on the Custom-house, with the strictest order not to use their arms unless assailed, they were insulted in the grossest manner, and the flag which had been hoisted by my orders on the Mint, was pulled down and dragged through the streets.

All of which go to show that the fire of the fleet may be drawn upon the city at any moment, and in such an event the levee would in all probability be cut by the shells, and an amount of distress ensue to the innocent population, which I have heretofore endeavored to assure you that I desired by all means to avoid.

The election is therefore with you. But it becomes my duty to notify you to remove the women and children from the city within forty-eight hours, if I have rightly understood your determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

This threatening letter was communicated by the Mayor to the Common Council, which held, for the purpose of receiving it, a secret joint session, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and in presence of the Consuls of most foreign nations. The Council fully approved the sentiments contained in the Mayor's message, which accompanied this letter, and ran as follows:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 28th of April, 1862.

To the Common Council:

Gentlemen—I herewith transmit to you a communication from Flag Officer Farragut, commanding the United States fleet now lying in front of the city. I have informed the officer bearing the communication that I would lay it before you, and return such answer as the city authorities might deem proper to be made.

In the meantime, permit me to suggest that Flag Officer Farragut appears to have misunderstood the position of the city of New Orleans. He has been distinctly informed that at this moment the city has no power to impede the exercise of such acts of forcible authority as the commander of the United States naval forces may choose to exercise; and that therefore no resistance would be offered to the occupation of the city by the United States forces.

If it is deemed necessary to remove the flag now floating from this building, or to raise United States flags on others, the power which threatens the destruction of our city is certainly capable of performing those acts. New Orleans is not now a military post; there is no military commander within its limits; it is like an unoccupied fortress, of which an assailant may at any moment take possession. But I do not believe that the city is properly represented by you, or by me, embraces one loyal citizen who would be willing to incur the odium of tearing down the symbol representing the State authority to which New Orleans owes her municipal existence.

I am deeply sensible of the distress which would be brought upon our community by a consummation of the inhuman threat of the United States Commander; but I cannot conceive that those who so recently declared themselves to be animated by a Christian spirit, and by a regard for the rights of private property, would venture to incur the odium of the civilized world by attempting to achieve, through a wanton destruction of life and property, that which they can accomplish without bloodshed, and without a resort to those hostile measures which the law of nations condemns and execrates, when employed upon the defenceless women and children of an unresisting city.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Now, we don't know what Captain Farragut will decide to do; most of the gentlemen who were thronging, yesterday, the Mayor's parlor, were determined to die under the burning ruins of the city rather than haul down the Louisiana flag. If so, our next number would be the last of that "busy bee" which for so many years taught

"The art of order to a peopled kingdom."

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

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 Chestant, Henry Dagne, Widow Leon Girard, care Marshall J. Smith; M. Wilson, James D. Brown. ap29 6t

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.

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

THE members of the Fire Department are hereby notified that on the alarm of two taps of the Fire Alarm Bells they are to immediately assemble at their different Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses.

At the alarm of one tap repeated three times the Assistant Engineers and Commanding Officers of Companies will immediately proceed to the office of the Chief Engineer, to receive orders.

In case the alarm is given for any of the regular Fire Districts, the companies performing duty in the District for which the alarm is given will immediately proceed to the location of the alarm.

All Companies are hereby notified to continue to perform their duty as heretofore, and use all their exertions in the preservation of life and property.

DAVID BRADBURY, Chief Engineer. ap29 3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the evening of the 27th of April, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, in the Third District, one pair of diamond Ear-rings, four diamonds in each; one pair of emerald Ear-rings; one large diamond Ring; one Diamond Ring, enameled, with the inscription "Sob to Elie" inside, and one diamond Ring set in the center of a small black stone. They were all locked together in one of the ear-rings. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at the office of the Delta with the cashier. ap29 tf

Soap for Confederate Notes—Southern Factory.

MESSRS. E. CUGEN & CO. inform the public that Soap from their factory is offered, as heretofore, for Confederate notes. Agency, No. 5 Tchoupitoulas street. ap29 6t

St. Louis Church of New Orleans, Secretary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in conformity with new arrangements concerning said Church, no orders will be received from the 1st of May next for interments and funeral services; and no lots or ovens will be sold in the St. Louis Cemeteries unless the amount is previously paid cash at the office of the undersigned. ANT. DUBUC, Secretary. ap26 to 1st May No. 20 St. Anthony Square.

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

Election of 26th, 30th and 31st January. fe21

Committee of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 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.
Confederate Notes.
J. & J. C. Davidson.
Leeds & Co.
Henderson & Gaines.
Thomas, Griswold & Co.
Thos. C. Payne.
Jackson Railroad Company.
S. Hernsheim & Co.
City of Baton Rouge.
City of New Orleans.
C. W. Cammack.
McDonnell & Magraw.

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

Headquarters European Brigade,
No. 42 OLD LEVEE STREET,
Between Conti 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 their head quarters.

PAUL JUGE FILS, 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 these places.

Thanks to these first examples of public trust, other stores will undoubtedly be open before long, the rate of such 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 honorable citizens offered from the first day to assist him in the not unpleasant but 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 population at large. PAUL JUGE FILS, Commanding General European Brigade.

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 tranquillity. Patrols, under the direction of the commanding officer of said brigade, should be treated with respect and obeyed.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Approved April 26, 1862.
WM FREERT, 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.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 26, 1862.

ALL persons having in their possession Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, or other articles taken from the Levee, or elsewhere, yesterday, are hereby notified to return the same to my office. In default of their so doing, they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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 see that they are protected in their rights.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Funeral Service.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will take place at St. Theresa Church, on the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, A. M., for the late MARIE ATHALIE HEPP. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Notice.

THE Subscribers will continue taking CONFEDERATE NOTES for produce and groceries, or the payment of debts due them.

QUEYROUZE BROS. G. PASCAL.

April 28 1862.

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that we cannot at present receive further orders for goods. Too 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 orders or drafts.

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

S. M. HART & CO.

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL. For sale by A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, 12 New Levee and 11 Fulton st.

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive Proposals for the GRADING, BRIDGING and SUPERSTRUCTURE of their Railroad, 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 at the same time, the coast of the Gulf being fixed 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 such 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,
[illegible] Common street, N. O.

State Tax Collector's Office, Second District, City of New Orleans.

I HEREBY notify all persons following Trades, Professions or Occupations 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, State Tax Collector Second District.

Lost or Stolen,

A NOTE, together with the protest, dated Parish of Terrebonne, La., December 12th, 1860, for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, payable on the fifteenth day of February, 1862, drawn to the order of John Berger, and subscribed by R. G. Earnest, A. G. Cage and Duncan S. Cage, and endorsed by John B. Rper. Said protest and note were sent to the subscriber in a letter, mailed at Houmas, on the eighth day of March last, 1862, directed to me at New Orleans, through the post-office, and has never come to hand. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate said note, as the same is my property and should not be paid to any one but myself. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said note to me.

ADOLPHE MENUET, Customhouse street.

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.

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wurtemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
27 Front Levee and 30 Poydras street.

HOFFMAN & MARKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r.)
62 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.

CLARET—In casks ordinary; 30 do family. In store and for sale by ALB. COUTURIE, 34 and 62 Chartres.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Mrs. Terence Firmin Levasseur.
BY L. ERNEST DE ST. ROMES, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 17 Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated [illegible] March, 1862, (No. 18,783) will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, May 3, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for account of said succession—

1. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in suburb Tremé, and designated by Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of square No. 14, and comprised within Dumaine, St. Philip, Third and Van Buren streets and measuring, American measure, viz: Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, each 30 feet 1 line front on St. Philip street, by 100 feet in depth. Lot No. 12 forms the corner, and measures 35 feet 2 inches and 4 lines front on St. Philip street, 100 feet depth on the line which separates it from Lot No. 11, and 100 feet 3 inches 2 lines in depth and front on Van Buren street, and 31 feet 6 inches width in the rear.

2. ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in suburb Tremé, designated as Lot No. 27, of Square No. 26, comprised within Dumaine, St. Ann, Third and Van Buren streets, forming the corner, and measuring 30 feet 1 line front on St. Ann street, by 100 feet in depth on Third street.

3. ONE CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in suburb Tremé, comprised and enclosed within St. Louis, Tonti, Tremé and Marais streets, and which will be more fully described and explained on a plan which will be exhibited at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange on the day of sale.

4. FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in Suburb Tremé and designated by lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of square No. 30, comprised within St. Peter, Johnson and Galvez streets and Canal Carondelet. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure (American measure) each 31 feet 7 inches 4 lines front on Canal Carondelet, 31 feet 9 inches 2 lines on the line of the rear with the improvements thereon.

Lot No. 2 measures 100 feet 7 inches in depth on one side, and 104 feet 1 inch 2 lines in depth on the other side.

Lot No. 3 measures 104 feet 1 inch 2 lines in depth on one side, and 107 feet 7 inches and 5 lines in depth on the other side.

Lot No. 4 measures 107 feet 7 inches 5 lines in depth on one side, and 101 feet 1 inch 7 lines in depth on the other side.

Lot No. 5 measures 101 feet 1 inch 7 lines in depth on one side, and 104 feet 8 inches and 1 line in depth on the other side.

5. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the said Suburb Tremé, and comprised within St. Peter, Villeré and Robertson streets and Canal Carondelet, and designated by the Nos 3 and 5 of square No. 46. Said lots measure each (American measure) 34 feet 5½ lines front on Canal Carondelet, and 33 feet 11 inches 3 lines of width in the rear.

Lot No. 3 measures 62 feet 9 inches and 6 lines on the line which separates it from lot No. 1, and 64 feet 3½ inches on the line which separates it from lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5 measures 64 feet 3½ inches in depth on the line which separates it from lot No. 3, and 65 feet 6 inches 3 lines on the line which separates it from lot No. 7, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

6. ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Tremé, in the square comprised between St. Louis, Roman, Prieur and Canal Carondelet, and designated by No. 4, which lot measures (American measure) 35 feet 7 inches front on Canal Carondelet, 129 feet 6 lines in depth, and 34 feet 6 lines in width in the rear.

7. ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in said Suburb Tremé, in the square comprised between Miro, Tonti, St. Peter and Canal Carondelet, and designated by the No. 25 of square No 52. Said lot measures 30 feet front on Miro street, by 48 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth, between parallel lines.

8. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in said Suburb Tremé in the square comprised between St. Peter, Villeré, Robertson and Canal Carondelet, designated by Nos 4 and 6 of square No 46. Said lots measure (American measure) each 25 feet 11 inches 7 lines front on St. Peter street, by 60 feet 11 inches 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

9. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in Suburb Tremé, and designated by the Nos 3 and 4, of square No. 30, comprised within St. Peter, Johnson, Galvez and Canal Carondelet.

Lot No. 3 forms a right angled triangle, measuring 90 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Canal Carondelet, 91 feet 8 inches in depth on the line which separates it from lot No. 2 and 100 feet 4 inches and 2 lines in depth on the hypothenuse.

Lot No. 4 measures 31 feet front on Johnson street, 31 feet 5 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line which separates it from lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and 91 feet 7 inches in depth on the line which separates it from lot No. 5, and 35 feet 1 inch and 4 lines in the rear to an oblique line.

—ALSO—

ROSY, a negro woman, aged about 36 years, cook, washer and ironer, somewhat of a seamstress and nurse, she having often left her master's house.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—For the slave one half cash and the balance on a credit of six months, for a note secured by mortgage, and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date until maturity, and from maturity at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until final payment. And for the landed property on the following terms and conditions, to-wit: One-third cash and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, for notes secured by mortgage and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from date until maturity, and at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from maturity until final payment, and in case said notes should not be paid at their respective maturities, the holders of said notes should have to employ a lawyer to sue in order to recover the amount thereof, the said purchasers shall have to pay respectively on the amount of their notes the fees of the lawyer or lawyers thus employed, which fees are fixed at the rate of 10 per cent. on all amounts sued for and recovered.

Acts of sale before Paul E. Laresche, Esq., Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

Plans will be exhibited five days previous to the sale.

Succession of Hugues Podesclaux.
BY M. BARNETT, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 2d of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., 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.

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 Melicerte) 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 11 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 11 inches 4½ lines front on Erato (or Melicerte) 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 until then paid. The purchasers to have the right to pay cash if he desires it.

Act of sale before C. de Armas, notary public.

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil.

AT wholesale and retail, at C. ESPINOLA, Druggist, No. 189 Chartres street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, at the rate of $1 50 a gallon for the Lubricating Oil, and $3 for the Kerosene.

For Sale,

A PROPERTY situated on Canal Carondelet, bounded by Prieur, Johnson and St. Peter streets, containing Sixteen Lots of Ground, with the improvements, formerly known as the Depouilly Saw Mills. Said property is now rented at sixty dollars per month, as a rum distillery. Information as to price, &c., inquire of J. D. DENEGRE, Citizens' Bank.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE undersigned gives notice that he has lost or mislaid the following described PROMISSORY NOTES, the payment whereof has been stopped, and which he, therefore, warns the public not to negotiate, discount or accept, to wit:

1. A promissory note for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, subscribed by Mr. Jos. O. Thaard to the order of and endorsed by himself, dated 24th April, 1860, and payable at the Citizens' Bank two years after date, bearing six per cent. interest from date till maturity, and eight per cent. from and after maturity till paid, and marked *ne varietur* by E. Bouny, Esq., a notary in this city, in conformity with an act passed before him on the 24th of April, 1860.

2. A promissory note for the sum of eight hundred dollars, subscribed by Mr. Paul Mouchon to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated 18th June, 1858, payable eight months after date, renewed from time to time to the 18th June, 1861, from which time it bears interest at eight per cent. per annum till paid, and marked *ne varietur* by Robert J. Kerr, Esq., a notary in this city, in conformity with an act passed before him on the 18th of June, 1858.

Per Pro. T. LAFON
L. F. PARENT, Agent,
No. 27 Exchange Alley.

New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

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., 66 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 parties, 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.

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, No. 18 Toulouse street.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Widow J. Materre.—No. 18,190.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.
No. 20 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 29th of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order of sale from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 18th, 1862, the following Landed Property, Slaves and Bank Stocks belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Bourbon, Dauphin, St. Philip and Ursulines streets, measuring 31 feet front on Bourbon street, by 128 feet in depth; together with an unfinished two-story and attic brick House, and a two-story, unfinished brick kitchen—the whole covered with slates. All the doors, windows, venetian blinds, sliding doors, impost sashes, &c., are made; the granite of the entrance door being ready to be placed, &c.

—SLAVES—

SYLVIE, negro woman, about 50 years old, good cook, house servant and good subject.

MODESTE, Sylvie's daughter, 22 years old, cook and washer, house servant and good subject, with her two daughters—CELINA, 5 years, and ARMANTINE, 3 years old.

CELINE, Sylvie's daughter, about 20 years old, handy at all house-work, a confidential servant, with her two children, LUCIEN, about 3 years old, but ill-backed, and LISE, 14 months old, being navel ruptured.

ANGELE, Sylvie's daughter, about 14 years old, house servant, and good subject.

AURELIA, mulatto woman, about 30 years old, with her two daughters, MATHILDE, two years and a half old, and PRESCILLA, 14 months old.

BETSY, negro woman, about 40 years old, sickly, good subject and a first-rate washer.

JULIENNE, Betsy's daughter, about 12 years old, house servant and child nurse.

SIX SHARES of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, (new stock.)

SEVEN SHARES of the Union Bank of New Orleans.

Terms—For the landed property, half cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit; for the slaves, half cash, and the balance at six and twelve months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and secured by mortgage; the purchasers having the privilege of paying cash the amount of adjudication. All the notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date and 8 per cent. in case of non payment at maturity. For the Bank Stocks, cash.

Acts of sale before Jos. Cuvillier, notary public.

Also—A LOT OF GROUND situated on Bourbon street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, contiguous to the property of the succession Materre, measuring 31 feet front, by 128 feet in depth. Together with [illegible] to 34, of the Citizens' Bank.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the following obligations: A check note of $790, due and renewable on the 1st August, 1862, three notes, dated 11th February, 1861, as well as the interests at 6 per cent. per annum from date, the first of $416 66, due 13th August, 1862, the second of $438 34, due 13th February, 1863, and the last of $416 67, due 13th February, 1861; and the balance cash.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND fronting Esplanade street and the Bayou road, between Johnson and Prieur streets, measuring together 61 feet 1 inches and 6 lines front on Esplanade street, 61 feet 7 inches and 4 lines front on the Bayou road, by an average depth of 116 feet 5 inches and 6 lines.

See plans at the Exchange.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, each of $1668, dated 12th March, 1862 at one and two years, as well as the interests at 6 per cent. per annum from date and the balance cash. This last property will be delivered on the 15th of May next.

Succession of Mrs. Fanny Duconan, deceased wife of Jules Benit.
BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer,
Office, 70 St. Louis street.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the 20th March 1862, will be sold on SATURDAY, May 3d, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, in Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets, at 12 o'clock, the following property and slaves belonging to said succession, to wit:

1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the parish of Orleans, right bank of the Mississippi river, at about one mile below this city, measuring two arpents front on said river, by forty arpents in depth, and designated by the Numbers Twelve and Thirteen, on the plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, Civil Engineer, dated the 15th March, 1834, and deposited in the office of Theo Turenne, then a notary in this city.

The improvements comprise a large house, with gallery all around, parlor, dining room, five bed rooms, another small house, having two rooms, kitchen, cellar, pigeon house, hen house, servants' rooms, stables, coach house, &c., orange, prune, fig and peach trees, Japan lime trees, &c.—susceptible of yielding a good income.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in this city, Second District, in the square bounded by Conti, Burgundy, St. Louis and Rampart streets, measuring (English measure) twenty-two feet eight inches front on said Burgundy street, by one hundred and three feet four inches and three-eighths of an inch in depth on one side, and on the other side forty-eight feet six inches in depth, widening at that distance, at a right angle, seven feet five inches and forty four feet seven inches and three-eighths of an inch on a second depth line, and thirty feet eight inches in the rear, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, comprising a two-story brick house, with attics, two parlors below and halls, two bed rooms up stairs, hall, two bedrooms in the attics; brick kitchen, having eight rooms; yard paved with bricks, cellar, cistern, waterworks, and gas fixtures, a large entrance hall, &c.

3. A PORTION OF GROUND, in this city, and adjoining the above-described property, measuring (English measure) more or less, seven feet five inches front on Burgundy street by forty feet nine inches in depth, between parallel lines. This property is to be sold together with property Number Two above described.

4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND together with the buildings and improvements thereon, in this city, First District, in the square bounded by Union, Gravier, Philippa and Baronne streets, measuring (English measure) sixty two feet two inches front on Gravier street, by one hundred and nine feet in depth. The improvements consist chiefly in two brick houses, each of which is built on a lot measuring twenty-six feet two inches front on Gravier street, by a depth of one hundred and nine feet. The houses are two-story high, with finished attics, two parlors, entrance door, servants' halls; three bed-rooms up stairs, and three other rooms in the attics; two-story kitchen, with six rooms, yard paved with flag stones, yard in the rear, waterworks, cement cistern, privies, &c. The houses are Nos. 177 and 179.

SLAVES.

CAROLINE, mulatto girl, about forty-five years old, addicted to drinking.

NANCY, negro woman, forty-two years old, addicted to drinking. A good washer and cook.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, negro man, forty-seven years old.

BRIGITTE, negro woman, more than sixty years old.

MARCELITTE, negro woman, forty-seven years old, seamstress.

DIANA, negro woman, forty two years old.

Terms—The slaves, one-third cash, and the balance at a credit of six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent. per annum for notes satisfactorily endorsed, secured by mortgage on the slaves sold, and the real estate, one fourth cash, and the balance at a credit of one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the day of adjudication, secured by mortgage on the property sold, and the notes (in coupons) to be endorsed at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, buildings to be insured against the risk of fire by purchasers, and the policies transferred to the said minute.

Acts of sale before A. Ducatel, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The whole as per plans which will be exhibited at the said Exchange.

A Large Two-Story Brick Dwelling-House on Bienville street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, being the late residence of the deceased—A Slave.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE HYPPOLYTE GRIFFON.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 26, 186[illegible]—Court docket No. 18,826—will be sold on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, the following real estate and slave, for account of said succession—

1. A PORTION OF GROUND in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti, Prieur, and Johnson streets, measuring 75 feet 3 inches 7 lines front on Bienville street, 2[illegible] feet 1 inch 3 lines on an oblique line towards Prieur street, dividing it from property formerly belonging to the heirs of LaFayette, thence 64 feet 2 inches, more or less on the real line which breaks off at a right angle to a further depth of 17 feet, thence on a second rear line 81 feet 2 inches 5 lines, more or less, and a depth on a line nearer to and parallel with Johnson street of 210 feet 9 inches 6 lines. Together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick dwelling, with kitchen and bath-room attached, gas fixtures, &c., and a large wooden room in the rear, suitable for a billiard or fencing room; a grape vine arbor, shrubbery, &c.; two large cisterns, water-works, &c.

Terms—Seven thousand dollars cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage and bearing 6 per cent interest per annum from day of sale to maturity, and 8 per cent in case of non-payment at maturity until paid, as a penal clause, and in case of judicial proceedings for the collection of the notes, 5 per cent to be added for attorney's fees. The property to be insured and policy transfer to the Exchange.

MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman aged about 42 years, washer and ironer, with a sore leg.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvillier, N. P., at the expense of purchaser.

Succession of Widow Louis Foucher,
BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer.
Office. Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 8th February, 1862, the following described property situated in the First District of this city, for account of the succession of Widow Louis Foucher—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, in square bounded by Constance, Thalia, (late Estelle) Magazine and Erato (late Melicerte) streets. Said lot of ground is designated as Lot No. 1 on a plan drawn by C. A. D'Armas, Deputy Surveyor-General, dated 12th August, 1861, and forms the corner of Constance and Thalia streets, and measures 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Constance street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth and front on Thalia (late Estelle) street. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame House, kitchen, &c., subject to a lease which expires 1st May, 1863.

Terms and conditions—One-third cash; balance at one and two years for notes secured by mortgage on the property, dividing into coupons to suit.

Act of sale before O. D'Armas, notary public.

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Possen is dissolved, Mr. Van Possen 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. C. BARRIERE.

April 8th, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music,
ST. CHARLES STREET.

D. BIDWELL .... Proprietor.

Summer Season—Museum Open Free.

HARRY MACARTHY,
THE SOUTHERN COMEDIAN AND AUTHOR,
—ASSISTED BY—
MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE,

Will appear EVERY NIGHT in his Musical Entertainments, embracing Songs, Dances, New Ameliorations, New Music, &c.

Admission to Academy and Museum [illegible] cents.
Box Office open at 10 o'clock, A. M., where seats may be secured.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

B. Antognini & E. Richard,
15 .... Conti street 15
MANUFACTURERS OF
SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES

HAVING taken [illegible] Mr. Berger [illegible] the establishment [illegible] the convenience of using in future [illegible] favor, deem it their duty to [illegible] amateurs Mr. Berger [illegible] testifying his high appreciation of Messrs. Antognini and Richard's Tables, has ordered [illegible] Slate Bed Billiard Table, which [illegible] and now on the [illegible] White Hall, on St. Louis street. [illegible] one certificate.

Will be found in the same establishment a large selection of Satin, Oak, Mahogany and [illegible] BILLIARD TABLES, with Slate Marble [illegible] furnished with the Mechanical Cushions [illegible]. Being in connection with [illegible] Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of American Billiard Table Goods [illegible] Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, [illegible] &c.

Also, on hand second-hand Tables, [illegible] Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, [illegible] and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES.
Prices very moderate.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,
No. 275 Dauphin street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal book stores.

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861 .... [illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860 .... [illegible]

Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861 .... [illegible]

[illegible]

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

So it remembered that on the [illegible] 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for [illegible] aforesaid, personally appeared A. BROTHER, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] January, 1862.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. They also declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT [illegible] on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December [illegible], certificates will be issued on and after the [illegible] of May next.

The Trustees, after receiving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have [illegible] and pay in cash the certificates [illegible] for the year 1857 to the holders thereof [illegible] to be produced at the time of payment [illegible].

The Company continue to insure against the risks of the River, and against Fire at the rates of premium.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN E. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

[illegible]

New Orleans, January 1[illegible], 1862.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Hope Insurance Company make the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1861 .... $136,0[illegible]

Premiums on Fire Risks .... [illegible]
" Marine do .... [illegible]
" River do .... [illegible]

Less premiums returned .... [illegible]

$124,713 [illegible]

Losses paid during the same period, viz:
On Fire Risks 71,805 44
On Marine Risks 15,455 42
On River Risks .... 1,954 [illegible]

15 per cent. returned to parties insured 19,427 43
Re-insurance 3,981 49
Expenses, less interest .... [illegible]

Profits .... [illegible]

The Company have the following assets:
Bank Notes 93,500 00
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon .... [illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledge .... [illegible]
For premiums .... [illegible]
Stocks .... [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection .... 27,[illegible]
Cash on hand .... [illegible]

$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May 1861, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President and Louis Barnett Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eleventh day of May, 1861.
(Signed) ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place.
NEW ORLEANS, August 6th, 1861.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was

Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be made on all premiums to parties insuring in this Company.

The above RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be PAID in CASH, this Company issuing no script.

HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.
S. FLASSAN, Vice-President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]