The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,377.

NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By D. H. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 73 Conti—Household and Kitchen Furniture and Iron.

By C. E. Dyson, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 33, cottage, lot, cow and calves.

We call the particular attention of the public, and the capitalists more especially, to the sale of the estate of Mrs. Therese Fredie Le Vasseur, which takes place on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, by Mr. L. Ernest de St. Romes. Said property is advantageously situated in the Second District, and is suitable for residences, lumber yards, and manufactories. Most of the property is leased on Canal Carondelet, where it has frontage and deep tenements, in value. The sale will be without reserve.

OUR CITY AND THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

New Orleans, in consequence of its geographical position, its commercial relations, the various interests of which it is the representative, and especially its large population, may be considered as a cosmopolitan city. As the mighty emporium of the products of the fertile valley of the Mississippi, its levee is annually lined with thousands of vessels which repair hither to obtain the priceless products of the richest soil in the civilized world—products which contribute powerfully to the wealth and comfort of European nations. In exchange for the fruits of Southern agriculture, Europe sends us numbers of immigrants and the valuable fabrics of her manufacturing industry. From the multiplicity of these exchanges springs a multitude of relations between the port of New Orleans and those of Liverpool, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, &c. The foreign commercial houses in our city may be counted by hundreds; the aggregate amount of their annual business is probably to be reckoned by hundreds of millions. Independently of these direct interests there are others not less important—such, for instance, as those of foreign capitalists who have invested enormous sums in this city, and those of foreign property holders who possess real estate here. The registration which took place a few weeks ago demonstrated the presence in our midst of between thirteen and fourteen thousand male foreigners above the age of sixteen, and justified the conviction that the entire number of men, women and children born abroad, and residing in New Orleans, cannot be less than forty thousand souls. This class of our population consists of about twenty thousand French, and the remainder is composed of British subjects, Germans, Spaniards, Italians, Scandinavians and Greeks. There is certainly not a single European nation but is fully represented in our diversified population.

Such is the position of New Orleans, now subject to the authority of the Commander of the military forces of the United States. The influences exercised by the important interests to which we have referred, and the necessity of providing for the safety of the immense foreign elements with doubtless have their due weight in shaping the policy which may be pursued by the General who now represents the Government of the United States. What ever decision he may arrive at with respect to the persons and property of the people, must be in some measure modified by the presence amongst us of so numerous a body of unnaturalized residents.

We, of course, are profoundly ignorant of the intentions of Gen. BUTLER. Whether he contemplates treating us as a vanquished race, or persists in the idea of bringing us back into the Union, will doubtless appear in the course. In either case, we presume Gen. BUTLER will endeavor to avoid aught that may violate the personal rights of foreign residents who are the subjects of powers with which the United States are at peace. If New Orleans is considered as a city which has been reattached to the Union, the foreign residents have the right to claim the protection of the laws of Louisiana, under which they have hitherto lived, and as they are mingled with the native population, they will necessarily have to suffer in the event that the adoption of vigorously restrictive measures, or the establishment of a government exclusively of the sword, should unfortunately give rise to alarming and disorderly. Moreover, to govern a city of one hundred and fifty thousand souls by the reign of terror, would be both a difficult and unenviable task.

If, on the other hand, Gen. BUTLER is disposed to treat New Orleans as a conquered city, he should not forget that the modern code of civilization prescribes limits to the rights, even to the victors. Foreigners cannot be regarded with reference to the United States as either rebels or conquished. They have a claim to the protection of their respective Governments, and it will not be withheld. The intervention in the affairs of Mexico by three great European powers was the result of the anarchy and disorder which placed the property and lives, as well of foreigners as of natives, in perpetual peril. The Federal authorities will avoid all risk of foreign intervention by a wise and prudent employment of the powers they possess. The frequent contact of their troops with a people irritated by misfortune is not without danger. This may be averted by maintaining a rigorous discipline among the soldiers. But while the latter should be prohibited from wandering in small bands through the streets, we deem it perfectly just that groups of excited citizens should be dispersed. The encouragement of public order in a large city containing a foreign population of nearly one-third its entire number, belongs to the conquerors. We may be permitted to suggest that moderation, and the absence of all abuse of power will best promote the great desideratum, and secure tranquility and a calm resignation to a disaster which is now acknowledged to be inevitable.

THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is proper for the people to know that owing to the evident fact that by far the most large number of our people are in arms, away from home, and the commercial, financial and other affairs of the State damaged; that the great, the vital interest of the Free Public schools is languishing. The funds for the support of free public schools are derived from taxation, and as the collection of taxes has almost ceased as an occupation, of course there is no money in the State treasury to meet the quarterly apportionment to the several parishes as provided by law. None of the warrants of the parish treasurers for the quarter of the 31st March have yet been paid, and the probability is that, during the entire summer, there will be little if any money paid to to meet these claims. The schools in many parishes will no doubt close on account of this financial embarrassment. In our city it is the purpose of the directors, we believe, to have a meeting and represent to the members the condition of things, and make some arrangements whereby the schools can be continued until the summer holidays.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

COTTON BURNING.—*The Tyler Arrested.*—Yesterday's *Bulletin* has the following:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday in a skiff from Vicksburg, which place he left on Sunday evening, that all the cotton on the banks of the river, from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, has been burnt. He says the destruction was universal. He also states that the shipbuilder Tift, and his brother, who were engaged in the superintendence of the Ellet fleet, had been arrested and imprisoned in Vicksburg on the charge of having treasonably delayed the loading of that vessel, with the view of aiding the enemy.

Wonders of the Mississippi.

The difference of level between high and low water mark at Cairo is fifty feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New Orleans is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel by large streams from both the eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly does not evaporate; of course it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us.

If a well is sunk any where in the Arkansas bottom, water is found as soon as the water level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down, the water shafts accordingly in the well. The owner of a sawmill, some twenty miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boiler of his mill during the late flood. When the water was exhausted, his well went down till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake to let water into his well; the lake was soon drained, and his well was dry again, having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is, that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to its highlands on the other side, rests on a porous substratum which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents the degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New Orleans into the Gulf, but for this provision of nature, to which alone her safety is attributable.

In fact, if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans would to-day be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole valley a fresh water arm of the sea. Were the geological character of the valley different, the construction of levees, confining the water of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the river to become so great at the South that there would not be sufficient levees built. The current would be stronger and accumulation of water greater as the levees are extended north of us.

Such results were [illegible] paid; but the water, [illegible] levees, permeates the porous [illegible] how it really beneath the surface of the [illegible] Such, it seems to us, are the wise provisions of natural laws for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country south of us. We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its adoption will be attained. The porousness of the material used in making these has caused much, if not all, the difficulties encountered. Men may dream it a superhuman task to wall in the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, but our levees are the work of genius when compared with the dykes of Holland. The floodside of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool compared with the ocean billows that dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees—all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as the cost of the Dutch when originally built—would be therefore but a hundred such kingdoms as that over which a Hompartie once wielded a sceptre.

Memphis Avalanche.

Cotton Planting.

We make the following extracts from a long article in the Atlanta (Georgia) *Intelligencer*:

We feel confident that the planters and farmers of the South are resolved that the crop of 1862 shall be, Providence favoring their patriotic determinations, an abundant one of grain, to the exclusion almost of the great staple of the South, "King Cotton." We have now before us a number of interesting communications, which leave no doubt resting upon our minds that but little cotton will be planted this spring in Georgia; and as far as we have been advised this will be the case in every cotton State. We say "little," we mean it in the literal sense of the term. Perhaps one-tenth of what was planted last year, will be the number of acres planted this season. We do not think this estimate too small.

Our friend, Mr. Henry West, of Troup county, an old planter, comes to us to appeal to the patriotism of the State, not to plant a seed more than will do for home consumption. He reasons well and patriotically upon the subject.

For himself, he says: "I have generally planted about 600 acres in cotton this year; I have on my farm at this time a grain crop, with the exception of fifteen acres in cotton, which will yield enough to clothe my family and animals for the ensuing year."

Mr. A. W. Walker writes that he "has been from home some two months, and has obtained reliable information from five of the cotton States." His conclusions are that no more cotton will be planted than will do for home consumption, and he reasons, as does our friend from Troup, on the necessity of carrying on the struggle. He says that "in general, there are more hogs and pigs in the South than he ever before saw."

Foreign Planting in Virginia.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

The tobacco to be planted in Virginia this year will amount to not one-twentieth part of what it has been in former years. Our planters feel that to cultivate tobacco, cotton or rice, is but to tempt the cupidity of the invader and to invite aggression. They feel that their property, if they could raise the Vandals might compel them to give it to the flames or abandon it, and they have no desire to work for nothing, or for blind chance. Besides, they feel that we have been badly treated by European Governments generally, but especially by Napoleon. They are of opinion that they can do well enough without the Confederate States, and our planters reply: "Let us alone to test it." The people of Virginia are determined that none of her enormous [illegible] Grazing farms numbered 15,000, [illegible] with over 25,000,000; the wars of the [illegible] Canada 20,000,000; in all the wars of the Romans, before Julius Cæsar, 60,000,000; the wars of the Roman Empire, of Bonaparte and the Turks, 60,000,000 each; those of the French 80,000,000; those of Africa 105,000,000! "If we take into consideration," says the learned Dr. Dick, "the number not only of those who have fallen in battle, but those who have perished through the natural consequences of war, it will not perhaps be overrating the destruction of human life, if we affirm that one-tenth of the human race has been destroyed by war; and, according to this estimate, more than fourteen thousand millions of human beings have been slaughtered in the wars since the beginning of the world." Edmund Burke went still further, and reckoned the sum total of its ravages, from the first, at not less than thirty-thousand millions.

CASUALTIES ON THE RESOLUTE.—The *Newsboy* gives the following list of the killed and wounded belonging to the gunboat Resolute:

John Mason, pilot, killed.
Henry Bone, quarter, killed.
W. Webber, quartermaster, killed.
Joseph ——, mess boy, killed.
Captain James Hopper, wounded in right leg above the knee—leg amputated.
Hugh Rooney, quartermaster, severely wounded.
W. Harvey, quartermaster, severely wounded.
R. Double, quartermaster, slightly.

We are glad to see that the people of Algiers, while they are quiet, quiet and reserved, maintain a strict and dignified neutrality in the Confederate cause. There is no Union sentiment in Algiers. We have not yet seen the least evidence of it in all our walks. Our invaders might learn something from this. A large number of our people are of Northern birth, another large portion are naturalized citizens, and but comparatively few are of Southern origin, but as yet we have not heard a single man, woman or child express gratification at the prospect of a return of Federal authority, or any thing but chagrin and mortification at our defeat, and confidence of our ultimate success.—*Algerine Newsboy.*

WHY AND HOW THE BOYS WERE SUCCESSFULLY PASSED.—Officers of the Resolute confirm our previous statement that the pickets from the [illegible] shore, failed to give notice of the approach. That this caused the success in passing [illegible] is not from the fact that they had attempted it once before, and failed, because the rockets gave tokens of their attempt.

[Algerine Newsboy.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

BOARDING AN ENGINEER.

BY ANDERSON.

[Continued]

Frank, seeing he had gained his object, quietly withdrew from the warfare, which was waged with considerable spirit, between Mag and the Colonel, for some time. The old gentleman finally concluded the contest by saying he didn't see any use in making a bother about teaching a woman the use of her tongue, as it was generally attended to that; and he believed some of them were being in the middle, and some at both ends. He considered this a good a cut, he chuckled in his usually good-natured tone; while Mag, flushed with her victory, showed less indignation than she might otherwise have done. Mag acted on her privilege, and Frank was absent from the table again; regularly as the bell rang, she was to her seat. Frank thought she looked a little as he expected in this exemplary treatment; and at first it was a little amusing, but could not, said he, a poor prospect for acquiring ease and comfort for with humbled head, and in silence, she kept her place. Mr. Mellone's dignity and sullenness broke down at last; she hearkened, first, to take an interest, and then a part in the conversation around her. Frank thought it was pleasant, a decided change from the monotony of the past, to have a nice little figure sitting opposite at each day, if it was a childish one; and there was such a look of humor in her large, dark eyes sometimes, that he almost forgot himself. More than he was aware to any his wishes, brightened at the prospect for her amusement. He never saw her elsewhere than at her table, and had no idea of seeking a woman of her, as mankind generally do, should some time far, she was equally careful that she should go no further, for there was nothing more disgusting to Frank, than to see a child giving herself the airs of a woman. Frank was particularly anxious to have a talk with her; but she kicked up one day on the staircase a caricature of himself, which, after a moment's thought, he felt sure must be from her own pencil, as he had seen her go up stairs just before him. The idea was so exact, in spite of the great exaggeration, that the object was unmistakable, and the whole figure so ludicrous, that Frank felt insulted to be provoked. It was drawn with a pencil, and he rubbed it out, and when his good humor returned, he said Mag with admiration at this discovery of a new talent, in the little genius, it was a new bond of sympathy between them, shadowing forth how his own favorite study was to be. He found morning glance when they met at tea; she let him read and converse with her, though she seemed conscious of it, for a heightened blush stole over her brow and cheek. He permitted it to subside, and then she answered with out looking at him. His fair stranger was disposed to charge her with it, but he was not sure it would meet with Mag's approbation.

One evening, when Frank was over his calculations, he heard a tiptoe upon the door, which he felt sure was Katie's; and, dashing the "stupid" figures across the table, he rushed down stairs.

"Oh, be! Miss Katie," he cried, closing the door behind him, "I've caught you again, have you forgot to know what you drew that wicked little picture upon me for?"

"I can't draw," she said with a nervous laugh.

"That is a question of fact; I think you can. But what made you give the poor long legs and arms—you don't think I am spidy, do you?" noticed to persuasively, drawing up his well-proportioned figure.

"I drew you ugly, because you meddle in other people's business," said the pouting girl.

"When did I ever meddle in other people's business?" asked Frank, in astonishment.

"Bessie said you told Mr. Mellone I must be made some to the table," she answered indignantly.

"And don't you know why I said so?"

"No," she answered positively.

"Because I want to see you every day."

"Humph, sir!" replied Katie.

"Tell me why you don't like to come? You needn't talk nay if you are not sincere."

"But I don't like to sit and hear other people talk all," she answered candidly.

The true woman spoke there, thought Frank. He asked:

"Why don't you talk, then?"

"Because aunt Mag says she don't love to hear children sit up to be grown people."

"I do," said Frank. "They all do, you are so beautiful, but I have thought all along that you were the little imp of mischief in years gone sometimes. I am going to teach you a new song, and it is called 'Katie Darling,' will you learn it?"

It was a long lesson, the gathering shadows alone reminded Katie that it was time to go in the afternoon at it. Frank trained with the willing pupil to the dreary calculations when she left him.

"How is this, Katie?" asked Miss Mag, "you have not practised your lessons at all."

"Mr. Mellone came in and kept talking so, I could not practise."

"You were disturbing him," said Mag, "you ought to have left the room."

"He begged me to stay," she answered innocently.

Mag bit her lips, and after a moment's silence said:

"You must not practise again when he is in his room; I suppose you disturb him. What was he speaking of?"

"A new song."

"Yes, I know, but what was it?"

"It was—I don't know," she answered blushing.

What made Katie deceive her? "Don't you know there are little things with... seem so nothing when they are happening, but when we would tell them to others, bring a feeling to the bosom and a blush to the cheek which we would conceal."

Autumn had come, and May, in her capacity of housewife, was often called away from town to attend to the numerous wants of the household. Then Katie, in her timid grace, came forward to preside over the establishment. The cold October evenings had come now, and Frank was invited into the family circle room, where the bright wood fire burned and sparkled in the bright tidy hearth. There were pleasant evenings which Frank liked well. Sitting around the cheerful wood fire, and the little light was bringing out new beauties in Katie's face, which he, artist like, was learning to watch like a picture. And she had pretty little ways, certain ways, as she sat quietly listening to what was said, shaking her head now and then, to still the noisy mirth of the children, who "will be heard" in one corner of the room.

How wide open her great, lustrous eyes looked at times, and again how fluid, when any emotion stirred her. It was both touching and amusing, to see the manner in which Col. Fenner treated her; referring to her at times as if she were a woman grown, and again petting and caressing, as if she were the merest child. Frank could now better understand her contradictory, half womanish, half-childish character.

Once the Colonel saw his smile, and said:

"You are amused, Mr. Mellone, at my fondness for Katie; I dare say I sometimes make myself look old fool about her; but oh! sir, if you knew, if you knew!"

Encouraged by his manner, Frank ventured to say:

"I believe, sir, she is the child of your eldest son."

"Ah, yes," he answered, "and a noble boy he was; and he was nothing more than a boy myself, when he died—he was so unexpected—poor fellow! poor fellow! It happened in this way." he continued: "Katie's mother was a New Orleans girl. She came to Carolina visiting her sister, Mrs. Walton, who lives up the country here apiece. She was a pretty, charming little thing as ever you saw, and the beaux around here went mad about her; but she married my boy. He said in his quiet, grave fashion. "She was an orphan, and was married from the house of her sister's. When Katie was a baby, she got into a notion to visit her relations in New Orleans. She thought that I should go with them, and as I had never been there, it seemed a providential thing as it turned out. Just before we got there the boat on which we were travelling got into a foolish race with another. The passengers became very much excited, and all crowded on deck. I was watching them, standing with Katie in my arms, when I felt a tremendous jar, then a loud noise, and the first thing I knew I was bobbing about in the waters, with a host of others, and Katie still in my arms. I never let her go. I found a piece of board, and we drifted about on that until we were picked up by a fishing boat. We were carried into a little cabin on the shore, and there I found her mother; but she was dying, sir, dying."

"Did you never see your own again, sir?" asked Frank.

"Never," he replied. While I was on that plank I felt something touch me, and looked around, and there was Harry holding on to me for dear life, like a ghost's. He called me by my name, looked at his face and smiled, then let go his hold, and went down never to rise again. Ah, sir," he said, the tears trickling down his face, "can you wonder that I hate to give her up? I know it is for that smile, when he saw her in my arms, he said he would help me to keep her. I never hear of her going away that Harry's ghostly face don't rise up before me."

"I think you are unjustly prejudiced," said Frank; "it is my native city, and I'll assure you it is a most fascinating place."

"That's just what Katie, fascinating enough, too much so. Why, some old fellow or other will be stealing her away from me, and New Orleans. It must be an awful place to turn young people loose in."

"Is your grand daughter to remain there after her education is completed?"

"She is to have that privilege if she desires it, she is to remain. It was her mother's wish, and I think if I controlled enough to keep her with me a few years longer, she would not think to go. She is so young—she would not think of it. Katie's mother was so young when she died, and she was so happy with me, that I thought I could keep her with me always. I might teach her to love the old place enough to return to it, eh? Katie? She is so young—she could not bear leaving Frank, "she need not go yet, I think. I am glad she ought. She is getting on well enough with her music, but Maestro thinks she ought to be studying French, and I suppose, if she is to live in that place she ought," he said with a sigh.

"Katie's all," said Frank, hesitatingly, "I would willingly teach her French, if you like to have the employment for my leisure hours."

"Will you? Will you, indeed?" cried the Colonel, grasping his hand. "Sir, I should be very grateful if it will not be troubling you too much."

"No trouble, but a pleasure. I suppose I shall be competent, as I have spent time enough with the best teachers," he said with a laugh, turning to Katie.

There was a shadow of disappointment on her face.

"Your grand-daughter has a talent I should like to cultivate."

"What is that?" asked the Colonel.

"Drawing. I have never seen a scholar learn then I have known her display," he said, mischievously turning to Katie, for pointing her face, which was crimson with confusion, and he could only see the burning cheek that shaded her delicate ear and cheek.

"Frank has any thing said every thing you please," the Colonel answered, gratified, "I am too grateful to you for teaching her how to dictate in any thing."

Frank, long accustomed to hearing the school question discussed, listened in a sort of mute wonder to what was said. His pleasant pathos seemed arrested when she learned Katie's going was again delayed. With a vexed fall of pen against the desk:

"Katie, yer Katie, is you neber doin to stool? well, no sober is needer."

Katie laughed, and Frank asked:

"When shall the lessons be given?"

"To-morrow," the Colonel answered, promptly.

[To be continued.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Documents.—In order to complete the records of the important events which took place in this city for the last seventnight, we lay before our readers the following documents, the first of which is the message sent on Thursday last by Mayor Monroe to the Common Council, and the other a letter from Flag Officer Farragut:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 1st, 1862.

To the Common Council, in Joint Session:

Gentlemen—I herewith lay before you a copy of a communication received this day from Flag Officer Farragut. You will observe that the note intimates a misinterpretation on the part of the city authorities, of Flag Officer Farragut's previous communications. It pertains to my, gentlemen, that no reasoning mind can fail to place on the note of Monday, the 28th inst. the interpretation attached to it by the people of the city. The notification to remove our women and children within forty-eight hours, in case we adhered to our resolution not to haul down the flag, can be considered in no other way than as a threat to bombard the city. The meaning was plain, not only to me but to the Consuls of the foreign nations residing here. But in no place a case appeared in appropriate. Flag Officer Farragut informed me that, in consequence of the offensive nature of our answer to his threat, he declines further communication with us, and will, on the arrival of Gen. Butler, hand the city over to his charge. He considers he should be conscious that the city of New Orleans sought no communication with him or his fleet, and that the responsibility of the bloodshed while it depended entirely on us will not fail to be quite as agreeable to us as to him. I would add still further to our gratification should Gen. Butler find it equally unpleasant to hold communication with the city.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
At Anchor off the City of New Orleans,
April 30, 1862.

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

Gentlemen—I informed you in my communication of 28th of April, that your determination as I understood it, was not to haul down the flag of Louisiana on the City Hall, and that my officers and men were treated with insult and rudeness when they landed, even with a flag of truce, to communicate with the authorities, &c., and that if such was to be the determined course of the people, the fire of the vessels might at any moment be drawn upon the city.

This you have thought proper to construe into a determination on my part to murder your women and children, and made your letter an offensive one that it will terminate our intercourse, and so soon as Gen Butler arrives with his forces I shall turn over the charge of the city to him, and resume my naval duties.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
(Signed) D. G. FARRAGUT.

Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The Foreign Brigades.—Our readers will see, by referring to our advertisements, that yesterday afternoon General Paul Jeps sent home all the men of his command, the European Brigade, and General Victor Maignan did as much with his command, the French Brigade. The foreign residents who compose these two numerous corps, resume now their usual avocations, done their duty, and manly performed the task which they had in view when they organized. As unnaturalized foreigners, they thought their line of conduct in these most eventful times was to observe the strictest neutrality between the belligerent parties. But, at the same time, they were of opinion that they could render the greatest services to their fellow-townsmen by preventing riots, quelling any kind of disorder, and checking the plans of plunderers and incendiaries. All that they promised to do when the day would come, and all that they have cheerfully done. For the last seven-night, there were at all times from two to three thousand of these foreign soldiers doing duty night and day, patrolling the city and keeping the sharpest lookout for the protection of property of all kinds.

For a task so well performed the members of the two brigades—Generals, officers and men—fully deserve the thanks of the population. The Mayor said in our hearing the other day that, should he live one thousand years, he could never forget the disinterestedness with which these unnaturalized British, Spanish, British Italian, German, Swiss and Belgian residents had taken up arms, eight days ago, to defend the life and property of the inhabitants, though a great number of them have not one single silver at stake in this struggle, and if they were not moved by their sense of the duty they owe to the cause of civilization, would not have cared a penny whether New Orleans was to be plundered or not. Other members of these foreign corps, while they were protecting the property of persons unknown to them, did not know whether their services in another portion of the city were plundered or not. We might mention, for instance, a mere private in the French Brigade, who was mounting guard on the levee, to watch over a few barrels of molasses while he knew, all that time, that a ship of his, loaded with cotton, was burning in another portion of the city. General Maignan, Colonel Hadapo and Major Bertier, of the same corps, were for eight hours on duty in the Second District, without seeming to care to know whether certain goods they keep stored in the First District, to the amount one hundred thousand dollars, were destroyed by fire, plundered or saved.

We mention these examples to show that these foreign corps have nobly performed all they promised, while there are parties in the First and Fourth Districts—we know it from the Mayor himself—who refused to assist him in those trying hours, alleging as the best of all excuses, that they could not think of deserting life and property in one portion of the city, while their services were needed at home.

Cattle Market.
Jefferson City, May 3, 1862.

No arrivals this week, except 30 Veal Cattle, which arrived yesterday. Receipts of cattle and sheep for the week ending to-day, 200 Cattle and 200 Sheep. Of these and of those left over from last week, which leaves the smallest lean of stock. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs. net, 1st qty.—@—
" " " " 2d " —@—
Fat Cows, " " " " —@—
" " " " —@—
Veal Calves, " head, 1st qty. 20 00@25 00
" " " 2d " 15 00@20 00
" " " 3d " 8 00@12 00
Sheep, " ₱ lb. 6@6½c
" " " 5½@6c
Lambs, " head, 1st qty. 2 00@3 00
" " " 2d " 1 50@2 00
Milch Cows, " " 35 00@45 00
Calves, ₱ head, 1st qty. 12 00@15 00
" " " 2d " 8 00@10 00

Headquarters European Brigade,
New Orleans, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 61.—I. All orders emanating from my predecessor for provisions are hereby revoked. II. All requisitions for provisions must in future be signed by one of these headquarters.

III. No bills for provisions will be paid by the City Council unless they are ordered by myself.

By order of
PAUL JUGE FILS,
General Commanding.

Headquarters European Brigade,
No. 52 GOLD AND STERRY.
[Between Commerce 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 French Troops.

I call upon all good citizens to give me what aid and assistance they may be required to preserve order in the city, and they are requested to assemble at the nearest police station of their respective districts, and report immediately to [illegible] commanding.

PAUL JUGE FILS,
General Commanding.

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General Commanding.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN BRIGADE.—The Bienville-Street Fuel Depot will be found the most convenient store will be open for the sale of necessary fuel. Orders left at the office will be promptly attended to, and the fuel delivered at the residence of the purchaser.

By order of
PAUL JUGE FILS,
General Commanding.

Headquarters European Brigade,
New Orleans, April 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 60.—The following list of the killed and wounded belonging to the gunboat Resolute:

John Mason, pilot, killed.
Henry Bone, quarter, killed.
W. Webber, quartermaster, killed.
Joseph ——, mess boy, killed.
Captain James Hopper, wounded in right leg above the knee—leg amputated.
Hugh Rooney, quartermaster, severely wounded.
W. Harvey, quartermaster, severely wounded.
R. Double, quartermaster, slightly.

We are glad to see that the people of Algiers, while they are quiet, quiet and reserved, maintain a strict and dignified neutrality in the Confederate cause. There is no Union sentiment in Algiers. We have not yet seen the least evidence of it in all our walks. Our invaders might learn something from this. A large number of our people are of Northern birth, another large portion are naturalized citizens, and but comparatively few are of Southern origin, but as yet we have not heard a single man, woman or child express gratification at the prospect of a return of Federal authority, or any thing but chagrin and mortification at our defeat, and confidence of our ultimate success.—*Algerine Newsboy.*

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By order of
PAUL JUGE FILS,
General Commanding.

Sirur Report.

CAME into my enclosure, on Thursday, April 24, at about 9 o'clock, A. M., a gray MARE, with white and yellow spots, and a star on the face. The owner is notified to call and claim said property and pay costs.

apl30 2 Corner Canal and Alexander streets.

TOURANOH.

Notice.

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

QUETROUZE BROS.
S. FAMULA.

April 29, 1862. apl30 1w

W. C. WATKINS,
Carpet and Curtain Warehouse,
No. 39 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

I will keep my store open, and will call for all notes received by the Committee of Public Safety. my2 3

Notice.

THE undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, guided by their fellow-citizens of the European Brigade, have determined to form a corps of Volunteers; they have during the past few days procured the necessary funds, and the lives and property of the people of New Orleans, together with the honor of the European Brigade to maintain its organization, and sustain its services to the City Hall, and that my officers and men were treated with insult and rudeness when they landed, even with a flag of truce, to communicate with the authorities, &c., and that if such was to be the determined course of the people, the fire of the vessels might at any moment be drawn upon the city.

This you have thought proper to construe into a determination on my part to murder your women and children, and made your letter an offensive one that it will terminate our intercourse, and so soon as Gen Butler arrives with his forces I shall turn over the charge of the city to him, and resume my naval duties.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
(Signed) D. G. FARRAGUT.

Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The Foreign Brigades.—Our readers will see, by referring to our advertisements, that yesterday afternoon General Paul Jeps sent home all the men of his command, the European Brigade, and General Victor Maignan did as much with his command, the French Brigade.

Headquarters European Brigade,
General Order No. 65
New Orleans, 2d May, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

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

COMRADES:—Your attention is now called, and I am happy to be enabled to tell you that your behavior to-day has been such as to merit the highest encomiums. At 11 o'clock in the morning, His Honor the Mayor gave the command of the two Brigades to Gen. Shepley, and immediate public peace, the portion of the two Brigades under arms was but small, in the evening more than 1,000 men presented themselves with arms; the next day, almost all, and from that moment the city has been free from plunderers and incendiaries.

You owe your thanks to the Mayor and the members of the Common Council, for the confidence with which they gave to your General the arms and material to defend which was lacking unable to them.

You owe your thanks to the citizens who responded to my call. They joined our ranks, marched under your banners against the wretched abettors of plunder and destruction.

To Commander-in-Chief. I address my praises to General Shepley, commanding the French Brigade to his staff, to his officers and all his soldiers for their loyal co-operation.

I thank all the officers and soldiers of the European Brigade, their staff and myself, for the help they have performed their duties.

It is only by the speedy and continued action of the two corps that I could successfully perform the difficult mission with which I was charged.

PAUL JUGE FILS,
Commanding Brigade.

MARK QUAYLE, Brigade Major. my2

State of Louisiana.
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, May 2, 1862.

Gen Victor Maignan, Commanding French Brigade:

SIR—I regret to learn a misconception prevails in your mind with respect to my intentions in the suppression of the riots of last night. I have the honor to refer you, for explanation, to the communication addressed to you by me in my official capacity, on the 28th April last, which was published in the True Delta of 29th April.

I beg to assure you, General, the sentiment was entirely unauthorized. The proclamation stood here in the name of the "French Brigade," and I was not aware of its appearance until the services of your Brigade so much required, had been rendered. Had I been already cognizant of any of the resolutions of Council, I should have proceeded to communicating a copy of them directly to yourself.

I beg to say to yourself and those under your command, that I esteem your services as valuable aid to me in constituting a high claim to the respect and gratitude of the people of this city. I feel fully and cordially, I might add that in the name of the people of this city, I extend an authorized statement to the foregoing effect.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

my2

Headquarters European Brigade,
42 Old Levee, May 3.

ALL ACCOUNTS of the Provisional Army of the European and French Brigades, to be presented at the Quarters for approval by MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

my3 2

Union Insurance Company
of New Orleans,
May 3d, 1862

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of certificates of profits issued by this Company, that a dividend for the year 1861 is declared, and that the same will be paid to them on and after this day, upon presentation and delivery of said certificates.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 20th April inst., when they will be opened for the delivery of said certificates at the office of the Company, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

my3 14d

Notice.

WE have loaned upwards of one million of dollars to parties, for the accommodation of the public. The said sum is secured by the large amount of real estate belonging to the parties who have borrowed it. Under certainty it is several Bank accounting to more than one million of dollars. We are about to redeem them in sums in excess of $20 and upwards, and have to request the public will daily at our office, corner of New Levee and State Streets, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

my3 2t H. FASSMANN & CO.

Property for Sale.

FOR Confederate Notes—A LOT OF GROUND in Auburn Nursery, Prytania street, in the square between Josephine and Louisiana avenues, measuring 50 feet front on Prytania street, by 120 feet deep; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story dwelling, in ordinary repair. Terms cash. APPLY to A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 31, first door above Carondelet, public.

my2 2t

Citizens of New Orleans.

THE COMMON COUNCIL have passed the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to call out the police force of the respective districts of New Orleans, in extreme cases, for the purpose of preserving the peace, persons and property of the respective residents of said districts.

Resolved, That every citizen is bound to comply with the call of the police force from their district, and that the Mayor be authorized to call upon the public to assist the police in case of riot or disturbance.

Resolved, That special police so appointed shall wear a badge and carry such arms as the Mayor may determine.

S. P. DELAHAYE,
President pro tem. of the Board of Aldermen
of the Second District.

President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

All good citizens to assist in Peal [illegible] Chief of Police, Captain Jeps, of the European Brigade, has been invested by me with full authority to act in the premises, and I call upon all citizens to render prompt assistance to my said officer, and to aid him in preserving peace and order.

JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

Approved April 30, 1862.

To All Good Citizens.

You are hereby requested, in compliance with the Mayor's proclamation issued yesterday, to repair to the police [illegible] station of your district, for the purpose of meeting, to aid and assist me in preserving peace and order.

At least one hundred citizens of the Second District will meet at the Police Station, Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip.

At least one hundred citizens of the First District, at the Police Station, Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon.

At least one hundred citizens of the Second District, at the Police Station, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Royal.

At least fifty citizens of the Second District, at the Police Station, Conti street, between Bourbon and Royal.

At least fifty citizens of the Third District, at Colonel Lovedon's Quarters, corner of Tyson Fields and Bayou Road.

At least fifty citizens of the Fourth District, at Captain Arrigo's headquarters, corner of Chippewa and Louisiana streets.

It is important that all good citizens should promptly respond to the call.

PAUL JUGE FILS,
my1 1f General Commanding Foreign Brigade.

Commissioners of Public Safety.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30, 1862.

RESOLVED, That the Commissioners of Public Safety will receive, until further notice, the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, the following small notes circulated as money in the community, and that they have ever obtained currency on the currency:

Louisiana—Second District Court—No. 18,962—It is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of Howard & Loomis be held before T. O. Starke, Esq., notary public, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering the final application for a surrender and discharge, and, in the meantime, let all proceedings against their persons and property be stayed.

By order of the Court.
Clerk's office, New Orleans, April 19, 1862.
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