The New Orleans [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Since the date of our last publication there has been no material change in the position of affairs in our city. While confessedly in the power of the Federal fleet, New Orleans has not yet been formally surrendered to the enemy. The position assumed by the Mayor and Common Council in relation to the demands made upon them by the commander of the United States naval forces now in our river, remains unaltered so far as we can learn. While the difference between them seems to rest upon little more than a question of punctilio, the views of the municipal authorities undoubtedly meet the approbation of a large majority of the people. No one feels the slightest wish to exhibit disrespect towards the Federals. They are here in consequence of having overcome our limited means of resistance; they hold the city at their mercy, because we are powerless, and they are strong. They may haul down our flags, and substitute their own, and the population will not attempt to interfere, painful as the spectacle may be. In fact, they have no right to interfere. The law of might now governs them, and they are bound to submit. Under these circumstances we conceive that it is really of small moment whether the State flag be removed from the summit of the City Hall either by the Federals or by us. Indeed, we can perceive no reason why the emblem, which is totally distinct from the Confederate flag, should be in the slightest degree obnoxious to the commander of the naval expedition. Every State possesses a particular flag, which does not conflict with that recognized as the Stars and Stripes—and it may be remarked that a City Hall, though a public edifice, has not the most remote connection with the buildings claimed as belonging to the Confederate Government.

Our local columns contain full accounts of the discussion between the Federal commander and the city authorities, to the latest date. The question is yet unsettled, but will, we hope, be definitively and satisfactorily arranged to-day. Meanwhile several vessels of the hostile fleet have gone up the river, and though rumor with her thousand tongues assigns various objects to this unexpected exodus, we profess our entire ignorance of the design in view. We might guess, but prefer to suffer events to speak for themselves.

The intelligence from the forts, referred to elsewhere, diffused considerable satisfaction among our citizens. It is somewhat consoling to know that, in the midst of our disaster, the sole defences of the river have not yet been destroyed, or materially damaged, and, above all, that the heroic commander has escaped without injury. From all accounts the forts fought the enemy with the utmost desperation, and the proof of the determined courage and constancy of their garrison is that, while they were passed, they have not been reduced.

With respect to the inhabitants and their feelings, we have to say that, with the exception of a few intemperate and reckless men, who, we believe, will henceforth be properly restrained, the vast majority have become comparatively calm and quiet. No Southern man can of course behold this fair metropolis—the pride and glory of the South-west—given over, even though it be temporarily, to the possession of our foes, without experiencing emotions of profound and poignant sorrow. The loss of New Orleans to the Confederate Government is a most serious one, and it is folly to seek to palliate or deny the extent of the misfortune. But though conquered, the citizens are not dismayed. They have not sacrificed their self-respect or lowered their dignity. They do not indulge in boastful ostentation, nor are they guilty of the puerile absurdity of hunting up victims for their wrath and resentment. As it matters not now whether all that might have been done to protect our city was done, and as we know that with the means at our command its approaches were defended with persevering and indomitable bravery, we can afford to regard the calamities with unshaken fortitude and manly resignation. Any other course of conduct would be unworthy of us.

In conclusion, we have to express the thanks and gratitude of all good citizens towards the European and French Brigades for their patriotic services in patrolling the city at night, and their [illegible] exertions in securing public order.

THE FORTS.

On Saturday it was generally believed that Forts Jackson and St. Philip had been captured, while the rumor prevailed that General Duncan was killed. We are happy to learn that these reports are groundless. A gentleman of veracity who left the neighborhood of the forts on Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, assures us that they were safe, and that the vessels of the Federal squadron were not in sight. He states likewise that the Louisiana had not been captured, and that the heavy firing of Thursday morning had scarcely inflicted any injury on her, one immense 11-inch shot alone having taken off a part of her iron casing. With respect to Gen. Duncan, he is uninjured, and writes that the damages received by the forts during the terrible bombardment of the mortar boats, and the fight with the enemy's fleet, have been repaired; and that he is prepared, as heretofore, to defend his position to the last.

Our readers will make the proper allowance for the comparative meagreness of intelligence, and lack of interest in our columns. It is almost impossible to get up a newspaper, when its conductors are debarred alike from mail and telegraphic facilities. For several days the press of this city has been compelled to perform its customary labors without having access to a single exchange sheet. This, we trust, is not to continue. Whatever may be the extent of authority the Federals feel disposed to exercise over our unfortunate city, we hope they will permit the arrival and departure of the usual mails, so that the inhabitants shall not be completely isolated from every other portion of the country.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Particular attention is requested to the proclamation of Mayor Monroe requiring the grocers and other establishments where provisions are sold immediately to open their respective places of business. We should certainly advise all concerned to comply with the demand of the Mayor. It is for the public plan.

A [illegible] EXAMPLE.—Messrs. Querouze & Bros. and St. Pascal announce in our advertising columns that they continue to receive Confederate notes for produce and groceries and in payment of debts due them. Let every true-hearted Southerner follow this excellent and praiseworthy example!

A GALLANT YOUTH.—Among the prisoners taken at Kernstown, says the Richmond Dispatch, was Geo. H. Burwell, a youth of 15 years, and son of Nathaniel Burwell, of Clarke county. He was a member of Capt. Wm. M. Nelson's company of riflemen, and fought gallantly at the battle of Manassas, where he had the good fortune to escape unharmed, after capturing a Yankee officer. In the battle of Kernstown he was less fortunate, and was captured himself. He is a most gallant youth, and is a fair specimen of the spirits which compose the "Stonewall" Brigade. We give his own account of his participation in the recent fight. The letter is written to his mother:

Baltimore Jail, March 27, 1862.

My Dear Mother—I will write a few lines to tell you where I am, and how. I am now a prisoner of war in the Baltimore jail. I was taken near Winchester, on the battle field, March 23d, directly after the battle. I had nothing to defend myself with. I shot every cartridge I had at them. On the retreat I think I killed one cavalry man, and then they came like blackbirds towards me, and shot at me. When I broke my gun on the fence and surrendered, as I could do no more damage. Our company fought well; a good many were shot; they fought well, and, thank God, none of them [illegible]. I am the only one of our men here. Do you know whether any of them were killed? [illegible] Tell the boys to write to me. Direct to Mr. T., in Winchester; he will send your letters to me. I sleep with Mr. Ball and Mr. [illegible]. We are very comfortable here, and the people of this city are very kind. Mr. W. and Mrs. W. both came to see me; they will send me everything I want. Do not be uneasy about me. Give my love to everybody. Good bye.

Yours truly, G. H. BURWELL.

A VERY OLD PERSON.—A black woman named Phillis, who belonged to Mr. E. O. [illegible], of Chesterfield, recently died, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and eighteen years! At the age of one hundred and ten she [illegible] her third husband. She retained her [illegible] remarkable vigor to the time of her death. Her afflicted husband, who must have been devoted to her with a sort of idolatry, [illegible] after h[illegible] death, and has never been heard of since. It is feared he perished [illegible] or by drowning in the river. This [illegible] story, but we are assured [illegible] that it is strictly true. It [illegible] a black tragedy. A bride of one hundred and ten is somewhat remarkable.

From Nashville.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22d has the following intelligence from Nashville:

Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown has not been arrested by the Federals at Nashville. We yesterday conversed with a gentleman from that place, and he represents that conciliation to a great extent still marks the Federal demonstrations in that locality. He says that after the battle of Shiloh there was much uneasiness felt by Gov. A. Johnson and the Federalists at Nashville. It is believed that it existed to a degree sufficient to induce the sending off of the money and valuables which had been brought there to meet the wants of the army and the Government. It was sent off by Adams's Express Company, or some other express company, to Louisville. Gov. Johnson and his friends are represented to us as being in a state of doubt and uneasiness as to the present and future of Tennessee, and as to the fate of Buell's military campaign South. His doubts and uneasiness are well founded. It is not believed that he can control the popular sentiment of the people of the State, nor can Gen. Buell and his army maintain military possession of the line they now occupy.

Great confidence is felt by many, and by those better qualified to judge than we are, that within sixty or ninety days from the present period, that every Federal invader will be driven from the soil of Tennessee. This, we learn, was the calm and deliberate judgment of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

Goods are abundant at Nashville, and are selling at moderate prices, especially during the days of panic which immediately followed the battle at Shiloh.

The Cumberland river is falling, and soon the enemy's gunboats will not be able to navigate its waters.

Tennessee money is only about 10 or 15 per cent. below par at Nashville, and was freely taken for merchandise at low prices—so we are advised. The collection of the Federal tax is to be suspended until next December. So far as we can learn, the intercourse between the Federals and our people, of all classes, at Nashville, is reserved, formal and cold. The press of Nashville has its prescribed limits, and has but little to say of the Federals or the Confederates; and the papers which have fallen into our hands could be issued, with entire propriety, whether under the rule of the one or the other Government.

FIGHTING ON THE PENINSULA.—The annexed detailed account of the heavy skirmish on the Peninsula, previously reported by telegraph, is taken from the Petersburg *Express* of the 19th instant:

The fight occurred at Lee's Mill, and was commenced by the invaders, who attempted to drive our forces from that position. They have long desired to obtain possession of this mill, and it is not only a strong position, but the mill itself furnishes provisions to a considerable extent for our troops.

We saw gentlemen last evening who had conversed with some two or three officers attached to the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment, and who were in the fight on Wednesday. From them we get a few additional particulars.

It is stated by one that the Fifteenth North Carolina had been in the battle for three or four hours during the day, momentarily expecting an attack, but the enemy not appearing, they were ordered to stack arms, and prepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast a couple of Yankee companies waded Warwick river, a very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordable, and thus eluding our pickets, came suddenly upon the camp. The long roll was sounded immediately, and the men rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back into the creek, killing all of both companies, except eight, who surrendered and were taken prisoners. It is stated that it was during this charge Col. McKinney was killed, the bullet striking him at the top of the forehead, and passing through his head. He died instantly.

The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite bank of the river, and the fighting then became general, the Fifteenth North Carolina, the Sixteenth Georgia and the Second Louisiana being actively engaged. The fight lasted from 3 P. M. until 7, and not from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M., as stated in our telegraphic dispatch. Gen. Howell Cobb commanded, and it is stated that the troops under his command were handled with consummate skill.

One report says the enemy must have had an entire brigade engaged, and that the river and the hill beyond were literally covered with dead and wounded. We took several prisoners, who made various statements as to their numbers, &c., but we could not hear what they were.

We understand that the Fifteenth North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight some half hour or more before the Louisiana and Georgia regiments came to their aid. They had been in the rifle pits for two days, hourly expecting a fight, with but little food and no opportunities for sleep, and had retired for dinner but a half hour before the enemy made his appearance. When attacked, they fought with great gallantry and suffered considerably, as the following list of casualties will show: Eleven killed, 34 wounded and 31 missing.

Col. McKinney, whose death we record with sincere regret, was a young gentleman of thorough military attainments, handsome features, commanding person, and was widely known and beloved. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., where his parents still reside. He leaves near relatives also in this city, who have been plunged into deep distress at his untimely death. Col. McKinney was only 25 years of age, and was probably the youngest Colonel in the Confederate service, if we except Col. Olmstead, of Georgia, who was in command of Fort Pulaski last week when it was surrendered.

JACOB BARKER'S SUGGESTIONS.—The *Picayune* says the following letter from the well-known financier and banker, Mr. Jacob Barker, was elicited by one addressed to him by one of the Provost Marshals of this city. Its suggestions and recommendations seem very well worthy of attention in the quarter to which they are particularly addressed:

New Orleans, April 3, 1862.

H. D. Ogden, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., saying that suggestions from me would be attended to. I hesitated at making any, lest it should be supposed that I was influenced by interested motives, which I assure you is not and will not be the case. The business in which I am embarked is more for the pleasure of the occupation and the employment of those about me with whom I am connected, than for any anticipation of profit.

To preserve the value of the Confederate treasury notes, it is absolutely necessary that there should be some place where those of large denomination can be exchanged for a good circulating currency of small denomination without loss or expense.

At present there is great difficulty in getting good small notes for those of the denomination of twenty dollars and upwards. Treasury notes of less denomination cannot be obtained by the employés of the Government, nor can they be obtained from the bank. I change them daily at my counter, generally without charge, as far as I can obtain the means.

It is all-important that we should have a large supply of the necessaries of life. In aid of this agents should have been secretly sent to all parts with gold and silver to purchase at any cost, and when the produce arrives it should be sold to consumers at moderate rates, regardless of the loss. A few hundred thousand dollars sacrificed in this way would be well spent. Under such circumstances speculators could not sell without reducing their prices.

Our supplies must come from a distance where gold and silver or bank notes are demanded, and if those who bring us supplies are not allowed to purchase coin, they will not be likely to come or to send supplies.

Everything appertaining to legitimate commerce should be left as free as air, except when speculators monopolize articles of first necessity. The public should then take possession of such articles and supply consumers at fair prices, indemnifying the speculators for the actual losses they sustain.

No regulation you may adopt can avail if the supplies necessary for our subsistence are not here or brought here.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JACOB BARKER.

DEFENSES OF CHARLESTON.—A Port Royal letter to the New York *Tribune* says:

Two lines of intrenchments entirely surround the city of Charleston. The nearest at a distance of two miles and a half, the outer five miles from the city. Extensive fortifications have been erected on Ashley river, three miles distant, and strong works also on Cooper river, four miles from Mount Pleasant. James's Island, considered to command an important approach to the city, is strongly fortified and numerously garrisoned. It has long been known that the river from Stono to Charleston is obstructed by piles. Every effort has been and continues to be made to strengthen the defenses on all sides and in the harbor. The famous floating battery, built and used for the attack on Fort Sumter, now lies moored near Fort Johnston, which is only an open earthwork, for its support and protection.

There are but two armed steamers in Charleston harbor—the Lady Davis and a tug.

We may add that the defenses of the harbor of Charleston are immensely strong—stronger, we fancy, than those of any other Confederate city.

BLONDIN AT LIVERPOOL.—*Narrow Escape.*—The hero of Niagara gave a display of his remarkable feats at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on the 18th ult. The excitement of the whole display culminated in the last of the programme—the artist carrying a man on his back along the rope; and this excitement was still further increased by the occurrence of an accident, which was well nigh being attended with very serious consequences. The high rope was stretched from the middle of the gallery on the back of the stage. In front of the gallery is an iron railing, and upon this a rope rested. Mr. Blondin had carried his assistant on his back on slings from the stage to the gallery, and was about to return, when, the moment they had passed the railing in question, it gave way, causing the rope suddenly to fall to about two feet, and jerking the two men from it. They fell backwards, but fortunately they alighted on the arms of some of "the gods," and thus escaped any harm. Had the voyagers been but a yard or so further along the rope over the pit, they must inevitably have been dashed to the floor. Blondin displayed admirable presence of mind. As though nothing at all had happened, he picked himself and his burden up, and, notwithstanding the slackening of the rope by the accident, conveyed him in safety to the opposite extremity, amidst the cheers of the audience.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 19th has the following:

Rumor places the Federals at different points in a circle of two or three hundred miles. One asserts that the main body is at Springfield; another says that they are at Keatsville, and still another tells us they are at Bentonville. We do not believe they are or have been south of Boston Mountain, though scouting parties may ride over the country and visit the small towns. It is said and believed that a party was at Huntsville. We do not see what they can gain by going to Van Buren or Fort Smith.

The telegraph line was completed and in working order to Fort Smith, but as the main army has left that section of country, it has been or will be taken down to Clarksville, and perhaps to Lewisburg, and the wire taken to build a line to Pocahontas.

In a letter to Mr. Fry, he requests us to state, for the benefit of the relatives of the persons named, that three young men, named Shirley, Wilson and Pope, were taken prisoners on the 31st of March, in Washington county. They were from Northern Texas. Shirley was a member of Stone's regiment, and so perhaps were the others.

Gen. C[illegible]urchill, with five regiments, went by way of Forsyth, in Missouri, and were within thirty miles of Springfield. He ascertained that there were a lot of Federal wagons and stores there. Every thing was in readiness to march upon Springfield and capture the train, when an order came directing the brigade to march at once to another point.

THE BERMUDA.—The Hamilton, Bermuda, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of March 21st, writes as follows:

The steamer Bermuda arrived yesterday at St. Georges, from Liverpool, England, bringing dates through to the 1st inst. The report is that she has on board fifty tons gunpowder. Everything in regard to her is kept secret by those on board. She has brought some passengers, and it was rumored last evening that Mr. Slidell was one of them. She will, I presume, leave again as soon as she obtains a supply of coal.

ARREST OF A SPY, &C.—A man named Marry arrived in Richmond yesterday from the Peninsula, having been arrested there on almost certain proof of his being a spy and in the pay of the Yankees. If this fact be established before the court-martial, he will find himself in a bad fix. The fellow was carried before Capt. Godwin and ordered into close confinement. There arrived also, via York River Railroad, yesterday, a Yankee named Graham, a private in the Fourth Vermont Regiment, who was caught while prowling around our outposts. He, too, was consigned to prison.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—Sergeant Ewing, of Gen. Jackson's brigade, brought to this city, on the Central Road, on Monday evening, eleven Yankees, including ten soldiers captured near Winchester, and one Lieut. William Lees, of the Topographical Engineers, a member of "General Banks's staff," captured near Berryville, on the 24th of March. We did not hear, but presume the ten Yankees above spoken of were apprehended while in the act of robbing the henroosts of some farmer near Winchester.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

INCONSIDERATE DESTRUCTION.—There was much loss and destruction of property on Thursday night and Friday which was utterly unnecessary and uncalled for. Our dry-docks, which the whole Federal navy could not carry away, were sunk, most of them beyond hope of recovery. A warehouse below the depot, lately put in use by Mr. Thayer, was burnt on yesterday morning because of the presence of a little cotton therein, which belonged to a Spanish house; but besides this there were two hundred hogsheads of sugar, the property of a widow lady in Attakapas. Two of the barges of the Opelousas Railroad were also burned. None of these sacrifices were necessary. The cotton belonged to neutral foreigners, and was safe from capture. It was put up in half bales, as is usual with cotton intended for Mexican transportation. There could have been no apparent reason for its destruction. Not only this, but Mr. Thayer asked for time to roll it out, but this was denied him.

We hope to hear of no more such folly. Gen. Lovell, we understand, expressly disavows having ordered or sanctioned these acts.

[*Algerine Newsboy.*

THE TONE OF BULLETS.—A soldier, writing from one of the camps on the Potomac, thus alludes to the peculiar music made by bullets passing through the air:

It is a very good place to exercise the mind, with the enemy's pickets rattling close at hand. A musical ear can study the different tones of the bullets as they skim through the air. I caught the pitch of a large sized Minié yesterday—it was a swell from E flat to F, and as it passed into the distance and lost its velocity, receded to D—a very pretty change. One of the most startling sounds is that produced by the Hotchkiss shell. It comes like the shriek of a demon, and the bravest old soldiers feel like ducking when they hear it. It is no more destructive than some other missiles, but there is a great deal in mere sound to work upon men's fears.

The tremendous scream is caused by a ragged edge of light; the phenomena can sometimes be seen, as you stand directly behind a gun, of the clinging of the air to the ball. The ball seems to gather up the atmosphere and carry it along, as the earth carries its atmosphere through space. Men are frequently killed by the wind of a cannon shot. There is a law which causes the atmosphere to cling to the earth, or which presses upon it with a force, at the surface, of fifteen pounds to the square inch; does the same law, or a modification, pertain to cannon balls in flight? I do not remember of meeting with a discussion of the subject in any published work. It is certainly an interesting philosophical question.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Last Forty-Eight Hours.—No, never were the people of New Orleans thrown so repeatedly from an excess of joy to an excess of despondency, and pass again so unexpectedly from the greatest despair to the wildest hope. We are writing history, presently, a most eventful chapter in the history of Louisiana, and these events are so extraordinary that we almost fancy we are reading a novel.

We related in our last two numbers how, at the very time we were rejoicing at the gallant defense of our forts below by Gen. Duncan and his brave men, we received, on Thursday morning, a most terrible shock when came the news that a number of Federal gunboats had passed them very fast. From that moment the Crescent City was considered as lost for the Confederate Government, and the United States vessels were expected here by Friday morning. Between Thursday evening information reached this place, from what source we know not, to the effect that there were but three gunboats, a very much damaged one in the number, above the Quarantine. It would not require more than one thousand brave young men to take these gunboats, and no doubt they would be [illegible] in less than twenty-four hours. This news [illegible], false as it was, did not last long; for on Friday morning, a number of U. S. vessels were steaming up the river, ready to sweep away every obstacle which might be thrown up to stop their progress. Every thing was considered as lost again, and the burning of our supply of cotton and of the Confederate vessels went on as during the previous night.

We related in our last number how Captain Bailey, second in command of the Federal fleet now in the river, came on shore last Friday afternoon, to demand from the Mayor and the City Council the surrender of the place, the hoisting on the Mint, Postoffice and Customhouse of the detested star-spangled banner, which so few among us can now see without grief and shame, and the pulling down of the Louisiana flag. This intelligence was communicated in a message sent by the Mayor to the City Council and published in full by us last Saturday. As the City Fathers did not wish to give a hasty answer on such momentous questions, they adjourned till Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Here we take up again the history of the dramatic last events, and we will see whether New Orleans surrendered and pulled down the Louisiana flag, or whether the authorities insisted on their first resolution, which was a flat refusal about that same State flag on the City Hall.

The Council met accordingly at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and after a short debate, passed the following resolution:

The Common Council of the City of New Orleans, having been advised by the military authorities that the city is indefensible, declare that no resistance will be made to the forces of the United States.

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed in the message of His Honor the Mayor to the Common Council are in perfect accordance with the sentiments entertained by these Councils, and by the entire population of this metropolis; and that the Mayor be respectfully requested to act in the spirit manifested by the message.

S. P. DELABARRE,
President of the Board of Aldermen.
J. MAGIONI,
President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved, April 26, 1862.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

In the meantime, three officers of the Federal squadron, accompanied by a sergeant of the navy, bearing a flag of truce, landed at the foot of Poydras street, and went, surrounded by a very large crowd, to the City Hall, where they delivered to the Mayor the following letter, written by the commanding officer himself:

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
Mississippi River, off New Orleans,
April 26, 1862.

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

Sir—Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. Bailey, of the United States Navy, the second in command of this expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported to me the result of his interview with yourself and the military authorities.

It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant.

I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States.

The rights of persons and property shall be secure. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States shall be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Customhouse, by meridian this day, and that all flags or other emblems of sovereignty, other than those of the United States, shall be removed from all the public buildings by that hour.

I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and to call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations, and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for the profession of sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday—armed men firing upon helpless men, women and children, for giving expression to their pleasure in witnessing the old flag.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

When he had read this communication in silence, the Mayor went to the Council, where it was read to all the members by the clerk of the Aldermen. The Provost Marshals were admitted at that secret session. We could read on the face of all these gentlemen marks of the deepest grief, allied to a noble expression of self-respect. A quarter of an hour later the Mayor went back to his parlor, where he had left the four Federals, and at a quarter to 12 o'clock the latter left for their boats, in company with Mr. Saber, the Mayor's Secretary, who was the bearer of the following letter addressed by the Mayor to Capt. Baily, in reply to his verbal communication of the day before:

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

To Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag Ship Hartford:

Sir—In pursuance of the resolution which he thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd this great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor.

I have, in concert with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made of me on yesterday, of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist up the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and to haul down that which still floats to the breeze from the dome of this hall; and it becomes my duty to transmit to you the answer which the universal sentiment of my constituency, no less than the promptings of my own heart, dictate to me on this sad and solemn occasion.

This city is without means of defense, and utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist the overpowering armament displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at my command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held, as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and mouths of your mortars.

To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, and not by any choice or consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what shall be the fate that awaits her.

As to the hoisting of any flag than the flag of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you, sir, that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be palsied at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them.

You will have a gallant people to administer during your occupation of this city—a people sensitive of all that can in the least affect its dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not allow them to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, nor of such as might remind them too painfully that they are the conquered and you the conquerors.

Peace and order may be preserved without a resort to measures which could not fail to wound their susceptibilities and fire up their passions.

The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with.

You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable at this moment to prevent you from occupying this city, do not transfer their allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield simply that obedience which the conqueror is enabled to extort from the conquered.

Since writing the above, which is an answer to your verbal communication of yesterday, I have received a written communication, to which I shall reply before 12 o'clock, if possible to prepare an answer in that time.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

At about half-past 10 o'clock Mr. Saber was back. He said that Commodore Farragut insisted on the execution of all the demands contained in his letter, and threatened to have all the Confederate soldiers he would find in the city shot on the spot. Should the Mayor refuse to haul down the Louisiana flag, the Commodore said it would be hauled down with cannon balls and shells; and if anybody was maltreated for the expression of his sympathy for the United States, the whole city would be held responsible. But the Commodore added that he would send his ultimatum in writing. Mr. Saber had brought, at the same time, to Capt. Farragut, the following protest in regard to the Federal flag which nobody of marine had come in the morning to hoist on the Mint:

"Sir—I am informed that a body of men from your vessels hoisted the United States flag on the Mint. I trust that this act, committed before the city surrendered, and while negotiations between yourself and the city authorities are still pending, was not perpetrated with your sanction. I hereby protest against that act, by whomsoever and whatever authority it may have been committed.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor."

The Commodore informed Mr. Saber that this flag was hoisted by his order. But the old flag was not left long waving to the breeze on the Mint; for, soon after the departure of the marines, a crowd hauled it down and tore it to pieces. In the course of the day, as a gang of boys went to the levee, near Poydras street, with a small Confederate flag, a rifle was fired at them from one of the Federal vessels, and an old man, named Still, a quiet witness of the scene, was killed.

Before we conclude we must state that the written ultimatum is not yet received. On the other hand, two cheering letters from General Duncan, written, one on Wednesday and the other on Friday, were received by the Mayor. In the last, which came yesterday, the General states that he has plenty of provisions, but he does not see the necessity of holding the forts if the city surrender. As this last letter was disclosed in the Mayor's parlor, the Confederate steamer McRae arrived from the forts with a flag of truce, having on board about twenty killed and twice as many wounded men.

CATTLE MARKET.
JEFFERSON CITY, April 26, 1862.

No arrivals since Friday. Amount of stock on hand Saturday was 74 Texas Beeves and 30 Veal Cattle. Stock remaining on sale is 210 Texas Beeves, 338 Hogs, 67 Sheep and 14 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs. net, 1st qty	[illegible]		110 00
Texas	"	℔ head, net, 1st qty	[illegible]
"	"	"	[illegible]
"	"	"	[illegible]
"	"	heavy grades, ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	℔ head,	1st	[illegible]
"	"	2d	[illegible]
Sheep,	℔ head,	1st	[illegible]
"	"	2d	[illegible]
Hogs,	℔ 100 lbs. gross,	1st	[illegible]
"	"	2d	[illegible]
Milch Cows,	℔ head,	1st	[illegible]
"	"	2d	[illegible]
Goats,	℔ head		[illegible]

Headquarters European Brigade,
No. 42 OLD LEVEE STREET,
Between Customhouse and Bienville.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27—11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of His Honor Mayor J. T. MONROE, dated this day, I hereby assume the command of all the Foreign Troops.

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

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 sale of some necessary goods will go gradually, and trade will resume its course. Because of distrust which would tend, on the contrary, to frighten shopkeepers, 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 each respectable citizen offered from the first day to assist him in the accomplishment of the difficult duties which the late events have thrown upon him, is a security for the good will which he hopes he will find among the population at large.
PAUL JUGE FILS,
Commanding General European Brigade.
ap28

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 the keen sense of the difficulties by which they are surrounded, but should, on the contrary, to aid the Municipal Authority in maintaining order in the city. To facilitate my duties as the constitutional 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. FREREY, 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.
ap26 2t

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, April 16, 1862.

ALL persons having in their possession Saddles, Mo[illegible], 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.
ap26 2t

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.
ap26 2t

Fire Department.

A MEETING of Presidents and Foremen will take place at the Charitable Association, at 10 o'clock, A. M., MONDAY.
JOHN G. ROBINSON,
Pres't Pelican Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4.
ap28 1t

Notice.

THE Subscribers will continue taking CONFEDERATE NOTES for produce and groceries, or the payment of debts due them.
QUEYROUZE BROS.
S. PASCAL.
April 26, 1862. ap28 1w

To the Public.

A RUMOR has been circulated that I had quit the State of Louisiana [illegible] the amount of some notes I have [illegible] such rumor unfounded, and I invite [illegible] notes to call, every day, between [illegible] M., at the office of Louis Dulan, Esq., [illegible] No. 70 St. Louis street, where [illegible]
[illegible] BRAUSS.
ap28

TO PLANTERS.

WE are compelled to give notice that [illegible] present receive further orders for [illegible]. The orders received and registered up to this time, accompanied with cotton, cash or drafts, will receive all the goods we can make up to the first of September.

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

Public notice will be given in due time when present engagements will be completed.
S. M. HART & CO.
ap28 3t

LUBRICATING OIL.

50 Barrels TALLOW OIL,
For sale by
A. F. COCHRAN & HALL,
[illegible]
mh29 1m

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few [illegible] and for sale to close consignment, by
QUEYROUZE BROS.,
6 to 14 St. Louis street.
ap28

AUCTION SALES.

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

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

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

Terms cash. ap25

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 10 inches and 4½ lines front on Thalia (or Estelle) street, by 175 feet 11 inches, more or less, in depth. Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 31 feet 10 inches 4½ lines front on Erato (or 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 if not then paid. The purchasers to have the right to pay cash if he desires it.

Act of sale before C. de Armas, notary public. ap15

Succession of 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 15th 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, Tivoli (late Magnolia) 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. ap15

JUDICIAL SALES.

Claude Thomas vs. Artemise Clement.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, April 28th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The slave ETIENNE, aged about seventeen years, a good cook.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JOHN F. WALDEN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
mh27 and 14 28 30

For Sale or Rent.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated over the Lake, known as the Gurpeire's Hotel, in the town of Lewisburg. For further particulars, address to F. LACROIX, No. 10 Toulouse street.
ap8 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has removed his Cooking Manufactory to T. C. FAYAN'S STORE, No. 72 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine.
mh23 tf ED. DUPRESSIERS.

St. Louis Church of New Orleans,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that in conformity with the general orders concerning said Church, no orders will be received from the 1st of May next for internments 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.
ap13 1m 1m cut Secretary No. 20, Anthony Square.

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 HEFF. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. ap28

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.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.
ST. CHARLES STREET.

[illegible] 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 Characters, New Music, &c.

Admission to Academy and Museum 50 cents.

Box Office open at 10 o'clock, A. M., when seats can be secured.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at a quarter before 8 o'clock. ap28

New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

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

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

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

The 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 proportion of stock as is usual for each class of work.

Transportation, provisions and clothing for all Negroes brought on this work will be furnished, if desired.

There will be about one million and a half cubic yards of Excavation and Embankment, and about thirty thousand lineal feet of Bridging.

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

Communications must be addressed to
Col. A. M. GENTRY, President,
or to E. L. HERIOT, Chief Engineer,
24 Commercial street, N. O.
ap8 1m

State Tax Collector's Office,
SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Kerosene or Coal Oil, and Lubricating Oil,

AT wholesale and retail, at C. ASPINOLA, Druggist, No. 190 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. mh27 1m

Lost.

ON Wednesday night, in Bourbon, Toulouse, or Royal street, a black BROACH, with a diamond in the middle. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will leave it at the office of Messrs. Sylvestre & Co., No. 111 Customhouse street. ap28 2t

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 Borger, and subscribed by R. G. Harbeck, A. O. Gage and Duncan S. Cage, and endorsed by John Borger. Said protest and note were sent to the subscriber in a letter, mailed at Houma, 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,
ap11 2t1m6 Customhouse street.

L. C. Barbier & A. T. Wartemberg,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF CIGARS
mh27 1y 57 Front Levee and 96 Poydras street.

Notice.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. Van Breum is dissolved, Mr. Van Breum having retired on the 1st of May, 1861. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned, who carry on the same business, under the style of C. A. Barriere & Brother.
C. A. BARRIERE,
F. G. BARRIERE.
April 8th, 1862. ap8 1m

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., enquire of J. D. DEPOUILLY, [illegible] Bank.
mh14

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 ... $130,082 70

Premiums on Fire Risks	$93,942 38	
" Marine do	26,088 41	
" River do	10,702 02	
		130,082 70
Less [illegible] returned		1,268 80
		$128,703 90
Losses paid during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	71,624 44	
On Marine Risks	10,023 02	
On River Risks	1,354 56	
		83,022 02
10 per cent. returned to assured	10,407 02	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Expenses, less interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profits		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Stock	92,950 00
Bills receivable secured by Mortgage on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	93,701 00
Bills Receivable on Pledge	8,500 00
[illegible]	3,700 00
[illegible]	4,767 32
Due for Premiums in course of collection	27,222 00
Cash on hand	27,482 00
	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Contents of a Dyer's Store at Auction—Dyers' Drugs and Utensils.
BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

MONDAY NEXT, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, on the premises, No. 121 Bourbon street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets—

The CONTENTS OF A DYER'S STORE; also, Dyers' Drugs and Utensils, Show Cases, Counters, Table, Bedstead, Chairs, &c.

ALSO—

SUNDRY LOTS OF GOODS unclaimed to this date, consisting in part of Shawls, Dresses, Coats, &c.

N. B.—Persons having articles at the above store are requested to call and claim the same on Saturday next, 26th inst. After that date, said articles will be sold at auction to pay expenses. ap25

Succession of Mrs. Fanny Duncan, deceased wife of Jules Monit.
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 28th 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 the 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 18th March, 1834, and deposited in the office of Theo. Turner, 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, cistern, &c., orange, grape, fig and peach trees, Japonica 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, (French 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 nine 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, consisting of a two-story brick house, with attics, two parlors below and balcony, two bed-rooms up stairs, hall; two bedrooms in the attic; brick kitchen, having eight rooms; yard paved with bricks, cellar, cistern, waterworks, gas 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 Dryades streets, measuring (English measure) fifty-two feet nine 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 attic; two parlors, entrance door, servants' hall; three bed-rooms up stairs, and three other rooms in the attic, 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, [illegible].

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; all the notes (in coupons) to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from maturity until paid; the buildings to be insured against the risk of fire by the purchasers, and the policies transferred to the holders of the notes.

Act 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 HYPPOLITE GRIFFON.
BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 30, 1861—Court docket No. 16,[illegible]—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 described property and slave, for the 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 73 feet 3 inches 7 lines front on Bienville street, 84 feet 1 inch 3 lines on an oblique line towards Conti street, dividing it from property formerly belonging to the heirs of LaFayette. Thence 64 feet 2 inches 1 line on the line which forms a right angle to a further depth of 17 feet, thence on a second line 31 feet 2 inches 5 lines, more or less, and a depth on a line nearer to and parallel with Johnson street of 220 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 fence in the rear, cultivated as a garden, &c.; a grape vine arbor, shrubbery, &c.; two large cisterns, waterworks, &c.

Terms—Seven hundred dollars cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent. interest 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 transferred to the Exchange.

MARIE LOUISE, a negro woman aged about 46 years, washer and ironer, with a sore leg.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, N. P., at the expense of purchaser.
mh31 ap1 8 15 29 & my1

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,
New MAYES'S,

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS, [illegible] for Health," is the most favorable, and conducted on [illegible] all the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Opthalmic diseases.

TERMS:

Wards	$1 00 per day.
Private Wards	2 00 "
Private Rooms	3 00 "
Slaves	1 00 "

A deposit for 10 days, as reduced, is required on entering. For admission apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Mayes's office, No. 18 Bourbon street. mh9 1y

Jefferson Academy,
63......BOURBON STREET, N. O......63
Conducted by
C. J. LORD.

THIS establishment, founded in 1850, has long held a high position in public opinion as one of the leading Institutions in the South of the United States.

The plan comprises a general and extended system of education. Pupils are admitted at six or seven years of age and continued till they are prepared for their future pursuits in life. They are distributed into classes, according to their capacities and acquirements.

The premises are, perhaps, the best to be found in the city, with ample space for exercise and recreation, and every convenience for an institution of learning.

The Professors are gentlemen of talent, chosen with care. Good order reigns in the establishment, and strict attention is paid to the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils.

TERMS.

For boarders, per month—payment in advance	$25 00
Half boarders, per month	15 00
Day Scholars—under 12 years of age	8 00
" " above 12, but under 15	10 00
" " above 15 years	12 00

Instruction in the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mathematics, &c., is comprehended under the above terms.

The following languages and accomplishments are also taught, but the charges are separate, and are for Latin, Greek, Spanish or German ... $ 4 00 per month

Drawing	4 00 "
Music	10 00 "
Dancing	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Military Exercise	[illegible]

The school hours are from half-past 8 till 2, and from half-past 4 till 6 o'clock. nov 18 1y

JEAN AUGE:
No. 60 CHARTRES ST., cor. Bienville.

MR. and MRS. AUGE inform their numerous customers that Mrs. Auge has returned from Europe, and has made in Paris and London an extensive selection of new articles, received by late arrivals, comprising as follows:

A complete assortment of Hair of all colors and lengths. A full assortment of Hair Work, manufactured by themselves, such as new style Sets with gold settings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Breastpins, Brooches, Watch Guards, Family Tokens for Medallions, &c.

A considerable variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Head Bands, Plaits and Plaits en Couronne. The special attention of connoisseurs is called to the above named works on tulle, which, in imitation, are such as to defy the keenest and most practiced eye.

Perfumery, from the houses of Lubin, Violet, Pinaud, Guelain Piver, &c.

Double Button Jouvin Gloves.

Swedish Gloves with two buttons, a [illegible] pair.

[illegible]

Bal and Opera Sets.

[illegible] Flowers, Chenille, Velvet, Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses.

[illegible] Pearl White and their Compound for strengthening and beautifying the hair, so favorably known to the public, are again recommended to the purchasers.

[illegible] under the special care of Mr. Auge.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday March 23, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. / FROM THE LAKE.

[illegible]

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

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desiring [illegible] at the Station must notify the conductor [illegible] of the train.
C. PANDELY, Superintendent.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place.
NEW ORLEANS, August 5th, 1861.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held [illegible] [illegible] and after this date, a return [illegible] be made on all premiums [illegible]
[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have [illegible]
[illegible]
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

DURSOU IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail—viz.:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of

WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery;

Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock comprises of

1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Sporting Knives;
Desk Knives.
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.

WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.

German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery,

Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Ebony and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.

BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Smithwalter's "Lee."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.

RAZORS.

Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufacturers in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS,
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.

ACCORDEONS,
Low price, medium and fine.

FLUTINAS,
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.

FLUTES,
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.

GERMAN HARPS,
HARMONICAS,
BRASS BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.

Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to [illegible].
[illegible] Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
" " 1-0 to 6-0.

NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market and we can confidently recommend them as superior articles.

Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allcock's "
Sewing Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
" " common Steel, assorted.
" " in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
" " India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
" " India Rubber, straight and crooked.

HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

FISH LINES, &c.
Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
" Trolling Lines—24 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
" Tout Lines—1, 2 and 3.
" Lagoon Lines—300 feet.
" Lines on blocks—60 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
" " on Reels, 100 feet.
" " 150 feet, on block.
" " very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation "
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, " "
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
" " Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
" " Metal Lined.
" " Foil Lined.
" " for Colt's Pistols.
Cox's English Water-proof.
" " Anti-corrosive.
" " Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Muskets, great variety; Bands and Machines.
Thimbles, Spectacles, [illegible].
[illegible] STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

PELLEVOISIN BRANDY.

[illegible]

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$208,906 72
Premiums on Fire Risks	$133,119 50	
Premiums on Marine Risks	60,763 82	
Premiums on River Risks	15,[illegible] 40	$208,906 72
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	28,[illegible] 00	
For Return Premiums	8,247 39	36,499 39
Net Earned Premiums		$162,087 30
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$34,685 34	
On Marine Risks	34,397 70	
On River Risks	19,349 48	
	$88,1[illegible] 52	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,737 38	
	$108,[illegible] 90	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible] 62	4,[illegible] 94	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c.	$41,[illegible]	$148,[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$162,087 30	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$30,015 62	
Amount participating in Profits	$132,071 77	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable at short date	$[illegible] 80
Scrip of other Companies	750 [illegible]
Premiums due	3,270 [illegible]
Cash on hand	18 75[illegible] 37
Balance of Subscription Notes	137,971 [illegible]
Total Assets	$[illegible],540 96

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

Be it remembered that on this 13th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 13th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of [illegible]-two per cent. on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
au14 EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Amount of premiums unearned on the 31 May, 1860		$[illegible],608 09
Amount of premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861:		
On Fire Risks	$592,885 90	
On River Risks	151,830 19	
On Marine Risks	186,505 34	877,771 52
Total premiums		$1,121,7[illegible] 38
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861	$346,000 00	
Return Premiums	24,[illegible] 35	770,[illegible] 35
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861		$951,2[illegible] 00
Losses paid during the year:		
On Fire Risks	$489,887 35	
On Marine Risks	66,419 70	
On River Risks	46,803 66	
	$[illegible],[illegible] 71	
Ten per cent. returned	14,290 70	
Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less interest	68,817 00	6[illegible],431 00
Net Profits		$[illegible],77[illegible] [illegible]
Net earned Premiums		$[illegible],2[illegible] 00
Less earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. has been returned		146,872 [illegible]
Amount participating in profits		$747,[illegible]

The company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$40.36
Bills Receivable for Premiums	171.17 [illegible]
Secured in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledges	868,194 55
Cash Stocks and Mortgage Bonds	161,913 66
Real Estate	36,[illegible] 62
Bonds of the Confederate States	93,000 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	8[illegible],[illegible] 50
	$1,088,948 34

Less:		
Not earned premiums	$346,000 00	
Interest to be paid on Scrip	25,000 00	
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	27,[illegible] 00	398,[illegible]
Actual assets		$700,[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 6, 1861, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6th, 1861.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums [illegible] and to pay six per cent. interest on the scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Nevins,	S. O. Nelson,
Geo. Connelly,	B. Millenberger,
John Pemberton,	C. H. Slocomb,
P. Maspero,	E. P. Vecsaire,
T. Peeth,	S. G. Vignaud,
C. Roselius	

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:
NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from the 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,395 71
To-wit—		
On Fire Risks	$126,[illegible] 89	
On Marine Risks	38,[illegible] 55	
On River Risks	26,[illegible] 27	
		$191,395 71
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$[illegible] 75	
Returned Premiums	[illegible]	27,197 37
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$1[illegible],198 34
Losses paid during same period, viz—		
On Fire Risks	$44,[illegible] 11	
On Marine Risks	[illegible] 80	
On River Risks	12,[illegible] 79	
Re-Insurance	$[illegible] 70	
Fifteen per cent. returned	11,1[illegible] 16	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	3,097 50	
	$1,[illegible]	116,[illegible] 54
		$47,[illegible]
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		17,[illegible]
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$36,[illegible]
Earned premiums		$164,198 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,716 73
Amount participating in profits		$141,481 61

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	19,317 83
Due for premiums in course of collection	8,[illegible] 52
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	25,[illegible]
Insurance Scrips	1,[illegible]
Confederate States Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	15,[illegible]
Subscription notes	209,[illegible] 52
Total amount of assets	$[illegible],1[illegible] 61

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

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary, of the Louisiana State 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.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.
E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Amadeo Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Hewes,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Rochereau,	J. J. Bell,	F. Cooper,
John Greaud,	P. Bordelais,	F. Richon,
J. Lanaux,	S. P. Logan,	T. Richard,
E. M. Morris,	S. Cavaroc,	Geo. J. Slade,
J. M. Rabout,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McLaurin,
A. B. Griffin,	E. Sendonougué,	Valon Hermann,
Theodore Frois,	Geo. Bouny,	Henri Peig,
J. B. Maumus,	J. Jolly,	Wm. Grant,
J. A. Blanchard,	J. J. Herr,	W. B. Conger.

oc12 1m

Dissolution.

FROM the 1st of April next the partnership which existed in this city between the undersigned, under the name of Dawson & Co., will cease to exist by limitation of the contract entered into between the parties before A. E. Bienvenu, Esq., notary, on the 1st March, 1859.

Mr. John Dawson will remain charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said copartnership.
New Orleans, March 29, 1862.
JOHN DAWSON,
E. BOISSEAU.
(Signed)

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to return to his friends and the public in general his most sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, hoping that they will extend the same as heretofore to John Dawson.
New Orleans, March 29, 1862.
E. BOISSEAU.

The undersigned, having increased his stock of Hats, Caps, &c., by the purchase of the half of the entire stock of [illegible], will continue business [illegible] [illegible]
JOHN DAWSON.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,
[illegible]
[illegible] & FLUTES,
PIANOS,
[illegible]