NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. — TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $2 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1862. NUMBER 46.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD, New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

Notice to Passengers on the New Orleans City Railroad. [illegible]

[illegible] WM. P. SINNOTT, Secretary.

[illegible] The Stockholders are hereby notified [illegible] C. HARPER, Secretary.

Notice.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible] SIMEON TOBY, Jr., President. JOHN BUT, Secretary.

BOARD COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT. Sealed Proposals for the digging of a [illegible] CHARLES DE [illegible], Engineer.

[illegible] Notice is hereby given that [illegible] L. H. PLACE, President.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT. Proposals for Bonds.—Proposals will be received [illegible] N. E. BAILEY, President.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS SECOND DRAINING DISTRICT, 23 City Hall, New Orleans, April 5, 1862. All owners of lands lying within the Second Draining District [illegible] L. H. PLACE, President.

Notice to Tax Payers.—The Tax Bills [illegible] ADAM [illegible], City Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE N. O., O. AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New Orleans, March 24, 1862. Passenger Trains will hereafter make [illegible] A. W. SEGER, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH, City Hall. To the Fire Department and other Citizens. [illegible] JAS. BEGGS, Chairman of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Canal street, New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1861. This Company will continue to insure against the Loss and Damage by Fire [illegible] DIRECTORS: P. A. Giraud [illegible] EMILE DEBUYS, President. J. P. [illegible], Secretary.

Crescent Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.—By a [illegible] H. H. Meyer, Recording Secretary.

Crystal Fount Division, No. 5, S. of T. [illegible] D. LONGWORTH, R. S.

F. A. M.—[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION BRITISH FUSILEERS, New Orleans, April 23, 1862. THE MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS are hereby ordered to appear [illegible] MAJOR MURDISON, Commanding. JOHN HENDERSON, Acting Adjutant.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL CONTINUE to receive CONFEDERATE NOTES for Produce and Groceries, or in payment of debts due them. QUERROUZE BROS. [illegible]

CONFEDERATE NOTES TAKEN at par for all Goods purchased from D'ARCY & CO. [illegible]

The Public Schools of the First District will remain open as usual. [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors.

FOR HIRE—A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN—A good Seamstress, House Servant and Child's Nurse. [illegible]

TO THE PLANTERS—[illegible] S. M. HART & CO. Baton Rouge, April 21, 1862.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. [illegible] LIEUT. F. CLARK, Third Louisiana Battalion.

UNION HOTEL, AT HOLMESVILLE, PIKE COUNTY, MISS., As a Summer Resort. [illegible] W. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor. Holmesville, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us in the name of J. C. & B. S. RICKS [illegible] JOHN C. RICKS. BENJ. S. RICKS. New Orleans, April 18, 1862.

NEGROES ARRIVED TO-DAY. I have just received from Virginia, THIRTY NEGROES [illegible] JOSEPH BRUIN. New Orleans, April 18, 1862.

CLARET—1000 cases Klipper's, [illegible] St. Julien and St. Estephe. For sale by S. WOLFF, corner of Gravier and New Levee.

CLARET—1000 CASES ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE and Margaux. For sale by S. WOLFF, corner Gravier and New Levee.

VINEGAR—15 bbls. WHITE WINE VINEGAR, in store. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 60 Customhouse street.

WHITE OF ZINC—600 lbs. FRENCH WHITE OF ZINC. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

VINEGAR—30 bbls. Pure White Wine. For sale by S. WOLFF, corner of Gravier and New Levee.

CLARET IN CASES—[illegible] Lavonde Bros., P. Rousseau and [illegible] & Co., for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 6 Customhouse st.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Friday, April 25, 1862.

The Board met this day at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., on a convocation of the Mayor.

Members present: Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith—6.

The following resolution, adopted by the Assistant Board, was read twice and concurred in, the rules being suspended:

A resolution inviting the Board of Aldermen to meet the Assistant Board in joint session this evening at 7 o'clock.

On motion, the Board of Aldermen adjourned to the Chamber of the Assistant Board.

JOINT SESSION.

Members present:

ALDERMEN.

Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—6.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Hon. James Beggs, President pro tem; Messrs. Benit, Beebe, Davis, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe and Seicshnaydre—8.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 25, 1862.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Gentlemen—At half-past 1 P. M. to-day, I was waited on by Capt. Bailey, second in command of the Federal fleet now lying in front of the city, bearing a demand from Flag Officer Farragut for the unconditional surrender of the city of New Orleans, and the hoisting of the United States flag on the Custom-house, Post-office and Mint.

He also demanded that the Louisiana flag should be hauled down from the City Hall.

I replied that Gen. Lovell was in command here, and that I was without authority to act in military matters. Gen. Lovell was then sent for, and to him, after stating that his mission was to the Mayor and Council, addressed his demands.

Gen. Lovell refused to surrender the city, or his forces, or any portion of them; but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should evacuate the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the civil authorities to act as they might deem proper.

It is proper here to state that, in reply to the demand to haul down the flag from the City Hall, I returned an unqualified refusal.

I am now in momentary expectation of receiving a second peremptory demand for the surrender of the city. I solicit your advice in this emergency. My own opinion is that, as a civil magistrate, possessed of no military power, I am incompetent to perform a military act, such as the surrender of the city to a hostile force; that it would be proper to say, in reply to a demand of that character, that we are without military protection, that the troops have withdrawn from the city, that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance, and that, therefore, we can offer no opposition to the occupation of the Mint, [illegible] the property of the Confederate Government, and [illegible] of authority must be performed by the invading force by the enemy; that the Custom-house, Post-office and [illegible]; that we yield to physical force alone, and that we maintain our allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States.

Beyond this, a due respect for our dignity, our rights, and the flag of our country, does not, I think, permit me to go.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again in joint session, to-morrow (Saturday,) April 26th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 26, 1862.

The Common Council in joint session met this day at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

ALDERMEN.

The roll being called the following members answered to their names:

Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The roll being called the following members answered to their names:

Hon. J. Magioni, President; Messrs. Allen, Beebe, Benit, Beggs, Davis, Dupre, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe, Mensman, Seicshnaydre and Toledano—13.

On motion, the message of the Mayor received and read at the last sitting and published in the proceedings thereof, was read.

Mr. Dupre presented the following preamble and resolution, which were read twice and adopted by the following vote:

ALDERMEN.

Yeas: Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

Nays: None.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Yeas: Hon. J. Magioni, President; Messrs. Allen, Beebe, Beggs, Benit, Davis, Dupre, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe, Mensman, Seicshnaydre and Toledano—13.

Nays: None.

WHEREAS, 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 the entire population of this metropolis, and that the Mayor be respectfully requested to act in the spirit manifested by the message.

On motion of Mr. Stith, the joint session was adjourned to this evening, (Saturday,) the 26th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock.

CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Friday, April 25, 1862.

The Board met this day, at 6½ o'clock, on convocation of the Mayor.

On motion, Mr. Beggs was called to the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, viz:

Messrs. Beggs, Benit, Davis, Beebe, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe and Seicshnaydre—8.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Leefe, was read and adopted, and by unanimous consent sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, the rules having been dispensed with, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be and are hereby requested to meet the Board of Assistant Aldermen in joint session on important business this evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen were announced, and took their seats.

JOINT SESSION.

Members present:

ALDERMEN.

Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin and Stith—6.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Hon. Jas. Beggs, President pro tem; Messrs. Benit, Davis, Beebe, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe and Seicshnaydre—8.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 25, 1862.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Gentlemen—At half-past one P. M. to-day, I was waited on by Capt. Bailey, second in command of the Federal fleet now lying in front of the city, bearing a demand from Flag Officer Farragut for the unconditional surrender of the city of New Orleans, and the hoisting of the United States flag on the Custom-house, Post Office and Mint.

He also demanded that the Louisiana flag should be hauled down from the City Hall.

I replied that Gen. Lovell was in command here, and that I was without authority to act in military matters. Gen. Lovell was then sent for, and to him, after stating that his mission was to the Mayor and Council, addressed his demands.

Gen. Lovell refused to surrender the city, or his forces, or any portion of them; but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should evacuate the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the civil authorities to act as they might deem proper.

It is proper here to state that, in reply to the demand to haul down the flag from the City Hall, I returned an unqualified refusal.

I am now in momentary expectation of receiving a second peremptory demand for the surrender of the city. I solicit your advice in this emergency. My own opinion is that, as a civil magistrate, possessed of no military power, I am incompetent to perform a military act, such as the surrender of the city to a hostile force; that it would be proper to say, in reply to a demand of that character, that we are without military protection, that the troops have withdrawn from the city, that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance, and that, therefore, we can offer no obstruction to the occupation of the Mint, [illegible] the property of the Confederate Government, and that we have no control over them, and that all acts involving a transfer of authority must be performed by the invading force by the enemy; that the Custom-house, Post-office and Mint [illegible]; that we yield to physical force alone, and that we maintain our allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States.

Beyond this, a due respect for our dignity, our rights, and the flag of our country, does not, I think, permit me to go.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again in joint session on to-morrow, Saturday, April 26, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. G. PEARSON, Secretary pro tem.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

The Common Council, in joint session, met this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

ALDERMEN.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Hon. S. P. De LaBarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Hon. J. Magioni, President; Messrs. Allen, Beebe, Benit, Beggs, Davis, Dupre, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe, Mensman, Seicshnaydre and Toledano—13.

On motion, the message of the Mayor received and read at the last sitting, and published in the proceedings thereof, was read.

Mr. Dupre presented the following preamble and resolution, which were read a second time, and adopted by the following vote:

ALDERMEN.

Yeas: Hon. S. P. De LaBarre, President pro tem; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

Nays: none.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Yeas: Hon. J. Magioni, President; Messrs. Allen, Beebe, Beggs, Benit, Davis, Dupre, Hodgkins, Kingsland, Leefe, Mensman, Seicshnaydre and Toledano—13.

Nays: None.

WHEREAS, 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 the entire population of this metropolis, and that the Mayor be respectfully requested to act in the spirit manifested by the message.

On motion of Mr. Stith, the joint session was adjourned to this evening, (Saturday,) the 26th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock.

H. G. PEIRSON, Sec'y pro tem.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 27th instant, ALICE GAITHWAITE, aged 13 months, youngest child of Wm. G. and Jane H. [illegible].

A [illegible] flower [illegible] bloomed.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral This (Monday) Morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, on First street, between Magazine and Camp.

On Sunday, the 27th instant, Mrs. MARGARET MONAHAN, consort of John Ferson, a native of county Meath, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Old [illegible], opposite the Chemical Works, This (Monday) Evening, at 4 o'clock, precisely.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 27, 1862.

The Mayor of the city, in conjunction with the Committee of Public Safety, is taking measures to provide for the distribution of a supply of Provisions through the Free Market. The arrangement will be perfected by MONDAY MORNING, after which time there will be a sufficient quantity of Provisions accessible to the public. In the meantime, the people are requested to bear with a proper calmness, and to rely on the disposition and the efforts of the authorities and the Committee to do everything practicable for their relief.

ap28 3t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Notice by the Mayor.

All Shopkeepers may with confidence receive all the ordinary current notes, (otherwise called Shinplasters,) as they will be redeemed by the Committee of Public Safety in city funds.

ap28 3t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

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

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

ap28 2t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

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

The sad and melancholy circumstances through which we are passing requires 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 ought, on the contrary, to aid the Municipal Authority in maintaining order in the city. To facilitate my duties as the constituted Chief of the Police, I have called to my assistance the services of the European Brigade, and they have been invested by me with the duty of watching over the public tranquillity. Patrols under the direction of the commanding officer of said Brigade should be treated with respect and obeyed.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Approved April 26, 1862.

Wm. FRERET, Chairman Safety Committee. ap28 3t

Proclamation by the Mayor.

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

To the Keepers of Grocery and of Provision Stores:

The city 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 it must share the odium and responsibility 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 at 9 P. M., and that ladies and children remain within doors as much as possible.

ap28 2t JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Headquarters European Brigade.

No. 42 OLD LEVEE STREET, BETWEEN CUSTOMHOUSE AND BIENVILLE, New Orleans, April 27, 1862—11 A. M.

By order of his Honor, Mayor JOHN 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.

MARK QUAIL, Brigade Major. ap28 3t

Fire Department.

The Presidents and Firemen of the Fire Department of New Orleans are respectfully requested to meet at the Office of the Firemen's Charitable Association, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN G. ROBINSON, President, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.

ap28 1t

Board of Provost Marshals.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1862.

While the constituted Military Authority will watch carefully over the tranquillity of the city, it is ordered that ALL CITIZENS, not connected with the public service, do retire to their homes AT OR BEFORE NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.

By order of the Board.

ap25 2pt EMANUEL BURTHE, Secretary.

Provost Marshal's Office, Third District.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1862.

Those who have been registered at this Office are invited to call for their certificates, that they may not be exposed to be brought before me for contumacy.

ap21 2pt PIERRE SOULE, Provost Marshal.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Provost Marshal for the First District of New Orleans is removed from the City Hall, to the southeast corner of Carondelet and Common streets.

H. M. SPOFFORD, Provost Marshal.

ap28 2pt

For Recorder of the First District.—LUCIEN ADAMS is a candidate for Recorder of the First District. Election, June 2, 1862. ap6 2pte

For Recorder of the First District.—WM. EMERSON, the present incumbent, is a candidate for reelection. Election, June 2, 1862. ap7 2pt

Candidate for Mayor, irrespective of Party, VICTOR WILTZ, of the Second District. See Crescent of the 29th, 30th and 31st January. fe1 2pte

Messrs. W. H. Adams, W. M. Semple and T. D. VanHorn have my full power of attorney, as per act passed before W. H. Peters, Esq., Notary Public.

J. O. NIXON.

Gold Lace,

STAFF BUTTONS,

—AT—

H. FRANKS'S,

ap16 2pf corner Poydras and Carondelet streets.

Hams, Sides and Shoulders.

For sale at wholesale, on account of the Safety Committee, by

HARRIS, BERCIER & CO., New 77, old 81 Tchoupitoulas st.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Negro BROGANS, Wool, Russian, Palm Leaf, Sea-wead and Cane-seeds HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO., No. 13 Magazine street, New Orleans.

Hats, Caps, etc., at Wholesale.

[illegible] constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk [illegible], Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Marino and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO., No. 13 Magazine street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE SITUATION—OUR DUTY.

The circumstances surrounding us, their nature and extent, must be patent to all, and need no reiteration at this time. With a large and powerful Federal fleet before our city, demanding its surrender, the reply of our city authorities, dignifiedly and determinedly refusing to accede to the demand—these and all other things connected with our unpleasant and humiliating condition, are familiar to our readers, and prudence requires that little be said thereof in these columns. But, little as we shall say, we will utter in calm, determined, sober and unmistakable language.

While we counsel order and discretion with our citizens—that no act be committed tending to insult or to exasperate the enemy in our front—yet our people should quietly await, with unflinching spirits, the time when the free, unfettered soul, may send forth its natural and patriotic impulses. Let that day be near or far off, it is not of our knowledge at this time to say; but the hope and belief is strong within us that their triumph, yet incomplete, will be of short duration, and this city soon again breathe the pure air of the free.

It is with feelings of the deepest pride that we point the Federal officers to the fact that no Union sentiment exists in our midst—that with almost one voice and with one tongue, this community entirely repudiates all allegiance to the old Government, and warmly and devotedly adheres to the new. And we respectfully but firmly assert that this sentiment, this feeling, is so firmly implanted in the breasts of our people, that no time, no circumstances, no change can serve to eradicate it, or still their free souls in the struggle for their independence. They have suffered, they may suffer unspeakably in the future, but we hazard nothing in saying that no sacrifice, even to the last life, will be too much to accomplish the one great, mighty and glorious undertaking. This we honestly believe, and while we do not utter our convictions in a vain-glorious spirit, we will not shrink from their free and independent expression.

The action of our city authorities—the Mayor and Common Council—has been such as to fill every patriotic breast with honest pride. The answer of the Mayor to the demand of the Federal commander, is at once able, courteous and dignified, and will reflect imperishable honor in the annals of historic time. The Council has fully justified the expectations of the people, and for weal or for woe, their conduct in this trying crisis will be upheld and maintained by every being who can assert the soul of man. We may be "conquered, not subdued." We may be defenceless, but the craven heart must not be found amongst us who would ingloriously yield obedience to an unjust demand. Our powerful enemy may "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," and a generous, brave, devoted people suffer the horrors thereof, and the innocent welter in their gore. God forbid! We do not believe it. The world would stand aghast. All Christendom would wake as from a horrid dream, and retribution, dire and terrible, be visited upon the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage. No! We will do our enemy the justice to believe them incapable of such an atrocity. They are men—most have the souls of men—and however much their devotion to their cause and flag, they must remember and grant us the same rectitude of purpose, and still more the God-given right to protect our homes.

But what will we say for our brave garrisons and their glorious commanders—forts Jackson and St. Philip—for the gallant crews and officers of our gunboats, all of whom have performed deeds of daring that will live in all coming time. The name of DUNCAN will shine on the historic page in bright and unfading glory. His bold and determined spirit, with that of his gallant compatriots, has held the forts, and still holds them, against the mighty force that seeks to encompass them. Their success has served to ameliorate our condition in other respects, and inspires the hope that everything may yet be regained. We will at least hope and believe so, and seek to counsel our people to patience and fortitude in this their hour of trial. We have cheering news from many sources. Be confident of the future. Palsied be the arm and still the coward heart that falters in his duty now. All may be lost but our honor, and with our honor left, our deliverance will be swift and certain.

We have only now to remind our merchants and shop-keepers of their duty in this crisis. Their stores should all be open as usual. They must not add to the general distress by keeping closed doors. The wants and necessities of the community must be met, and we have no hesitation in asserting that all will be found this morning ready and anxious to alleviate the general distress. The currency should continue as it has been—there is no reason for distrust. A few days, by the wise action of our authorities and the public, matters will assume their wonted course, and quiet and order reign once more in our heretofore happy homes.

THE MCRAE.—This Confederate gunboat will return this morning, at 10 o'clock, under her flag of truce, for the forts below, and we are requested to state that all letters left by 9 o'clock, at No. 43 Gravier street, will be taken by our fellow-citizen, E. L. Nimmo, to those to whom they are addressed. Mr. Nimmo acts as one of the gunners of the Crescent Artillery, on board the Louisiana, and will cheerfully convey any and everything intended for our brave and devoted boys on the vessels and at the forts. The letters must be written with a view to inspection by the Federal officers, and left unsealed.

Mr. Nimmo will be permitted to convey small articles, such as tobacco, both smoking and chewing, and other light articles of necessity; and we need but state this fact to insure a plentiful supply from our ever philanthropic community.

THE FEDERAL FLAG TORN DOWN.—On Saturday morning, at an early hour, a party of the Federals from one of their gunboats landed opposite Esplanade street, and proceeding to the Mint, hoisted the United States flag over the dome. As soon as this flag attracted the attention of the residents of the neighborhood, a determination was evinced to tear it down, and several men at once rushed to the building for that purpose. The flag-staff was soon ascended, and the bunting brought to the ground, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, and a volley of grape and shells from the gunboats. The men engaged in this gallant enterprise, we learn, were Vincent Hefferuan, W. B. Mumford, N. Holmes, John Burns and James Reed. They tore the flag into shreds, and each with a piece in his hand marched up town in triumph.

The shots fired by the Federal vessel came very near demolishing several houses in the neighborhood of the Mint, and a shell lodged in the roof of the dwelling of Mr. J. A. Lacour, corner of Victory and Frenchmen streets; but luckily, not exploding, inflicted no serious damage. Mr. Lacour got the shell out from his roof and brought it up town. We could not have believed that a civilized people could have so far forgotten their dignity as to have permitted themselves to have endangered the lives of unoffending women and children, in thus wantonly firing into a city; but the fact is patent—the deed was done.

THE MAYOR'S NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS.—We direct general attention to the notice published in another column, by the Mayor, in regard to the reception by shopkeepers of shinplasters.

By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house. The crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There were no gatherings on the flags of Carondelet street. In and about the City Hall and on Camp street, the throngs of citizens were immense. We were astounded at the large numbers of women and children that promenaded the several streets, having their termination on Canal street. Of course, there was nothing of a business nature thought of, the chief attraction was in and about the City Hall. The proceedings of the City Council will be found elsewhere. A number of the Federal vessels proceeded up the river on Saturday evening, but returned yesterday forenoon.

The flags of the different Consulates, or the representatives of European Governments, are all displayed from their respective offices, excepting in two or three instances. The Consulate of Bremen has no flag, and two or three other nations have no representatives here. Several private citizens, foreign subjects, have hoisted their country's emblem over their residences.

The destruction of property has been immense; much more so than necessary. True, all the cotton was expected to have been burnt; but why the sugar and molasses on the levee was sacrificed in the manner it was, that is, carried off by pilferers and the rabble, we cannot say. A part of a cargo of provisions, just landed from Red river, was also stolen. If the agrarians had made an equal division, it might have been of more benefit, but some parties, not satisfied with baskets and bags of sugar, rolled away hogsheads, others barrels of sugar; in fact, never was such a scene of pilfering heard of before, nor such scenes as occurred last Friday in this heretofore peaceable city. Measures, it will be observed, has been taken by the authorities to put a stop to these disgraceful doings.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The property of our citizens, during the past three days, has been, to a great extent, under the protection of the troops composing this corps, and so well have they performed this duty, that they have earned the gratitude of every good and order-loving man in our midst. Their labors have been great, for they have had to be actively at work day and night. When we consider that the majority of these men are poor mechanics, who have to depend upon their daily labor for a subsistence for their families, and who, in thus undertaking the defence of our property neglect their own interests, the magnitude of our obligation to them will be apparent, and we hope that it will be indelibly impressed upon the hearts of our people.

While on this subject we cannot too strongly advise our readers, especially the young and ardent, to quiet and order. We have wise and patriotic men at the head of our affairs in the city, and they can be relied upon as sure to do everything in this emergency which would become men of honor and dignity. As to the wicked and corrupt, whose sole thought at this time is the indulgence of criminal propensities, sufficient for them is it to say that they will be summarily punished whenever detected. Whatever may be our misfortunes it must not be said that the people of the metropolis of the Southwest forgot the self-respect and honor which has ever characterized them.

A CROWD OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRED INTO BY THE ENEMY.—On Saturday, about noon, a party of men, who have recently returned from Beauregard's army, went down on the levee with a band of music and a Confederate flag to give vent to their feeling in face of the Federals. The levee was densely crowded with people, among whom were great number of women and children; but this did not deter the sharpshooters on board of the vessel nearest the shore from opening fire upon the men engaged in the harmless exhibition of patriotism, which resulted in the death of an innocent bystander and the wounding of two others. We do not commend the action of the young men who provoked this unfortunate affair, but we cannot refrain from condemning the cruelty of the parties who could level their guns at a crowd for the fault of two or three.

THE CASUALTIES DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.—Mayor Monroe has kindly placed at our disposal the following list of those killed and wounded during the bombardment of the forts by the Federals, which was furnished him by Dr. Fortier, Surgeon of the steamer McRae, who had them in charge, and brought them to the city yesterday.

WOUNDED—*At Fort Jackson*—John Williams, Tarodon Krause, J. C. Gnaman, Thomas Duffey, C. A. Cornell, Michael Sullivan, Thomas Lynch, —— Ladington, —— Drager, —— Suckel and Jas. Ford. *At Fort St. Philip*—Cornath Vinner and Louis Long. *On board the steamer McRae*—Lieut. T. B. Huger, Lieut. Thomas Arnold, George Kendrick, Wm. Regan, Samuel Hanna, Charles Rivers, John Hays, L. O'Brien, Jas. Coffer, Francis Hamilton, Owen McGrath and pilot Douglass.

KILLED—*At the Forts*—Lieut. Pearson, Corporals Smith and Morris, and privates James Benson, George Soltz, Pouch, Shields, Clark, Welch, Heydel, Heylen and Whaley. *On board the steamer McRae*—Henry Seymour, David C. Willis and Michael Fox.

Lieut. Huger's wound is a very severe one, being a fracture of the thigh; Lieut. Arnold was only slightly hurt, and went on board of the gunboat Louisiana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER MCRAE.—Yesterday about 11 o'clock A. M., the Confederate steamer McRae, came up to the city from the forts, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing the men wounded during the late bombardment by the Federals. After communicating with the commanding officer of the Federal vessels in the river, and entering into an agreement concerning the business which brought her up, she was allowed to send a boat ashore with the unfortunates. She will return to the forts this morning at 10 o'clock, and we have been requested to inform the public that any letters left on board previous to her hour of departure will be taken in charge and safely delivered.

LIST OF LETTERS from Forts St. Philip and Jackson, also from the fortifications below the city, may be had by parties applying in person or by written order at this office:

Miss Laura Craig, Mrs. Wagner, R. Taledano & Taylor, Spencer, Field & Co., F. Caspar (3), Mrs. Julia Jones, Jas. P. Freret, Mrs. Virginia W. Wild, Miss Kate Tucker, Mrs. John K. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary E. Beak, Jacob Lochner, Mrs. J. Durning, Capt. A. P. Boardman, Mrs. S. M. Boyle, Mrs. Larkin, C. W. Newton, H. H. Noyes, E. G. Wells, Mrs. Henry Lathrop, Rob't Hare, T. H. Webb, Mrs. M. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Regina Wormes, E. Block, Mrs. Strotonia Booder, S. A. Seeskind, Mrs. Josephine Traxillo, Maria Sauliger, W. J. Andrews, Mrs. Gormon, Mrs. Bell, Miss J. M. Ferrch, Mrs. Sarah Love, Mrs. Emily F. Norris, Thos. Barden, Mrs. Francis A. Lorias, Miss Mary Knatles, Harmon Doane, D. E. Bailey, C. S. N., Mrs. Albert P. Hales, Box 3468, Mrs. Dora Vogel, Geo. Treneguier, Jos. H. Wilkinson, Frank Olroyd, Jas. Kelly, C. D. Brown, Edmund Dorsey, Augustus Brooks, Mobile, Ala., Alfred Vienne, Eudora Smart, Chas. Prager, John Zisser, M'me H. C. Risingsun, John O'Meara, Mrs. Ellen Miller, L. Hernsheim, Mrs. Eliza Noll, Rev. F. Jourdant, Miss Nancy Marshall, Jas. Leake, John Guel, John D. Ford, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Mrs. Pauline Delsire, Mrs. Anthony Astrado, R. B. Clarke, Darby & Tremoulet, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Sarah Ann Porter, Jno. Hatherston, R. F. Perdy, Edward Hunt, Manuel Aguster, Mrs. George Weaver, Mrs. G. Nuggesser, Mrs. Eliza Clapp, M'me Maria Voght, C. Garrety, Mrs. Thompson, J. A. O'Neil (Brashear City), Mr. E. Wells, Harman Kobloff, Messrs. P. A. Giraud & Co., Miss Elizabeth Benson, Mrs. A. G. Jackson, Mrs. Margaret Cornocan, Mr. Chas. Siddons, Mrs. Catharine Shelly, Mrs. Louisa Taylor, Box 2443, Mrs. A. M. Caruthers, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. E. Garvey, Mr. Robt. Hour (Natchez, Miss.), Mr. A. Lavinson (Magnolia, Miss.), Mrs. Virginia C. Sharry, Mrs. Elizabeth Frey, Mr. R. B. Clarke, Mrs. Carlie Mansfield, Mr. G. N. Sanford, Mrs. E. M. Stevenson, Mr. Jno. O. [illegible], Mr. H. Lawrence (Brashear City).

The Selma (Ala.) Reporter learns that it is the intention of at least a majority of the planters of that section to plant no cotton this season.

Letter from Mayor Monroe—The Mayor to Flag Officer Farragut.

The following is the manly and patriotic letter addressed by the Mayor to Flag Officer Farragut, in answer to his demand to surrender the city and hoist the United States flag over the public buildings. The letter was forwarded on Saturday, and up to this hour no answer has been received. It will be seen that Mayor Monroe has acted not only with that noble spirit which should govern all who love their country, but with a wisdom and discretion which deserves the highest praise and respect from his constituency:

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

To Flag Officer D. G. Farragut:

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 on me yesterday, of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with the requisition to hoist 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, dictates to me on this sad and solemn occasion.

The city is without means of defence, 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 at the mouths of your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brute 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 hands 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 but 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 would not fail to wound their susceptibilities and fire 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 to 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 the 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 will answer before 2 o'clock, if possible to prepare an answer for that time.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

HOW CORTEZ CONQUERED WRATH.—When angry, there was a vein which swelled in his forehead, and another in his throat; but however enraged, his words were always mild and decorous. He might indulge with his friends in such expressions as "Plague upon you," but to common soldiers, even when they said the rudest things to him, he merely replied, "Be silent or go, and from hence forward have more care in what you say, or it will cost you dear, as I shall have to chastise you."

It appears that, in extreme cases of anger, he had a curious habit of throwing off his cloak; but even then he always kept himself from coarse and violent language—a wise practice, for a furious gesture is readily forgiven, (it is a mere sign of the passions of the speaker,) but not so a single hasty word, which may kindle all the fires of vanity in the person spoken to. In his mode of argument the same composure was visible, and he was master in the art of persuasive rhetoric.

SCOUTS AND SHARPSHOOTERS.—The importance of this service in resisting invasion is being everywhere attested. The exploits of Morgan and Thompson have shed an eclat on the Confederate arms scarcely inferior to that of our most brilliant victories in pitched battles. The guerrillas of Tennessee are making slaughter-work of the Federal pickets about Nashville. The surviving pickets have about as much as they can do of a morning to bring in the bodies of their dead comrades. One morning last week the relief guard picked up thirty-six dead men along their lines. It is said that a mortal dread of their unseen enemies is upon the invaders, and even Gen. Buell keeps close to his quarters to avoid an avenging ball.

THE "COTTON FAMINE" IN EUROPE—DISTRESS AND DESTITUTION AMONG THE OPERATIVES.—For a long time the cotton porters have been reduced to great straits by the greatly diminished imports of cotton; but this evil was in some measure counteracted by a large influx of grain-laden vessels, which afforded more than the usual amount of employment in that line. Within the last few weeks, however, the prevalence of easterly winds and other causes had occasioned a great falling off in the number of ships arriving, which had the effect of throwing many hands idle, and to a large extent, augmenting the amount of destitution in the town. To meet this, soup kitchens were opened in different parts of the town, by means of which a large amount of relief was afforded. A change of wind and a general improvement of the weather had had the effect of bringing in ships, and of affording employment to those who are willing to work. This improved state of matters was proved by a marked diminution in the number of applications for relief tickets. The highest number of applicants on any other day was reached on the 11th inst., since which they have gradually diminished, and do not now exceed one-half the number which they did on the occasion referred to.—[London Times, March 14.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, suggests in a proclamation that those columbiads of destruction to our army, the copper stills of the distilleries, be cast into batteries to destroy the enemy.

Persons having any kinds of seed for field, farm or gardens, beyond their own demands, should supply or exchange with others immediately, or deliver to a dealer who will sell at honest rates.

One of Gen. Bragg's Pensacola regiments, it is said, now in camp in Kentucky, get their water in Tennessee, and drill in Virginia. They are right in the corner.

Messrs. Trusten Polk and Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri, who were expelled from the United States Senate, are both privates in Gen. Price's army.

The Yankee flag, captured at Skidaway battery, Ga., had but thirteen stars in the union. Have they concluded that a restoration of the Union is a thing impracticable?

The Directors of the Virginia Central Railroad have passed a resolution allowing the Rev. A. E. Dickinson, General Superintendent of the Army Colportage, to travel free over the road.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed resolutions eulogizing Lieut.-Col. Merritt, Adjutant Stearns and other men of Massachusetts, who fell at the battle of Newbern.

The tea called "hyperion," which was used in "olden times" as a substitute for "bohea," was of domestic manufacture—the dried leaves of the raspberry plant.

The great steamship Vanderbilt is being converted into an iron-clad ship, and the Ocean Queen into a steam ram, at New York.

[illegible]

A [illegible] trade has been opened up the Cumberland by the Federals, and the Louisville Journal rejoices over the arrival of forty-five hogsheads of the article, which has been stolen in that city.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will be opened in Montgomery, Ala., on the first Thursday (the 6th) of May.