New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 10, 1864.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the surest and safest medicines yet offered to the public. They have effected more real blessings in the nursery, sick chamber and hospital than the combined action of all the Apothecaries' Drugs. For the cure of scalds, burns, bruises and skin diseases the Ointment is unrivalled, while the Pills are a sure antidote to dyspepsia, etc.

The auction sales of R. T. Montgomery, to be held this day, offer great attractions to buyers and should be generally attended. At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 89 Camp street, will be sold 1000 sacks Liverpool salt; also, sugar, molasses, flour, lumber, barrels, etc.; at 12 o'clock, at No. 16 New Levee, 261 barrels choice flour; at 1 o'clock, at Mississippi Warehouse, 30 hhds. prime sugar. For particulars see advertisements.

Splendid Furniture, Carpets and Looking-Glasses, at Auction by the Sheriff.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on Orleans street, near the corner of Royal, by the Sheriff, of splendid household furniture, carpets and looking-glasses, &c.

By a special order of Brigadier General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, it will be seen that he has appointed Captain Stephen Hoyt, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

The United States mail steamship Havana, M. R. Green, commanding, left her wharf at 4-30 P. M., yesterday, for New York via Havana, with a full cargo, the United States mails and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.

Mrs Green, Mrs Demarets and daughter, Messrs Victor P Demarets, Rudolph [illegible], E Goodwell, J H Wilson, H H Goodwin, A Hamilton lady and five daughter, Geo D [illegible], John [illegible], Captain N B Constable, E B Nallany, James H Sanders, Geo N Flanders, Maurie McHugh, E W Rutherford, Wm J Stevens, F Jackson.

FOR HAVANA.

Mr Ant Palacios, lady, daughter and servant; Messrs John F Bloch, James J Horner, Bernard Leonna.

The U. S. steam transport Cahawba, J. B. Baker, commanding, from New York January 30th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing the following passengers:

Lt. Thomas, Col Weber, Col Holmstedt, Capt Sheldon, Lt Finney, Lt Howard, Surg Spohn, Lt Devey, Lt Cooper, Ass't Surg Bailey, Capt Mack, Capt Ellis, Capt Walter, Capt Swain, Lt J J Barthell, Lt F Norman, Dr W H Church, Dr J Howe, Lt Yeoman and clerk, R B Jewett, S W Roberts, Alfred Hoyt, Mr Hummerell, Lt W DeCamp, Rev Chaf Corey, Capt Abby, F W Coppey, Lt H Kull, Lt Putnam, Lt Hazen, Rev A Baton, Rev Francis Tiffany, Surg Andrews, Surg Newton, Mr Tibbetts, and [illegible] passengers.

Academy of Music—A Quadruple Benefit.—A bill of great attraction is put forth for the benefit to-night of Ross, Carlo, Shappee and Whitney, the four leading acrobats and gymnasts of the circus season at the Academy. None who have attended the circus performances here can fail to have been struck with the admirable manner in which Carlo and Ross acquitted themselves in the Comic Brothers, and Shappee and Whitney in their startling feats on the trapeze. The full strength of the company will assist at the benefit, and in addition to other features, Carlo will appear in the impalement act—a sensational novelty.

A special noon performance for ladies and children will be given to-day as usual.

Santini's New Saloon.—Mr. Joseph Santini, so long and so favorably known at his old stand on Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, has opened a new saloon at No. 38 Carondelet street, where his friends and the public in general may be assured of receiving that welcome and that satisfactory attention for which the proprietor has heretofore been proverbial. We need not say that the new establishment, in the elegance and completeness of its appointments, shows the work of a master hand. The cigar and tobacco department is especially worthy of commendatory mention. Its Brevas, genuine and freshly imported, are truly incomparable this side of Cuba. The principles of the most confirmed anti-tobacconists, we are sure, would soon yield to the seductions of their delicious aroma.

Additional, via the River.

Rebel Operations On the Mississippi.

Cairo, February 2.—A deserter, who entered the Federal lines a few days ago, stated that a rebel General, with two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops, was marching from the interior of Western Louisiana to the Mississippi river, opposite Rodney, intending to blockade the river temporarily, in order to get arms and ammunition across from Eastern to trans-Mississippi department. General Bragg and staff were expected to cross there and thence continue to the rebel States west of the river.

The enemy succeeded a week before in crossing a flatboat, containing several thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, near Greenville. Their object in threatening the river at various points is to get munitions of war into the trans Mississippi department. The boats are constructed in the interior and brought on wheels to the river, launched, loaded with ammunition, etc., and taken across. Thus communication is maintained between the two wings of the Confederacy.

Later information gives a rumor to the effect that a company of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, mounted infantry, commanded by Captain Call, numbering fifty men, were captured fifteen miles in the rear of Natchez by rebel cavalry. It appears the Captain, whose duty it is to collect supplies for the post, went, with his command twelve or fifteen miles out, where he was attacked by 300 rebels. At last accounts he had had a severe skirmish and was driven further from the city, and doubtless would be captured. He was sent out by order of Colonel Johnson.

The officers of the steamer Diadem, from Skipwith's Landing, report the steamboat Lilly Martin captured last Thursday night by guerrillas, near Napoleon, Arkansas. The steamer Arago was in search of a gunboat to recover her. The Lilly Martin was taken by the rebels up Arkansas river.

From the South, via New York.

New York, February 2.—Richmond papers contain an account of the running ashore and burning by her crew of the blockade-runner Vesta, with a valuable cargo of army supplies, including a splendid uniform for General Lee, from his admirers in London.

It occurred near Wilmington on the 10th of January. The Vesta was a new double-screw steamer on her first voyage.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, January 22.—General Order No. 7.—The Commanding General considers it due to the army to state a temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are objects of his constant and earnest solicitation, and no effort has been spared to provide for its wants.

It is hoped the exertions now being made will render the necessity but of short duration, but the history of the army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers! you tread with no unequal steps the road by which your fathers marched through suffering privations and blood for independence. Continue to emulate in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patience, endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appall, and be assured that the just God who crowned their efforts with success will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon you.

(Signed) R. E. Lee.

Richmond papers have articles on our Presidential election, and the chances of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant, and on the coming spring campaign in Virginia, of which they suppose Grant the author.

The *Examiner* has an important leader. It says the time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies, beyond recovering the lost portions of territory. The true policy now is to risk nothing. Our means of subsistence have been too far exhausted to admit of any other than defensive tactics. It has become with us now a simple question of endurance with the South. The duration of the war is simply a question of a continued supply of food for the people and the army. The South can hold out indefinitely, if at the eleventh hour she does succeed; the Richmond Congress can bring her to subjugation in six months more by conscripting the present producing classes and throwing them into an ancient and unfed army. The great want is food and clothing. The first duty of the Government is to provide these supplies, and if they are not provided except by weakening the army, the alternative must be adopted by resisting with smaller armies, using the tactics of Fabius and the strategy of defence.

Mobile, January 25.—Twelve transports have passed down the Mississippi within the past two days. Gen. Sherman and his staff accompanied them.

Important from Washington.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION WITH FRANCE REGARDING THE REBEL RAMS.

[Special to the New York World.]

Washington, February 1.—It is rumored in high official circles that we are on the eve of a war with France.

Mr. Seward is said to have pressed such a course towards the French Government concerning the Florida, Rappahannock, and the rams known to be building in France for the rebels, as to elicit a reply from the French Foreign Minister, in accordance with which the United States must either abandon its pretensions or go to war to maintain itself.

Mr. Dayton was, it is stated, instructed to demand of France the surrender of the belligerent rams accorded to the rebels; and it is certain there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet, which alarms all but Mr. Seward. He, in view of the almost certainty of a war in Europe, takes the highest possible grounds towards France. This may be taken for what it is worth.

THE STEAMER EMMA NO. 2 FIRED INTO.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 5th says:

The guerrillas did heavy work yesterday on the Mississippi. The Emma No. 2, Capt. Millard, was fired into at the foot of Ship Island, fifteen miles below Helena, with cannon and musketry. Three shells struck the Emma and exploded, one in the pantry, one in the ladies' cabin, and the other against the base of the pilot-house. The shells were filled with Greek fire, and the boat was soon in flames in several places, but through the energy of Capt. Millard the fire was soon extinguished. About twenty-five musket shots also struck the boat, and several passengers narrowly escaped them.

Large Fire in Memphis.

One of the most destructive conflagrations with which the city has been visited for a year, occurred on Monroe street, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night destroying the entire block of business houses, two stories in height, on the north side of that street, extending from the corner of Second to the alley dividing it from the rear of Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.'s furniture establishment.

We could not learn the extent of, if there was any insurance on the property. The block was owned by Mr. Coleman Boyd, of this city, and was erected several years since. Next to his loss that of Blood & Co. is heaviest, and Captain Ryder comes in third. Without attempting to furnish any estimate of the loss sustained by each of the sufferers, which could not be obtained at the time, we think the total loss will reach $60,000.—*Memphis Argus*, 5th.

The Mississippi Rising.

The St. Louis papers of the 3d report the river rising rapidly. In twenty-four hours it had risen upwards of ten inches.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 5th says:

The river is still rising. Since our last issue it has risen from six to eight inches. The prospect is that it will increase in volume for some time to come.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, February 2, P. M.—Tobacco.—The new lots arriving are in high order, and lugs are generally green and sappy, with break of 21 hhds. Sales at both city and State warehouse comprise 8 hhds. planters' lugs at $7 to $11 20; 4 do common shipping leaf at $13 to $16 90; 6 do medium manufacturing leaf at $17 10 to $19 20; 1 do. good medium manufacturing leaf at $30 25.

Flour—Continues to be active in small way; prices unchanged, with sales of 570 bbls, including 100 bbls branded single X country at $5 80; 140 bbls triple X at $7 25; 360 bbls triple X at $7 50.

Whisky—Was much excited, and prices advanced from 1 to 5c per gallon, with sales of 348 bbls, including 50 bbls ordinary proof at 81c; 18 bbls do do at 85c; 80 bbls do do at the market; 200 bbls ordinary proof at private terms.

Hogs continue to arrive freely, and sold at a decline; sales this morning of 2000 head—those averaging 200 pounds and upward, were sold at 6¼c. net, ranging as low as 5c. net.

Beef Cattle.—About 150 head arrived to day, which were all sold. The demand is good; arrivals not equal to the demand. Prices continue firm, closing with upward tendency; sales comprise 31 head; one lot common, average weight 890 pounds, sold at 30 gross; 15 head common, averaging 915 pounds, sold at 3¾c. gross; 40 head in two lots, one lot average weight 1,140 pounds, choice, at 4¼c. gross; the other lot, choice, average 1,145 pounds, at 4¼c. gross; 6 head choice young steers, average weight 1,400 pounds, sold at 5c. gross.

Cincinnati, February 2.—Flour dull and heavy; $5 75 to $5 85 for super, and $5 90 to $6 25 for extra.

Whisky advanced 5c, closing firm at 80c, at which 800 barrels were sold.

Mess pork is held at $20 to $20 50 for best country and city, with a good demand at 25c. less. Bulk shoulders in good request at 7¼ to 8¼c., the latter for heavy, rib sides at 9 to 9¾c. and clear sides at 10¼ to 10½c. loose. 200,000 pounds Cumberland cut middles sold at 9c loose, and 300 hogsheads bulk shoulders, medium weight at 7½c., packed. Lard dull at 12¼ to 12¾c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—James Hawkins forfeited one month's pay and the privilege of leave of absence for sixty days, because he forced his company unto the house of Mrs. Mary Pillet, and insulted her.

John Burke belongs to the cavalry and Smith to the artillery. On Monday night they changed uniforms, as they said, for fun. When arrested the cavalry man was very violent. He was sent down for six months, the other looses six months' pay.

Dan. Hart, of the First Maine Battery, was found dead drunk. He had $195, and was ordered to pay the watchman who arrested him $10 for saving his money.

Mardi Gras.—The streets were thronged yesterday evening with the curious, who enjoyed themselves with a sight of the masked parties, who occasionally showed themselves in the streets, singly, in pairs, and in groups on foot and on horseback. There appeared no unity of action to give effect or make a grand display as in former times; but there was some fun.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—N. Dabat and M. Courtade, two bakers, whose bread did not come up to the weight prescribed by the tariff, were fined $10.

Miss Pechain complained of Mrs. Bertrand about improper treatment received at the hands of accused, who was fined $10 and required to give peace bonds.

Some drunken cases were visited with the usual punishments.

The Prosecutor Fined.—Wilson, of the First District police, was fined before Recorder Vennard for arresting Bianca Robbins in her own house without cause, and acting in a rude manner. An officer of the United States army appeared against the policeman to have justice done in the case.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—F. Caney, N. Debris and Augustino Sandy, Sicilians, who were arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit money, were examined yesterday before Recorder Vennard, and discharged for want of evidence.

Another Murder Completed.—Raphael Maglaire lingered some time, and died yesterday, from the effect of some stab wounds. The coroner has the case in hand.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Municipal.—The *Era* learns that Captain Stephen Hoyt has been appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans. Captain Hoyt is said to have filled elsewhere various municipal offices, and, consequently, brings to the Acting Mayoralty of this city the advantages of a ripe experience.

One Day Later from the North, VIA THE RIVER.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS

MARTINSBURG THREATENED.

Rumored Raid Across the Potomac by Imboden.

AN EFFORT TO DESTROY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A Gunboat Expedition into North Carolina.

THE MEMPHIS EXPEDITION.

Reported Revolt of the Fort Morgan Garrison, Mobile.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Gold 157 1-2.

By the steamer Julia we have papers from St. Louis to the 3d and from Memphis to the 5th.

The War in Virginia.

Baltimore, February 2.—Information from the Upper Potomac to-night indicates that the rebels are making a great effort to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The telegraph lines were cut about noon to-day, east of Cumberland, and the bridges at North Branch and Patterson were burned.

There was some fighting at the latter point.—It is feared that an attack would be made on Martinsburg. The rebel force was about 500 strong, under Rosser, that made the attack on Patterson's Creek and North Branch. After burning these bridges they moved in the direction of New Creek.

Philadelphia, February 2.—The *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch from Governor Curtin:

Your Telegram is the first notice I have received of the rumor of a raid across the Potomac by Imboden. General Couch would give me information if any such thing occurred, or was threatened. (Signed,) A. G. Curtin.

Baltimore, February 2.—It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the rumor that the rebel General Imboden had crossed the Potomac was a canard.

From North Carolina.

New York, February 2.—The following are extracts from Richmond papers:

Two Yankee gunboats ascended the Chowan river as far as Harrellsville, Hertford county, North Carolina, and landed three hundred men, who burned several houses and destroyed 10,000 pounds of Government bacon. Rebel accounts report several of them killed by our cavalry, while returning to their boats.

The health of A. H. Stephens was improving.

The Memphis Expedition.

New York, February 2.—Advices from Memphis state the Sixteenth Army Corps are preparing for a movement to attack the rebels in Mississippi and secure large stores of corn now on the way to Mobile. Some 12,000 cavalry are concentrated to participate in this movement.

Revolt of the Fort Morgan Garrison.

New York, February 2.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, on board the gunboat Jackson, at Ship Island, writes on the 18th ult., as follows: Last night about 10 o'clock, a small sail boat came down the Sound with some very important intelligence. The rebels in Fort Morgan revolted, and during the difficulty, the rebel boats in Mobile Bay attempted to arrest the garrison of the fort. The whole fort being in revolt, and with the American flag flying, opened on the rebel gunboats with every gun in the fort.

They succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but were not on their guard, and that night a large force was sent down from Mobile, capturing the whole garrison excepting four men, who escaped in the darkness in a small boat and came to Ship Island, when we heard for the first time the astonishing intelligence. Since then we have heard more of the result from some additional deserters. Seventy of the revolters are condemned to be shot to-day, in Mobile.

We also learn from these deserters, that at Horn Island, up the Sound, there are eighteen more deserters from the rebel army. In and around Mobile, and on Round Island, there are about fifty deserters from the same quarter.

These deserters bring the very important intelligence that the rebel forces in and around Mobile have organized secret societies, determined to fight no longer. It is said the movement started among the soldiers is daily growing stronger, and many officers are comprised in the movement.

From Washington.

Washington, February 3d.—Mr. Kitchen, member of Congress from the Martinsburg, Va., district, was driven from his home on Sunday last, by the incursion of rebel rough riders.

The trains are to-day running regularly on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, though there are rumors of a raid at Martinsburg.

The new call for troops will necessitate an additional appropriation of $200,000,000.

The army appropriation bill appropriates $546,000,000.

The Senate Finance Committee will not report the tax bill amendments to-day.

Latest New York Markets.

New York, February 2.—Money decidedly easier at 7. Sterling dull at 172. Gold dull, opening at 57⅛, declining to 57¼, and closing dull at 57⅛ to 67⅛.

Cotton more active and ½ to 1c. better, 83 to 83½c. for middling upland.

Flour more active and 5 to 10c. better on shipping brands; $6 90 to $7 05 for extra State, $7 35 to $7 60 for round hoop Ohio, and $7 65 to $8 50 for trade brands.

Pork is little more active, but without decided change. Lard more active but unchanged.

Items from Cairo.

A Cairo dispatch of the 30th January has the following:

About 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of Saturday, the steamer S. J. Patton was burned at Walker's Bend. She took fire accidentally, it is supposed, from furnaces. She was immediately headed for the shore. The Diadem came up soon after, and brought off her crew. The Patton was owned by Hart & Co., of Memphis. The total cost of the boat, with what valuables were on board, amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Guerrillas are again making their appearance. There has been some trouble at points down the river. On last Saturday night a band, numbering some forty or fifty, paid a visit to Island 60, opposite Helena, overpowered the guard, numbering thirty, and carried off all the plunder they could find, including a few cattle, negroes, etc. During the melée one man was killed. The water is so low they had no difficulty in reaching the Island. Efforts were made to capture the freebooters, but they succeeded in making their escape.

The next night they visited Friar's Point; robbed the stores, and committed other depredations on the inhabitants.

Monday night they turned up at Island 61, but they met with some resistance and did not accomplish much.

Quantrell is reported in the vicinity of Gaines's Landing. He recently visited a house at that point, carried off the owner, and took out the goods with the intention of burning them, but the lady gave them two hundred dollars to desist from the undertaking, which they agreed to do. She went off to get assistance, and the next morning they burned the house. The owner was subsequently released.

Quantrell declares it makes no difference with him whether the war ends or not, as he is not connected with the Confederate army. His men have burned some cotton, but no boats have been fired into of late.

The guerrillas have been burning all the corn in the neighborhood of Island 76, to prevent it falling into Federal hands.

A Baltimore Report of Peace Negotiations.

Baltimore, February 1.—The *American* is assured, by a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the Government, that the rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay down their arms, provided the President's amnesty proclamation be extended to their leaders.

NEWS, VIA RICHMOND.

New York, February 1.—We have received a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of last Friday, which contains later intelligence than has yet been received from the South.

A special dispatch from Brook Haven Mills, 27th, says: General Wirt Adams's cavalry entered Boisertown, near Natchez, capturing thirty-five prisoners, sixty wagons and teams, a lot of cotton going to Natchez, and about eighty negroes.

A dispatch from Russellville, Tenn., dated January 27, says: The enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retiring towards Cumberland Gap. Major Day occupied the place the same evening, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has kindly offered General Longstreet enough clothes to supply his command.

Orange Courthouse, Va., January 28.—Capt. Strother, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, captured yesterday twelve Federals, together with their arms, equipments, and horses, near James city.

A Rumored Expedition from Memphis.—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 2d contains the following:

Memphis, January 28.—I wrote you from Corinth, the other day, apprising you of the abandonment of that post and of the railroad east of Lagrange. The troops are now here, reorganizing for a grand expedition of an important character. Our brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps, consisting of the Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty second Iowa, and the One Hundred and Seventy eighth New York, under command of Brigadier General A. J. Smith, will form part of the expeditionary army.

I am not permitted to give details. The destination of the expedition is contraband news, as are also all facts as to the number of troops, plans, etc. Suffice it to say that the expedition is about ready to start, and that its object is one of the greatest importance towards closing up the rebellion. A heavy blow will be struck in an unexpected quarter.

Gen. Schofield left St. Louis on the 30th ultimo, for his new command at Knoxville.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, February 1.—[illegible] Galway on the 19th ultimo, [illegible]. Her news is unimportant.

The steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool, bound to New York, put back to Queenstown on the 18th, disabled. Her decks were swept, and seven of her passengers and ten of her crew were washed overboard.

Denmark has rejected the Austria-Prussian ultimatum.

The Austrian and Prussian ambassadors are reported to have quitted Copenhagen on the 18th.

Austria reviewed 20,000 troops, to march immediately on Schleswig.

In Prussia, military preparations are progressing vigorously.

The French Chambers continued to debate the address to the Emperor Napoleon. It is stated the amendment in regard to Mexico will be met by a ministerial statement. Since the 1st of January all the expenses of the French troops have been borne by the Mexican Government.

Archduke Maximilian will visit Paris as the guest of the Emperor, and will be received with appropriate honors.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation announcing the formation of a constitution to promote the Italian Union, etc., inviting all Italians to rally around it.

Very Latest—Per Hibernian.

London, January 19.—The London *Times*, in a city article, says the summary notification sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia, for the withdrawal of the obnoxious constitution, on pain of an immediate occupation of Schleswig, produced a further depression in all the markets yesterday, which was aggravated by the increasing necessity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France.

About 35,000 pounds were taken from the Bank of England for France, and 40,000 sovereigns for Alexandria. About 20,000 pounds held in private hands were also transmitted to Paris.

The *Daily News*, in a city article, says:—Paris advices state the application for the new French Government loan of 12,000,000 pounds, the lists of which were opened yesterday, are expected to reach an astounding total, according to the belief of some, an aggregate of 1,600,000,000 pounds sterling will be attached, being thirteen times the amount of stock offered.

A Denmark telegraph to the *Morning Herald* says:

Flensburg, Monday night.—The envoy of Prussia and Austria were presented an ultimatum calling on the Danish Government to withdraw the November Constitution. The Danish Government has rejected the demand. The envoys left Copenhagen at 2 o'clock this P. M. by a private steamer.

The *Daily News* says it will probably be proposed early in the session to appoint a Government Commission to consider the question of a railroad in the metropolis.

London, January 19.—Consols for money, 90 to 90⅛.

Liverpool, January 19.—The cotton sales on Monday and Tuesday were only 5000 bales. Market closed very dull.

Breadstuffs opened firmer, wheat 1 to 2d. higher. Provisions generally steady; lard firmer.

The rebel loan is quoted at 42 to 44.

Politics in France.—M. Thiers and His Recent Speeches.

[From the Paris Correspondence of the New York Commercial.]

Paris, Friday, January 15, 1864.—The emotion caused by the magnificent discourse of M. Thiers continues, and is certainly working a change in public sentiment against the Government. On the street we hear every one declare that there must be more liberty or the State will float into a revolution. The best and most loyal citizens feel the burning shame of a State which pretends to give laws, literature and science to other people who are free, while France remains unfit for freedom.

M. Thiers demanded a free press, free speech, free elections, and a return to the system of ministerial responsibility. For the press he demanded the repeal of the despotic law brought into existence after the *coup d'état* of 1851, and which places the existence of every journal published in the Empire at the mercy of a Chief of Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior, and its transfer to the jurisdiction of the common law. For speech he demanded the right of free discussion on the acts of the Government the same as on all other questions. For elections he demanded that the system of official candidates and the official pressure on electors, which is the sure corollary of the system, be discontinued; and finally he demanded the adoption of the monarchical system of ministerial responsibility as safer for the liberties and the contentment of the people, and also for the perpetuation of the dynasty.

These demands he sustained by arguments so logical as to be irrefutable. M. Rouher, the Minister of State, in attempting to reply, lost his temper, abused the Republican party and all parties, called the press hard names, revived the old souvenirs which had better be forgotten for the reputation of all concerned, and as a total result only gave more *eclat* to the speech of M. Thiers by the contrast between the two. M. Thiers terminated with a warning to the Government that if they did not take heed to the advertisement contained in the late elections, the people would compel them to accord the needed liberty. To this expression M. Rouher, the President M. de Morny, and, in fact, the whole opposition in the Chamber, took exception as a menace, and pronounced it unparliamentary in form and untrue in fact. M. Thiers declined to withdraw the expression, but he explained that he did not mean that liberty would be demanded and enforced by the people in a violent way, but at the ballot box and by other peaceable demonstrations.

M. Thiers again spoke yesterday, especially on the manner in which the elections are conducted, and he again terminated with a solemn warning to the Government to be careful and accord the proper reforms in time to avoid the action of the growing opposition. As before, this "menace" raised a storm of reclamations and derogations in the Chamber, and the session became altogether a most stormy one. So many dynasties, factions, and parties have been in power in France within the lives of the present generation of politicians, and each have so many political faults and political crimes to reproach the other with, that when reproaches commence to rain in the Chamber the place becomes a Babel of angry words and gesticulations, which are neither profitable to the country nor honorable to the Chamber. So far, however, it must be said to their credit, the members have avoided as much as possible the use of personalities, and but one challenge has been provoked during the two months' debate—that sent by M. Bortelle to the Marquis d'Havrincourt.

Gen. Grant was still in St. Louis on the 1st instant, the recipient of abundant hospitalities and honors.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9, 1864.

There was but little done in Exchange to-day. The demand from the Banks appeared to be generally suspended, and there was only a moderate amount of business done outside. We noticed, however, sales of New York sight at ¼ @ ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount, (the business including a Western bank check for a round sum at the latter rate) one day's sight at ¾ and ⅝, and first-class 15 days' at 1¼. We also noticed one sale of 15 days' at the extreme rate of ¾. The Banks checked at par @ ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount, the latter for large amounts only, and dealers drew at ¼. Nothing of any moment transpired in Foreign bills. The Banks held Sterling at 175@176, and 180, and Francs at 3f.20@3f.15 and 3f.17½. Private bills may be quoted at 172½@175 for Sterling, and 320@326 for Francs.

The Specie market was not very active, but firmer or more buoyant than yesterday. Some round sums of Gold sold at 67¾, 68, and 68¼ ⅌ cent. premium, but smaller lots changed hands as low as 63 and 67½ and as high as 68½. The dealers paid 62 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 63¼. We have no change to note in Silver, for which dealers paid 50 ⅌ cent premium, selling at 55. Mexican dollars command the full premium of gold, but we heard of no sales.

The demand for Bank of Louisiana notes has subsided, and sales were made to-day as low as 55c. ⅌ dollar. Merchants' are still quoted at 57½c. and Crescent City at 67@70. Dealers pay 5¼ ⅌ cent. premium for both Canal and Citizens', but the former sell outside at 5, and the latter at 4¾ @5, when wanted in sums of any magnitude. Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with our general currency.

Stocks and Bonds are in request, and generally held at advanced rates, holders of City Railroad asking 135, (we reported a sale yesterday at 123 50, which was an advance,) while Gas Light is in very limited supply, but would probably command 145, very near those figures having been offered and refused. We noticed a sale of City Bonds railroad issue, at the advanced rate of 70, and subsequently 10 to 15 bonds at the still higher figures of 7½. Consolidated have not advanced in the same proportion, and were offered at 67½. We heard that an advanced rate was offered for Louisiana State Bank stock, but did not authenticate it. Insurance scrip is wanted at 57 @ 60c. ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, February 9, 1864.

COTTON.—The enquiry noted yesterday was followed this morning by a more active demand and decidedly firmer feeling, which subsequently received an additional impulse from the accounts reporting an improvement at New York on the 3d instant, and some 1600 bales have changed hands at much stiffer prices, the market leaving off [illegible]. We quote the particulars of the sales as reported: At private [illegible] ... [illegible] Good Ordinary at 72 ... Middling at 74 ... [illegible] ... Strict Middling at 76 ... Good Middling at 78 ... [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have again to notice a very quiet but steady market, the enquiry being very firm and unchanged. The supply is light. A large portion of the stock on the landing has been sold and is ... [illegible] Fair, 16 ⅌ lb; Prime ... [illegible] ... Choice new crop.

FLOUR.—We did not hear of a sale worthy of note to-day.

LARD.—Prime in tierces 15@17c ⅌ lb ... [illegible]

CHEESE.—100 boxes Western sold, in one lot, at 17¼c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders and Sides are very scarce and in demand at 11c ⅌ lb for Shoulders, ... [illegible] ... Hams are dull. A lot of 20 tierces choice sugar cured at 15c ⅌ lb.

HAY.—450 bales Western sold, in lots, at $60 ⅌ ton.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—[illegible]

CORN.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible] for New York [illegible] for Cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day 4 hhds Coffee ... [illegible] Sugar at 13@13¼c; ... Buckwheat at 60c, and 2 bbls Whisky at $1 25.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 10, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 283 Beeves, 108 Hogs, 151 Sheep, 6 Veals and 0 Cows. Amount of Stock sold was 314 Beeves, 18 Hogs, 151 Sheep, 0 Cows. Stock remaining on hand 254 Beeves, 197 Hogs, 29 Veals and 39 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	...		[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	...		[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	...		[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	...		[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	...		[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	...		[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	...		[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	...		[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	...		[illegible]
Sheep according to quality, ⅌ head	...		[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Havana, Green, for New York, via Havana ... Avendano Bros

Ship Lisbon, Brown, for New York, Master

Ship Harriet, Mooday, for Boston ... G A Fredick

Brig Chas Miller, Brower, for Boston ... Master

Brig Fanny Foulke, Cook, for Philadelphia

Schr E J Talbot, Amsbury, for Havana, G A Fosdick

Steamer Continental, Carson, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamship Cahawba, Baker, from New York, 30th ult, via Port Royal 3d and Key West 5th inst, to U S Quartermaster—4th district.

Steamship Ella Morse, Pepper, from Hilton Head, 29th ult, via Key West, 4th inst, in ballast, to master—4th district, 25

U S transport steamship Albany, Lewis, from New York, 27th ult, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist, 42

Bark Sallie Bonsell, Leavitt, 5 days from Pass Cavallo, in ballast, to master—4th dist, 48

Schr Allison, (British) Frosty, from Matamoros, 29th ult, to Lizardo & Dockter—L P T

Schr Joven Maria, (Mexican) Bracamonte, 7 days from Matamoros, to S Fernandez—2d district, 19

Schr F Cousin, Radovich, from Coast—2d district

Flatboat Guy, from Coast

Flatboat Handy, from Coast

STEAMBOATS.

Nebraska, ——, from St Louis

Julia, McCloy, from St Louis

New Orleans, White, from Baton Rouge

Black Hawk, Ayles, from Baton Rouge

Fawn, Greathouse, from Thibodeaux

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat America, Smith, from the Passes—Brought up bark Sallie Bonsell, schrs Joven Maria and Allison

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Fly, from Key West

Schr George Rodgers, from New York

Brig Boston

Schr Neptune

Schr Robert Mills, Smith, from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Havana—1150 bales cotton 20 do yarn 154 hhds sugar 2 bbls do

NEW YORK—Per ship Lisbon—1180 bbls molasses

BOSTON—Per ship Harriet—1240 bbls coal tar

BOSTON—Per brig Chas Miller—113 bales cotton 25 do rags 35 hhds sugar 4 bbls do 146 bbls molasses 550 hides 2 cks mdse

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Fanny Foulkes—3 bales cotton 111 hhds sugar 6 bbls do 359 bbls molasses 3 do tar

HAVANA—Per schr E J Talbot—2350 pcs lumber

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Continental—60 hhds sugar 302 bbls molasses

IMPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per schr Allison—45 bales cotton lot of old rigging Lizardo & Dockter

MATAMOROS—Per schr Joven Maria—25 bls cotton Avendano Bros—4 do do 4 bags do lot of rigging to order—31 hides R Bragiere—3 do V Saltis

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia—1500 bbls flour to order—[illegible] ... [illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer New Orleans—[illegible] ...

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Fawn—113 hhds sugar ... [illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Black Hawk—79 bales cotton ... [illegible]

COAST—Per schr F Cousin—41 bales cotton 175 sks ... [illegible]

COAST—Per flatboat Guy—50 hhds sugar E Rochereau & co

COAST—Per flatboat Handy—75 cords wood to order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R. [illegible]

Timber Wheels.

5 PAIRS of very superior TIMBER WHEELS, nine feet diameter and five inches width of tire, with wrought iron curved axle, locust hubs, screws, hooks, &c. complete for hauling logs with ease.

EDMUND M. IVENS, 88 St. Charles street.

POLITICAL.

The people of Louisiana have too long been deluded by false hopes and by false teachings. The time has now come when the truth should be boldly proclaimed. Two great facts stare us in the face; we cannot gainsay them if we would. They are, that the CAUSE OF THE REBELLION IS HOPELESSLY LOST, and that THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IS DEAD beyond all possibility of resurrection! These two facts may be distasteful to many whose eyes will trace what is here written; but they are facts, nevertheless, and the sooner the people understand and appreciate them, the better for them and for the country. Nothing shall restrain us from a fearless declaration of the truth. Whoever hopes for the rebellion builds his house upon sand. Whoever expects that the power of the slaveholder over his slaves can ever be re-established in Louisiana, fails to comprehend the lesson of events. We tell you, gentlemen, slavery is gone forever! Revolutions never go backward, and the outbreak of the rebellion was the death-knell of our slave institutions.

If any of our readers still cling to the senseless belief that Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators can ever achieve Southern independence, will they please to tell us on what facts they have such a belief? Do they find any hope of foreign intervention? Experience and common sense both tell us no such intervention will ever be offered. Do they yet trust the Copperhead party of the North? That party is broken, defeated, annihilated! Do they think the people of the North will fail to support its Government in the prosecution of the war? They are mistaken; the last man and the last dollar of the loyal States are pledged to crush out rebellion, and the sacrifice will be made if necessary. Do they trust in the armies of the "Confederacy," broken in spirit by a long series of defeats, destitute, disheartened, mutinous? Let them remember that the rebel armies have not achieved a victory of moment for more than a year; that the result of every important battle has been against them for many months; that district after district and State after State has been wrested from their hands, and given back to the Union. We see Tennessee swept almost clean of the rebel forces; Arkansas comes back to the Union with a free constitution; Texas, separated wholly from the rest of the so-called Confederacy, vainly contends against the progress of the Union army, and North Carolina is ripe for revolt against the miserable and bloody tyranny of the Richmond conspirators. Virginia, the proud mother of Presidents, has been rent in twain by her own insane folly, and West Virginia is now a free State in the glorious Union. In short, wherever we turn our eyes, we see the power and influence and hopes of the rebellion fading, and the cause of the Union winning perpetual success.

Shall we shut our eyes to these momentous truths? Shall we blindly follow the promptings of a false and vicious sentimentality, which would sacrifice home, kindred, fortune, on the altar of a cause that never can succeed and that never ought to succeed. A thousand times, no! We call upon every man who has self-respect, and who regards his own interests and the public welfare, to take part in the approaching election, to aid in disseminating these great truths, and to do all in his power to found a civil government upon the indestructible principles of liberty.

The Freedom of Speech.

Every candid man must admit that the provisions of the Black Code of Louisiana, which struck down freedom of the press and freedom of speech, were contrary to the genius of the age in which we live, a blot upon our name, and a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century. In former times, it was regarded as a crime of the most heinous nature for any one to believe that slavery was wrong, and to speak or publish anything against slavery, was an offense punishable with death. In other words, the people of the South were moral vassals to their own social system; intellectual slaves of slavery. The death of that system is also the death of the intellectual bondage of the whites. We now have freedom of speech and freedom of the press, neither the tongue nor the pen can longer be strangled by the dethroned power of slavery.

Grand Ratification Meeting.

ATTENTION, FREE STATE MEN.

A GRAND MASS MEETING will be held in Lafayette Square, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, February 10th, to ratify the nomination of HON. MICHAEL HAHN, for Governor, and the other nominations of the Free State Convention, at Lyceum Hall. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

By order of the Free State Executive Committee,

ALFRED C. HILLS, President.

W. H. HIRE, Secretary.

Free State Executive Committee.

18 COMMON STREET.

Meets EVERY EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock

President—Col. A. C. HILLS.

Vice Presidents—J. T. BARRETT, JOHN RAINE.

Secretaries—W. H. HIRE, J. R. TERRY.

Treasurer—W. F. STOCKTER.

MEMBERS.

Col. A. C. Hills,	B. Rush Plumley,	Z. P. Gottwright,
Dr. A. P. Dostie,	Geo. S. Denison,	George Ingram,
Louis Lombard,	J. R. Terry,	Samuel Purcell,
John Purcell,	Geo. P. Phelps,	P. Deverges,
Judge E. H. Durell,	N. Schnayder,	Charles Claiborne,
J. L. Davies,	Jas. Fuller,	Joseph Ozilinski,
Dr. W. H. Hire,	S. Wrotnowski,	W. P. Judd,
Judge J. D. Kemper,	Thos. Winn,	Jacob Zimmer,
	Joseph Wall,	J. B. Soroder,
J. M. G. Parker,	W. H. Burroughs,	R. B. Bell,
Cuthbert Bullitt,	Thos. H. Murphy,	Jas. McLaughlin,
Judge E. Munier,	Judge J. J. Barrett,	J. R. Neelies,
C. Baumbach,	W. R. Fish,	Martin Glacier,
Patrick Harnan,	Chas. Leaumont,	Henry Koontz,
James Duane,	F. M. Crozat,	Charles Mesner,
M. DeCoursey,	F. J. Kohnholz,	G. W. Staufer,
Edmund Flood,	John O'Connors,	Henry Nixon,
John Stumpf,	Frederick Otto,	F. S. Wampot,
Thos. McMahon,	Robert Bennie,	Chas. J. Cars,
E. J. Wenck,	Spencer G. Hamilton,	H. C. Thompson,
O. W. Austin,		J. Brinkmeyer,
S. F. Lynch,	W. T. Stockter,	George O. Burns.
Jas. Dorsey,	J. F. Collins,	

FREE STATE NOMINATIONS.

Election, February 22, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MICHAEL HAHN.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

J. MADISON WELLS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

S. WROTNOWSKI.

FOR TREASURER,

J. G. BELDEN.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

B. L. LYNCH.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOHN McNAIR.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

A. P. DOSTIE.

The above Candidates are the Nominees of the FREE STATE CONVENTION, which met in Lyceum Hall on Monday Evening, February 1, in pursuance of the Call of the Free State General Committee. feb10 1t

AUCTION SALES.

Large Sale of Groceries.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold, by order of A. A. Atocha, Judge of the United States Provost Court, Department of the Gulf, on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at salesroom corner Camp and Common streets—

A large assortment of Groceries, &c., consisting of:

Pork,	Flour,
Buckwheat,	Whisky,
Condensed Milk,	Brandy,
Lard,	Candles,
Rice,	Soap,
Starch,	Mackerel,
Salt,	Tobacco,
Cigars,	Sugar.

Also—10 dozen Cotton Cards and sundry other articles. Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes. feb6 to

Valuable Brick House, corner of Pontchartrain Railroad and Girod st.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 13th of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, forming the corner of Elysian Fields and Girod streets, measuring 49 feet, 4 inches, 6 lines front on Elysian Fields street, by 31 feet, 6 inches, 4 lines in depth and fronting Girod street—together with a one-story BRICK HOUSE, having four rooms, gallery and two closets, a double one-story Brick Kitchen; one other two-story Frame Building, the lower part used as a coal and wood room and washing room, and the upper part divided into two rooms; two cisterns, well, privy, &c. See plan, at the Exchange.

Terms—Cash, in current funds. feb3

Succession of Jean Larenno.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT.

Salesroom, No. 68 Chartres street.

THURSDAY, 18th February, at noon, will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date the seventh of January, 1864, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property belonging to said succession, to wit:

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated in this parish on the Gentilly Road, on the right side of said road, going from the city to Chef Menteur, measuring, according to a plan drawn by P. N. Judice, civil engineer, dated the eighteenth November, 1863, five arpents front, by twenty arpents in depth, between parallel lines; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, without exception, consisting of one house, kitchen, stables, &c.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND situated in the Suburb Tremé, in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Tonti, Dumaine, Miro and St. Ann streets, designated by Number Twenty-three, measuring thirty feet front on Tonti street, by one hundred and forty-eight feet ten inches one line and a half in depth; the rear line measuring thirty feet seven inches and six lines according to a plan drawn by P. N. Judice, civil engineer, dated the eighteenth day of November, 1863, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Suburb Marigny, in the square bounded by Frenchmen, Orleans, Claiborne and St. Bernard avenues, (late White street) designated by Numbers One and Two, according to a plan drawn by A. Castaing, civil engineer, on the sixteenth April, 1851, and deposited in the office of O. Dossier, notary public. Said lots having each American measure, according to said plan, twenty six feet seven inches five lines front on St. Bernard avenue, (late White street) by the following depths:

Lot Number One measures seventy-eight feet ten inches and three lines in depth on the side nearest Claiborne street; the rear line ... [illegible] ... Lot Number Two measures ... [illegible] ... together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms cash, in current funds—Acts of sale before Joseph Cuvillier, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers. jan14

Succession of Primo Alvarez.

Valuable Property in the First District at Auction.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. [illegible]

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. B. Walton, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 29th January, 1864, and numbered 17,977, in the matter of the succession of Primo Alvarez—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story ... [illegible] ... situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia street, Magnolia and Howard streets ... [illegible] ... deposited in the office of Edward Barnett, notary public ... [illegible] ... passed before F. C. Cuvillier, notary public, on the 21st of May, 18[illegible].

Terms cash. Acts of sale before High Madden, notary public at the expense of the purchaser.

Plan to be seen at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office 88 Royal street.

WILL be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the [illegible] Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange—

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; and a fine Pleyel PIANO.

Terms cash, in current funds. feb8

Furniture..........Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the salesroom, Masonic Hall—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms cash

Matches. Matches. Matches.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, 11th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

16 cases Matches damaged per bark Annie W. Lewis on her voyage to this port.

Terms cash.

Sale of 200 Barrels Salt.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Common street—

200 barrels SALT.

Terms cash in Treasury Notes. feb11

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last Few Days of the Circus.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 10, 1864.

Benefit of

GEO. ROSS, WM. CARLO, SAML. SHAPPEE, and H. WHITNEY,

The wonderful ACROBATS AND GYMNASTS.

Upon which occasion they will introduce New and Thrilling Acts.

CARLO and ROSS in the Comic Brothers.

SHAPPEE and WHITNEY in the Great Sensation Trapeze.

ALL FOUR AS THE ACROBATS.

CARLO in the Impalement Act, (new.)

ROSS in his Great Act of Horsemanship and his wonderful Somersault over Forty Soldiers with Fixed Bayonets. Together with

THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. feb8

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS..........PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

Grand Day Performance at 12 M., in which a special and select Entertainment is prepared, expressly for ladies and children.

☞ To-night — BENEFIT of the Four Wonderful ACROBATS—Ross, Carlo, Shappee and Whitney.

☞ In addition to the regular Circus Performance, they will introduce New and Startling Acts.

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, (all arm chairs) 50c.; Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Boxes, 50c.; Private Boxes $2 to $5.

☞ Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 12 M., to which entertainments Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c.

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. feb10

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

LEWIS BAKER..........STAGE MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1864

Revival of Shakespeare's renowned Comedy of

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

Or, Falstaff in Love.

☞ In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced the great Moral Drama of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

This great Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., has been playing in London nearly twelve months, and is now near its hundredth night at the Winter Garden Theater, New York. It will be produced with all the great effects and Tableaux, and a great cast.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to location, from $3 to $5; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Loges, 50c.; White Gallery, 25c.; Quadroon Gallery, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Private Boxes in second Tier, 75c. per seat, or $4 per box.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when seats and boxes may be secured two days in advance of performance.

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.

☞ Horse Cars from the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, will connect, after the performance each night, with steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations. feb10

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR..........Lessee.

T. W. DAVEY..........Manager.

N. L. GRIFFIN..........Acting Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, 1864,

GREAT COMEDY NIGHT!

The Star MARY GLADSTANE in Two Pieces!

PEG WOFFINGTON, IN MASKS AND FACES.

Which was received on its first representation with the most unqualified approval of a large and enthusiastic audience. The whole to conclude with John Tobin's elegant Comedy, entitled the

HONEYMOON!

Juliana..........Mary Gladstane

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes $4 to $6.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of P. A. GIRAUD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, P. A. Giraud and Michel Giraud retiring.

The business will hereafter be continued by D. A. Chaffraix and John Gaudy, under the firm of CHAFFRAIX & GAUDY, who are authorized, together with retiring partners, to sign for the old firm in liquidation.

P. A. GIRAUD,
For MICHEL GIRAUD,
P. A. GIRAUD,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX,
JOHN GAUDY.

New Orleans, Feb. 8, 1864. feb10 3taw2w

Mess Pork.

100 BARRELS HEAVY MESS PORK, averaging 11 pounds per barrel over-weight "Bossat's inspection," landing ex steamer Henry Chotean.

For sale by EGAN & KING.

feb10 3t — 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

Grocery Store.

FOR sale a wholesale and retail Grocery Store, in the best part of the city. Apply at the office of the Bee. feb9

Wanted.

IN a Drug Store, a Clerk, speaking English and French. Apply at No. 207 Camp street to Dr. Poulin. feb10

JUDICIAL SALES.

Samuel L. Moss vs. Geo. A. Rozet.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,677.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered January 18th, 1864, and 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, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, in the Second District of this city—

A lot of splendid HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and moveable effects, as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

[illegible] feb9 3 10

Joseph Albert vs. Joshua Peebles.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,971—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth 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 Custom House streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, March 14th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND together with the two and one-half story brick dwelling house, the two story brick kitchen building, the two story stable, and the other improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Baronne, Julia, Philippa and Girod streets, designated as lots Nos. One and Two on a plan of Louis H. Pilie, City Surveyor, dated 27th November, 1848 and deposited in the office of Paul E. Theard, late Notary in this city, as plan No. Eighteen. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure each, in American measure, twenty-four feet front on Baronne street, by a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, between parallel lines; said lots being the same which the said Joshua Peebles acquired by purchase from the City of New Orleans, per act of sale thereof, passed before said notary, Paul E. Theard, on April third, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb10 10 [illegible] mh5 14

Paul Guemper vs. Edmond Howard Waites.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,971—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth 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, March 14th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereto belonging, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington Avenue, Camp, Fourth and Coliseum streets, designated by the numbers Three and Four, on a plan of L. H. Pilie, city surveyor, dated sixteenth January, eighteen hundred and sixty, in the office of W. H. Peters, notary, being plan number Thirty-four. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure each thirty feet front on Washington Avenue, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lot number Four forms the corner of Coliseum and Washington Avenue streets, being the same acquired by the said Waites by act before W. Peters, notary ... [illegible] February eighteen hundred and [illegible].

The buildings and improvements comprise a two story brick dwelling house, all kitchen thereto attached, both slate roofed, having five rooms, one large hall, ... [illegible] ... the property.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

feb10 [illegible] mh 14

State of Louisiana,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, February 8th 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 11

Captain STEPHEN HOYT, United States Volunteers, having, by order of the Commanding General, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is hereby appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAMES G. G. THORNTON, Captain and A. A. A. General. feb10 3t

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Lakes; Damage by fire, at the lowest current rates of premium.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of G. Talamon, Decambas & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA
W. M. OGDEN, firm of Camache & Ogden.
P. DURRIVE, firm of P. Durrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN
J. H. AYMES, firm of J. H. Aymes & Co.
P. LAZZARUS
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
P. LABIT, firm of Labit & Charpentier.
C. KOHN
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. BEGNOUCHET. feb10

CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET.

Election, Monday, February 22.

For Governor—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Lieutenant Governor—J. M. FELTON.

Secretary of State—GEORGE S. LACEY.

Treasurer—JOHN GAUCHE.

Attorney General—J. AD. ROZIER.

Supt Public Education—SAM'L H. TORREY.

Auditor—JULIAN NEVILLE.

feb11

NOTICE.

THE steamer NEBRASKA being unavoidably detained, will not leave yesterday, on SATURDAY MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, for the Lower Coast. Freight received on Friday, foot of Canal street. feb10

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

No. 196 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

HAS removed to the above place, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter, where he continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. feb10 1m

Havana and New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, February 20, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA.

The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamship

EVENING STAR,

WM. ROBT. BELL, Commander,

will leave as above, from her wharf, opposite Jackson Square. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply to the Agents,

ELLIOT & McKEEVER.

☞ Through tickets for England and the Continent by our own Line of steamers from New York, issued by

ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 16 Gravier street.

jan17 tf

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fast and favorite steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible], commander, carrying the United States mails, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to

A. MOULTON, 13 Natchez street.

feb8

Baton Rouge.

FOR Baton Rouge and all intermediate Landings—The fine passenger steamer BLACKHAWK, Samuel Ayles, master, R. M. McMahon, clerk, will leave NEW ORLEANS every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and returning will leave BATON ROUGE every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 A. M., attending to all way business each way, passports and permits permitting. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

W. G. SETTERTON, 15 Tchoupitoulas street, or JOHN L. TITUS, Corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets.

☞ The steamer Black Hawk will ply regularly hereafter to Baton Rouge, and will make it her special business to accommodate her patrons at all times, at any and all intermediate points.

☞ A clerk will be on the Levee every Tuesday and Friday noon, at her landing, to receive freight. feb8

For Lower Coast.

Leaves on THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE steamer NEBRASKA, J. Choate, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FIRMIN MARTIN, 145 Old Levee.

Freight received at foot of Canal street.

Passengers and shippers will please provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board. feb2 2w

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, C. L. Salisbury, master, J. R. Henn, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

G. W. GRAHAM & CO., Agents. Nos. 45 and 47 Front street.

feb1

Leaves every MONDAY, at 5 P. M., and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE PACKET—In place of the Tecumseh—The new and fast running United States mail packet J. H. RUSSELL, S. Henn, Captain, E. Burke, Clerk, will leave as above, carrying the mails, for Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and intermediate landings, permits and passports permitting, having fine rooms, and all other things appertaining to a pleasant trip.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. CONERY, 31 Gravier street.

☞ Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board.

☞ A clerk will be on the Levee, at foot of Customhouse street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. jan15

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 11 o'clock, A. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE new and fine passenger packet BELLE CREOLE, Webster Long, master, John A. Purcell, clerk, leaves New Orleans for Thibodeaux, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landing on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

Passengers and shippers will provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities before shipping on board.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

LEVY & DIETER, Agents, No. 27 Carondelet street.

A competent clerk will be on the levee foot of Bienville street to receive freight during absence of the boat. jan13 1m

For Bordeaux or Havre.

THE A 1 French bark GUANTANAMO, Chalonneau, master, 600 bales burden, expected hourly, will sail for one of the above ports shortly after her arrival.

Apply, for freight and passage, to

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 10 and 16 St. Louis street.

jan5

For New York.

THE A 1 brig JOHN SHERWOOD, Smith, master, is now loading, and will have quick dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight, apply to

WM. J. REID, 38 Magazine street.

feb8

LANDING ex steamer Cheeseman, from Cincinnati, and Geo. Washington, from New York—

150 boxes Candles;
150 bags Rio Coffee;
150 boxes Codfish;
25 firkins Goshen Butter;
60 boxes Western Cheese;
5 boxes Limburg Cheese;

And sundries in store; for sale by

F. AVET & CO., 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

feb8 3t

CASH ADVANCES.

LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.

WM. J. REID, 38 Magazine street.

feb8 1f

AVET BROS.

AT THE BLUE STORES

CORNER OLD LEVEE AND BIENVILLE STS.

Are now receiving and offer for sale

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

A Stock of Groceries comprising

1000 bbls. FLOUR,
1000 boxes CANDLES,
1000 boxes STARCH,
500 bbls. PORK,
250 bags COFFEE,
200 hhds. SUGAR,
150 tierces LARD,
150 firkins BUTTER,
100 barrels BEANS,
100 Bbls SUGAR, Loaf, crushed and Powd'd
50 tierces S. C. HAMS,
50 bbls. HOMINY,
TEA,
RICE,
CHEESE,
BACON,
MACKEREL,
CODFISH,
WINES,
LIQUORS

and a VARIETY of other ARTICLES.

ja17 1m

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT.

6..........CHARTRES STREET..........6

Nursery Lamps—Nursery Lamps.

The attention of the public is called to FISK'S PATENT NURSERY LAMPS—a new and useful article for the Sick Room, Hospitals and Camps as well as the Nursery, by which water and food can be boiled, tea or coffee made, meat or eggs fried and oysters stewed, and many other things prepared, very expeditiously. No family should be without one, and they only need to be tried to convince the most skeptical of their utility. The sizes are assorted, and part are heated by gas, and the others by Coal or Kerosene Oil.

Call and examine, and at the same time they can look at an extensive assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

In every variety of style, from the splendid Parlor Lamps to the Tiny Tom Thumbs; with Chimneys, Globes, Shades, Wicks, and all the other needful articles to use with them. Also,

FULLER'S PATENT FAUCETS,

for Hydrants, Cisterns &c., and warranted not to leak. And lastly, but not least, is the

BOSTON and PORTLAND KEROSINE OIL,

which burns twenty per cent. longer than ordinary Coal Oil, and is warranted to be pure and equal to the Standard Coal Oil, which has been tested and is warranted to be safe.

ARTEMON HILL.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, on reasonable terms, several lots ... [illegible] ... E. FAUCHET Broker, No. [illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned being bearer of a Power of Attorney from L. H. RICHARD ... [illegible] ... J. LOUVRIER 75 Canal st.

THE undersigned having resumed the importation of FRENCH and OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS has appointed Mr. JULES LOUVRIER his agent in New Orleans ... [illegible] ... L. H. RICHARD 75 Canal st.

[illegible] formerly of the firm of Richard, Audoin & Co.

COAL..........COAL..........COAL

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL.

A CARGO of this superior Coal ... [illegible] ... Orders received at the vessel and at 88 St. Charles street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

EDMUND M. IVENS.

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES to serve for one year, to be held at this office, on Monday, 15th February, 1864, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

jan27

C. ROUYER, Manufacturer,

135 CHARTRES STREET, NEXT TO THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

ALFENIDE.

100 DOZENS Knives and Forks, at $10, $12 and $15 a dozen. ... [illegible]

Gold and Silver purchased.

THE undersigned is receiving ... [illegible] ... SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES ... [illegible] ... Crystal Glasses.

C. ROUYER

Rainbow Hotel,

40..........TOULOUSE STREET..........40

THIS Hotel has been recently fitted up ... [illegible] ... by MAX. A. STELZNACHER ... [illegible] ... proprietor of the Orleans Hotel.

N. B. Boarding and lodging by the day, week and month.

Sundries.

80 BBLS. pure Pink Eye POTATOES, 50 bbls choice ONIONS ... [illegible] ... Young Hyson and Oolong Teas ... [illegible]

EGAN & KING, 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

Sail Cloth and Bunting.

50 BOLTS SAIL CLOTH, ... [illegible] BUNTING, assorted colors. For sale at [illegible] MAGAZINE STREET.

For Rent.

THE second story of the fine building, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

Apply at DETER'S [illegible] Store.

LEAF TOBACCO.

150 Cases SEAD LEAF WRAPPERS and FILLERS for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,

New Orleans, Feb. 3, 1864.

General Orders No. 23.

The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in continuation of the system established January 30, 1863.

I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this Department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.

II. The Provost Marshal General is instructed to provide for the division of Parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police for the preservation of order.

III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, one at least for each of the police and school districts, for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, which, when established, will be placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education.

IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Post to which they are attached, and never with arms, except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.

V. Plantation hands will not be allowed to pass from one place to another except under such regulations as may be established by the Provost Marshal of the Parish.

VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishments are interdicted.

VII. Planters will be required, as early as practicable after the publication of these Regulations to make a Roll of persons employed upon their estates, and to transmit the same to the Provost Marshal of the Parish. In the employment of hands, the unity of families will be secured as far as possible.

VIII. All questions between the employer and the employed, until other tribunals are established, will be decided by the Provost Marshal of the Parish.

IX. Sick and disabled persons will be provided for upon the plantations to which they belong, except such as may be received in establishments provided for them by the Government, of which one will be established at Algiers, and one at Baton Rouge.

X. The unauthorized purchase of clothing, or other property, from laborers, will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The sale of whisky, or other intoxicating drinks, to them, or to other persons, except under regulations established by the Provost Marshal General will be followed by the severest punishment.

XI. The possession of arms, or concealed dangerous weapons, without authority, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.

XII. Laborers shall render to their employer between daylight and dark, ten hours in summer, and nine hours in winter, of respectful, honest, faithful labor, and receive therefor, in addition to just treatment, healthy rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, medical attendance, and instruction for children, wages per month as follows, payment one half of which, at least, shall be reserved until the end of the year:

For first class hands	$8 00	per month.
For second class hands	6 00	do.
For third class hands	5 00	do.
For fourth class hands	3 00	do.

Engineers and foremen, when faithful in the discharge of their duties, will be paid $2 per month extra. This schedule of wages may be commuted, by consent of both parties, at the rate of one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of the crop, to be determined and paid at the end of the year. Wages will be deducted in case of sickness, and rations, also, when sickness is feigned. Indolence, insolence, disobedience of orders, and crime, will be suppressed by forfeiture of pay, and such punishments as are provided for similar offences by Army Regulations. Sunday work will be avoided when practicable, but when necessary, will be considered as extra labor, and paid at the rates specified herein.

XIII. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreement is made, they will be held to their engagement for the year, under the protection of the Government. In cases of attempted imposition, by feigning sickness, or stubborn refusal of duty, they will be turned over to the Provost Marshal of the Parish, for labor upon the public works, without pay.

XIV. Laborers will be permitted to cultivate land on private account, as herein specified, as follows:

1st and 2d class hands, with families, one acre each;

1st and 2d class hands, without families, one half acre each;

3d and 4th class hands, with families, one half acre each;

3d and 4th class hands, without families, one quarter acre each;

To be increased for good conduct at the discretion of the employer. The encouragement of independent industry will strengthen all the advantages which capital derives from labor, and enable the laborer to take care of himself and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great end to be attained. No exemption will be made in this apportionment, except upon imperative reasons, and it is desirable that for good conduct the quantity be increased until faithful hands can be allowed to cultivate extensive tracts, returning to the owner an equivalent of product for rent of soil.

XV. To protect the laborer from possible imposition, no commutation of his supplies will be allowed, except in clothing, which may be commuted at the rate of $3 per month for first class hands, and in similar proportion for other classes. The crops will stand pledged, wherever found, for the wages of labor.

XVI. It is advised, as far as practicable, that employers provide for the current wants of their hands, by perquisites for extra labor, or by appropriation of land for share cultivation; to discourage monthly payments so far as it can be done without discontent, and to reserve till the full harvest all their yearly wages.

XVII. A Free Labor Bank will be established for the safe deposit of all accumulations of wages and other savings; and in order to avoid a possible wrong to depositors, by official defalcation, authority will be asked to connect the Bank with the Treasury of the United States in this Department.

XVIII. The transportation of negro families to other countries will not be approved. All propositions for this privilege have been declined, and application has been made to other Departments for surplus negro families for service in this Department.

XIX. The last year's experience shows that the Planter and the Negro comprehend the Revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital, and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that anything new has occurred. He is a relic of the past, and adheres to its customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things occasioned most of the embarrassments of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the Army and Navy, will do good.

XX. These Regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition, by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its character, but not its law. This universal law of labor will be enforced upon just terms, by the Government under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder and crime, will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements, until released therefrom by the Government. The several Provost Marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General and the Commanding Officer. The laborer is invested with the right to appeal to the Provost Marshal General, and the same punishment which is imposed upon the laborer for neglect of duty will be inflicted upon the employer. ... [illegible]

XXI. Employers, and salaried overseers, are notified ... [illegible] ... appeal to the Provost Marshals ... [illegible]

XXII. ... [illegible]

XXIII. ... [illegible]

XXIV. ... [illegible]

XXV. ... [illegible]

Writ of Election.

BY GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,

Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[illegible] the Parish of Orleans, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by virtue of the authority vested in the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Major General N. P. BANKS, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, did issue a Proclamation, bearing date the Eleventh day of January, 1864, ordering an election to be held on the 22d day of February, 1864, for the State officers hereinafter named:

1. GOVERNOR.
2. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
3. SECRETARY OF STATE.
4. TREASURER.
5. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
6. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
7. AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Now therefore, in accordance with said Proclamation, I have seen fit to issue this my Writ of Election, directing an election to be held, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in said offices.

You will therefore cause due publication to be made, of said election, designating MONDAY, the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1864, as the day of election.

You will take care, in your Parish, that the election be held at the places designated by law, and that the proceedings be conducted, and returns thereof made in compliance with law and said Proclamation.

The returns will be made to Captain CHARLES G. G. THORNTON, Acting Secretary of State, at the Executive Department of the State of Louisiana, in the City Hall of the City of New Orleans.

Given under my hand and Seal of the State of Louisiana at the Executive Department, in the City of New Orleans, this thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:

(Signed) C. G. G. THORNTON, Acting Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a writ of election bearing date 29th day of January, 1864, directed to me by Brigadier General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 22d day of February, 1864, for the State Officers hereinafter named:

1st. Governor.
2d. Lieutenant-Governor.
3d. Secretary of State.
4th. Treasurer.
5th. Attorney-General.
6th. Superintendent of Public Education.
7th. Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hour of eight o'clock, A. M., till four o'clock, P. M., on the day before mentioned, to-wit: the 22d day of February, 1864, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the Superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, January 30th, 1864.

jan31 td — JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

ORDRE OFFICIEL.

Quartier-Général du Département du Golfe.

Nlle Orléans, 3 février 1864.

ORDRES GENERAUX No 23.

Les règlements généraux qui suivent sont publiés pour l'information et la gouverne de toutes les personnes intéressées dans le travail salarié des plantations, dans le travail public et privé, pendant l'année présente et pour faire suite au système établi le 30 janv 1863.

I—L'enrôlement des soldats sur les plantations en culture dans ce département, ayant été suspendu par le gouvernement, ne sera repris que sur l'ordre exprès de la même haute autorité.

II—Le Maréchal-Prévôt Général est requis de pourvoir à la division des paroisses en districts de police et d'école, et d'organiser, au moyen de soldats invalides une police compétente pour le maintien de l'ordre.

III—Il sera pourvu à l'établissement d'un nombre suffisant d'écoles, une, au moins, par chaque district de police et d'école, pour l'instruction des enfants de couleur au dessous de l'âge de douze ans et ces écoles une fois établies, seront placées sous la direction du Surintendant de l'éducation publique.

IV—Les soldats ne pourront visiter les plantations sans le consentement écrit de l'officier commandant le régiment ou le poste auquel ils sont attachés, et jamais avec des armes, excepté quand ils seront de service, et accompagnés d'un officier.

V—Les travailleurs sur les plantations ne pourront aller d'une place à une autre, excepté sous tels règlements qui pourront être établis par le Maréchal-Prévôt de la paroisse.

VI—Le fouet et d'autres châtiments cruels et extraordinaires sont interdits.

VII—Les planteurs seront requis, aussitôt que possible après la publication de ces règlements, de faire un rôle des personnes employées sur leurs terres, et de le transmettre au Maréchal Prévôt de la paroisse. Dans l'emploi des travailleurs, l'unité des familles sera préservée autant que possible.

VIII—Toutes questions entre patron et employé, seront décidées par le Maréchal Prévôt de la paroisse, jusqu'à ce que d'autres tribunaux soient établis.

IX—Les personnes malades ou dans l'incapacité de travail seront soignées sur les plantations auxquelles elles appartiennent, excepté celles qui pourront être reçues dans les établissements fondés par l'état, par le gouvernement, dont un à Alger et un à Baton Rouge.

X—Les achats non autorisés de linge ou d'autres objets, des travailleurs, seront punis d'amendes et d'emprisonnement. La vente de whisky ou d'autres boissons spiritueuses, aux travailleurs ou à d'autres personnes, excepté sous les règlements établis par le Maréchal Prévôt Général, sera passible de la plus sévère punition.

XI—La possession d'armes cachées ou d'armes dangereuses, sans autorisation, sera punie d'amende et d'emprisonnement.

XII—Les travailleurs donneront à leurs patrons, du matin au soir, dix heures dans l'été et neuf heures dans l'hiver, d'un travail honnête, respectueux et fidèle, et recevront en échange, en outre d'un bon traitement, de rations saines, d'habillements convenables, de logements, de combustible, de soins médicaux, et d'instructions pour les enfants, des gages mensuels comme suit, dont une moitié, au moins, sera réservée jusqu'à la fin de l'année:

Pour travailleurs de première classe		$8	par mois.
" "	seconde	6	do
" "	troisième	5	do
" "	quatrième	3	do

Les ingénieurs et chefs de travaux, quand ils s'acquitteront fidèlement de leurs devoirs recevront $2 par mois en sus. Cette liste de gages peut être modifiée par le consentement des parties, sur le taux d'un quatorzième du produit net de la récolte, qui sera fixé et payé à la fin de l'année. On fera une déduction sur les gages en cas de maladie et sur les rations quand la maladie ne sera que feinte. L'indolence, l'insolence, la désobéissance aux ordres et le crime seront supprimés par la perte du salaire et par telles punitions qui sont établies pour des offenses semblables par les règlements de l'armée. On évitera les travaux du dimanche quand cela sera possible, mais quand ils seront nécessaires ils seront considérés comme extraordinaires et payés aux taux spécifiés dans le présent code.

XIII—Les travailleurs pourront choisir leurs patrons, mais quand le contrat sera fait, ils seront tenus d'exécuter leurs engagements pour l'année, sous la protection du gouvernement. Dans les cas d'abus, par des maladies feintes, ou de refus obstiné de travail les travailleurs seront livrés au Maréchal-Prévôt de la paroisse, qui les emploiera aux travaux publics, sans gages.

XIV—Les travailleurs pourront cultiver la terre pour leur propre compte aux conditions suivantes:

Travailleurs de première et seconde classe avec famille..........Un arpent chacun.

Travailleurs de première et seconde classe sans famille..........Un demi arpent chacun.

Travailleurs de seconde et troisième classe avec famille..........Un arpent chacun.

Travailleurs de seconde et troisième classe sans famille..........Un quart d'arpent chacun.

avec augmentation pour bonne conduite, au gré du patron. L'encouragement de l'industrie indépendante augmentera les avantages que le capital tire du travail et mettra le travailleur à même de pourvoir à lui-même et de se préparer pour le temps où il pourra donner tant de travail pour tant d'argent, ce qui est le grand but à atteindre. Il n'y aura pas d'exemption dans cette désignation, excepté pour des raisons impératives, et il est désirable que pour une bonne conduite la quantité de terre soit augmentée jusqu'à ce que des travailleurs fidèles soient autorisés à cultiver de grandes terres, en rendant au propriétaire un équivalent de produit pour la rente du sol.

XV—Pour protéger le travailleur contre des abus possibles, il ne sera admis aucun changement à ce qui lui sera dû en fournitures excepté en fait de linge, ce qui pourra être commué au taux de $3 par mois pour les travailleurs de première classe et dans la même proportion pour les autres classes. Les récoltes seront partout la garantie des gages du travail.

XVI—Il est conseillé aux patrons, autant que cela est possible, de pourvoir aux besoins courants de leurs travailleurs, de leur donner des parts de culture ou des salaires, et de décourager les paiements mensuels, de manière cependant à ce que cela ne produise pas le mécontentement, et de réserver jusqu'à la récolte entière toute la paie de l'année.

XVII—Une banque de travail libre sera établie pour les dépôts et la garde de toutes les économies de gages et autres réserves, et afin d'épargner aux déposants un tort possible, par des détournements officiels, autorisation sera demandée pour mettre la banque en connexion avec le trésor des États-Unis dans ce département.

XVIII—L'envoi des familles de nègres dans d'autres pays ne sera pas approuvé. Toutes propositions pour ce privilège ont été rejetées, et demande a été adressée aux autres départements du surplus de leurs familles de nègres pour servir dans ce département.

XIX—L'expérience de l'année dernière indique que le planteur et le nègre comprennent la révolution. L'économe, ayant peu d'intérêt dans le capital, et moins de sympathie pour le travail, ne veut pas admettre l'idée que quelque chose de nouveau ait eu lieu. C'est une relique du passé, et il adhère à ses usages. Son refus obstiné de comprendre l'état des choses, a occasionné la plupart des embarras de l'année passée. Quand on refuse de comprendre, la réduction des gages, la diminution des rations et les punitions légères imposées par l'armée et la marine feront du bien.

XX—Ces règlements sont basés sur la présomption que le travail est un devoir public, et la paresse et le vagabondage un crime. Aucun officier civil ou militaire n'est exempt de l'application de cette règle universelle. Toute communauté éclairée a imposé à toutes les classes du peuple par les pénalités les plus fortes. Elle est particulièrement nécessaire dans la carrière agricole. La partie du peuple identifiée avec la culture du sol, quelque changée que soit sa condition, par la révolution à travers laquelle nous passons, n'est pas déchargée de la nécessité du travail qui est la condition d'existence pour tous les enfants de Dieu. La révolution a altéré sa forme, mais non sa loi. Cette loi universelle du travail sera imposée à des termes justes par le gouvernement sous la protection duquel le travailleur voit ses droits assurés. L'indolence, le désordre et le crime seront supprimés. Ayant exercé le droit suprême dans le choix et le lieu de l'emploi, il doit être tenu à l'accomplissement de ses engagements jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit relevé par le gouvernement. Les divers maréchaux prévôts sont investis de pleins pouvoirs sur toutes les questions relatives au travail, sujet à l'approbation du Maréchal Prévôt Général et de l'officier commandant. ... [illegible]

XXI—Les patrons et économes salariés ... [illegible] ... une police et des pouvoirs égaux pour faire respecter la compensation ... [illegible]

XXII—Le travail public et privé est spécialement nécessaire pour la ... [illegible] ... de grandes dettes publiques ... [illegible]

XXIII—L'intérêt humain qui est en jeu ... [illegible]

XXIV—C'est donc un devoir ... [illegible]

XXV—L'amnistie offerte pour le passé ... [illegible] ... les États rebelles, et les lettres de la constitution ... [illegible]

Dieu préserve l'Union des États!

Par ordre du major général BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant adjudant général.

AVIS D'ÉLECTION.

PAR GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,

Gouverneur Militaire de l'État de la Louisiane.

Au Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans, salut.

Attendu que conformément à l'autorité en lui investie par le PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS, le Major-Général N. P. BANKS, Commandant du Département du Golfe, a émis sa Proclamation en date du Onze Janvier 1864, ordonnant une élection qui sera tenue le 22 FÉVRIER 1864, aux fins d'élire les officiers d'État ci-après nommés:

1—GOUVERNEUR.
2—LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR.
3—SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT.
4—TRÉSORIER.
5—AVOCAT-GÉNÉRAL.
6—SURINTENDANT DE L'ÉDUCATION PUBLIQUE.
7—AUDITEUR DES COMPTES PUBLICS.

Maintenant, c'est pourquoi, conformément à la dite Proclamation, j'ai trouvé convenable de lancer celle-ci, mon Writ d'Élection, ordonnant une Élection des personnes qui devront remplir les vacances desdites fonctions.

Conformément à ce qui précède vous donnerez avis de la dite Élection, désignant le LUNDI, 22 Février, A. D. 1864, comme le jour où sera tenue ladite Élection.

Vous prendrez soin dans votre Paroisse que l'Élection soit tenue aux endroits désignés par la loi, et qu'elle soit conduite, et les retours soient faits conformément à la loi et à ladite Proclamation.

Les retours devront être faits au Capitaine CHARLES G. G. THORNTON, agissant comme Secrétaire d'État, au Département de l'Exécutif de l'État de la Louisiane, à l'Hôtel de Ville, en la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'État de la Louisiane, au Département Exécutif, en la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, ce trentième jour de Janvier A. D. 1864, et la quatre-vingt-huitième année de l'Indépendance des États Unis d'Amérique.

(Signé) G. F. SHEPLEY, Gouverneur Militaire de la Louisiane.

Par le Gouverneur:

(Signé) C. G. G. THORNTON, Assistant Secrétaire d'État.

AVIS D'ÉLECTION.

EN vertu d'un writ d'élection daté du 29 de janvier 1864, à moi adressé par George F. Shepley, Gouverneur militaire de l'État de la Louisiane, les Électeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans sont par le présent notifiés qu'une élection sera tenue le LUNDI, 22me jour de février 1864, pour les officiers ci-après dénommés:

1o—Un Gouverneur.
2o—" Lieutenant-Gouverneur.
3o—" Secrétaire d'État.
4o—" Trésorier.
5o—" Avocat-Général.
6o—" Surintendant de l'Éducation publique.
7o—" Auditeur des Comptes Publics.

Les polls seront ouverts dans chaque arrondissement d'élection depuis huit heures A. M. jusqu'à quatre heures P. M., le jour susdit, 22 de février 1864, à l'effet de recevoir les bulletins des électeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans, sous la surintendance des commissaires et des commis qui seront nommés par les autorités compétentes.

L'élection devra être conduite, et les retours par triplicata devront être envoyés au soussigné chargé de les transmettre, conformément à la loi.

Bureau du Shérif, paroisse d'Orléans, le 30 de janvier 1864.

31 jan — JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif.

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