New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 11, 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.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By J. F. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, matches; also, at the same place, ploughs.

By M. Cerres & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, household furniture.

By Phinney & Amory, at 12 o'clock, at post No. 30 First District, bananas.

McCerren & Landry advertise an assortment of furniture, &c., to be sold to-day (their regular Thursday) at their mart.

R. T. Montgomery will sell at 1 o'clock this day a choice lot of cotton, at salesroom, 89 Camp street. See advertisement.

The U. S. mail steamship Creole, John Thompson, commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full cargo, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mad Chostand, Mad Searns and three children, F W Fisk, H M Hays, A Manheimer, R Martin, M Ward, J Mason and wife, J Maddin, J Zablouet, Mad Dosser and daughter, A J Loeb, M Hiresa, Mrs J Myers, L D'Ivoire, F O'Brien, J Morales, M Pollak, J F Wilkinson, Major Watts, Jr. M Kaufman, J O Bradt, A Cohn, J Sargent 37 in the steerage.

St. Charles Theatre Bar Saloon.—This well known and popular saloon, redolent of the good old time, is still green and fresh, and full of promises of future felicity to bibulous humanity. The names of its proprietors, Tocom & McCormick, is in itself a sufficient assurance that those who may call at the elegant saloon of the St. Charles Theatre, will be received with a welcome, and served by the politest of attendants with Saide drawn from the choicest sources.

The Political Crisis in France.

Heretofore in France the development, in the tribune or in the press, of a decided opposition to Government has usually provoked a crisis which exacted one of two alternatives—a *coup d'état* or a revolution. In point of numbers, the present anti Government party in the French Corps Legislatif—being but twelve or thirteen out of three hundred—might be regarded as insignificant; but in point of intellectual and moral force, it is obviously a party not to be despised. Seldom, indeed, has an opposition had a more eloquent and imposing embodiment than that which now expresses itself through Messrs. Thiers, Ollivier, Berryer, Favre and others, in the French Chamber. The parliamentary tact, the dialectic ability, the ripe political knowledge of M. Thiers are evidently much more than a match for any of the occupants of the Government benches. At present the immense majority on those benches renders the Government safe against legislative defeat. It can silently vote down the opposition whenever it pleases. But will it be content with this sheer numerical preponderance? Can it, in fact, afford to rely upon the permanent sufficiency of such a means of resisting hostile opinion? Has it nothing to fear from political agitation and popular contagion? When a conflagration has become intense and wide spread, the very machines employed for quenching it may take fire and be consumed. The Emperor Napoleon is not a man who is likely to be ignorant of this fact.

It is not the assault by M. Thiers and other Deputies on the policy of the Emperor with respect to Mexico, China, or Japan, that portends any grave political troubles. There would be no hazard, perhaps, in treating assaults of that nature as the mere ebullition of a factious spirit; and, at all events, the successful prosecution of the policy assailed would effectually refute the arguments of the assailants.

But when demanding, in behalf of enlightened and progressive France, all the liberties known in the political catalogue, M. Thiers rises to a high and commanding theme, which faction cannot degrade nor power safely disregard.

The French Emperor, who has for some years been gradually relaxing the severity of his domestic rule, is now confronted by a crisis which he must solve by resorting to renewed stringency, or by showing a readiness to complete the relaxation to the extent demanded by the liberal orators. Judging from his past, it is hardly to be expected that, after having voluntarily entered upon a path leading to a more liberal system of government, he will be deterred from pursuing it by the clamor of those who may doubt the sincerity of his purpose, or who may be dissatisfied with the rate of his progress.

It is much to be doubted whether Napoleon would be averse to resting his crown and his dynasty on the basis of a free Parliament and ministerial responsibility, along with constitutional checks and guarantees. On the score of mere personal power his ambition could not possibly crave more than it has already tasted. Perhaps, even, it turns with disgust from the cup which it had drained to the dregs. His intellectual greatness is universally conceded. He became the President of the Republic through the charm of his name; he became head of the Empire by a successful *coup d'état*; but none but a profound intellect and master hand could, for so many subsequent years, have kept that giddy height, and reconciled in such a degree to his rule a nation so proud and a people so passionate as the French.

In these circumstances, it is quite possible that he is ready to call upon the French people to resume liberties which they had voluntarily, so to speak, laid down; and, while relieving himself of many of the exacting cares not to say hazards of his situation, to lay a constitutional foundation for the perpetuation of his house. He does not fear the agitation of the question of these liberties, would seem evident from the fact that the *Moniteur* has published in full all the recent speeches of the opposition, including that of M. Thiers, in which the orator so pointedly affirmed that freedom of speech, freedom of the press; freedom of elections, personal safety, and an independent Assembly, must be conceded to the people, or the people with their own hands would wrest them from Government. The public discussion of this topic takes from the opposition one of their chief grounds of complaint; it proves them to be in the enjoyment, in a large measure, of the very freedom of speech which they say does not exist in France.

Whatever complexion the liberal movement in France may take, there is no reason to suppose that the Emperor will be unequal to the emergency. M. Thiers himself is a constitutional monarchist, and it is not impossible that he may yet prove a less advanced liberal than the mysterious man who is now seated on the French throne, and who has so frequently baffled predictions and startled the world with surprises.

Be this as it may, the time would seem to have arrived, or to be near at hand, when Napoleon must either go back to the vulgar expedients of despotism for maintaining temporary power, or prepare to merge his crown and dynasty in a constitutional government capable of self-perpetuation.

For the rest, the large excess of subscription to the new French loan is not the most flattering commentary upon the recent speeches of M. Thiers against the Emperor. It certainly shows no abatement of popular faith in the stability of the French Government. We have yet to see, therefore, whether M. Thiers, who formerly, as Minister, could not render popular the name of Louis Philippe, will be able, as an oppositionist, to destroy the popularity and shake the authority of the present sovereign of France.

[From the New York Commercial.]

The Cotton Loan.

The London *Index*, which is the organ of Jeff. Davis in England, asserts that the blockade running business is an unmitigated evil to the Confederacy; that it draws out the gold, and thus forces the rebels to repudiate their promised interest payments; that it takes out cotton to the profit of private persons, but with no advantage to the rebel government; and that blockade runners import luxuries but not necessaries. Therefore, says the *Index*, blockade runners should be abolished, an embargo laid on cotton, and the Richmond government should carry on for itself the business of blockade running.

"If the Confederate government were to lay an embargo on all cotton, excepting only such as might be exported by itself or in payment of its bonds; if it were to offer the present market price for all cotton to be handed over to it in a specified condition at certain places named, or to be named by itself; and if it were, further, to take powers to purchase at that price all cotton it thought proper to require, it would accomplish all that appears to be necessary, and obviate every objection that has been alleged. It would be necessary to pay, not in currency, but in bonds at a fair rate—say in eight per cent. stock at the market price. Thus no one would be wronged, and yet the Confederate Government would obtain possession of a means of payment worth twelve times as much in England as in the Confederate States—would obtain, in fact, a means of discharging its liabilities here much more cheaply than it could do in time of peace. It might be found necessary, also, to lay an embargo on bullion, for the sake of maintaining the power of paying interest on the debt in coin, and thus preserving the credit of the Government and the value of its paper. In this case, as it would be difficult for the blockade-runners to obtain a return cargo the Government might not improbably be forced to take the whole foreign trade of the country, or nearly the whole, into its own hands, and it would do it, probably, with much more efficiency, and to much greater national advantage, than is done at present."

In this way the *Index* proves, to its own satisfaction, that—supposing everything to go right—the Confederacy would make in one year no less a sum than £33,722,000 clear gain! The rebel milkmaids are always sanguine; they see their way clearly, at any moment, to a great fortune; but their milk-pail has now been upset a good many times.

Incidents of the Time in Middle and East Tennessee.

The subjoined items of Tennessee news are from Nashville papers of the 28th, 29th and 30th:

We learn that the up river fleet was fired into at Gainsborough on Monday, and compelled to return to Carthage. The Newsboy coming down to Nashville for reinforcements. The river will probably be opened to-day. Rumor said one boat had been sunk, but we believe no damage of consequence had been done.

We learn that Mr. William Bridges, who resides some six miles from Columbia, Tennessee, on the Shelbyville Pike, was, on Wednesday night, the 20th instant, robbed of $4000 and badly beaten by the villains who robbed him. On Monday night, the Sheriff of Maury county, M. Thomas J. Crosby, living some miles from Columbia, on the Williamsport road was robbed of $13,000 by men clothed in the uniform of the Federal army.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. Michael O'Donnell, late from Lookout Valley, left the house of a friend for his own home near the Chattanooga depot. He had just reached opposite his own door, when he was met by two soldiers, who halted him, and demanded his money. Remonstrating, one of the two shot him and fled, and O'Donnell died in a short time thereafter. No clue has been ascertained as to who are the perpetrators of this bloody deed, but it is hoped that some providential circumstance will bring the demons to justice.

Captain Benjamin Blades, an old and much respected citizen of Liberty, Tennessee, was foully murdered on last Monday night, in his own yard, by a band of wandering guerrillas. The guerillas went up to the house of Captain Blades and called him out, and, after killing him, robbed his body. Captain B. was an unwavering Union man, and there is no doubt that it was on this account that he was murdered.

We learn that Mr. James Andrews, Mayor of Columbia, was brought here a prisoner yesterday, charged with killing one Federal soldier and fatally wounding another, belonging to Captain Welch's company, Fourteenth Michigan. From all we could gather on the subject, it appears that a difficulty occurred in Mr. Andrews' business house, and originated in the soldiers demanding from Mr. Andrews money instead of provisions, which he had no authority to give. The soldiers insisted, Mr. A. persisted in his refusal to comply, and the soldiers made an attack upon Mr. Andrews, when he drew his pistol, and firing, killed one on the spot, and so seriously injured the other that no hope was entertained for his recovery at the latest accounts.

Emigration.

The exodus from Germany has been annually increasing since the peace of 1815. It rose from 74,044 in 1846 to 118,990 in 1857, and for the ten years preceding 1858 averaged 118,708 per annum. In 1854 it reached the large number of 203,532. Germany abounds in societies for the aid and protection of emigrants, yet the various governments have regarded with extreme jealousy the enormous depopulation. As the migration increased, so its cost was lessened by the competition which sprung up among shipowners to secure it. In Baden, the Hesses, and the Netherlands, no passes are granted until every effort have actual force has been practised to dissuade the emigrant from leaving. In Prussia, he was offered land in agricultural colonies which the government sought to establish, hoping thus to arrest the movement, while agents are sent to the Rhine to intercept caravans and persuade the emigrants to accept the offer. No such measures were successful. Germany has continued to throw off her annual swarms. The outbreak of 1847 swelled the emigration of the succeeding year to an additional 50,000, and if the war now threatened should actually take place, it must give new energy to the desire to quit.

In thirty-three years Great Britain has lost 4,508,255 inhabitants by emigration, of which 2,736,312 came to this country. By far the larger portion were from Ireland. The famine period from 1847 to 1853 drove away no less than 1,515,418. How these strangers have succeeded among us, though multitudes of them landed without a shilling, is shown by the enormous sums of money they have remitted home. From official sources we learn that these remittances amounted, in eight years, to $40,824,000, all of which was sent to Ireland alone. Facts of this kind have operated so powerfully on public opinion in Great Britain that no inducements held out by the government to turn this stream of emigration into her colonies have been strong enough to divert it from us.—[*Northern paper.*

Mr. Ironside's Last Revelation.—At a meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, on the 13th, it was proposed to present addresses to the Queen and the Prince of Wales congratulating them on the birth of a prince. Mr. Booth objected to the adoption of the addresses on a point of order; notice had not been given—(General murmurs of disapproval.)—Mr. Ironside said the matter was to him a most important one, and it had come very suddenly upon him. (Laughter) The Council ought to be very careful how they addressed her Majesty on the subject, inasmuch as an estrangement had arisen between her Majesty and the Prince of Wales in consequence of his marriage (Cries of "No, no.") It was no secret, it was known all over England—Alderman Vickers: It is very much denied over England.—Alderman Holland: I never heard of it before. (Several voices: "Nor any body else.") Alderman Saunders supported the addresses, and Alderman Holland expressed a hope that the press would not give publicity to the statements of Mr. Ironside. The addresses were adopted without opposition.

General Humphrey Marshall.—In obedience to the solicitations of his late command, and other friends, Gen. Marshall has consented to become a candidate to represent the Eighth Kentucky District in the Confederate Congress, and has so announced himself.—*Late Richmond Paper.*

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Death of an Eminent French Protestant.—Rev. Frederick Monod, leader of the Free Church movement in France, died in Paris on the 1st of January. A few years ago Mr. Monod visited most of the cities in the United States, and amongst the rest New Orleans, to obtain aid from the Protestant churches of America for the promotion of the Protestant cause in France. In that cause he was an enthusiast, and correspondingly bitter against the national religion of his country and its political supporters.

Reported Consultation between Davis and Lee in regard to the Spring Campaign—One Plan to Bisect the Northern Territory from Wheeling to Lake Erie, the Other to Occupy Tennessee and Invade Kentucky.

The Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, published in that paper on the 1st instant, gives, from a confidential informant who professes to be conversant with the affairs of the War Department at Richmond, which city he had recently left, the substance of a consultation regarding the spring campaign between Davis and Lee, for which purpose the latter had visited Richmond in January, and remained there for nine days. From this correspondence we annex the following extract:

In the course of their interviews the following plans were developed. Jeff. Davis was in favor of employing two hundred thousand troops, as follows:

An army of seventy-five thousand, under Johnston, to hold Grant in check; another column of fifty thousand, to oppose the Army of the Potomac, protect Richmond, hold Virginia; while a grand army of one hundred thousand veterans should be concentrated in Southwestern Virginia, of which Longstreet's present force should be the nucleus; and the whole, under Lee, to march to the Ohio, to ascend the right bank of the river, and crossing above Wheeling, to occupy a line stretching from the "Pan-handle" to Lake Erie, thus bisecting the territory of the loyal States, and, by holding or destroying all the railroads, to separate the East from the West. He admitted this could not be done without encountering great difficulties, and perhaps fighting a great battle at the start, somewhere on the Ohio river. "But," said he to General Lee, "all ordinary difficulties I know you can surmount; the enemy cannot concentrate an army to oppose your one hundred thousand veterans before you fly our flag in the sight of British subjects on the hither shore of Lake Erie, and I believe that circumstance will insure our immediate recognition by the powers of Europe. I am not fearful of the result of battles, which I know must be fought to accomplish this, for something tells me that before I die I shall exult in the glad tidings of a great and overwhelming victory by you over our oppressors upon their own soil, and I firmly believe the next time you meet the enemy on free soil my hopes will be realized."

General Lee had many objections to the rebel President's plan. He admitted the argument about recognition; but insisted there were difficulties in the way of success which could not be surmounted. In the first place he presented the fact that a rebel army of one hundred thousand men would have to carry its supplies some two hundred miles over the worst roads in the country, and the transportation necessary was not to be had; besides had they the means at command, the progress of the army would be so delayed by the immense trains, it would be impossible to succeed. Secondly, it would take twenty days, under any circumstances, to advance to Wheeling, and in that time the Federals could confront him with an equal number of troops; and thirdly, he might succeed in penetrating north of the Ohio, and establishing his line as far as Lake Erie, but he would be menaced on both flanks at the same time, while his rear and lines of communication would be most invitingly exposed to attack and occupation by the enemy.

In conclusion, the rebel General presented his own plan, which was as follows: To give Johnston seventy-five thousand troops, and Longstreet the same number; the former to keep Grant employed in front, while the latter would retake Knoxville and East Tennessee. Longstreet's success would turn Grant's left flank, and, if the latter did not then fall back from Chattanooga to Nashville, he could advance toward Middle Tennessee, and, menacing his rear and line of supply and communication, force him to retreat under the most unfavorable circumstances. Grant, once on the move, Johnston would follow him closely, and, uniting with Longstreet, the two could drive him to the Ohio river. "Then, Kentucky is ours," said General Lee; "give Johnston and Longstreet this many troops; let them start Grant out of Chattanooga, and then unite their forces before he could fall on either separately, and I am certain we will regain Tennessee *forever*, and carry the war into Kentucky, where, I believe, it will end."

Which of these plans were finally adopted, my informant can not certainly tell; but, he believes that the execution of one of the two is now being arranged, and it is very likely, General Lee's programme.

P. S. To avoid misapprehension I will state that my informant is not Jeff. Davis' body-servant, who, report says, has lately arrived from Richmond, and had a hearing at the War Department. G.

About the Prince and Princess of Wales and their Royal Babe.

Relative to these personages the whole English press, since the accouchment of the Princess on the 8th ult., has bloomed into a spring-like efflorescence of loyal enthusiasm. Every bit of side-door or back-door gossip from Frogmore House is caught up with devotional curiosity and printed with sacred precision and circumstantiality. The announcement of the premature delivery of the infant, and the subsequent contradiction of the statement, were sufficient to inspire every English journalist with a familiar acquaintance with the mysteries of the lying-in chamber, and with a profound knowledge of the most recondite facts and theories of embryology. The weight of the new-born has also been fruitful of speculation and discussion. It was at first declared to weigh not less than nine pounds. This was denied; and it was even asserted that it was not weighed at all, in consequence of the belief of universal English motherhood that "it is unlucky to weigh a child." The London *Lancet* expressed the scientific opinion that six pounds would be a liberal allowance of avoirdupois for the Anglo-Danish princelet.

The staff of court physicians, having made no announcement of the approaching event, were dreadfully flurried by the abrupt appearance of the "little stranger," who came so unexpectedly, indeed, that the simplest provisions for his proper reception were wanting. As he brought no baggage along with him, and no wardrobe was prepared for him at Frogmore, his situation was enough to shock all the right minded mothers and sympathetic nurses in England.

From articles culled forth by the event in the English papers, we append a few extracts.

In a Liverpool journal of the 16th we read:

The Royal babe, whose appearance at Frogmore on the evening of the 8th astonished and delighted its young parents as much as it has evoked the loyalty of the nation, came so unexpectedly that all the cradle appliances were wanting.

It is declared to be sound in all those points in which seven months' children are usually defective at birth, and the perfect formation of the nails is adduced as showing reasonable proof of stamina and longevity. A competent authority on the subject says:—"Though Dr. Farre was at first under the impression that the Princess's confinement was premature, Mr. Brown, the well-known surgeon, of Windsor—whose distinction it has hitherto been to physic the rising generation of the aristocracy in their stage of Eton schoolboyhood, but who may now add that of having ushered into the world the eldest-born of the Heir Apparent—all along maintains ed the maturity of the baby; and all the Princess's medical attendants are now satisfied on the point. There never was such an illustration of the way in which foresight may be baffled, and the most careful precautions rendered useless. The Princess of Wales had been enjoying the amusements of the ice with her husband on the day when she became a mother, and the Prince, who lingered behind, after his hard exercise, hungry and weary, was greeted on his return with the happy tidings. The same Court gossip communicates this brief sketch of the Heir Apparent: "All the ways of the Prince, his love of sport and athletic exercises, his cheery and kindly ways with those about him, his heartiness and simplicity, are calculated to make him a favorite with Englishmen, even more than the more refined and thoughtful tastes and pursuits of his father. It is well known that he has no relish for books, and perhaps for princes they are not the most indispensable reading, if only the living books of nature, men, and matters are brought within reach. To these the Prince of Wales has had such facilities of access—thanks to his father's comprehensive wisdom—as were never before given to any son of England." In every part of the United Kingdom the joy with which the intelligence of the birth was received, shows the hold which the welfare of the Queen and her family has on the feelings of the people.

We (says the London *Times*) learn on the best authority that the infant Prince, though only a seven months' child, is in excellent health. For the information of the gentler portion of our readers, who are curious in these matters, it is stated that the weight of the infant Prince after his birth was nine pounds. As our readers are probably aware, the late interesting event was expected to have taken place in March, at Marlborough House, where every precaution had been made for the advent of "the little stranger," and no provision had been made for more. Flannel and a few other things absolutely necessary were, however, hastily procured at Windsor, and on Sunday the whole of the articles at Marlborough House were received at Frogmore.

It is believed (says the London *Lancet*) by those best able to form an opinion to be accurate that more than "a seven-months' child." The weight of nine pounds gravely assigned to the young Prince is altogether incorrect. We are assured that he [illegible] almost with nine [illegible] weigh the little Prince, for it is so unlucky to weigh a child." His weight is estimated at considerably less than nine pounds, which is a goods weight for a fine child of fully nine months' development, six pounds would be probably be nearer to the truth, and yet leave nothing to regret.

Every one is, of course, anxious to know how the Prince is to be brought up. He will be suckled by a wet nurse. Too some difficulties presented themselves in this as in other matters, from the unexpected and premature arrival of the little stranger. A nurse was, however, carefully selected in the emergency by Dr. Sieveking from those on the list of the Yorkroad Lying-in Institution—Mrs. Connor, a married woman, of irreproachable character, good health and antecedents, and possessing the requisite physical qualities. The little Prince feeds well, and is in excellent health.

Elsewhere we read the following:

It is more than a hundred years since an heir apparent to the British crown has had a son. The eldest son of George II. died a few years before his father, leaving his son, afterwards George III., surviving. Since that time there has been no such state of things as now exists. The children of George III. were all born while he was on the throne. George IV. had no son either before or after he ascended the throne. William IV. had no children. It was reserved for Queen Victoria, of all the late sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, to see during her own lifetime two generations of heirs male destined in due time, if the order of nature is not inverted, to succeed to the British throne. There have been times in our history when such a prospect would have caused bitter dissensions, when the heir apparent thought it right to be in constant strife with the reigning sovereign, when the birth of a son would probably have given additional confidence to his opposition, have caused unseemly exultation in the heir, and unseemly exasperation in the Court. Happily, this is not the state of things prevailing in our time, and we can look with confidence to the birth of the new Prince as lending additional strength to those bonds which have ever so closely and endearingly bound together the widowed mother and her children.

[From the St. Louis Republican, February 3.]

Towards Mobile.

The dispatches of a day or two past have served to turn public attention in the direction of Mobile, by the awakening of probabilities of an attack upon the defenses of that city. A telegram from Huntsville, sent by a person who had arrived there from Chattanooga, stated, under date of January 31st, that Hardee had left Johnston's camp to reinforce Mobile, and ventured the prediction that a Federal attack on that place would very shortly occur. News telegraphed to Southern papers from Meridian, Miss., and published by us yesterday morning, was to the effect that reinforcements had been sent by General Hurlbut from Memphis to Vicksburg; that unusual activity was exhibited in the Union army at the latter place; and that General Sherman had left Vicksburg in a gunboat which went down the river. And now we have later intelligence, from rebel sources, to the effect that twelve transports passed down the Mississippi between the 23d and 25th of January.

* * * * *

We are inclined to think that the attack upon Mobile will not come off near so soon as seems to be generally expected. A great many obstacles are to be overcome before siege can be laid to the city. The present movements above Lake Ponchartrain appear to us to have some connection with an advance by our troops at Vicksburg upon Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi, and are perhaps intended to cut off the retreat, in the direction of Mobile, of the troops now at Jackson. But that these maneuvers are preliminary to the commencement of a campaign against the Alabama seaport is highly probable. It is not to be supposed that our fleet and the land forces under General Banks are to remain idle this spring; and Mobile furnishes the best objective point for operations. The enemy's force there is not large, but the works are believed to be very strong and elaborate. Several formidable forts stand in the bay, the city is intrenched, and all the approaches are heavily mounted. The capture of the place would relieve the blockading squadron, and enable our gunboats to penetrate far into Alabama, and open up an extensive and rich cotton country.

Sudden Death.—The Coroner was called this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man who fell down dead last night during a ball at Union Hall, in the Fourth District.

Inquest.—Thomas Joes, 69 years of age, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 13, in Krato alley, of congestion of the heart. The Coroner's verdict was accordingly.

A Tastefully Arranged House.—Mr. Santini, who in the bloomiest days of the St. Louis and St. Charles perfected himself in the art and mystery of keeping a coffee-house to the utmost satisfaction of his customers, has given of late ample proof of his capacity in the management of his "Jewell," on Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. He has given another sample in his line in the fitting up of a small new establishment on Carondelet street, adjoining the cigar-shop on the corner of Gravier street. It is gotten up with elegant taste, and the fluids served out fully sustain Santini's reputation as a successful caterer in that line.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard.—John Gonkus, alias Butler, was sent before the Criminal Court for burglariously stealing two gold watches and other articles from the residence of Mr. Stetson, on the night of the 3d instant. He confessed the deed to officer Merits, who arrested him, and found the articles with him.

Appointed.—Jos. Gros, deputy sheriff in the Criminal Court, received his appointment as warden of the workhouse yesterday, from the Mayor.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—Sandy Young, who killed another convict in the workhouse a few weeks ago was tried and acquitted. The defence was, that the accused as the assaulted party, only acted in self-defence.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1864.

The Exchange market was extremely quiet to-day. In fact it came more nearly to a standstill than it has been at any time for several weeks past. There appeared little or no demand. The Banks stood aloof, and dealers took nothing unless for the accommodation of customers. We noticed, however, a limited amount passed at 1 ℘ cent. discount for New York Sight, and 2 ℘ cent. for twenty days'. Unexceptionable one day's Sight was offered at 1 and 1⅛ discount, without meeting any better offer than 1¼, which was not accepted. 1⅛ was offered for some Boston Sight, held at 1¼. Some of the Banks were willing to check on New York at ⅛ discount, or even a fraction lower for a large sum, but met little or no counter demand. Dealers would have supplied their customers at ⅛. Nothing was reported in foreign bills, excepting one sale of Sterling in the street at 175. The Banks ask 17 ½ 175 and [illegible], but only two of them expressed any willingness to draw. The outside market is nominal at 17, @175, but if pressed sellers might have to make a further concession. The Banks hold Francs at 3.12 ½ @ 15 and 3.17½. Private bills are nominal at 3.22 ½ @ 25.

The Specie market was not very active, but was firmly strong than yesterday. We noticed sales of Gold in round sums at 63, 63½ and 63¾ ℘ cent. premium, and heard of a transaction at 64, which we did not authenticate. Dealers paid 62 and 63½ for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 63½ @ 64. We have no material change to note in Silver, for which dealers paid 58 @ 59 ℘ cent. premium, and asked 9.. Mexican dollars command the full premium of Gold.

Bank of Louisiana notes were offered at 46 @ 47. [illegible] Dealers were buyers at 55, which it [illegible] would not accept. We learn that some disposition has been manifested by debtors of the Bank to avail themselves of the present discount on the notes, and pay up at least a part of their indebtedness. Merchants' Bank notes are quoted at 37½, and Crescent City Bank at 67½ @70. Dealers pay 3½ ℘ cent. premium for both Canal and Citizens', which are outside at 4½ and 4¾. A premium has also been paid for Louisiana State Bank, but they generally circulate like legal tender notes, at par with our general currency.

Stocks and Bonds continue in request, and are in many cases held at higher rates. The only sales reported to-day are about 40 shares City Railroad at the advanced figure of 125 and a lot of Gas Light at outside rates, which we could not authenticate. It could have been placed at 135, which is an improvement on previous rates. There were buyers of State Bonds at 90, but we heard of no sales.

Nothing further transpired in City Bonds since the sales noted yesterday at 70 @72½ for the Railroad issues and Consolidated have been offered at 170. Holders of Louisiana State Bank stock have advanced their pretensions to 63 @65. We learn that 98 was offered for Citizens' Insurance Scrip sales at 35 @ 40, and dollar according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1864.

COTTON.—There was no offered at auction to-day but the demand continued fair, and although operations were checked by more stringent pretensions on the part of factors yet some 200 bales changed hands at full prices; the sales including, in bales Ordinary to Good Ordinary at 59, 67 (Good Ordinary) at 67 at 74. Low Middling at 73½, and at about Middling good at 74 prices, and 79. The Cotton was in accordance with the prices given in our last report. The sales reported yesterday were 200 bales. Our particulars were not given. Included Low Middling at 75c. There is about a very supply on sale.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was rather more inquiry to-day, the market remaining unchanged. Yesterday's sales, as previously reported, were 200 hhds, in various lots, at previous prices. Fair to Fully Fair 14¼ @ 15c, Prime to Choice 15¾ @ 17c. Of Molasses, 190 bbls. sold at 61 @ 62c ℘ gallon for good crop, &c.

FLOUR.—We heard of sales of good Extra, yesterday, not reported, at 6¾ and 8½. [illegible] bbls. extra Superfine sold at 6¾ @ [illegible]

WOOL.—A lot of 18 bales inferior Mexican several days since at 30c ℘ lb.

FEED.—The stock of Hay is fair, that of Grain is very light. We quote Northern Hay at $40 @ $45, Louisiana Yellow Corn at $1 50, Western White at $1 60 @ $1 65, Oats at $1 25 @ $1 30 ℘ bushel, and Bran at $2 @ $2 25.

LARD.—Prime commands 15 @ 17c ℘ lb.

BALE ROPE.—Machine-made is selling in small lots at 9c ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by steamships for New York [illegible] ℘ lb for Cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There were no sales at auction worthy of note to-day.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 11, 1864.

Arrived yesterday 75 Beeves and 89 Hogs. Amount of Stock and was 55 Beeves, 20 Hogs, 6 Veals and 3 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 6-5 Beeves, 205 Hogs, 226 Veals and 5 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℘ lb.	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℘ lb.	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℘ lb.	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality ℘ head	—
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ℘ head	—
Veal, 1st quality, ℘ head	—
Veal, 2d quality, ℘ head	—
Hogs, ℘ lb. gross	—
Milch Cows, ℘ head	—
Sheep, ℘ head	—

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 11, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, for New York, Warneken & co

Steamship Continental, Marshman, for New York, Master

Ship Mayflower, Goodwin, for Boston, G A Fosdick

Bark Old Hickory, Meade, for Philadelphia, J Workman & co

Brig A Hopkins, Lorhuff, for Philadelphia, in ballast, J Workman & co

Schr Kate Walker, Gulliver, for Cardenas, (Cuba) J Kelley

Schr Zenoni, (British) Lane, for Vera Cruz, Master

Schr Veloroso, (Mexican) Clark, for Matamoros, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S transport steamer Jersey Blue, Jackaway, from New York, to U S Quartermaster—4th district, 42

Steamship Republic, Kirby, from Philadelphia, to master—2d district

Steamship Columbia, Merchant, from Philadelphia, to master—2d district

Schr Hannah, Wall, 29 days from Philadelphia, to master—4th district, 43

Schr Alcibps, from Coast—2d district

Schr Italienne, from Coast—2d district

Schr Morning Star, from Coast—2d district

Schr Borgia, from Coast—2d district

Schr Rover, from Bonfouca—Basin

Schr Osceola, from Pearl River—Basin

Schr Mina, from Bonfouca—Basin

Sloop Flying Dutchman, from Coast—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Hannibal, Cable, from St Louis

Nebraska, Burton, from Cairo

Sallie Robinson, ——, from Port Hudson

Jennie Rogers, Kimball from Baton Rouge

Meteor, Salisbury, from Baton Rouge

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—700 bales cotton 17 do wool 239 bbls molasses 3 hhds cotton seed 19 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—16 bales cotton 214 hhds sugar 2 bbls do 1 do molasses

BOSTON—Per ship Mayflower—[illegible] bales cotton 125 do gunny bags 71 half do 4 6 bbls molasses 4 do sugar &c

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Old Hickory—7 bales cotton 87 hhds sugar 30 bales moss 170 bbls coal tar 74 tons old iron &c

CARDENAS—Per schr Kate Walker—600 empty bbls 100 empty half do

VERA CRUZ—Per schr Zenoni—20 bbls flour 50 bbls potatoes 15 do oil 104 bxs soap 12 bxs starch 9 bxs candles 16 cks bacon 4 cases do 10,000 feet lumber 10 boxes codfish and sundries

MATAMOROS—Per schr Veloroso—5 tcs hams 4 bbls ale 20 bxs soap and sundry mdse

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Hannah—156 tons coal U S Quartermaster

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Hannibal—300 bbls apples E & Keep—190 do do 20 bbls onions M Drahan—100 do C T Buddecke & co—99 bbls flour O Bernier & co—250 do T Prudhomme—40 do M Ettenberg—30 do flour F DelBondio—100 bbls beer F Herbert—30 casks whiskey Theo J Dix—35 do do 20 tcs hams 29 bxs tongues 10 do bacon—50 tcs lard 50 bbls pork 20 do pigs' feet Grieff, Byrnes & co—14 pkgs mdse Adams Express Co—50 bls cotton Bratt & Davis—35 half bbls pork 20 bxs tongues 15 tcs shoulders A D Grieff & co—2 cks bacon 1 bbl lard 2 bbls pork 4 bbls beef A Moulton—5 cks bacon 6 bxs do A Esterngen—100 tcs lard 126 bxs bacon E H Kennedy & co—45 bbls pork 10 bxs bacon G W Graham & co—50 bxs candles 5 tcs beef 2 hhds do L Doyle—150 bxs candles Schneider & Zuberbier—800 bbls pork Capt Mahler 3200 sks corn 134 sks corn 94 head horses 617 pkgs grease and sundries Capt Armstrong—13 coops lot of poultry S R Baldwin—73 head cattle 20 do hogs C Wilkins & co sundries to order

CAIRO—Per steamer Nebraska—[illegible] sks corn 1043 sks oats 390 bales hay Capt Armstrong—150 bbls apples F DelBondio—33 kegs butter L Doyle—34 bags do E A Gregory—60 bxs cheese 100 bxs soap A D Grieff & co—20 bbls apples 20 kegs lard 20 bxs cheese J Madden—100 do S Straight—100 do Schneider & Zuberbier—139 bbls apples M Drahan—168 head cattle S Foster—47 do do F M Philbrook—114 coops poultry and sundries to order

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Meteor—50 bales cotton W Edwards & co—8 do O Bayley & co—12 do A Bruhn—37 sks cotton in seed M Bates—64 hhds sugar 2 bbls do 223 bbls molasses E Brugier—12 hhds sugar G Sabatier—30 do do 2 bbls do 275 sks corn A Thibaut—112 do P Soudousquie—100 do D Bouligny—52 do McCerren & Landry—45 do P Maspero—137 bbls molasses A Lebleu—6 do Lapeyre & Ferre—14 do 17 hhds sugar P J DeSilva—1 do do 5 bbls molasses E W Burbank—3 half do do C Lambert—15 bbls molasses 16 half do do 12 hhds sugar Olivier & Duplantier—sundries to order

PORT HUDSON—Per steamer Sallie Robinson—51 bales cotton S P Flanders—9 bbls molasses 163 hides 188 empty bbls Capt J Mahler

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Jennie Rogers—16 bales cotton J Lane—31 do J Deynoodt—25 hhds sugar 40 bbls molasses V Peters—45 hhds sugar 18 bbls do A LeBlanc—20 hhds sugar S E Bevans & co—36 do N Moreau—sundries to order

COAST—Per schr Alcibps—60 hhds sugar 7 bbls do 17 bbls molasses P Maspero

COAST—Per schr Italienne—70 hhds sugar 2 bbls do J P Waters

COAST—Per schr Morning Star—59 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses H Brugier

COAST—Per schr Borgia—30 hhds sugar 47 bbls molasses 10 bales hay P Maspero

BONFOUCA—Per schr Rover—13,000 bricks to order

BONFOUCA—Per schr Mina—15 cords wood to order

PEARL RIVER—Per schr Osceola—26 cords wood 2000 feet lumber to order

COAST—Per sloop Flying Dutchman—52 sacks rice F Martin

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—37 bags seed cotton S O Moore—15 do do 16 hhds sugar to order—20 do Capt Commer—20 bbls molasses do Massey—11 do do 2 hhds sugar J F Vanbenthuysen—24 do J O Rees—36 do S Bell

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—The colored man Washington, who was charged with having, with other negroes, entered the house of Mrs. Degruy on a robbing excursion, wounded the old lady, and killed another person, was before the Court again yesterday. Mrs. Degruy said the accused was the man, but other witnesses had testified that at the time of the commission of the crime in question he was on the other side of the river, in a slaughtering-pen six miles off. He was discharged under the conflicting evidence and his plea of innocence.

Joe Cottial and John Williams, who were found under suspicious circumstances in a private house, were sent to Tortugas for one year.

A Large Mass Meeting.—On Lafayette Square last night a ratification meeting, endorsing the Free State Ticket, nominated in Lyceum Hall, was held. A number of speakers addressed the assembled multitude on the great blessings a Civil Government will confer on the State. The Ticket as nominated, headed by Michael Hahn, was fully endorsed by the assemblage.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—B. Sicilian, for beating a man and being up as a suspicious character, was sent down for 30 days.

Madame Micoli, for using violence against another dusky female, was fined $10.

Loran, who bakes bread to order, was charged with having made his bread too light. He proved that it was according to the contract with the grocer. He was discharged.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge T. H. Vennard Presiding.—The charge of John Jennings against two police officers for malfeasance in office was called for the fourth time, but the prosecutor is invisible, and it is likeled that he fled with a guilty conscience. The case was again continued.

POLITICAL.

We ask the readers of this article, why it is that we have no more of the wild reports of Confederate victories, which filled the public ear a year ago? It is, simply, because the Union arms have made such progress within the last twelve months, that such reports are no longer probable. The people of New Orleans were misled by these reports, and made to believe that they might expect a rebel army here any day. Is that expectation entertained now? We have too much faith in the common sense of our readers, to presume that it is. The Confederacy is ruined beyond hope, and another year will see the end of it. Why, then, should the people of Louisiana longer hesitate to their duty? Why should they not, without delay, reorganize a civil government? The Commanding-General of this Department has promulgated an order which gives us a definite and well-regulated system of plantation labor: our planters have now the means of developing the resources of the soil, and of producing as large crops as ever were produced in the palmiest days of slavery.

Our readers should know that nothing can be gained by sighing for the past, and regretting that which is lost forever. It is the part of wisdom, of reason, of manhood, to take things as they exist, and make the best of them. It is the duty of the citizens of Louisiana to follow this course. Slavery is dead; whatever may be our opinions of its utility or justice, it is gone never to return. To fasten our fortunes to its fate, is to sink into the abyss with it. Will the people of Louisiana be buried with the lifeless and loathsome carcass of slavery? Or will they act the part of patriots and philosophers, and rise to prosperity in the dawning light of liberty and progress, which will speedily glow with the full radiance of day? It is for them to decide. They are now called upon by every instinct of reason, of patriotism and of self interest, to reorganize our institutions, and to aid in the inauguration of free labor.

The Result of Neglect.

We must frankly tell our readers that if they neglect the golden opportunity now offered them, they will lose it forever. The principle is well established that enterprise and industry will always succeed over hesitation and indifference. If the citizens of Louisiana do not reap the fruits of the splendid prosperity which is before us, we tell them other men will. There is a superabundance of capital in the Northern States, and its proprietors are ever anxiously looking about for the best place to invest it. If it is needed here, it will come here. If the old citizens allow their plantations to remain uncultivated, they will be cultivated by Northern men. If they keep their stores and places of business closed, Northern capital and Northern enterprise, will open others; and thus the result of neglect will be that those who formerly did the business here will be crowded out by a more enterprising race. This result is as sure to follow indifference and neglect, as the night is sure to follow the day.

We therefore, invite the citizens of Louisiana to take part in the affairs of civil government as a matter of self-preservation.

Protection.

It is not to be supposed that the protection which the United States Government extends to us, does not bring with it duties and obligations. We owe full allegiance to the Government that gives us this protection, and we are bound in honor and in interest to respond to every call made upon us by our country. The Government does not now ask us to shoulder a musket, but to TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES, to frame a government of our own; to resume business and add to the general prosperity by increasing our own. Are these conditions severe? On the contrary, can we not pay faithfully, to the words of the Commanding-General, that "a more majestic and wise & senary human history does not exhibit."

The Northern Friends of the South.

Before the war, there was a class of persons in the North who professed the warmest friendship for the South, were loud in their denunciations of Abolitionism, and equally loud in sounding the praises of slavery. The leaders in the rebellion made us believe that the moment the slaveholders went to war for their pet institution, that this whole class would give countenance and active support to the cause of Southern Independence, or, at the least, that they would raise such divisions and dissensions in the Northern mind, that the arm of the United States Government would be paralyzed, while the South, prompted by a common purpose, would march triumphantly forward to the achievement of its aims. But like every other expectation raised by the ambitious leaders of this insane rebellion, this hope has been disappointed. An attempt was made by the friends of the rebels to form a powerful party in the North, hostile to the Administration, for the purpose of aiding the rebel government. Such men as Vallandigham, Seymour and the Woods, did all in their power to assist Jeff Davis, but what was the result? They were beaten; and to the late elections they were almost totally overthrown.

There is now no party in the North that can give the South aid.

The North is more united than ever before against the rebellion.

The determination to sustain President Lincoln is crushing out treason, was never so strong as it is to-day.

This unity of purpose, this unfaltering determination will grow stronger and stronger.

The North has fully accepted the emancipation policy of the Administration.

The North has accepted and endorsed the arming of negroes.

The North has resolved that it will strain every nerve, spend every dollar, sacrifice every man calculated for bearing arms, rather than that this Union should be dissolved.

Where, then, are the boasted friends of rebellion in the North? Like the insubstantial vision of Southern independence and a divided Union, they have melted into thin air. They have ingloriously failed. Many of them are now among the loudest friends of the war. But the South HAD friends in the North. The great mass of the Northern people always were and always will be true friends of the South. The mission of the Union army in this Department is one of sincere friendship. It is one of salvation and not of destruction. The Union soldier, whether from the pine woods of Maine or the prairies of the Great West, is the true friend of the South—the true friend of the whole country. He comes to reconstruct; to bring back peace, happiness and prosperity. Nor has he come in vain. Already peace, order, commerce spring up in his foot steps; the men of Louisiana will thank God for the coming of the Union army and the flag of the stars and stripes.

Free State Executive Committee,

149 COMMON STREET.

Meets EVERY EVENING, at 7½ 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, Dr. A. P. Dostie, Louis Loosbrerd, John Purcell, George G. Eddie, J. L. Davies, Dr. W. H. Hire, Judge J. D. Kamper, J. M. G. Parker, Cuthbert Bullitt, Judge E. Munier, C. Baumbach, Patrick Harnen, James Dunne, M. DeCoursey, Edmund Flood, John Stumpf, Thos. McMahon, E. J. Wenck, O. W. Austin, S. F. Lynch, B. Rush Plumley, Geo S. Denison, J. R. Terry, Geo. P. Phelps, N. Schneyder, Jas. Fuller, S. Wrotnowski, Thos. Winn, Joseph Wall, W. H. Burroughs, Thos. H. Murphy, Judge J. J. Barrett, W. R. Fish, Chas. Leaumont, F. M. Crozat, F. J. Kuhnbols, John O'Connors, Frederick Otto, Robert Bennie, Spencer G. Hamilton, W. T. Stockter, J. F. Collins, Z. P. Oaltwright, George Ingram, Samuel Purcell, P. Deverges, Charles Claiborne, Joseph Gorlinski, W. F. Judd, Jacob Zimmer, J. B. Scroder, R. S. Bell, Jas. McLaughlin, J. E. Neelies, Martin Giesler, Henry Koontz, Charles Messer, C. W. Stauffer, Henry Nixon, F. S. Wanspot, Chas. J. Carr, H. C. Thompson, J. Brinkmeyer, Jas. Dorsey.

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 1st, in pursuance of the Call of the Free State General Committee. feb11 tf

AUCTION SALES.

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 19 feet, 4 inches, 6 lines front on Elysian Fields street, by 81 feet, 6 inches, 8 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. feb6

Succession of Jean Lereine.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT.

Salesrooms, No 69 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, 1861, 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 Toulé, Dumaine, Miro and St. Ann streets, designated by Number Twenty-three, measuring thirty feet front on Toulé 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 new Suburb Marigny, in the square bounded by Prosper, New Orleans, Claiborne and St. Bernard avenue, (late White street) designated by Numbers One and Two, according to a plan drawn by A. Castaing, civil engineer, on the sixteenth April, 1863, and deposited in the office of O. Drouet, notary public. Said lots having each, American measure, according to said plan, twenty-six feet seven inches five and a half 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 to Claiborne street, 8a feet eleven inches and two lines on the line dividing it from lot Number two; Lot Number two measures ninety-two feet eleven inches two lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot Number one, and one hundred and seven feet one line on the other side, and being twenty-six feet seven inches and five and a half lines on the rear line, 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. feb 11 td

Succession of Primo Alvarez.

Valuable Property in the First District at Auction.

Second District Court of New Orleans—No. 18,937.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,

Office and Salesrooms, 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 Hon. Jules J. B. Wuinaire, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 18th January, 1864, and numbered 18,937, for account of the succession of Primo Alvarez—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with a one story frame tenement house and a two-story frame kitchen thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Tivoli, Prieur, Magnolia and Howard streets, designated by the No. 4, on a plan drawn by J. A. d'Hemecourt, Deputy City Surveyor, dated April 1st, 1853, and deposited in reference to the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, being the same property which said deceased acquired by purchase from Josephine as appears by act passed before P. C. Cuvillier, notary public, of the 23d of May, 1862.

The said lot measuring according to said plan 30 feet front in feet and 5 inches front, 150 feet, more or less, with in the rear, and 100 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before H. W. Matthews, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Plan to be seen at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange. feb5

Succession of Charles McCarthy.—No. 19,024.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 96 Royal street, near St. Louis.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. J. B. Wuinaire, Judge of the Second District Court, dated 13th February, 1864, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1864, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M.

1. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND with improvements thereon, situate in the Fauburg Declouet, District of this city, in the square bounded by Constance, Poydras, Annunciation and Bartholomew streets, designated as lots 1 and 2, according to a plan of Twenty Square Lumber Yard Co., on a plan made by J. Pilié, dated 11th November, 1849, deposited in the office of Samuel Reynolds, Notary Public; and lot 5 and 7 as per plan of P. Marie, Notary Public. Lot No. 5 measures 25 feet front on Constance street, by 115 feet in depth; and Lot 7 front on Bartholomew street, twenty-one feet front on Constance street by 124 feet in depth.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Adele, Franklin, St. Mary and Josephine streets, as per plan by Gravier, and measures twenty-five feet front on Adele street, 120 feet in depth, deposited in the office of H. [illegible], notary public, 14 May, 1858, and 1 [illegible] street on Adele street, for each [illegible]

3. ONE HALF OF A LOT OF GROUND situated in the suburb Annunciation of this city, the whole lot measures 50 feet front on St. John the Baptist street, between Rousseau and Orange streets, bounded on one side by the property of Sabatier, on the other side by the property of Maher.

Acts of sale before Hugh Madden, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Terms cash. feb11

Furniture...... Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their Hall, on Mas. St. Ch.

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms cash. feb9

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. feb11

PHINNEY & AMORY'S SALES.

Bananas.......... Bananas.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY,

United States Prize Auctioneers.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

WILL be sold, by order of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on THURSDAY, February 11th, at 12 o'clock, M., opposite Post No. 30, First District—

The cargo of schooner Cosmopolite, consisting of CANES BANANAS, &c.

Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes. feb11

Ploughs....... Ploughs.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 11th Feb., 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

40 PLOUGHS, various sizes, new and in good order.

Terms cash. feb11

Corks, Mess Beef, Candles, &c., at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street—

31 100 Demijohns and Bottle Corks.

16 barrels Mess Beef.

39 boxes Star Candles.

3 barrels, quarter and eighth pipes, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, &c.

Terms cash. feb11

For Sale.

THE FRAMEWORK of a large and half-finished Building, opposite the Old Marine Hospital, between Gretna and Algiers.

For terms, apply on the premises, to Mr. HENRY NICKLAUS. feb11 3t

Office of the Register of Voters,

No. 7, CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1864.

FROM and after this date, the office of Registry of Voters will be kept open, in addition to the regular office hours, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. every day until the 19th inst.

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

G. F. SEICHSNAYDRE, Register of Voters. feb11 3t

St. Charles Theatre Bar Saloon.

THIS popular BAR has been recently refitted in the best style, and will always be supplied with the CHOICEST WINES and LIQUORS.

Polite attendants will wait upon customers.

feb11 3t TOCOM & McCORMICK.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company insures against the perils of the Sea, Rivers and Lower 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 O. Talamon, Descommes & Co.

A. CHIAPELLA.

R. W. OGDEN, firm of Cusachs & Ogden.

F. DUBRIVE, firm of E. Dubrive & Co.

JOS. DEYNOODT.

J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.

A. COUTIN.

J. H. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.

F. CAZENAVE.

L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.

F. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Charpentier.

C. KOHN.

A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.

J. A. SEIGNOURET. feb10

C. ROUYER, Manufacturer,

135 CHARTRES STREET, NEXT TO THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

ALFENIDE.

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

Soup, Tea and Coffee Spoons, warranted for 8 years. Also, a fine assortment of Church Utensils, Holy Vases, Chandeliers, &c., at very low prices.

Gold and Silver purchased.

feb8 t m12

A CARD.

MR. A. BOUTTE informs the public that his lease has expired. Persons having horses, &c., &c., in his pasture are consequently requested to call and claim them within thirty days from the present notice, otherwise, the same will be sold to pay costs.

Gretna, Jefferson Parish, February 5, 1864.

feb6 1m

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

No. 186 CANAL STREET, NEAR BARONNE ST.

HAS removed to the above place, in 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

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

100 boxes Candles;

150 bags Rio Coffee;

100 boxes Codfish;

25 firkins Goshen Butter;

40 boxes Western Cheese;

5 boxes Limburg Cheese;

And sundries in store; for sale by

F. AVET & CO., 49 and 51 Old Levee st.

feb8 3t

Office of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, to serve for one year from the second Monday of March next, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, 15th February, 1864, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

jan27 tlt6th

CASH ADVANCES.

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

WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

fev8 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

CARD.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Mary Gladstane

Respectfully announces that her BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12th, On which occasion will be produced the new Drama, in 4 acts, by A. Waldron, Esq., called the ARTIST'S BRIDE. Concluding with a dramatization of Dickens's OLIVER TWIST.

feb11 2t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

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

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

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

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES

To witness the accomplished and versatile actress MARY GLADSTANE

Who will appear this evening in her great character of PARTHENIA

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1864,

Will be presented Mrs. Lovell's beautiful play, in five acts, entitled

INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.

Parthenia.........Mary Gladstane

To conclude with the laughable farce of the

ROUGH DIAMOND.

Cousin Joe.........Mr. Graver

To-Morrow BENEFIT of 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 $8. feb11

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

LEWIS BAKER.........Stage Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 11, 1864.

Last time this season of the Grand Romantic Drama of THE MARBLE HEART OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

Translated from the French play, "Les Filles du Marbre."

FRIDAY EVENING, February 12, 1864—First night 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 $10 to $4; 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. feb11

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

THE GREAT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

An engagement having been made with Mr. GEORGE LEE, of Baltimore, to furnish a

First-class Troupe of Popular Artists

For New Orleans season, we are happy to announce their opening on or about

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864,

Giving a series of POPULAR PERFORMANCES, embracing

GRAND BALLET, PANTOMIME, COMEDY, FARCE, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE OPERA, SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC SONGS, ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC WONDERS, &c.

This Company has been selected with great care by Mr. LEE, the most extensive amusement proprietor in the country. It is the determination of the Management to continue this—THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the city.

feb11 tf FRANK RIVERS, Stage Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1864.

LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS

Combined Benefit of LA JEUN BURT, JAS. DE MOTT, Mlle JOSEPHINE and GEO. SLOMAN. These popular performers having secured the house for their benefit, pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to please.

The performances will consist of a most varied programme by the Company.

They will present to every member of a Fire Company a Massive SILVER GOBLET, to the fastest time made running around the ring at set times.

Firemen are invited to compete for the prize.

To-morrow, Friday, February 12—Joint Benefit of SAM LONG, ROBT. ELLINGHAM and CHAS. RIVERS, on which occasion SAM LONG will introduce his CAT CONCERT and present to the person holding the greatest number of tickets, a fine HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE.

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents; [illegible] Private Boxes $6 to $8.

Special performances for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 P. 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.

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 & M. KEEVER.

Through tickets for England and the Continent by Inman Line of steamers from New York, issued by ELLIOT & M. KEEVER.

jan28 tf 66 Gravier street.

For New York.

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

FOR NEW YORK—The fast and favorite steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, 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, 31 Natchez street.

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, 149 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. feb8 2w

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, C. L. Salisbury, master, J. B. Heno, 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 5 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 5 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.

feb 1

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 Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and intermediate landing on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1 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.

jan 13 1m

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. Heno, 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, foot of Customhouse street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. jan15

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, 33 Magazine street.

feb5

NOTICE.

THE steamer NEBRASKA being unavoidably detained, will leave positively on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for Lower Coast.

Freight received on Friday, foot of Canal street.

feb10 3t

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

BY

MADAME ADAH,

PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND,

No 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultation, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

21 nov tf

Sundries.

30 CASKS MEDOC CLARET;

46 " Pontet Canet;

50 " St. Julien;

100 " " 1861;

60 " ordinary;

50 " Sauterne White Wine;

30 hf casks ";

40 boxes " 12 bottles each

50 " " 24 half

50 " " 12 "

200 " " 12 "

10 quarter pipes Cognac, Sutton, 1851;

1210 eighth " Gibson;

20 bbls. Old Sherry.

For sale by E. BORDELOIS, 41 Old Levee street.

nov19 3m

Carpet Warehouse.

19.........Chartres Street.........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, such as—

MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;

WILTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;

VENETIAN and other stair CARPETING, &c.;

WHITE, RED-CHECKED and Cocoa MATTING;

FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities; Table and Piano Covers; Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, &c., which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

de 25 y A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 19 Chartres st.

Sail Cloth and Bunting.

50 bolts SAIL CLOTH, Nos. 0 to 9 inclusive; 20 pieces BUNTING, assorted colors.

feb 7t For sale at 33 MAGAZINE STREET.

Malt..... Malt..... Malt.

For sale by B. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

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 kegs 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

Real Estate for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, on favorable terms, several fine lots of ground and residences situated in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, several handsome residences and lots on Esplanade street. An elegant residence opposite the City Railroad Depot, at Bayou St. John, measuring 150 feet front on the Bayou, with 450 feet depth. Another residence, contiguous to the above mentioned depot, measuring 210 feet front on Bayou St. John with 450 feet depth. A lot of ground bounded by St. James, Fumayre, Geo. St. streets and Carrollton Avenue. Three handsome residences on Jackson street, Fourth District. 166 lots of ground on Canal street, below the City Railroad Depot and Hagan Avenue. For further information apply to

E. FAUCHET, Broker.

feb1 1m No. 30 Exchange Alley.

Notice.

THE undersigned, being bearer of a Power of Attorney from L. H. RICHARD, of Paris, to act in his place in all matters relating to the liquidation of the former firm of RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO., persons indebted to said firm can only be discharged by paying to me, or by receipt signed jointly by Messrs. Paul or Jules Aldige and the subscriber.

fel 1m J. LOUVRIER, 76 Canal st.

THE undersigned having received the importation of FRENCH and OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, has appointed Mr. JULIEN LOUVRIER his agent in New Orleans with full power to represent him. He begs his friends will continue their favors to his agent, he being favorably known to most of them.

L. H. RICHARD, 76 Canal street.

fel 1m formerly of the firm of Richard, Aldige & Co.

Timber Wheels.

5 PAIRS of very superior TIMBER WHEELS, 8½ feet diameter and five inches width of tire, well wrought iron curved axle, etc., also, three wheels, &c., complete for hauling logs with oxen.

EDMUND M. IVENS, 33 St. Charles street.

feb10 12

THE undersigned is receiving from France an excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses, (Pincenez) gold, silver, tortoise shell, &c., etc. Also, a large assortment of Perspective, Cylindric and Meat Crystal Glasses.

C. ROUYER

feb6 1m 135 Chartres street, near Orleans Hotel.

Rainbow Hotel,

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

THIS Hotel has been recently fitted up for the public by Mrs. A. STEINWACHS, successor to Mrs. C. Lacroix, former proprietress of the Orleans House.

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

For Rent.

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

Apply at

jal6tf DYER & W. [illegible] Store.

LEAF TOBACCO.

150 Cases SEED LEAF WRAPPERS and Fillers for sale by

J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

jan15

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

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL.

A CARGO of this superior Coal for parlor use, is now landing at Post 25, Second District, foot of Ursulines street and will be delivered in any part of the city at $ per barrel, where the quantity is taken.

Also, on the island barrels of this coal, suitable for cooking purposes, cheap.

Orders received at the store 33 St. Charles street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

jan 20 EDMUND M. IVENS.

Notice.

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

The business will hereafter be continued by D. A. Chaffraix and John Gandy under the firm of CHAFFRAIX & GANDY, who are authorized, together with the retiring partners, to sign for the late firm.

P. A. GIRAUD.

For MICHEL GIRAUD.

P. A. GIRAUD.

D. A. CHAFFRAIX.

JOHN GANDY.

New Orleans Feb. 5, 1864. feb6 1w

Mess Pork.

100 BARRELS HEAVY MESS PORK, averaging 14 pounds per barrel over weight, landing and in store, landing ex steamer Henry Chouteau.

For sale by JOHN A. KING, 67 and 69 Tchoupitoulas street.

feb11 3t

Grocery Store.

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

Wanted.

IN a Drug Store a Clerk speaking English and French. Apply at No. 267 Camp street, Dr. Padio. feb10

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 Head-quarters, is hereby appointed Acting Mayor of New Orleans.

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

CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, Captain and A. A. A. General.

feb10 6t

CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET.

Election, Monday, February 22.

For Governor—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. PELTON.

Secretary of State—GEORGE S. LACEY.

Treasurer—JOHN GAUCHE.

Attorney General—J. AD. ROZIER.

Sup't Public Education—SAM'L H. TORREY.

Auditor—JULIAN NEVILLE.

feb8 1f

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 to invest in capital, and less of pathy 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 operations 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 labor, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, 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 of the Department. The most faithful and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.

XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified, that undue influences used to move the Marshal from his just balance between the parties representing labor and capital, will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat that regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.

XXII. Successful industry is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers are required to enforce the paramount obligation of reasonable and faithful labor, as is possible, to prevent property from passing into the hands of its legal owners. It is in the power of the people, it is their duty, as it is their privilege, to reap the advantages which the government are in a position to secure, derived from the relationship of agricultural labor, to make the coming year the most prosperous which has dawned upon the Department.

XXIII. A more practicable and wise economy demands a more obedient, more capable, and more self-respecting population, which the remission of crime and disorder will aid to produce. Let it be remembered that the character of the people is a great element of national strength, and that upon the character of the present generation depends the future of the State. It is not too much to hope that the Government can hold towards the people of this State. The unwillingness to accept the conditions of the labor, unparalleled by a peaceful and prosperous population, at the expense of the deluded and the ignorant, which has hitherto obstructed the development of free labor, will be met by the rigorous execution of the regulations, and the complete and just protection of the rights of labor.

XXIV. The sincerity of the past, its condition and occupations, the true policy of the future, and the condition of the planters, and of the people, are to be regarded with calm and careful consideration, as being of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the State and the welfare of its people. Freedom of the people, wealth, faith and courage of the Government are united in the hope of peaceful industry.

XXV. The last case of the past, its conditions and its future, and the interests of the future, are all involved in the wise administration of this system.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

By order of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS

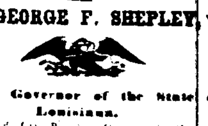
GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official.

Writ of Election.

BY GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,



Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

To the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, Greeting:

WHEREAS in pursuance of authority vested in him by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Major-General N. P. BANKS, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, has issued his Proclamation, dated the Eleventh day of January, 1864, ordering an Election to be held on the 22d day of February, 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 persons to fill the vacancies in said offices.

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

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

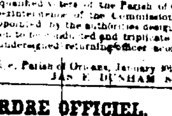
The returns will be made to Captain CHARLES C. G. THORNTON, Acting Secretary of State, at the Executive Department of the State of Louisiana, in the City Hall, in the City of New Orleans.

Given under my hand and seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Executive Department, in the City of New Orleans, this 29th day of January A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

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

By the Governor

(Signed) C. C. 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 the State, 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 hours 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 29th, 1864.

jan30 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 juin 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 au quel 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 les 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 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'amende 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 punie 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, de 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'instruction 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 vingtième du produit net de la récolte, quotesquième 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 ordre.

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 salaire.

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

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

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

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

Travailleurs de seconde et troisième classe sans familles.........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 prendre soin de 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 fait 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, en leur donnant des parts de culture comme salaires, afin de décourager les payements mensuels, de manière cependant à ce que cela ne produise pas de mécontentement, et de leur réserver jusqu'au moment de la récolte faite, ou pièce payer les gages annuels tout à la fois.

XVII—Une banque de travail libre sera établie pour le dépôt 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 Etats 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 aux coutumes du passé. Son refus obstiné de comprendre l'état des choses, a occasionné la plus grande partie des embarras de l'année passée. Quand ce refus de comprendre est chronique, une réduction de gages, de 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 l'a imposée à toutes les classes du peuple par les pénalités les plus sévères. Elle est spécialement nécessaire dans la carrière agricole. La partie du peuple identifiée avec la culture du sol, quelque changée que soit sa condition par la révolution que nous traversons, n'est pas dispensée 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. Ce loi universelle du travail sera mise en vigueur à des conditions justes par le gouvernement, sous la protection duquel le travailleur repose en sûreté dans ses droits. La paresse, le désordre et le crime seront supprimés. Ayant exercé le droit le plus élevé dans le choix et le lieu de son 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 par le présent investis de pleins pouvoirs sur toutes les matières qui se rattachent au travail, sujets à l'approbation du maréchal prévôt général, et de l'officier commandant le département. Les officiers les plus fidèles et les plus prudents seront choisis pour ces fonctions, et la plus grande force que le service public permettra y sera employée.

XXI—Les patrons, et spécialement les économes sont avertis que l'emploi d'influences indues pour faire dévier le maréchal du juste équilibre entre les parties représentant le travail et le capital, aura pour résultat immédiat le changement des officiers, et fera échouer ce système régulier et stable duquel dépendent les intérêts de toutes les parties.

XXII—Un travail productif est spécialement nécessaire dans ce moment où les dettes publiques et de grandes taxes sont imposées pour maintenir et protéger les libertés du peuple et l'intégrité de l'Union. Tous les officiers qui contribuent à étendre les bienfaits du travail, ou qui font valoir les produits du sol, ou qui développent, de quelque manière que ce soit, la prospérité et les ressources du pays, seront considérés comme des serviteurs du gouvernement, et traités avec la plus grande faveur. Le gouvernement n'a pas oublié que, pendant la période d'anarchie, la faveur de le conserver a été accordée à ceux qui n'ont pas failli; les récoltes de cette année seront un témoignage de leur loyauté envers le gouvernement.

XXIII—L'autorité établie pour l'exemple de ce que le travail libre peut faire est plus majestueuse et plus grande. Les propriétaires, les travailleurs et les officiers qui leur prêtent l'appui, devront être également soutenus dans leurs efforts pour faire fructifier ce système. Ceux qui leur font obstacle seront tenus responsables de leur conduite.

XXIV—Le but du gouvernement, dans ces règlements, est d'assurer la prospérité du pays par le travail libre et régulier. Les planteurs qui se conforment à ces règlements, recevront toute la protection nécessaire; ceux qui s'y refusent, seront privés de ces avantages.

XXV—L'ancienne et l'avenir, la liberté du peuple, la richesse, la foi et le courage du gouvernement sont unis dans l'espoir d'une industrie paisible.

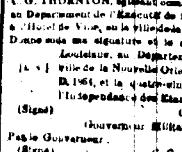
Dieu préserve l'Union des Etats.

Par ordre du major général BANKS

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant adjudant général.

(Certifié.)

AVIS D'ELECTION.



PAR GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Gouverneur Militaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Au Shérif de la Paroisse d'Orléans, salut.

Attendu que conformément à l'autorité en lui investie par le PRESIDENT DES ETATS 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 FEVRIER 1864, afin d'élire les officiers d'Etat ci-après nommés:

1—GOUVERNEUR,
2—LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR,
3—SECRETAIRE D'ETAT,
4—TRESORIER,
5—AVOCAT-GENERAL,
6—SURINTENDANT DE L'EDUCATION 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'Election, ordonnant une Election des personnes qui devront remplir les vacances desdites fonctions.

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

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

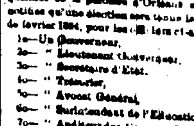
Les retours devront être faits au Capitaine CHARLES C. G. THORNTON, agissant comme Secrétaire d'Etat, au Département de l'Exécutif de l'Etat de la Louisiane, à l'Hôtel de Ville, dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat de la Louisiane, au Département Exécutif, en la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, ce 29 Janvier A. D. 1864, et la quatre-vingt-huitième année de l'Indépendance des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

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

Par le Gouverneur.

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



AVIS D'ELECTION.

EN vertu d'un writ d'élection, daté du 29 de janvier 1864, à moi adressé par George F. Shepley, Gouverneur militaire de l'Etat de la Louisiane, les Electeurs 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 d'Etat ci-après dénommés:

1o—Un Gouverneur,
2o— " Lieutenant Gouverneur,
3o— " Secrétaire d'Etat,
4o— " Trésorier,
5o— " Avocat Général,
6o— " Surintendant de l'Education 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 greffiers qui seront désignés par l'autorité compétente.

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

Bureau du Shérif, paroisse d'Orléans, le 29 de janvier 1864.

31 jan JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif.