New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By R. Z. Hollingsworth, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at salesroom, Exchange Alley.

By D. F. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, household furniture.

By Falconer & Amory, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, dry goods, jewelry, &c.

Messrs. Phinney & Amory will sell at their salesroom 25 Camp street, this day, a large assortment of dry goods, groceries, &c. See advertisement.

Mr. Maggett's Sesto-Comic Lecture To-night.—It will be remembered that Mr. Stephen Maggett is to give his first lecture entitled "Drifting About," at the Masonic Hall to-night. Strictly speaking, the entertainment will not be a lecture, but a sesto-comic combination of a variety of sketches, imitations, and characterizations. Wherever it has been given it has elicited the commendation of the press, as interesting in matter and felicitous in style.

Mons. Verbecke's Triple Trapeze at the Academy.—Those who are fond of sensational gymnasticism—and, to all appearance, their name is legion—should by all means neglect no opportunity of seeing Monsieur Verbecke in his single trapeze performances at the Academy of Music. He appeared the first time here in that act on Monday night. Much was expected, but few perhaps entertained an expectation that was not surpassed by the event. His flying leaps from one trapeze to another while all three were in motion, and at fearful distances apart, were enough to severely try the nerves of the spectators, if they did not disturb his own. His back-ward leap from trapeze to trapeze was the first ever witnessed, we think, in this country. The house was spell-bound; and at the end of the performances gave way to one burst of applause.

The same act will be repeated to-night, along with a multitude of other attractions by Lent's combination troupe.

Additional via Mobile.

[From the Mobile Register, of the 5th and 6th.]

The Battle of Olustee, Florida — A Southern Account.

[Correspondence of the Lee Light Columbian.]

Camp Beauregard, Fla., February 20, 1864 — The great battle in East Florida has been fought and another glorious victory has been won by our gallant soldiery.

At an early hour this forenoon couriers arrived at General Finegan's headquarters with the intelligence that the enemy, seven thousand strong, under command of Major-General Gillmore, had passed the village of Sanderson en route for the interior of this State.

Nothing was this intelligence communicated, than a cavalry force, composed of detachments of the Fourth Georgia, Colonel Clinch; Second Florida, Lieut.-Col. A. H. McCormick, and Scott's Battalion, Major G. W. Scott, all under the command of Colonel Caraway Smith, hastened Florida cavalry, proceeded forward with the view of determining the strength and position of the enemy. The command of Colonel Smith proceeded to a point near the Florida Central Railroad, about eighteen miles east of Lake City, where they encountered the advance guard of the enemy. With the view of drawing the enemy to this point, where a more advantageous position for our troops had been selected, Colonel Smith skirmished slightly with the enemy, and retreated towards this point in accordance with order.

Finding that it was the design of the enemy to destroy the railroad upon his line of march, and to fortify himself at a position about five miles east of this place, General Finegan ordered to the front the 64th Ga., Regiment, Col. Evans; 32d Ga., Major Holland; 5th Ga., Col. Lofton; 6th Ga., Col. Zachary; 1st Ga., Maj. Jackson; Capt. Greaves; Bonaud's 9 battles, Major Bonaud; 1st Florida Special Battalion, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hopkins; 5th Florida Battalion, Maj. F. P. B. Bird; 26th Ga., Major Crawford; 19th Ga., Col. O'Neal; 32d Ga., Lieut. Col. Higgins; Florida Light Artillery, Capt. Gamble; Chatham Artillery, Capt. Wheaton, and Gartrell's Battery. These brave and gallant men, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt and Acting Brig. Gen. George P. Harrison, 32d Ga., and Caraway Smith, 2d Cavalry—all commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan—advanced promptly, and the fight was speedily set up to repel the advance of the enemy, who had determined to celebrate Washington's birthday in Lake City, and after a night's rest there for the resistance offered a few days previously.

The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Major General Gillmore, that in the field was under the immediate command of Major General Seymour, who, as your readers will remember, was a captain under Major Anderson, at the time he surrendered Fort Sumter to Gen. Beauregard.

Your correspondent participated in the battles around Richmond and Petersburg, and those he did in this, and is prepared to say never that he saw witnessed a more stubbornly contested field, and in this opinion he is confirmed by the testimony of veteran soldiers, whose unbiased judgments have been the admiration of their countrymen, and have given a name and fame to Southern prowess and valor.

When within a proper distance of the enemy our artillery, under the command of Colonel R. S. Thomas, opened with a very heavy and destructive gun them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with very little effect to that of ours. Very soon after the commencement of the artillery duel, heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines by our troops, killing and wounding a large number of them. Volley after volley reverberated through the air, with nought but the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to relieve its monotony.

The engagement lasted upwards of four hours, during about three of which the enemy bounced back by their very mortality the advance of our troops. At length large reinforcements emerged in an unholy and unrighteous crusade, are compelled to an onset and to flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern arms and Southern hearts. The enemy was driven in confusion and disorder a long distance, leaving the field of carnage, leaving, in their hasty flight, all their killed and nearly all their wounded.

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up in a few words. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is three thousand, three hundred, one-third of colors, two excellent Napoleon and three fine Rodman guns, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our entire loss in about seventy-five killed, and four hundred and fifty wounded.

The gallantry of our officers and men has never been excelled either in ancient or modern times. General Finegan has, in a manner entitled to the highest credit. His conduct upon this occasion, the plans of the battle, the discipline and disposition of forces, his coolness, judgment, distinguished gallantry, have won for him a high reputation, and have caused me to regard him as no officer second to none of his rank, and who deserves the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen.

Many, very many, officers and men, aided in a manner entitled to the highest credit, but as I have heretofore remarked, it is impossible for me to give in detail the services of our gallant men.

When the excitement of the battle shall have subsided I will endeavor to write more fully of the conduct of our troops in the one of the most brilliant victories of the war.

A. T. Hanks.

Affairs at Mobile and in the Vicinity.

(From the Register of the 5th.)

So little interest is taken in the futile operations of the Yankee fleet off this port by our citizens, that we have nearly forgotten that we are in a state of siege. At one time, such a calm interest from other quarters in much more eagerly sought after than information of the operations of the enemy in our waters. But of late years we forbore from giving the range of the enemy's shells. Of the few thousands which he has thrown during this war not one has injured a defender, and then for the worse has been impervious.

Financial, Commercial and Agricultural.

All business matters have been remarkably stagnant, the unsettled state of the currency making all sales of goods and sale speculative. The wild frenzy with which useless articles were jerked down from shop shelves and paid for in Confederate Treasury notes was of short duration. People after expounding the nebulous means in the manner commenced reflecting, and this reflection was a death blow to extortion. The operations of the currency are very simple enough, but at first the people were so stunned that they did not stop to understand it, but in desperate haste, each thrust his money upon the market with the conviction of great, fearful loss the printed "promise to pay" would fade and disappear forever before the holder could rid himself of it. He was the harbinger of a rich harvest for the sharp ones, and to-day many a heathen wight mourns his senseless finger and money worth, up to $5 per pound, called rapidly enfolded itself in the $10's yard, gold from $19 jumped intermediate figures and passed up to $25, $28 and $30 in some instances. This was less than a week since. Then we look at the market to-day one feels constrained to exclaim:

"What a falling off is there, my countrymen."

Not a dry goods store is now swept by half a dozen shirts in a day. Sugar is dumb at the old price, bohleens finds no sales at former figures, cabin shirtails down a $5 on the yard, which gold has had such a violent fall as to be bidding at $40 a $41 lb. For these and other reasons, caused by the purchase of coin, we have no antidote to recommend for the extraction of the virus, other than to be content to wait and quietly endure. One of the favorite modes of investment now is in the interest bearing notes known as the 7.30 bonds which appear to find ready sale in the market at 15 per cent. premium. Many "bears" there are who have suffered severely for their want of confidence in the currency, are to be observed with bank-notes open as a rule rapid decrease of every other commodity than that in which they have invested.

It is explained that with the commencement of the planting year bounties will again prevail—only 7 cents, but by proper attention, and the other sense of the word, it may be made to bring in something. We see from to-day, that all our cemeteries great improvements in the appearance, there $250,000 and a promise we formerly had, a million more of a monument to the operations since $500,000. The town council did amend the by-laws so as to prohibit us we are not worth more copy than that!

The banks from the Tchefuncte and Wardie continue to be very busy, and the produce market equally busy, and hence, the necessity of much cash, a want which the banks are endeavoring to supply. Good bonds were negotiated at 20, 25 and 30 per cent. of loss, are "gobbling" up rather at 500 the 30's. It is expected that large shipments will arrive during the present month, and those who have held a very profitable as an investment, will be forced to put them in the market, or lose greatly and it is we believe we will have a busier and cheerier season.

Rates of Advertising.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in small type, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every THREE insertions, for each number of lines.

Contracts for Insertion of Annual Advertisers to limited to their own advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and confined to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No discontinuance or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Ordre important.

Par Convention Constitutionnelle.

ELECTION DE DELEGUES.

Quartier-Général du Département du Golfe.

Nlle-Orléans, 11 mars 1864.

ORDRES GENERAUX No 35.

I.—Une élection aura lieu LUNDI, le mars, à la même heure que les précédents établis par le 1er de Février, dans les districts électoraux, pour l'élection de Délégués à une Convention pour reconnaître de la Constitution de la Louisiane.

II.—Les différentes paroisses auront le droit d'élire un nombre de délégués réservé à chacune d'elle, d'après le recensement de la population blanche fait en 1860. Un ticket pourra être choisi dans chaque paroisse par les votants qualifiés. La puissance d'Orléans aura le droit d'élire un nombre de délégués assigné à chacun des districts représentatifs, et paroissiaux où elle est divisée.

Paroisses.	Population blanche.	Délégués.
Ascension	3000	3
Assomption	3100	3
Avoyelles	3100	trois
Baton Rouge, East	3000	3
Baton Rouge, West	6063	3
Bienville	1500	1
Bossier	3000	3
Caddo	3500	3
Calcasieu	1000	1
Caldwell	1100	1
Cameron	1000	1
Catahoula	3000	3
Claiborne	3000	3
Concordia	3000	3
De Soto	3000	3
Feliciana, East	3000	3
Feliciana, West	3000	3
Franklin	1500	1
Iberville	3000	3
Jackson	3000	3
Jefferson	3000	3
Lafayette	3000	3
Lafourche	3000	3
Livingston	3000	3
Madison	3000	3
Morehouse	3000	3
Natchitoches	3000	3
Orleans	168 000	trois
First Rep. Dist.		
Second do.		
Third do.		
Fourth do.		
Fifth do.		
Sixth do.		
Seventh do.		
Eighth do.		
Ninth do.		
Tenth do.		
Eleventh do.		
Twelfth do.		
Ouachita	1000	1
Pointe Coupée	3000	3
Rapides	3000	3
Red River	3000	3
Sabine	1000	1
St. Bernard	1771	1
St. Charles	3000	3
St. James	3000	3
St. John Baptist	3000	3
St. Landry	3000	3
St. Martin	3000	3
St. Mary	3000	3
St. Tammany	3000	3
Tensas	3000	3
Terrebonne	3000	3
Union	3000	3
Vermillion	1000	1
Washington	3000	3
Webster	1000	1
Wilkinson	3000	3
Winn	1000	1
	367,643	150

III.—Toute personne ne se trouvant pas sur la liste électorale ne sera admise à voter que sur présentation d'un certificat de la Cour Constitutionnelle de Louisiane, établissant qu'elle possède un droit de suffrage.

IV.—Tout homme, âgé de 21 ans, ayant résidé 12 mois dans l'Etat, et 6 mois dans la paroisse, qui aura prêté serment d'allégeance des Etats-Unis et qui aura payé la taxe imposée par la Proclamation du Président en date du 8 décembre 1863, aura le droit de vote pour l'élection de délégués.

V.—Les citoyens de l'Etat ou ceux qui auront perdu leurs droits de citoyens à cause de leur désertion pour l'ennemi, pourront exercer le droit de suffrage dans les paroisses, pourvu qu'ils aient prêté serment d'allégeance des Etats-Unis et qu'ils aient payé la taxe imposée par la Proclamation du Président en date du 8 décembre 1863, aura le droit de vote pour l'élection de délégués.

VI.—Citoyens de l'Etat qui auront volontairement pris les armes contre le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, ne pourront exercer le droit de suffrage.

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