New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 6, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, brooms. At Post 22, Second District, flour.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, furniture. [illegible] o'clock, at Auctioneers' Exchange, ten lots of ground.

By E. M. Jacobs, at Auctioneers' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the sloop Sarah Cornelia. At same place and hour, a lot of ground.

By the Sheriff, at 4½ o'clock, at the corner of Congress and Levee, a one-story frame house.

By R. T. Montgomery, at Post 22, First District, hay.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the buildings erected on a lot situated at the corner of Levee and Congress streets, Third District. See advertisement.

At the Masonic Hall, will be sold, at 11 o'clock, furniture, &c., by McCerren & Landry.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at Post 27, First District, 50 bales hay; and at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 39 Camp street, 147 bales cotton. See advertisements.

We call the attention of our friends to the sale of ten lots of ground in the Fourth District, to be sold at auction this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by McCerren & Landry. See their advertisement.

We are requested to call the attention of dealers to the sale of flour, advertised for this day, at 11½ o'clock A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

New Lusitanos Mardi Gras.—We have been favored by our old and esteemed friend, President Viera, of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association, with an invitation to a grand fancy dress ball, to be given by the Association on Tuesday, Feb 9th, at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysium streets.

Opening Night of the St. Charles.—A previously announced, the St. Charles Theatre will be opened to-night for a dramatic season. We refer to the programme in the proper place.

The Academy of Music.—Owing to the detention of the steamer, Robert Nicolo remains one day longer to delight the audiences of the Academy with his brilliant performances on the trapeze.

The noon entertainment to-day for the accommodation of ladies and children holds out unusual inducements—including, as it will, the feats of Robert Nicolo, in addition to the full catalogue of other attractions.

Detention of the Morning Star.—The Morning Star having been detained, will not leave for New York until Sunday morning.

From Tampico.—Captain Hayes, of the steamer Sonora, from Tampico has obliged us with a file of late papers from that city. They contain some interesting accounts of military and political events in Mexico, but the news has been anticipated by that received by way of Havana and Matamoros.

A Curious and Interesting Book.

We have received from the publisher in New York a copy of the following recent publication:

Rambles Among Words: Their Poetry, History and Wisdom. By William Swinton. Revised edition. New York: Dion Thomas, 142 Nassau street, 1864.

This book is clearly and neatly printed, and handsomely bound in one volume duodecimo.—We learn from the publisher's circular accompanying the volume, that its price is $1 50, on the receipt of which it will be sent by mail, free of postage.

The work has already met with high critical commendation in England as well as America. The author has proceeded on the theory that language is not merely a dry assemblage of arbitrary signs but a living organism, a grand spiritual fact of humanity. Hastily glancing over its pages, we conclude that it is the offspring of a happy conception, and admirably adapted to impart interest and freshness to the usually arid study of philology. In verbal analysis it is not so severe as "Tooke's Diversions of Purley," but in etymologic illustration it is remarkably rich and entertaining, while in what may be called the psychology of speech it is not lacking in depth and subtlety. In short, it is a work which the intelligent general reader, once having taken up, will not readily lay down and one which the literary man and the scholar can not fail to welcome to the most convenient place on the book shelf.

The Old Guard.—We have received from the publishers, Van Evrie, Horton & Co, 162 Nassau street, New York, the number of this monthly for January. The price of the Old Guard is 15 cents. In politics this periodical is intensely anti-Radical on both the war and slavery questions. The present number is embellished with a fine engraved likeness of Mayor Gunther, of New York.

Another Heir to the British Crown.—The Canada's advices report that Her Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a fine boy at Frogmore, on the 8th ultimo. The mother and her child were progressing most favorably.

Fernando Wood on the Confiscation Act.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation act.

Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, argued against the constitutionality of confiscation, so far as the joint resolution pending attempted to deprive the heirs of persons attainted of treason of their real property. He said that the Southern States were either within or without the Union. If within the Union, the people of the revolting States were not deprived of the protection nor exempt from the operation of the Constitution; but, if without the Union, they were belligerents—a foreign power at war with the United States—and were entitled to all the immunities which the law of nations recognizes. Whilst pretending to be for the Union, the Government was against the Union, admitting its dissolution, and secretly preparing for eternal separation and recognition. He saw no difference between our Government and the Confederate Government. The latter contended that it was an independent power, at war with us, and so did the Federal Administration. Mr. Wood said that early in the session he had proposed the appointment of Commissioners, to treat with the Confederate Government. Such had always been the practice of this country. We had done so with the Barbary Powers, with England, in 1815, and with Mexico in 1848. But if it be said that this war is a rebellion, and should not be recognized by the appointment of Commissioners, he referred to the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the leaders of the Shay rebellion in 1786; in the Whisky rebellion in 1795, when Washington and Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to treat in person with the rebels; and to the Mormon rebellion in 1857, when the President appointed Governor Powell, of Kentucky, and Colonel McCulloch, of Texas, commissioners to effect a pacification of those profligate outcasts. But the administration, and the party in power were opposed to the restoration of the Union. Under the plea of patriotism the most damnable deeds were being perpetrated. This war must cease. It was commenced without cause, has been prosecuted without glory. Those who favored this war favored disunion. Peace is the only hope of restoration. He appealed the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North under the Republican policy. Peace must come, sooner or later. Why not procure it before both parties were exhausted and all their material interests destroyed. Mr. Wood then referred to what he designated "the barbarism of the times," saying that scenes that were revolting had ceased to shock the moral sense. He appealed, earnestly appealed to the boasted spirit of Christian civilization, of progress, and of common humanity, to thrust itself into the arena, and save the American people. Peace! peace! God of our fathers, grant us peace! Peace on our banners; at the altars, peace! Peace on the red walls and their blighted shades! Peace for the beleaguered cities and the hosts that watch and bleed around them, and within! Peace for the homeless and the fatherless! Peace for the captive on his weary way, and the rude crowd who jeer his helplessness; for them who suffer,—them that do this wrong—sinning, and sinned against. O, God for all, for a distracted, torn and bleeding land, speed the glad tidings! Give us—give us peace!

Postmaster General Blair on Slavery and the War.

It is stated by Northern journals that the speech made at Annapolis on the 22d ultimo, by Postmaster General Blair is to be regarded as a reflection of Administration policy and an indication that the Blair family intend to support the claims of Mr. Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency. After explaining and approving the amnesty proclamation, he strongly urged slavery with being the cause of the war, and insisted that free government and the Union [illegible].

Here is a passage from the speech:

"Our would-be nobility planet creation" he says, "has thrown the gage of battle for the slave system against the free system of government. When the batteries at Charleston poured their hot shot into the fortress built and armed and manned by the nation to protect that city from foreign invasion, under which it had twice fallen, it signified a war of fire and sword against the nationality founded by our forefathers to secure the liberties for which our country fought and conquered. The Democracy of the North rose as one man with the Republicans, in whose hands the elections had placed the Administration, to defend the dome of freedom and the Union. The democracy then saw the conflict in which this catastrophe involved the country in its true aspect. Every step in the struggle proves that it is a war waged for the supremacy on the side of the insurgents [illegible] liberty and the [illegible] [illegible] Foreign Kings and Emperors are invoked to join with the conspirators in making a wreck of the republic, and allured by the advantages to be derived from its ruin, France, bearing the flag of the rebellion and [illegible] under the auspices of wealthy speculators, looking for remuneration in the plunder of our commerce, disgrace the civilization of the age by robberies and conflagrations on the high seas. In such a war—a war for freedom on one side and slavery on the other—no permanent peace can be patched up. To endure, there must be submission to the Government as constituted by our fathers, or it would be consulted by Mr. Davis and his adherents. Any compromise or partition treaty would give but a breathing spell for fresh preparations for a renewed struggle."

In conclusion he exhorted the people of the United States to become united upon the question of putting down the rebellion, and await more favorable opportunities for displaying the partisanship exhibited in most of our political struggles.

Escaped Rebel Officers at Quebec.—A dispatch from Quebec on the 25th ult. says:

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and thirteen Confederates, mostly escaped officers from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning, by the Grand Trunk Railway, for Riviere du Loup, to take the overland route to Halifax.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.—The Chicago Tribune of the 21st ult. warmly protests against the Herald's advocacy of Gen. Grant as a conservative candidate for the Presidency. The Tribune says:

Whatever his original opinions were, he has discarded them, experience and observation having convinced him that the President was right, and that slavery must die if the Union would live. Hence, he cordially endorses the Proclamation of Emancipation, the confiscation of rebel property, and the employment of negroes as soldiers to help crush the rebellion. He also endorsed the President's Amnesty, and his plan of reconstruction. He wants the insurgent States well conquered, and then brought in as free States; he openly avows his belief that there can be no future peace or reunion save on the platform of universal freedom; and he desires to remain at the head of his conquering army of "Western border ruffians," as the Herald calls our radical Union soldiers, until the "last ditch" is found and the last rebel surrenders or is buried in it.

In view of these facts, for the New York Herald to bring out Gen. Grant as the candidate of the "Independent Conservatives," as it terms the copperheads, is a gross libel on him, and is an insult to his friends. And unless it keeps its unclean and treacherous hands off him, it may expect to get "tomahawked." It shan't use our Western General to get up a sensation in order to sell extra copies of its disreputable and disloyal issue. If it must have a military hero, there is the grave digger of the Chickahominy, the pet and favorite of the copperheads. Let it puff him to its heart's content; or, if he is "played out" and don't any longer "draw," there is the copperhead martyr, Fitz John Porter, who is exactly the chap to suit the Satanic; let it run him for President awhile; but it cannot be allowed to paw and slobber over our Illinois General; and if it has any regard for its "throat" or its "fifth rib," it will take warning and govern itself accordingly.

The London Times on the Pacific Tone of the French Government.—The London Times of the 7th of January is suspicious of the ultra pacific tone of the Emperor of the French, and is of opinion that such a line of conduct is at this time much more than any other favorable to the schemes of French ambition. At this particular juncture of affairs for the Emperor and the Chambres of France to confine themselves to preaching the merits of peace is by no means the readiest way to obtain it. It would be better if France were to employ her whole influence in her endeavors to check those suicidal passions which are urging Germany into a war which must before long sweep into its ever widening vortex every Power of the European continent.

Radical Abolition and the Prolongation of the War.—The Rev. Dr. Massie, a British anti-slavery agent, who recently spoke in this and other cities, having returned to England after his tour in this country, is recounting his success to the British Anti Slavery Societies, which have so many years intrigued to procure a dissolution of the Union. At a late meeting of the Glasgow Union and Emancipation Society, Dr. M. referred to his interview with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner in these terms:

Dr. Massie described the great change that had passed in public opinion as to slavery, referring particularly to the city of Washington, where, after an address, the minister of the place said—"Had you delivered that address a year ago, you and all the meeting would have been mobbed and the church gutted." He believed that every disaster had been to the advantage of the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Charles Sumner had said to him, that he feared more their successes than their defeats. Their enemies were likely to make the people ready to say, "Let us patch it up now." Their defeats were a prolongation of the war, and gave the people reason to put the question to themselves, "Why is God fighting against us? why is he delaying the day of peace? It is because of slavery! Therefore let us abolish slavery!"

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Begging Soldiers.—Our citizens are frequently shocked by the appearance of beggars wearing the United States uniform. They hang around hotels, limp through ferry boats, and sometimes stand in sunny places about the streets, asking alms. They are usually dressed in the complete garb of the soldier, huge overcoat, cap, striped trowsers and all. Some of them have actually lost a leg, and are trying to collect funds to buy a wooden one. But the majority of them seem to be only sick and hungry, or rather they say that they are. The appearance of poor fellows like these touches the compassion of all spectators, and their sorrowful appeal for aid always draws out the postage currency in liberal quantities. Now, there is not the least objection to this, provided the mendicants are really soldiers, and also provided the Government turns them loose to beg their way through the world because they happen to be disabled for active service. It is understood that the Government supplies wooden limbs to all soldiers who are in need of them. If this be so, a large number of beggars who profess to be soldiers are impostors. But it is not improbable that there are some men honorably discharged from the army, who have not strength enough to earn a living legitimately, and who have not yet received the first penny of their pension, and are compelled to beg to avoid starvation. If this be so it is a melancholy comment upon the justice and gratitude of the Government to its brave defenders. But, whatever the cause, the spectacle of the United States uniform borne through the streets by a hobbling beggar is a sad one, and should be terminated.

Tea and Coffee Culture in California.—The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has five thousand coffee plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardiness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea plants have been raised during the last year. The tea plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitudes corresponding to all California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in that State.

The only child of General Kilpatrick died at West Point on the 16th instant, thus leaving him wifeless and childless, his wife having died a few weeks since.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding.—Pat. Welsh, of the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers, was up for entering the house of Mr. Day in a state of intoxication and asking improper questions. He forfeits one month's pay and leave of absence for sixty days.

Pat. McAllister of the First New Orleans Volunteers, Pat. Kine, Mrs. Kine and Mary O'Donnell were arrested on a charge of robbing a man who came in from Fort Pike with $180 in his pockets. McAllister was in Company of the robbed man, and part of the money was found hid on his person and the other prisoners. The men were sent for one year to Tortugas and the women to the workhouse for one month.

Joaquin Batiste was seditious and drunk singing the bonnie blue flag. He denied having been drunk and was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Van Marks, of the First Indiana Artillery, tried to pass himself for a commissioned officer, and threatened a barkeeper who refused him liquor for himself and his comrades. He had pinned a captain's badge on his new uniform, and sought to inforce respect by threats. He was ordered to his regiment, with forfeiture of one month's pay.

John Smith, of the Fifteenth Mass. Battery, was arrested for insulting and abusive language to his superior officers. He was sent to Ship Island for six months.

Mr. Day obtained a Customhouse permit to take a lot of goods up to Baton Rouge, including 12 dozen cotton cards, &c, which the permit stated that the goods were for the use of the officers of the army. The Judge held that the paper showed the fraud on the face, and confiscated the goods.

August Frostich, a soldier, rented some furniture for $5 per month. In place of paying the rent he injured some of the pieces. He owes $15, and was ordered to return the property.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lamment Presiding.—Octave Adams and Joseph Perry were arrested, charged with stealing sugar on the Levee. The latter is a white boy and was sent to the House of Refuge. The other was returned to prison for a term.

Ellen Burns, who frequently gets inebriated, got the notion last night that she was in great danger. The watchman arrested her under these circumstances. She promised to move away, and was permitted to go on that condition.

Ellen Mahoney, who had unruly company in the persons of four noisy sailors in her room, was required to pay a fine of $10 for improper hospitality.

Mary Gabriel, of the colored demi-monde, was set up yesterday as an example for punishment, because she accepted an invitation to take a glass of wine or rot-gut in a coffee-house on Tremé street. She paid $5.

Antonio Travalatoba had a mattress filled with cotton. It was insinuated that the fleecy staple had been stolen. The Recorder dismissed the prisoner and confiscated the property.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The motion that a witness in the case of Saliba, found guilty of murder, be paid $2 per day, for coming down from Donaldsonville, was not granted by the Court.

The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found a true bill against J. B. P. Dardignac for arson, charging him with having feloniously caused the fire on the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets; against Joe Politer, alias Twisted, charged with rape and murder; and against Sandy Young, for committing a murder last week in the Workhouse.

Flag Presentation.—The ladies of Massachusetts, resident in New Orleans, will present to-day, at one o'clock, P. M., a flag to Colonel Dudley's Cavalry Brigade. The ceremony will take place at the City Station, on Canal street.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Mr. Roselius at the Conservative Union Meeting.—According to announcement, Mr. Roselius addressed a large assemblage last night in the St. Charles Theatre. The tenor of his remarks was to prove the inseparable connection existing between the Union and the Constitution. He regarded the secession of a State as a constitutional impossibility. For the same reason, the extrusion of a State from the Union was a constitutional impossibility. The State of Louisiana had never ceased to be in the Union; it was only by successful revolution that any State could go out.

Rebellion, when suppressed, must be regarded as a nullity, and the Constitution extended over those who were again under Federal authority. There was but one other alternative; if the Constitution were not cherished as the indispensable basis of Union, without distinction as to States, sections, or classes of citizens, the establishment of a military despotism would be the inevitable and only result.

Mr. Roselius said of Unconditional Unionism, meant a readiness to trample upon the Constitution, then there could be no Union men. "You might as well attempt to separate soul from body and preserve life, as to separate the Constitution from the Union." The Constitution made the States and the Federal Government independent in their spheres. If Congress encroached upon reserved rights of the States in the regulation of their domestic institutions, its acts would be a mere nullity. According to the report of the Times, Mr. Roselius added:

Between military despotism and a republican government we can only decide by the Constitution and the supreme law of the land. Let me not be misunderstood, the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States Government are the supreme law of the land.

From Thibodeaux.

The Thibodeaux Sentinel of the 30th ult. announces the existence of the small pox in that neighborhood, but states that there is plenty of antidote to it in the shape of vaccine matter spread in the vicinity by Dr. R. O. Butler.

The Sentinel says the mail to that place is now very regular.

The same paper relates the occurrence of two fires in Thibodeaux within a fortnight—the work, it says, of incendiaries. The last one destroyed a large building about to be occupied by the New York battery, Capt. Cox.

News Items.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, took the new oath of allegiance on the 26th January, and then announced his intention to resign his seat.

General Halleck is said to be of the opinion that the Confederates will make desperate efforts to transfer the war to the North in the spring.

It is reported in the North that Longstreet is to be relieved in East Tennessee by Kirby Smith, and that he is to have charge of a new army, near Suffolk, on the James River.

Senator H. Winter Davis, it is said, is about to introduce into the Senate a series of resolutions, condemning Gen. Banks for his course in ordering an election in Louisiana.

Gen. Grant arrived in St. Louis on the 26th of January, and immediately proceeded to visit his son, who lies sick there. Gen. Rosecrans was expected there to-day.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th of January says: The President to-day restored Gen. McClernand to his rank, and ordered him to report to Gen. Banks.

The Union Convention at Little Rock, Ark., has chosen Judge Clayton as provisional Governor.

The Federal troops left Fort Pillow a few days ago. Shortly after their departure a small force of guerrillas entered the fort and fired at a passing steamer. No damage resulted. Guerrilla gangs are prowling about in various parts of West Tennessee and West Kentucky.

Another ballot for U. S. Senator was taken in the Kentucky Legislature on the 27th January, but no choice was effected. George D. Prentice was chosen State Printer.

Gen. Lee's Army—The Rumored Mutiny Contradicted.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Army of the Potomac, Jan 26.—I had a long interview to-day with an officer of high military rank in the Army of the Potomac, who has had opportunities for frequent conversations with deserters from the rebel army. He does not believe any part of Lee's army has been sent out of Virginia; he does not believe there has been a fight among the rebels on the south side of the Rapidan; that there is a general discontent in Lee's army [illegible] the fidelity of the rebel pickets [illegible] diers in Lee's army are anxious [illegible] earliest possible period the [illegible] take the oath of allegiance [illegible] citizens [illegible] rebel army; that the [illegible] of rations is extremely short, and it is [illegible] the greatest difficulty that enough reaches the army to make the small daily issue. The supply of forage is very short. All the picketing is done by rebel infantry, the object being to keep their horses in condition for service when the spring campaign opens.

Campaign Against Richmond.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

The New York Times a few days ago conspicuously printed an article from a military correspondent in Washington, with relation to the spring campaign against Richmond, which article is attracting considerable attention. The Times' writer seems to be so well informed and develops the plan so elaborately as to suggest the thought that he has not relied entirely upon his own fancy. We find it stated that two armies are to advance upon the rebel capital, each one of which by itself is to be sufficiently strong to cope with General Lee's army. One column is to take an overland route, either by Culpepper or by Fredericksburg, while the other is to base on the James river, and advance on Richmond by the way of the Peninsula. Some confirmation of this is to be seen in the detailing by the War Department of General Hancock to recruit the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac to fifty thousand men, for special service, under his command. General H. has issued a stirring appeal to the people of Pennsylvania, his native State, to fill up the ten regiments and four batteries of his corps, that owe their organization to that State. The proposition appears to be meeting with considerable favor in the Keystone State, and is accordingly being appropriately responded to.

General Hancock, we need not tell our readers, is one of the very best officers in the service. He served with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, was the hero of the battle of Williamsburg, for his skill and gallantry in which he was warmly complimented by the commanding General, and throughout the whole campaign exhibited military abilities of a very high order. It is understood that he was the author of the plan of battle at Gettysburg, in which he was wounded, and several times he has been spoken of as a probable successor to General Meade. The belief is that the special service for General Hancock, contemplated in Secretary Stanton's order, is the command of the force designed to operate against Richmond by the direct approach via the Peninsula, the route he has always favored since it was first proposed by General McClellan.

It requires no astuteness to discern the fact that if the Times correspondent is correct in reference to the plan for the ensuing spring for advancing on the Confederate capital, it means to return to the course advised, and, so far as permitted, acted upon by Gen. McClellan, with the difference that the Federal force is to be divided, whereas McClellan always counseled concentration. The Administration will refuse to adopt the Peninsular route, pure and simple, as recommended by the former commander of the Potomac army, because they would consider themselves stultified by so doing; hence the blind of two armies is resorted to, but with the expectation that the real work, if, indeed, any difficult work is to be done in Virginia, will be performed by but one, and that the one operating on McClellan's line. It will be said, of course, that the column going overland is necessary to cover the Washington Capital, and thus the people are to be deceived into the belief that the War Department has been consistent all along.

But it will not be forgotten that this, or substantially this, has been tried once before. McDowell was kept at Fredericksburg with nearly fifty thousand men, when McClellan was thundering with an inadequate force at the gates of Richmond, always representing his need of reinforcements. Yet McDowell, it would seem, did not, for all that, cover the Federal capital; for when Stonewall Jackson got into the Shenandoah Valley, Secretary Stanton telegraphed to several State Governors that Washington was in danger, and immediately ordered McDowell on a ludicrous wild goose chase. Jackson's raid was made expressly to prevent reinforcements being sent to the Peninsula, as was afterwards shown by intercepted dispatches.

Our belief still is, that the dilemma of the Administration in respect to their hesitation about indorsing McClellan by a return to the Peninsular route, will be relieved by the evacuation of Richmond, rendered compulsory by the attitude of Grant in Georgia; but, if the enemy do hold on at the former place, we are decidedly of the opinion that one army, and one only, should be sent to reduce his position there. If it is twice as big as Lee's so much the better, and so much the less probability of any attempt on the part of the rebels to resume the offensive and threaten Washington.

[Mr. Swinton, of the Times, it is said, has been ordered under arrest for his publication of the plan of the campaign.—Missouri Republican.

Life in New York City.

[From the New York Correspondence of the Boston Courier.]

The question is often asked, "How do all the people in New York live?" The most satisfactory answer is, that they do not live. At least, there is little of the true life of happiness for which mankind were created. Gradually, "up town" is pushed along till the up-town of yesterday becomes the down town of to-day. Rents are everywhere advancing, so that what a few years ago was considered a handsome income is swallowed entire, and is scarcely enough to pay for the bare privilege of being enclosed in four brick walls. The scale is now from two thousand dollars upwards—a sum that I refuse to credit until the facts that pay it tell it me with their own lips. The few honest men who are left are thus in danger of becoming houseless.

The exodus to the country is constantly increasing. Even there, in the "suburbs," twenty or thirty miles away, rents are enormous, and when the difficulties of going to and returning from the country daily are considered, the consequent citizen gains nothing by the exchange, excepting in the health of his family. This, it must be allowed, is a most important consideration. The up-town inhabitant must hang by his eyelids upon the platform of a horse car, or upon the steps of an omnibus. The life insurance companies will hardly "take him," and their risk is greater than the poor devil, who twice per day sculls through the mud in the crowd, among drays and hacks and market wagons, to the Jersey or Brooklyn ferries. Moreover, the out-of-towner loses a vast amount of time. Pitiable object be is, as he comes with his empty market basket at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, seedy-looking and bespattered with mud, and equally so as he trudges along at an early hour in the afternoon, with the turkey legs scratching his neighbors, and stopping now and then to pick up a cabbage fallen into the mud. There are no turkeys or cabbages to be bought in the country. The farmers bring them in, and the merchants take them out. And when to all this is added the ice and fog upon the rivers, and the miseries of the always-behind-time pretty-regularly-breaking-down Long Island Railroad train, you will pity the thousands who, like my good German Schwager, with whom to spend the Sunday, I spoiled the better part of Saturday and Monday, undergo all these plagues every day. So the constant removal uptown, the high rents, and these getting out of town miseries, drive people to the hotels. Never were these establishments in a more flourishing condition. Shoddy himself, who has stolen money enough to build a "palatial residence," often prefers them. For Mrs. Shoddy reasons thus: "My dear, we've got lots o' tin, but that aint a goin' to do us no good without we get into society. Abby Ann may git a beau, 'cause some of the big bugs, when they are near out, will be after her; but by jimminey! how's Mose ever going to marry in among 'em?"

Accordingly Mr. S takes a "suit" of rooms at the ——. In the parlors the Shoddies come face to face with the Schuylers, Stuyvesants and Suydams, and if an introduction cannot be had in any other way, Mrs. Shoddy will step upon one of their dresses and then apologise.—All of which may eventually lead to the marriage of Abby Ann or of Mose "A man cannot marry and keep house," is now a proverb and a truth. So the young man takes an innocent girl from her quiet domestic home, one who had he placed her in a log cabin, with a deal table and camp stools, which spell home as plainly as a marble palace, rosewood étageres and satin damask, might have proved a blessing to him and to herself, and brings her to the —— hotel. By the black mark against them all, I would particularize none. She becomes speedily a creature of silks and satins, and of looking-glasses, of mincing and affected manners of twaddle and gossip. Susceptible to flattery as all women from the age of fifteen to seventy five, the youthful bride is as easily ensnared as was her mother Eve. The young man retires from his business to be equally poisoned at the bar-room and the nightly gaming table. Soon a dark shade comes over the bright domestic picture, on which the soft ray of the honeymoon so gently fell. Jealousy, drunkenness, and often mutual crime come forth from the background, where, like the serpent of Eden, they were at first not seen, and the garden of God again becomes a waste. That is hotel life in New York. The parents who will thus expose their daughters to infamy and shame, are the murderers of their souls.

Think of whole lives sometimes spent in these caravansaries, where vice and all manner of iniquities have a natural growth! and, believe me, the sketch lacks the burning colors that the glaring light of day is ashamed to expose. Thus to live, and thus to die! To die as it a man did a mean thing in ceasing to breathe! To have your coffin brought stealthily in the small hours of night—to be hustled into it, boxed up to resemble a traveller's baggage, and then, lest suspicion of your guilt be aroused, to be carried slyly away, through a back door, to the receiving tomb! Thus you live in an up-town fashionable hotel; thus you die; and thus you are buried.

The Address of the Corps Legislatif.

Paris, Monday evening.—The Corps Legislatif held a private sitting this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing M. de Morny, the President, read a draft of his address. The following is a translation of the document, which was received with "very favorably received by the members present":

Sire: The Corps Legislatif shares the confidence with which the renewal of its powers inspires you. Despite the animation of the struggle, the population has shown that it still remains profoundly devoted to the imperial institutions, to your person, and to your dynasty. In coming to take our part in the examination of public affairs we shall never lose sight of these principles and these sentiments, and we shall act in concert with you so as not to weaken them.

Your Majesty was right in preceding public opinion in the path of industrial and commercial liberty. France, which for a long time had doubted, has faith now in her own strength. Our industries have been able by their efforts and their resources to meet foreign competition. [illegible] greater activity when [illegible] prompt and easy. We [illegible] that the activity imparted to [illegible] works will not be diminished, that no [illegible] will occur in the execution of the railways, and that the improvement of our ports, our rivers, our canals, our high roads, and especially of our local roads, will always be the object of the solicitude of your Government.

Our finances wisely husbanded, relieved from the exceptional circumstances which weigh upon them, will be sufficient to provide for all wants of the country without it being necessary to recur to public credit or to fresh taxation.

Your Majesty, whose liberal dispositions do not contradict themselves, again announces to us fresh reforms. We shall study those which will be submitted to us with the desire of seconding your love of real progress. Every measure, the object of which is to destroy the obstacles to the liberty of trade and to individual initiative; to settle in an equitable manner the relations between citizens placed in different positions on the labor question, and to increase the attributes of the communes and the departments without weakening the central power, will be welcomed by us with favor and gratitude.

We participate in the interest your Majesty feels for everything relating to religion, charity, the arts, letters and science. Primary instruction has rapidly developed since 1848. We think with you that the number of children who are still without it is too great; we hope to see it diminish every year, and finally disappear from our statistics, thanks to the increasing well-being of the population, having for complement the benefit of gratuitousness. We also hope that professional and agricultural instruction may be effectively encouraged, while the level of the studies giving access to the liberal careers is at the same time elevated. This system of uniformity should respond to the wants of families and to the aspirations of modern society by fortifying every career and by giving youth frequent mistakes.

The Corps Legislatif thinks with you, Sire, that the most wisely governed nations cannot always hope to escape external complications, and that they ought to appreciate them without illusion and without weakness. The distant expeditions to China, Cochin China and Mexico, which have followed each other, have disturbed many minds in France, because of the obligations and the sacrifices they entail. We admit that they must inspire respect abroad, for our countrymen and for the French flag, and that they may thus develop our maritime commerce, but we should be happy to see the good results your Majesty leads us to hope for speedily realized.

The recollections of our history, the sentiments of humanity that animate us, excite our warmest sympathies for the fate of the Poles. We have seen with regret that the combined efforts of the three great Powers have not succeeded in solving the grave question according to your benevolent intentions. We cannot forget, either, that the sincere and cordial support of Russia has more than once been useful to France on important occasions. We should regret if our good relations with that Power were to grow cool. We, therefore, welcomed with a profound satisfaction that noble idea of a European Congress, the initiative of which would have been an eternal honor to your reign. France, whose splendor and glory you have restored, is grateful to you, because you have not compromised her treasures and the blood of her children for causes in which neither her honor nor her interest are involved. Without regret let unjust prejudice receive with mistrust your loyal and pacific propositions. The noble and healthy ideas that God causes to arise in the heart of sovereigns for the welfare of humanity are making their way in the world, and taking root in the heart of the peoples. Wait with tranquility the effect of your generous words.

France, homogeneous, compact, certain of her strength, confident in you, fears no aggression; she has no other ambition now than that of assuring her repose, of developing her material welfare by labor and peace, and her moral welfare by the sincere and gradual practice of civil and political liberties.

The Impressible Foote.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, so well remembered for his pugnacious predilections when a United States Senator, and Judge Hanley, of Arkansas, members of the Confederate Congress Committee to investigate charges against the commissaries and quartermasters, came to blows in the committee room the other day.—Mr. Foote it seems (says the Richmond papers) laughed at some of the evidence elicited. Judge Hanley replied that he (Mr. Foote) need not laugh. Mr. Foote said his laugh was an honest laugh at least. Judge Hanley said he doubted that. Some other belligerent words passed and Mr. Foote arose and struck him. Both clenched and blows were given and received by both parties. Mr. Foote laid violent claim to Judge Hanley's shirt bosom, tearing it out from his bosom. Mr. Commissary Northrop was knocked into one corner of the committee room like a man of rage, which he is not; committee tables were overturned and the recorded evidence sent hither and thither. More ink than blood was shed. The witnesses present in the room observed their neutrality, but strove to allay hostilities by seizing both of the combatants by their coat tails and attempting their separation. Judge Hanley's coat tail gave way in the struggle, involving severe loss on the wearer. Finally both desisted, and the business of the committee proceeded.

The Confiscation Act.—A Washington dispatch of the 19th January says:

Another attempt was made to-day to force through the amendments to the explanatory act accompanying the confiscation act, heretofore reported from the Judiciary Committee to the House, but it failed. There is manifested a determination, not only on the part of the democratic members, but also by a portion of the republicans, that such important legislation shall not be rushed through under the spur of the previous question without sufficient time for debate and amendments, and Mr. Wilson had to give way. It is not likely that action upon it will be obtained for some days yet, many members having announced their intention to speak upon it. Upon the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, arguing the right of Congress, under the constitution, to confiscate the fee as well as the life estate of rebels in their real property, quite a number of gentlemen gathered about him and congratulated him upon his effort.

The French sloop-of-war Cassard, from Nassau, arrived on the 29th of January, and anchored in Hampton Roads abreast the Fortress.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Friday Evening, Feb. 5, 1864.

A moderate amount of business was done to-day in Domestic Exchange, but at still easier rates than yesterday. The Banks continued to check on New York at par @ ¼ discount, mostly the former, and dealers asked about the same rates, but on the street there was a fair supply offering, and with a limited demand sellers had to make further concessions to pass their bills. We noticed sales of New York Sight at ⅛, ¼ and ⅜ ℘ cent. discount, mostly ⅛ and ¼; one day's Sight at ¾, 1 and 1¼; five days' at 1⅛, and thirty days' at 1¼ and 1⅜. Parties who previously sold at ¼ were compelled to accept ⅜. There was very little counter demand, which may be partly attributed to the detention of the steamer Morning Star until Sunday morning, allowing another day for remittance. In Foreign Exchange we noticed some little demand for Sterling, and sales of private bills at 172, 172¼, 173 and 175. The supply has been increased by some bills from Matamoros. The Bank rates are still 177½ and 180. In France we noticed some private bills sold at 3.40. One of the Banks sold a moderate amount at 3.35. Another asked 3.32.

The Specie market continued quiet, but without any quotable change in rates. A few round sums of Gold sold at 63½ and 64 ℘ cent. premium, and some smaller sums at 63, holders generally asking 63½. Dealers bought at their counters at 62 and 62½, and sold at 63 and 63½. Nothing of any moment was done in Silver, dealers paying 50 ℘ cent. premium and selling at 55. Mexican dollars command the full premium of Gold.

Bank of Louisiana notes continued in good request, and we noticed sales of round sums at 62½ and 62¾ to ℘ dollar, and some transactions at 63. Dealers paid 3¼ ℘ cent. premium for Canal and Citizens' Bank notes, both of which have sold at 4¼ @5. Crescent City Bank notes continue to rule at 67½ @70c. ℘ dollar, and Merchants' at 37½. Legal Tender notes circulate freely at par with our general currency.

A small lot of Canal Bank Stock was sold at an advance on 55. Nothing else was reported in Stocks. City Bonds, Railroad Issue, are now held at the advanced rate of 68½, and the Consolidated at 83½ @85. We noticed a sale yesterday of 50 shares Commercial Water Works at 41.50, but holders ask 42.50 @45. Gas Light is held at 131 @132, with very little offering. Holders of City Railroad ask 122 @122 50. Insurance Scrip is quoted at 35 @40c. ℘ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Friday Evening, February 5, 1864.

COTTON.—The market was at a stand still to-day, and we have not a sale to notice. Prices are unsettled, and quotations nominal. The previous depressions has been increased by the day's receipts.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The stock is light.—The demand is fair, the market is quiet but steady, and prices are firm and unchanged. [illegible]

FLOUR.—The market is unsettled, owing principally to indication that the navigation of the upper Mississippi will soon be resumed. [illegible]

CANDLES.—[illegible]

PORK.—[illegible]

POULTRY.—Yesterday's receipts sold on the landing at $10 for Chickens, $12 for Geese, and $[illegible] for Turkeys.

CORN.—Small lots of Louisiana Yellow are selling at $1 62½ @1 65 ℘ bushel.

FREIGHTS.—Steamships for New York are taking Cotton at 1 [illegible] ℘ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 172 bales Hay at $[illegible] [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 6, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark P R Hazeltine, Cunningham, for Boston. Master. [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Sonora, from Tampico—[illegible]

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark P R Hazeltine—[illegible]

NEW YORK—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

TAMPICO—Per steamship Sonora—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAIRO—Per steamer Continental—[illegible]

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Belle Creole—[illegible]

NATCHEZ—Per steamer Ida May—[illegible]

PORT HUDSON—Per steamer New Orleans—[illegible]

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Black Hawk—[illegible]

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Time and Tide—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Gertrude—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr Marie Cousin—[illegible]

BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Ransom—15 cords wood to order

BAYOU LACOMBE—Per schr Phenomene—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr Oliver S Sheeve—[illegible]

COAST—Per schr Borgia—73 hhds sugar 10 bbls molasses F Mazpero

COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aime—35 hhds sugar 77 bbls molasses C J Wood

COAST—Per schr Elodie—[illegible]

LAFOURCHE—Per sloop Metta—[illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger San Romano—[illegible]

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

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.........................Lessee.
T. W. DAVEY.........................Manager.
N. L. GRIFFIN.........................Acting Manager.

Grand Opening Night!

The above popular place of amusement will

REOPEN FOR THE DRAMATIC SEASON

with the New Orleans favorite as the initial star,

MARY J. GLADSTANE,

supported by a full and talented

STOCK COMPANY,

comprising the following Ladies and Gentlemen:

G. D. Chaplin, R. L. Mortimer, T. A. Turner, H. Melmer, M. Rainford, J. Bosworth, A. Cavalho, B. Rogers, Mrs. C. F. Walters, Miss Lizzie Madden, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Shew, Mrs. Graham, J. Adams Graves, G. Murphy, F. Mackaway, T. Davey, E. Garden, E. Grassman, G. Morris, T. Leonard, as Chippendale, Mrs. Melmer, Miss Ella Cassel, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Taylor.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1864, when will be produced Sheridan Knowles's beautiful five act play, entitled

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia.........................Mary J. Gladstane

To conclude with the laughable farce of

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible]; Second Circle, 50 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Colored Gallery, [illegible]; Private Boxes $4 to $8.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

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

SATURDAY EVENING, February 6, 1864.

DOT;

OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

With all its Magical Changes, Scenic Illusions, Exquisite Effects, and a Great Cast of Characters.

Also Shakespeare's famous

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Dan Setchell and Lewis Baker.........as the two Dromios

☞ In preparation—The sensational Drama of THE MARBLE HEART.

☞ In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced the great Moral Drama of THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. This great Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., has been playing in London nearly twelve months and is now nearing 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—[illegible]

☞ 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, etc. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

SATURDAY NOON AND NIGHT, FEB 6, 1864.

In consequence of the detention of the steamship Morning Star until Sunday we are happy to announce,

FOR ONE DAY LONGER,

ROBERT NICOLO, the ZAMPILAEROSTATION Performer, and Cook & Rosaried Diorama! MON KEYS.—They will appear at entertainment To-Day (Noon) at 12 M, and Night at 7½ P. M.

Together with the whole Circus Troupe.

Mlle CAROLISTA and Mlle LOLA LEHMAN.

To conclude with a new and laughable Pantomime.

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible]; Gallery 25 c.; Quadroon Boxes, 50 c.; Private Boxes $[illegible].

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

☞ Box Office open at 9 o'clock, A. M., when seats may be secured. [illegible]

A Grand Fancy Dress Ball,

WILL be given (by particular request) by the NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of New Orleans, at their Hall, corner of Greatmen and Elysian Fields streets, on TUESDAY, February 9th, 1864, Mardi Gras, the proceeds of which will be applied to the most charitable purposes of the Association.

—MANAGERS.—

[illegible]

Ladies Invitations and Gentlemens Tickets can be had from any of the Managers, or the President, at the Hall of the Association.

Gentlemen's Tickets.........................$1 00

Ladies will please bring their invitations, as positively no lady will be admitted without.

The Hall will be handsomely decorated on this occasion, with all the emblems of the Association.

For New York via Havana,

To sail on SUNDAY, February 7th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA. The new, swift and fast sailing steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. Courtney, commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ELLIOT & M'KEEVER, 15 Gravier street.

☞ Through tickets for England and the Continent by Inman Line of steamers from New York, issued by ELLIOT & M'KEEVER, 15 Gravier street.

Port Hudson Packet.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET FOR PORT HUDSON, BATON ROUGE, and all intermediate landings.—The fine new steamer MITTIE STEVENS, Capt. A. G. [illegible], will leave New Orleans every MONDAY, at 5 P. M. and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., attending to all the way business. [illegible] W. G. BETTERTON, 15 Tchoupitoulas street.

For Lower Coast.

Leaves on THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M. THE steamer NEBRASKA, J. Clwate, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FIRMIN MARTIN, 143 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.

For Baton Rouge.

THE splendid regular passenger packet METEOR, C. L. Salsberry, master, J. H. Hebo, clerk, will leave New Orleans for Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Baton Rouge every MONDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to G. W. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Nos. 45 and 47 Front street.

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 Terumseh—The new and fast running United States mail packet J. H. RUSSELL, S. Hebo, 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 Baton Rouge.

REGULAR Semi-weekly Packet for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate Landings.—The fine passenger steamer BLACK HAWK, Sam'l Ayles, master, R. M. Mabeu, clerk, will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 P. M., attending to all way business each way, passports and permits permitting. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to W. G. BETTERTON, 15 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

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.

For Havana.

THE fine French ship TAURUS, Blanc, master, is now taking cargo for Havana. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to C. GAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street.

For Bordeaux or Havre.

THE A 1 French bark GUANTANAMO, Chaigneau, master, 800 bales burden, expected hourly, will sail for one of the above ports shortly after her arrival. Apply, for freight and passage, to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

C. ROUYER, Manufacturer,

135 CHARTRES STREET, NEXT TO THE ORLEANS HOTEL.

ALVENIDE.

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.

THE undersigned is receiving from France an excellent assortment of SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses, (Pince-nez,) of gold, silver, tortoise-shell, and steel. Also a large assortment of Perscopic, Cylindric and Mexican Crystal Glasses.

C. ROUYER, 135 Chartres street, next Orleans Hotel.

CHILBLAIN.

A SURE REMEDY

FOR CHILBLAIN and all other sores caused by cold. For sale by GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Bourbon and Orleans.

JUDICIAL SALES.

August and Elizabeth Stoir vs. Henry Lincks.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS No. 10,785.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1864, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.—

A ONE-STORY FRAME, SLATE-ROOFED HOUSE, situated in the square bounded by Levee, Moreau, Elmira and Congress streets, in the Third District of this city, forming the corner of Congress and Levee streets, containing three rooms and one large storeroom, and also three sheds in the yard.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

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

☞ The purchaser to remove said buildings from the ground within ten days from the date of adjudication, or in default thereof to suffer the expense of removal.

Madam Widow C. F. Mey, represented by her Agent, Etienne Meunier, vs. George S. Rashway.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—No. 4,718.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable E. Meunier, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at No. 85 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, on FRIDAY, 12th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.: 2 Sofas, 2 large spring-bottom Chairs, 5 Frames, 3 Armoirs, 3 Bedsteads, 1 large office Desk, 1 Looking-glasses, 7 pots of Carpet Sweepers, 2 Tubs, 1 Sashes and contents, 1 Secretary Table, 1 Crape Table, 1 Water Cooler, 1 lot of office Railing, 2 common Tables, 9 Trunnels, 1 Secretary, 1 Clock, 1 Book Case, 1 Rocking Chair, 4 Arm Chairs, 1 Sofa, 2 Candlesticks, 1 lot of Bedding, 2 Towel Frames, 1 Drum, 1 Carpet, &c., &c.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

JOS. O. BAUM, Constable

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 on the Eleventh day of January, 1864, ordering an Election to be held on the 22d day of February, 1864, for the State Officers hereinafter named:

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

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

You will, therefore, cause publication to be made, of notice, for such election, designating MONDAY, the twenty second of February, A. D. 1864, as the day of election.

You will take care, in your Parish, that the election 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 28th 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.

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 lancé sa Proclamation, en date du Onze Janvier 1864, ordonnant une Election qui sera tenue le 22 FEVRIER 1864, aux fins 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, en 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 28 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 ci-après dénommés:

1— Un Gouverneur,
2— Lieutenant Gouverneur,
3— Secrétaire d'Etat,
4— Trésorier,
5— Avocat Général,
6— Surintendant de l'Education publique,
7— 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 30 de janvier 1864.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Shérif.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

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

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

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct, from the 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 30th, 1864.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Sheriff.

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.

Louisiana State Bank,

New Orleans, Jan. 25th, 1864.

AN election for nine Directors of this Bank by the Stockholders thereof, will be held in conformity to law, at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 8th February next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans.

AT the annual election held at the Bankinghouse of this institution, on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current year:

Frank Williams,* J. McHall,* S. Turner,* O. K. Denning, J. W. Champlin,* Hu. Kennedy, W. A. Johnson,* R. Geddes,* J. Js Michie,* G. W. McCerren,* Chs. Sagory,* M. Pilcher,*

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Hu. Kennedy, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and A. Duchiron Cashier.

New Orleans, 13th January, 1864.

*Re-elected. A. DUCHIRON, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, January 1st, 1864.

AT an annual election held on MONDAY, the 28th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Louisiana for the current year:

Ambrose Lanfear, Henry Thomas, Jr., H. S. Buckner, Silas Oriatt, Charles Kock, C. Roselius, J. W. Burbridge, Geo. Hatch, L. F. Generes, A. Ledoux, Aug. R. Montgomery, C. A. Eager, P. Casenave.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Ambrose Lanfear was elected President.

AUGUSTE MONTREUIL, Cashier.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, A. F. & A. M., New Orleans, February 3, 1864.

THE fifty-second Annual Communication of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A. Masons, will be held at the Grand Lodge Hall, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. The punctual attendance of Representatives is particularly enjoined.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master.

SAMUEL M. TODD, Grand Secretary.

Notice.

THE public is hereby informed that the notice given in the Bee of N. O. of the 3d instant, was intended to announce the dissolution of the partnership between Joseph Fornaris and Michel Duet, and no more.

ANTONIO FORNARIS, per JOSE FORNARIS.

JOHN TOURO

NOTARY PUBLIC,

38.........Exchange Alley.........38.

Will attend to all Marine and Commercial Business, Adjusting of Averaging, Notarizing and Extending Protests for Sea and Steamboat Captains.

Collection of Notes and Exchange in general.

AUCTION SALES.

May.........................May.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, February 6th, at 10 o'clock, at Post 27, First District—50 bales HAY.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Flour......Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold for account of whom it may concern, THIS DAY, (Saturday) 6th February, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at Post No. 22, Second District—191 bbls. FLOUR, (Wheat City Mill) very slightly damaged, per bark Angela Brewer.

Terms cash.

Wreck of the Steamer Planet and Sundries saved therefrom; also, 1 Barge Flatboat.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, for account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY, 9th February, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, head of Julia street, First District—

1st. THE HULL OF THE STEAMER PLANET, as she now lies sunk in Grand View Reach on the left bank of the Mississippi River, with the following Boilers, 5 Flues, 44 inches, 28 feet; 1 Negro Boiler, Negro Hoister, 1 Doctor Engine, 2 Cylinders, 26 inches, 8 feet stroke, all her Tackles, also, 3100 bushels Illinois Coal, (the freight not included).

2d. ONE YAWL, 1 LIFE BOAT, Spars, Derricks, Blocks, Anchors, Chains, Mattresses, Bedding, Tables, Pantry Articles, the Stores, &c. &c.

3d. ONE BARGE FLATBOAT, 112 feet long and 2 feet wide.

Terms cash.

Brooms....Brooms....Brooms.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, for account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

45 dozen BROOMS, damaged per bark Centurion, from New York.

Terms cash.

LARGE SALE OF GROCERIES.

BY PHINNEY & AMORY.

G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common streets.

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

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

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

Also—10 dozen Cotton Cards and sundry other articles.

Terms cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Furniture....... Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, February 6th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their mart, Masonic Hall—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms cash.

Furniture, Carpets, &c., at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at auction on TUESDAY, February 9th, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] street—THE FURNITURE of said premises, consisting in part of mahogany and walnut Armoirs, Bookstands, Bureaus, Chairs, Washstands, Carpets &c.

Terms cash.

Succession of Primo Alvarez.

Valuable Property in the First District at Auction.

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

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

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

WILL be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th February, [illegible], at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the [illegible] January 1864, [illegible] the succession of Primo Alvarez—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, [illegible]

Terms cash.

Ten Lots of Ground in the Fourth District at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Auction Sale,

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

THE SLOOP SARAH CORNELIA, [illegible]

Unreserved Sale of a Property on Poet Street,

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND, measuring [illegible] feet [illegible] inches and 5 lines front on Poet street, by [illegible] feet deep, between Love and Goodchildren streets, [illegible] No. 34, having two rooms, gallery and two cabinets, well, privy, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

Succession of Henry Faulstich,

No. 14,668.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office—No. [illegible] Royal street.

BY virtue of an order from the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated December 4th, 1863, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, all the rights and property of Mr. F. Heinrich, who was [illegible] with the terms of the adjudication made to him the 26th day of January, 1864, viz.:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the new Faubourg Marigny, in the Third District of this city, designated by number seven, [illegible], situated within Bagatelle, Josephine, Goodchildren and Bagatelle streets. Said lot measures 30 feet 4 inches front on Bagatelle street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before O. Drouet, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

And also, on the same day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 96 Royal street, will be sold a fine Closet of Tools.

Terms cash.

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 Pkgs 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.

ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer,

WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him.

Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange

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 $[illegible] per barrel, while the vessel is discharging.

Also, one thousand barrels of Black Coal, suitable for steam engine purposes, cheap.

Orders received at the vessel, and at 55 St. Charles street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

EDMUND M IVENS.

Notice to Draymen,

ALL Owners of Wagons and Drays in this city are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 6th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Front Levee and Crossman streets.

A general attendance is required, as business of importance will be considered.

Rainbow Hotel,

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

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

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

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 having a receipt signed jointly by Messrs. Paul or Jules Aldige and the subscriber.

J. LOUVRIER, 76 Canal st.

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

L. H. RICHARD, 76 Canal street, up stairs, formerly of the firm of Richard, Aldige & Co.

Champagne, Huig & Co., of Reims

100 BASKETS QUARTS. ...PINTS.

Landing ex ship Comtesse de Brienne, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., [illegible] St. Louis st.

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, except for children, in case of idleness. 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:

First and second class hands, with families, one acre each.

First and second class hands, without families, one half acre each.

Third and fourth class hands, with families, one half acre each.

Third and fourth 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 requirement, except upon imperative reasons, and it is desirable that for each one of the quantity herein fixed, laborers be allowed to cultivate extensively or returning to the owner an equivalent [illegible].

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 end of the year the whole of their yearly wages.

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

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

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

XX. These Regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition, by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with 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 fulfilment 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 influence 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, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor and increasing the product of the soil, upon which, in the end, all national prosperity and power depends, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such considerations only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved, rather than impaired condition, his due privileges, at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.

XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency human history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it, cannot be disregarded. It protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other Governments, will be required, as the condition of residence in this State, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by Government as a basis of permanent peace. The non-cultivation of soil without just reason, will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised, or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States, will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the re-establishment of civil government. War can never cease, except as civil governments crush out contest, and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood, and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.

XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons, to assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot box or cartridge box, have no just claim to liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government, are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good, and the restoration of public peace, whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the test of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.

XXV. The amnesty offered for the past, is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile, must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS:

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

HATS—HATS,

—AT—

25.........Magazine Street.........25

The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans, a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen.

Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS.

☞ Manufactory, Brooklyn, New York.

E. S SEMERDICK.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, 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 TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

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

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL DE LA

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN.

Pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1863.

[illegible]

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte des titres des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS SLOO, Président. JAS. EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

Etat de la Louisiane.

Paroisse d'Orléans—[illegible]

P. H. O'NEAL, Deuxième Juge de paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

[illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, Président. JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-Président. JAMES EDWARDS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

James D. Denegre, John C. Kicks, J. H. Stauffer, Sumter Turner, B. Blanos, [illegible], Henry Renshaw, John G. Gaines, H. F. Baldwin, J. B. Bree.

2 février—30

Charte de la Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans.

Département du Trésor.

Bureau du Contrôleur de la Circulation monétaire, Washington, 14 décembre 1863.

ATTENDU qu'il a été démontré à la satisfaction du soussigné que la Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans, dans la Paroisse d'Orléans et l'Etat de la Louisiane, a été dûment organisée [illegible]

[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Contrôleur de la Circulation monétaire.

14 janv—60

Première Banque Nationale de la Nouvelle Orléans.

CETTE Banque ayant été désignée Dépositaire [illegible], commencera ses opérations LUNDI PROCHAIN, au coin de la rue [illegible] Camp, No. 37. Par ordre des Directeurs.

A. C. GRAHAM, Caissier.

Banque de la Nouvelle Orléans.

LE 11 courant, à l'élection annuelle qui a eu lieu, les Directeurs dont les noms suivent ont été élus pour l'année courante:

FRANK WILLIAMS,* S. TURNER,* J. W. CHAMPLIN,* W. A. JOHNSON,* J. J. MICHIE,* CHS SAGORY,* J. M. HALL,* O. K. DUNNING, HU. KENNEDY, R. GEDDES,* G. W. McCERREN,* M. PILCHER,*

* Réélus. [illegible] Hu. Kennedy a été élu Président, et A. Duchiron Caissier.

A. DUCHIRON, Caissier.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1864.

P. H. O'NEAL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, [illegible]

THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President. JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

—Directors—

Jas. D. Denegre, Jno. C. Ricks, J. H. Stauffer, Sumpter Turner, E. Blanos, [illegible], Thos. Sloo.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE two firms existing under the names of J. Levois, Importer of Dry Goods, and J. Levois & Co., Retail Dry Goods Merchants, expired by limitation on the 31st July, 1863.

Mr. Paul Vidal is charged with the liquidation of both houses.

Per J. LEVOIS, of Paris. Paul Vidal. PAUL VIDAL.

New Orleans, January 30, 1864.

The undersigned since the 1st of August, 1863, has continued for his own account the wholesale and retail dry goods business, under the name of J. LEVOIS & CO.

Mr. Ferdinand Mathon holds my general procuration, and is charged with the direction of the new house.

Per J. LEVOIS & CO., F. Mathon.

New Orleans, Jan. 28th, 1864.

C. RAVELET & SON,

23.........Chartres Street.........23

THIS House, so favorably known by its elegant selection of DRY GOODS, and the low prices at which the same are offered, has received by late arrivals from France, via New York, articles purchased by the House in Paris before the great advance in prices, and is thus enabled to offer the greatest bargains to the Country and City Trades, and defy competition.

Goods packed up and forwarded to the country as heretofore.

C. RAVELET & SON.

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 190 feet front on the Bayou, with fine depth. Another residence, adjoining the above mentioned depot, measuring 180 feet front on Bayou St. John, with deep depth. A lot of ground bounded by St. James, Palmyra, Canal street and Carrollton Avenue. Three handsome residences on Jackson street, Fourth District. 150 lots of ground on Canal street, below the City Railroad Depot and Hagan Avenue. For further information apply to E. FAUCHET, Broker, No. 56 Exchange Alley.

Removal.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 156 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.

Carpet Warehouse.

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

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WELTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, VENETIAN and other cheap CARPETING, &c. WHITE, RED CHECKED and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Cornices and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

A. BROUSSARD & CO. 19 Chartres st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MADAME LA BLANCH,

THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT AND SEERESS IN THE WORLD,

Can be Consulted at her Residence,

No. 162 Bienville street.

Nothing is more surprising than to hear a stranger tell one's whole history of a past life—even give the most minute particulars. [illegible]

Madame LA BLANCH'S residence, No. 162 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, two squares below Canal street.

Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times.

Sail Cloth and Bunting.

50 Bolts SAIL CLOTH, Nos. 0 to 8 inclusive. 75 pieces BUNTING, assorted colors. For sale at 33 MAGAZINE STREET.