New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, cabins, bunks, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, &c.; also, at 10 o'clock, at the Levee, between Uncolina and Hospital streets, tent 14x14 feet; at 12 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Exchange, bonds and scrip.

By McCuerra & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction room, Masonic Hall, furniture, &c.

By Flannery & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at Sampson's warehouse, marble.

By L. M. Jordan, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, lot of a grocery store; also, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, several improved lots of ground.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, improved lots of ground.

Messrs. McCuerra & Landry will sell this day quite an assortment of furniture, &c. Call at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 67 Magazine street, beans, cabins, bunks, ice handles, axes and hatchets; at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, Second District, lard; at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in store No. 69 Poydras street, hams; at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, bonds and scrip. See auction advertisements.

For Liverpool.—The regular semi-weekly packet Pilot, Capt. W. E. Greathouse, leaves for Tribodeaux and intermediate landings on Bayou Lafourche this evening at 5 o'clock. Messrs. Geo. Blythe and Jos. P. Wisner are the obliging clerks of the Pilot.

For Bayou Sara.—The well known and popular packet Black Hawk, Captain Samuel Ayres, plies the Bayou Sara and Coast Landings this evening, at 5 o'clock. The Black Hawk offers excellent fare to travers and makes quick time. Mr. R. M. McMahon has charge of the office.

Election on Delegates to a Constitutional Convention.—We refer to a general order elsewhere, appointing the 28th day of March for the election of delegates to a Convention for changing the State Constitution. The order specifies the basis of representation, the parishes to be represented, the apportionment of delegates, the qualification of voters, and the mode of conducting the election.

"Drifting About."—Under this metaphorical and suggestive title the peculiar entertainments of Mr. Stephen Massett ("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville") are given. All characteristics concur in pronouncing them a rich combination of the humorous, the pathetic, the sketchy, the adventurous, the satirical, the fantastic. His recent semi-comic lecture at Hibler's, New York, was referred by the press of that city in terms of marked commendation. We are now able to announce that an entertainment of this sort will be given on Wednesday evening next at Masonic Hall.

Captain Weeks, of the brig Fanny, arrived yesterday from Boston, reports he was boarded on the 26th February, 100 miles E. N. E. of Hole in the Wall, by Lieutenant McFarland, of the United States gunboat Galatia, seven days out from New York bound to the West Indies Station.

The United States mail steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

Mrs Odell, two children and servant, Mrs Woods, Miss Odell, Mrs Tillinghast, Mrs Parrott, Mrs Tillinghast, Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Ogilvie, Capt. Lynch, Mrs Sewall, J. H. Dicker, John Pickle, J. Schlosser, M. Scally, S. Wright, Wm. Wright, C. A. Robinson, G. F. Wilber, O. A. Shed, F. Sumner.

Four Days Later from the North.

(Via Little Rock)

New York and Washington Dates to the 6th.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MOVING.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY AT RICHMOND.

The Sherman and Smith Expeditions.

The Times issued an extra last evening, with extracts from papers published in Little Rock as late as the 6th, and containing Northern dispatches to the 4th, for which papers it is indebted to a gentleman of this city. Little Rock is now connected by telegraph with the North.

Washington, March 1—General Kilpatrick, with a large force of cavalry and infantry, started three days since for Richmond, in the hope of capturing that city by a coup de main or compel Lee to leave his entrenchments at Mine Run, and march to its defense. The rapid retreat of Longstreet on Richmond is explained by this movement. It is rumored that Kilpatrick will have had no operation of a large force of rebels, on the 29th ult.

Washington, March 1—The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is to nine o'clock this morning. Heavy mustery firing was heard during the evening of the extreme right in the direction of Beaverdeville, where it was supposed Confederate cavalry were engaging the rebels. Madison Courthouse, as well as Spotsylvania Courthouse are in our hands. The last evident disposition on the part of Lee to avoid a battle by keeping behind his entrenchments

Kilpatrick has been heard from and the report is favorable. Lee's commencement no longer remain unbroken.

It was reported to-day at Culpeper, that Hampton's Legion had been badly whipped by Kilpatrick, with a loss of several hundred prisoners, Hampton himself among the number.

New York, March 2—Special correspondence Bells reports from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, under date of March 1st. It would seem General Sedgwick was sent to the extreme left of the enemy to engage his attention, and allow Kilpatrick to make the Rapidan fords. General Kilpatrick seizing advantage of this, crossed the river, and proceeded to make a detour to the northwest of the enemy's main position, around Orange Courthouse and Gordonsville, while General Custer, swings rapidly around the extreme right of Sedgwick, via Madison Courthouse, and Sheridan's Cavalry. Intent information from General Kilpatrick was up to eight o'clock yesterday morning, when he was reported to be at Spotsylvania, and on the trail of Custer. We have positive knowledge that his long line of cavalry dashed rapidly through Madison Courthouse before daylight yesterday morning, and is in reasonably safe hand by a Tribune's correspondent, who left the Courthouse at noon, that Custer had occupied no one o'clock, by Kilpatrick's commands was heard at that hour in the direction of Orange Courthouse, and it continued up to dark.

Gray sedge news from Madison Courthouse, dated Monday noon, that Sedgwick's Corps had moved to the front, and that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Orange Courthouse, and it continued up to dark.

Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, March 2—Kilpatrick reached Madison Court House Monday night. He drove the rebel rabbled for several miles, and turned towards the Pamunky river. He was before here in Richmond Wednesday morning. Confederate reports he was in the vicinity of Ashland, the account in Richmond of Longstreet's victory. Kilpatrick has 2,000 picked men and several hundred battery, and for rapidity of movement surpasses the rebel cavalry.

New York, March 1—A special to the Tribune reports, Kilpatrick is expected to arrive to-day via one of the fords of the upper Rapidan, and thereby the rear of the rebel being at Orange Court. Another dispatch reports the arrival of Kilpatrick's scouts, who left our forces on the 27 ultimo of Rapidan, and reports a junction had been made with General Butler's force. They had delivered the Pike and railroad in their rear, and encountered no serious opposition. Gen. Butler's cavalry reported dismounted at Hanover Court House. Pamunky and telegraph communication with a formidable force of cavalry, and a large force of infantry, and artillery, and Gen. Custer was constituted to be in the rear of Chancellorsville, Revell's whole corps was sent there to resist our advance. The Times' special dispatch says, the War Department has information that Longstreet's force is in Richmond, also reports Kilpatrick's force at 5000, and that he has been twenty-four hours start of the rebel cavalry.

The World's special dispatch says: There is no truth in Kilpatrick's reported junction with General Butler's forces at White House, as the latter telegraphs that he has heard nothing of the expedition. There is a rumor that a general understanding of an organization prevails among the negro people of Richmond and environs, for present and to Union refugees and prisoners, and for the purpose of helping our army attempt to capture the city.

Washington, March 4—The President received a dispatch from General Butler, stating that Kilpatrick arrived yesterday within our lines, with a loss of less than 150 men. He had several skirmishes. Among our missing are Colonels Dahlgren, Cobb and Litchfield. The two former are supposed to be prisoners. Kilpatrick destroyed a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, several miles along the James river, and other valuable property. He penetrated to the outer fortifications of Richmond.

RETREAT OF GRIERSON AND SMITH AND THE SHERMAN EXPEDITION.

Washington, March 1.—Since the disastrous retreat of Grierson and Smith upon Memphis, the most serious apprehensions are felt in official and political circles. The retreat interrupts Sherman's communication all along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Road, and deprives his army of an important source of supplies, without which it is believed he cannot maintain his ground.

Worse still, it deprives him of the cavalry force upon which he relied to prosecute his operations. Military men believe Sherman will now be obliged to retrace his steps and return to Vicksburg. A private letter, dated February 22, says Sherman had reached Meridian, but hearing of the cavalry retreat, he dared not proceed, and had erected earth works around the city. The report of the occupation of Selma has been discredited, that city being one hundred miles from Meridian. News from the South reports Polk between Selma and Tuskaloosa river, watching Sherman, and prepared to dispute his passage of the river.

Additional via Mobile.

The Picayune continued yesterday evening its extracts from Mobile papers:

GENERAL JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

Army of Tennessee, Dalton, Ga., February 28.—The match praise cannot be accorded Gen. Jos. E. Johnston for the masterly manner in which he made every disposition to meet the enemy. He was constantly in the saddle and on every part of the field, superintending every thing himself. All his movements were made with the greatest coolness and energy.

In the preparation for a grand battle was most complete, and it is only to be regretted that the enemy did not make a further advance. Thursday evening, the 25th, they could not have had less than fifteen thousand men and four hundred killed and wounded. The most perfect armament was made in the medical department, under the able and energetic management of Surgeon A. J. Ford, Medical Director-in-Chief of the Army in Tennessee.

GENERAL BRAGG'S RANK.

The Richmond Enquirer, noticing the appointment of General Bragg, styles him "consulting and advising general," and adds: "The duties of the commander-in-chief, who, under the constitution, can be no other than the President are most arduous, require much skill and address, as well as ability and experience. An erroneous impression obtains as to the nature of the appointment of General Bragg.

The Constitution of the Confederate States makes the President the Commander-in-Chief, General Bragg is detailed for duty "under" the President. He does not rank General Lee, nor Johnston. He cannot command or direct them, except "by command of the President." The appointment has been made with the knowledge and approbation of Generals Cooper, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, all his superiors in rank.—Mobile Tribune, March 3.

THE BATTLE-GROUND OF OCEAN POND.

The Southern papers have made the recent engagement in Florida the Battle of Ocean Pond. The Savannah Republican has the following account of the affair:

All accounts say our men, most of whom were veterans, fought like tigers. Led on by their Lieutenant Finegan, aided by the gallant Colquitt, and the gallant he has lost brave and skillful Harrison, our troops fell like an avalanche upon the centaurs of the foe, who in spite of their numerous odds, were finally made to give way. The noble forms of Colquitt and Harrison, we are told, were seen everywhere in the thickest of the fight, reckless of danger, and cheering on their men to victory. The enemy finally broke and left their dead and dying behind them, all of whom fell into our hands. We hear that many prisoners were taken.

Later accounts largely increased the losses on both sides, and we are inclined to regard them as nearly or quite correct. A telegram from the operator at Lake City, dated yesterday, says our dead are killed at 85, and wounded between 300 and 800; while the enemy suffered a greater loss.

Rumor says General Colquitt was the real hero of the field, but it is no time to draw distinction. Every man there was a hero, and if we may be permitted to say a word in praise of subordinate, there is from accounts no one who more deserves it than the gallant Captain John F. Wheless, commander of the Chatham Artillery, whose wonderful management of his battery is said to have won for him among the soldiers the affectionate title of the "Stonewall of the Florida Army."

SUMMARY.

The prisoners of war held in Richmond now number 9116, including 1021 commissioned officers.

The military detachment which recently left this place on an expedition to Brownsboro, says the Montgomery, Alabama, Mail of the 27th, has returned, we understand, in breaking up the operations. Military men believe Sherman will now be obliged to retrace his steps and return to Vicksburg. A private letter, dated February 22, says Sherman had reached Meridian, but hearing of the cavalry retreat, he dared not proceed, and had erected earth works around the city. The report of the occupation of Selma has been discredited, that city being one hundred miles from Meridian. News from the South reports Polk between Selma and Tuskaloosa river, watching Sherman, and prepared to dispute his passage of the river.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR to cover THE BEE in each issue, for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR for every subsequent one.

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

ONE DOLLAR for every insertion of Auctions will be charged for each insertion.

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

Office 73 Chartres street.

Their policy is to prolong the war until they can amend the constitution so as to abolish slavery and make the destruction of slavery the constitutional object of the war. Then they will be ready to go in for a vigorous prosecution of the war to the point not merely of subjugation but of extermination. Such is their game. It is nothing more or less than democratical.

Further light is thrown upon the spirit and purpose of the Louisville conference of border Radicals by a letter to the Convention from Senator Grass Brown, of Missouri, in which the following passages occur:

The cause is a common cause in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware. They have a joint interest in prompt action, and every advance in any one for or wards them all. The dangers to be guarded against, too, are common dangers, requiring concerted opposition. Just now two kinds are very prominent: first, that in spirit, at the name of slavery the substance may yet be permitted to remain through protected legislation for its existence; second, that under false notions of clemency and compromise they who have been its instruments for propagation and defense heretofore may be invited back without discrimination or punishment, to embarrass your progress by contending again for political control in the State.

To pass summary proclamations are fatal state What you need by way of expedite and assurance from the national Government are acts of confiscation to dispossess rebels from the land, and enlistment of African brigades, to educate and elevate the freed race, to take off the burden of a draft for five thousand men from your now exhausted enrollment, and to break up utterly that cruel system which is now making yours a slave market for those adjacent States engaged in the work of emancipation.

And what applies in this respect more directly to Kentucky, also has its application in other respects to those Commonwealths which will all, I trust, be represented in your Convention. Policies that look to the immediate emancipation of the men of rebellion—who have just taken their appeal from Democracy to war—to the exercise of a political for any other right in the sections from which they have been driven by our armies, are wanting in the first requirement of wisdom, that in the affording any guarantee of protection to the loyal population, whom they may, by returning, outnumber. Oaths which are scarcely safe restraint on which to repose the future of our country; for, like expert jugglers with their shifting balls, they can keep three of them upon the air at one time.

The Tribune and Herald Hunting in Couple.

The Chicago Tribune charges that behind the public display of hatred for each other by Greeley and Bennett there lurks really a strong personal and political accord. In support of this charge the Chicago Tribune says, among the rest:

A few weeks since the New York Herald broke around against Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and commenced a series of scurrilous and libelous assaults on him, misrepresenting his actions and motives, and in order to strengthen his attack brought out General Grant for President. The latter proportionally refused to allow his name to be used in such connection. Bennett continued his defamatory opposition to the President, but has not yet hit on an available candidate to run against him. Greeley meanwhile never opened his mouth to remove the President from misrepresentations and falsehoods of the Herald, but by his silence lent his sanction to the line of his contemporary. Greeley, in the end, has made the mask of friendship for the President, and openly joins the old Satanic in his crusade, and the Herald and Tribune are now as much at variance as they ever were. The Herald continues its attacks upon the President, and the Tribune may expect to witness the Herald's efforts to drive the President out of the Union, defeated and rebels in their attacks upon his chief of the Administration. If he can be broken down and the great loyal party that has supported his measures, distracted and divided, the laying of the rebellion, the Northern Copperheads will succeed at the polls next fall, and the triumph of the rebel wings under Jeff Davis will be assured. That is the logical sequence of the arguments of Greely and Bennett against the President. Greely and Bennett are both of Lincoln dates back to 1857, and to strictly his friends the entered into partnership with Republican party in 1860, and let the consequence to the country be what they may, they will not allow the strange sight of the New York Tribune and Herald hunting in couples to cause them our trouble and partisan President. They will utter ably fail.

(From the Lexington (Mo.) Union.

Conspiracy to Murder in Order to release a Prisoner—Three Men Hanged—Prominent Citizens, Slave and Secession Implicated.

It will be remembered by our readers that sometime in December last, Otho Hinton, a prominent citizen of this county, was captured at Mrs. Neill's, twelve miles south, in Jackson, Sedalia road. Hinton was kept closely guarded with ball and chain, attached until last Monday morning, when he was killed by his guard. The fact are as follows:

Hinton, the captain of the band of guerrillas to which Hinton belonged, was sent into a conspiracy with Miss Anna Fisher, daughter of Henry H. Fickle, near Greenwood, Mrs. Ann Neill, of this city, and a soldier whom they believed they had bribed, to kill the guard and release the prisoner. The soldier was to have it so arranged that the prisoner, at precisely seven o'clock, on Monday evening, would be at Mrs. Neill's house, which is near the College, where the prisoners are kept, under the pretext of getting the supper; the soldier of course to be ignorant of what was doing on. The plan worked round, and prompt to the moment, Hinton, under guard of Sergeant Kinkead, walked down to Mrs. Neill's, where everything was arranged as had been preconcerted, and as their supposed accomplice had assed it would be.

The supper commenced and plan of carrying out the conspiracy were so followed, as Hinton only seven o'clock Mrs. Neill was to step into another room, when Hinton was to gather up his arms and make good his escape. The guard to return to the guardhouse, and at the same time to advance to the door, open it and step leisurely out and to one side, and as the guard came out Hinton was to be shot down and killed by Hinton, and John Burns, a member of Co. E, 7th Provisional Regiment, E. M. They were to take the Sergeant's horse, and be ready, on cue to shoot him, then remove Hinton's chaining, and take him away. Mrs. Neill at the appointed time opened the door adjoining room, Hinton gathered his ball and chain, and proceeded to return, and advanced to the door, but no sooner had he placed his hand upon the latch than a pistol was discharged at him.

The firing heard last night proceeded from a daring attack by Hampton's command upon the enemy, three thousand strong, encamped near Alto's, on the Central Railroad, about eleven o'clock, with four hundred men, chiefly of the First North Carolina. They dashed into the camp, threw the enemy into confusion, dispersed them throughout the wood, remained a quantity of spoils and took about one hundred prisoners and three or four hundred horses. A number of strangers have been captured since. Up to 7 o'clock, yesterday, including two men sent Colonel Reed, were at the Libby. At last accounts the raiders were attempting to cross the Pamunky at New Castle, with a view of joining the forces on the Peninsula.

Macon, March 2—Secretary Sedden, in a dispatch to Governor Brown, declines, on the recommendation of General Lee, to grant leave of absence for the extra session of officers who are members of the Legislature, but says they are entitled to resign if they so elect.

Charleston, March 2—Use hundred and forty eight shots have been fired at the city since last report up to 8 this evening.

Some four shells were fired at Sumter.

The position of the fort is unchanged.

New York and the Presidency.

The New York Democracy held a Convention last week for the selection of delegates to the Democratic Convention, at Chicago. Very little also was done. The spoils were divided made, and not much speechifying, these being vaguely reserved for a future time, when the Chicago Convention shall have put forward its candidates for President and Vice President, and adopted the resolutions upon which the canvass is to be conducted. How the State Convention was constituted in regard to protecting the war may be judged of from the fact that George Bryant was made Chairman of the delegation to Chicago. A fair representation and endorsement of his views, as proclaimed in his inaugural message and in his speeches and writings.

Governor Seymour, it is known, has always taken strong ground in favor of recruiting per sonal and fighting them in the field until the rebellion is crushed, never for a moment entertaining the thought of at any time consenting to a dissolution of the Union. There is a small faction of the New York Democracy hostile to him on this account, of which faction Ben. Wood's News is the chief representative and exponent. The "Tammany" organization is somewhat infected with the "peace" heresy, and the probably accounts for the withdrawal of that delegation from the Convention, after it had been decided to divide the representation from New York city between the rival houses of Mozart, Tammany and the Genuine-McKeon branches. We have no doubt Governor Seymour's selection at the head of the delegates to Chicago as indicative of the tone of the New York Convention. His colleagues, so far as we know, are with their leader, Democrats of the same political complexion. The New York Times (Abolition) sees fit to state the case in the following manner:

"The selection of delegates indicated the purpose of the party in the State. The War Democrats were decidedly in the ascendant, and the peace faction were treated with very little ceremony and a great deal of quiet contempt."—[St. Louis Republican, 1st, instant.

The Late Radical Convention at Louisville.

The Louisville Journal of the 25th ult. says

The radical Convention, which met in this city last Monday, adjourned on Tuesday, crowning proceedings by the adoption of a series of resolutions, the leading ideas of which is universal, immediate, and unconditional emancipation, followed by the auxiliary ideas of arming and arraying negroes throughout the Border Slaveholding States, and of suspending the habeas corpus in peaceable counties, under the apprehension that society may be disturbed against neighbors and secession sympathizers to squeal through the terror of the secession and reach the elective franchise of which would certainly be a terrible scandal, if, contrary to Mr. Lincoln's intention, it should ever happen. We have published the proceedings of the Convention. It must be owned the resolutions are very faithfully to the avowed character of the body. Nothing could well be more radical or sweeping.

It is a noteworthy fact that the late radical convention have adopted no resolution in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Nor was a war speech delivered in the course of the proceedings. This omission is significant. It signifies, what we have before intimated, that the radicals are not at heart in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, because they fear that a vigorous prosecution of the war might end the war before slavery is abolished.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 35.

I. An Election will be held on Monday, the 28th day of March, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in each of the Election Districts established by law in this State, for the choice of Delegates to a Convention to be held for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

II. The several Parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of Delegates herein assigned to each upon the basis of white population exhibited by the census of 1860, to be chosen in each Parish on one ticket by the qualified voters of the Parish, except in the Parish of Orleans, in which Parish the Election shall be held in the several Representative Districts established by law, for the number of Delegates herein assigned to each District, to be chosen on one ticket, by the qualified voters of the District, as follows, viz:

Parishes.	White Population	No. of Delegates
Ascension	3866	two
Assumption	3900	three
Avoyelles	4000	two
Baton Rouge, East	3014	three
Baton Rouge, West	1350	one
Bienville	2000	one
Bossier	2543	one
Caddo	4000	two
Calcasieu	1632	two
Caldwell	1812	one
Carroll	2126	two
Catahoula	2000	three
Claiborne	3000	four
Concordia	2000	one
Desoto	2777	one
Feliciana, East	3461	two
Feliciana, West	2000	one
Franklin	2726	one
Iberville	3722	two
Jackson	3007	two
Jefferson	3000	four
Lafayette	5200	two
Lafourche	7500	three
Livingston	1500	one
Madison	500	one
Morehouse	2000	two
Natchitoches	6500	three
Orleans: First Ward	1400	two
Second do.		seven
Third do.		seven
Fourth do.		seven
Fifth do.		five
Sixth do.		two
Seventh do.		four
Eighth do.		three
Ninth do.		two
Tenth do.		two
Eight Ws'ds (Alg)		two
Ouachita	2000	two
Plaquemine	4000	one
Rapides	6000	two
Sabine	2000	one
St. Bernard	1771	one
St. Charles	2000	one
St. Helena	2000	one
St. James	3541	one
St. John Baptist	3000	one
St. Landry	10,000	four
St. Martin	3000	two
St. Mary	3000	two
St. Tammany	2000	one
Tensas	1500	one
Terrebonne	5200	two
Union	2000	three
Vermilion	3000	two
Washington	1500	one
Wilkinson	3000	two

III. Any Parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates at large, if, at any time before the dissolution of the Convention should such Parish be brought within the lines of the army.

IV. Every free white male, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the Parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation of the 8th December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of Delegates.

V. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy (on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the Parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote in the Parishes where they reside, provided, in which, for the time being, they may reside.

VI. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defense of the country in the army or navy, and who are qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the Election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

VII. The Commissioners of Election appointed to superintend the polls at the last Presidential Election, February 3d, 1864, are authorized and directed, in the absence of further orders to fill and discharge all the duties of Commissioners of Election in their respective precincts on the day of election.

VIII. The Commissioners of Election, at any Election precinct, are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person offering to vote, and to register the name of each voter in New Orleans, where a register is required, or to enter it in other Parishes where no register is required at any time before the polls are closed on the day of election.

IX. The Commissioners in the several Parishes will make prompt return of the votes given to the Sheriff of the Parish, as provided by law, and in the absence to the Provost Marshal who will immediately report the result to the Secretary of State in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

X. The Sheriff of the several Parishes, and in their absence the Provost Marshal, will take especial care that the polls are properly opened, and that certain Judges of Election and other officers are appointed. If in doubt, you are provided by law in such cases, and shall judge it to be in the interest that the integrity of the election shall not be violated by illegal or fraudulent acts.

XI. The Delegates duly elected to the Convention shall meet at Lafayette Hall, Exchange Building, in the City of New Orleans, on the 20th day of April, 1864, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs by resignation or death after the organization of the Convention, a writ of election shall be issued by the Convention to fill the vacancy.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS.

ARMORY BATTALION, A. A. G.

mh12 tf

Notice.

Mr. BONTEMPS, Dentist, informs the public that he has not left the Establishment, No. 6 Bourbon street, but Mr. F. RANDON, for whom he solicits a continuance of the kind patronage bestowed on him.

Mr. F. RANDON, having purchased the above Establishment, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which he will endeavor to deserve. mh11 1m

Leghorn and Canton Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamship Morning Star, Geo. Washington and Havana—

A large assortment of STRAW, LEGHORN and CANTON GOODS, consisting of Ladies' Hats, latest New York style.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS and FRENCH FRAMES, Panama HATS, Canton HATS, STRAW HATS, Children's Straw Hats, Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Misses Leghorn HATS, all styles.

The above invoice is the finest ever opened, from Wyse & Sons and E. F. Wilde, New York.

Also, an invoice of new Fall Felt FANS, 100,000 "Lorillard" Snuff, "Lorillard" Nick TIES.

Also, FELT HATS of all the finest SOFTS and SHOES.

DEALERS and HAWKERS would do well to look at this stock, as it can be disposed of at very reasonable rates.

F. J. QUISLIAN & CO.,

mh8 1m 29 Magazine st.

Gallier & Esterbrook,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—No. 11 Carondelet street.

CYPRESS LUMBER.—The undersigned has now on hand, and is daily receiving, a considerably assorted stock of Cypress Lumber, such as Cypress Shingles, suitable for Builder's use, such as Cisterns, Tanks, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll Sawed Jobs, Resawing, Ceiling Board, Panels, &c., at the lowest market rates. Also, Cypress Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Sawed Lath, Sawed Shingles, Blinds, Sash, Brackets, Ayles, from Bayou Sara.

TOWNSAD REGISTER.

The lowest Assortment, Palmer, from the Pacific—Tonnel Sawn and Lumber, from the Sabine—Tonnel Sawn and Lumber, from Bayou Sara—Tonnel Sawn and Lumber, from Bayou Sara—Tonnel Sawn and Lumber, from Bayou Sara