THE DAILY BEE

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New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23.

Sales at Auction To-day

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the foot of Delord street, corn, oats, potatoes, etc.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The steamer Thorn was announced to leave New York for New Orleans direct, on the 16th inst.; the steamer Morning Star, via Havana, on the 19th.

FLOUR.—Stewart & Baer, 84 Poydras street, announce the receipt of 700 barrels choice superfine flour.

FRESH APPLES.—S. E. Bevans & Co., corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, have just received 100 barrels choice Russet apples in fine order.

POTATOES, &c.—J. B. Vanhorn, corner Magazine and Poydras streets, has received by the steamer Mississippi, 600 barrels and 200 sacks Mechanic potatoes from Louisville, 200 barrels mess pork, 300 barrels superfine flour and other articles. See advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, Auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of corn, bran, oats and potatoes, which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the wharf of the steamship Columbia, head of Delord street. See advertisement.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street, 6 cases indigo, just landed per steamer Yazoo, also 175 boxes soap, 30 boxes Virginia tobacco, lard, moss, white lead, &c., &c. See advertisements.

Southern News via Mobile.

An extra *Picayune* appeared last evening with extracts from the Mobile *Register* of the 11th and the weekly edition of the same paper of the 12th. The news is of inconsiderable importance, and the advices from Richmond and Charleston are not later than we have already given from different sources. We reproduce the following:

MOBILE.

We heard divers reports, during the bombardment of Fort Powell, of a landing on Dauphin Island, of which the only one officially authenticated was that they made an attempt to land, but reconsidered it. We now learn that on that occasion a boat with thirty men started from one of the blockaders outside, and another was being lowered, when the troops which were lying about one hundred strong, behind the sand hills, started to occupy a nearer point, but were observed as they successfully passed the gap between two of the hills, and the boat was recalled. This occurred somewhere near the end of the timber.

From the beginning a communication has been kept up between the inside and outside fleet across Dauphin Island Spit, which is only a quarter of a mile wide. On one of the first days one of the soldiers lying in the edge of the woods observed an officer passing, and believing that he could hit him, fired at him, contrary to orders. The shot was unsuccessful, and the enemy shelled the woods furiously for some time.

We believe all possible vigilance is exercised by our officers and soldiers on the island, but they need some assistance from the navy. The Federal picket boats yield the obstructions with impunity, and have even come to the Fort Gaines wharf, and been fired at there.—*Mobile Register (Weekly) March 12.*

GEN. POLK AND GEN. FORREST

We publish to-day general orders No. 22, issued by Lieut.-General Polk, announcing the disastrous termination, to the enemy, of their Mississippi campaign, and applauding the troops in his department for their good conduct in the various movements of the Confederate forces. It will be seen that Gen. P. ascribes the discomfiture of the enemy a plan of the true cause—the defeat of the cavalry forces that came out from Memphis; but we are surprised that he failed to specially mention the officer and command who gallantly met and drove them back.

General Forrest and his gallant little band are entitled to the highest meed of their country's praise. Gallantly did they meet a foe outnumbering them three to one; and by them alone was the enemy defeated and routed, and his whole force compelled to make a hasty retreat. The feat is one of the most gallant features of the war, and was followed by results of the greatest magnitude. History will do the actors full justice, when, in our opinion, Gen. Polk has unintentionally, we think, failed to do in so pointed a manner as deserved.—*Appeal.*

THE FLORIDA BATTLE-FIELD.

Our distant readers, says the Lake City *Columbian*, will be interested to learn the locality of the late battle-field. We presume it will bear the name of "Olustee." The first railway station from Lake City to Jacksonville, twelve miles from the former place, bears this name. It takes the cognomen from the Olustee Creek, which takes its rise at or in the vicinity of Ocean Pond, a short distance north of the road, extending to the south of the road in a line of swampy growth and "bays," narrowing and widening for some miles south, where the creek more boldly crosses. The spot is the head waters of the creek; hence the latter is unseen to the eye of the passer. On this point Gen. Finnegan had prepared his defences, extending his rifle pits and recesses on the north to Ocean Pond, and connecting them on the south with the impassable swamps of Olustee—thus making it an impossibility for the enemy to flank. The Confederates advanced about three miles east of Olustee, to offer the wager of battle, and there the contending forces met—those of the South but to be defeated as they have been. Olustee is one of the aboriginal names, worthy of preservation on account of primitive associations, and more memorable now as the spot where the first battle between the North and South in Florida has been fought.

The Lake City correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says:

Among the prisoners is Major Bogle, of the First North Carolina negro regiment. He was wounded in the leg. At first it was difficult to get our ladies to attend him, but humanity prevailed, and he has no cause to complain of his treatment. He is from Boston, and came out to Newbern as a lieutenant of a company of the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiment. He is highly educated, intelligent and good looking, and deplores his condition, and seems mortified in his present position. Among the prisoners are several officers of intelligence and refinement, and nearly all express regrets at the war.

MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following named officers appointed by the President, were confirmed by the Senate during the last month of Congress:

Lieutenant Generals—A. P. Hill, of Virginia, from May 24, 1863; R. S. Ewell, of Virginia, from May 23, 1863; John P. Hood, of Texas, from September 20, 1863.

In the list of Major Generals confirmed are the names of N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, from December, 1863, and Patton Anderson, of Florida, from the 17th of last February.

The following Louisiana names occur in the list of Brigadier-Generals:

Allen Thomas, of Louisiana, from date of confirmation; R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, from Jan. 11, 1864; L. A. Stafford, of Louisiana, from October 8, 1863; Edward Higgins, of Louisiana, from October 29th, 1863; J. P. Major, of Louisiana, from July 21, 1863; H. W. Allen, of Louisiana, from August 19, 1863.

GEORGIA—GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE

Milledgeville, March 10.—Gov. Brown's message was read to-day. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief of soldiers' families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, the impressment of provisions, the removal of slaves and desertion from the army.

The Governor criticizes the recent financial legislation at Richmond, and regards the compulsory funding of $700,000,000 in forty days at a less rate of interest than expressed on the notes, as akin to repudiation. He is also dissatisfied with the new conscription and the act suspending the *habeas corpus*, and devotes half his message to discussing the course and character of the war—exonerating Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans from responsibility for it.

A Northern Estimate of the Military Strength of the South.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Nashville, Tenn., March 2.—The interest taken in the rebel situation increases. The dirty crowd which was to have been annihilated before the Fourth of July, 1863, exists as a veteran army in action, which is only second to our own in numbers and discipline, in the world's present history. The country which was to have been starved out before the 1st of January 1864, still feeds its own army and a large portion of ours.

Since Gen. Sherman has penetrated the heart of the Confederate States, his scouts have reported to these headquarters that the country through which he has marched abounds in life's necessaries for man and beast. The people who heretofore has depended on the manufactures and mechanism of the North for the simplest commodities of universal use, now loom up as a fraternity conversant with all the arts and sciences in vogue throughout the hemisphere. Such a people, who have grown from a hillock to a mountain in mechanical ingenuity, must be attentively watched during the next four months, lest they achieve success which must postpone the termination of hostilities for a long time.

For the past month I have been preparing the following, which, with the facilities afforded here, in connection with those which I obtained in my last trip to Chattanooga and Knoxville, placed me in the position to give you a pretty complete and reliable daguerreotype of the Rebel situation.

First, let me make a remark which will often be contradicted, viz: That the rebels have as large a force in the field, armed and equipped, as ourselves, not counting in the colored troops.

The above paragraph is an absolute fact. It is really laughable to read the correspondence of some gentlemen connected with the army. For instance a telegram from the Army of the Potomac to some Northern journal, a few days ago, stated that in the three armies of Lee, Longstreet and Johnston there were but about seventy thousand men. This is an error almost too ridiculous to again bring into notice. These three Generals have rather that number may be considered as a fixed fact.

The following number and disposition of the rebel troops you may rely upon as nearly correct. There may have been some changes since portions of my notes were obtained, which the public must overlook.

I shall only speak of veteran troops in giving the number of soldiers to the respective armies of the Confederacy, subsequently giving you the number of conscripts which have been added to each.

The portion of the Southern army which comprises the forces under General Lee (counting in Longstreet, who commands a portion of his army), numbers 90,000 troops. This is also counting the troops which are in the vicinity of Abingdon and Lynchburg and other portions of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, formerly under General Sam Jones, who was detached from Lee's army, late in September, to operate against General Burnside, and which are now under command of John C. Breckinridge. At Richmond and Petersburg there are, counting in citizens and Home Guards, about 3000 men. Between Petersburg and Weldon there are 1000 men. All along the railroad, between Weldon and Wilmington there are at least 6000 men. The forces under General Pickett number 8000 men. Imboden and Mosby together have 4000 men, all guerrillas. This swells the army in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina to 22,000 strong.

The second great army of the Confederacy is that under General Joe Johnston, a large portion of which is cavalry. The army known as the Army of the Tennessee, is composed of two corps, each of which has six divisions of infantry, numbering thirty six thousand men. There are also several divisions of cavalry, numbering at least eighteen thousand men, making an aggregate of fifty four thousand men. This includes the four divisions sent to reinforce Bishop Polk, and the two divisions sent to Mobile, and also the entire cavalry under Wheeler, Wharton and John Morgan. Joe Johnston also has command of all the Confederate forces in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, except those at Savannah, Mobile, and under Forrest, who has an independent (roving) commission. Before the arrival of Sherman at Meridian, Polk had eighteen thousand troops, twelve thousand of which were veterans, however. Eight thousand is a strong number to put down for Joe Johnston, of veterans, outside of the Army of Tennessee, in these three States.

The forces in South Carolina and at Savannah, under General Beauregard, and in Florida under General McCown, will number ten thousand. The reader will recollect that this only includes the veterans, or old soldiers, as the armies in the three localities above mentioned are a number twenty five thousand men.

The next regular armies of the Confederacy are the Trans-Mississippi forces, scattered in different portions of Arkansas and Texas, and all under the command of Lieutenant-General Kirby Smith. The army in Arkansas under Holmes, and the army in Texas under Magruder, the old soldiers of which number twelve thousand men.

The forces at Mobile, under Generals Dabney Maury and Claiborne (not Cleburne), number about eight thousand. The forces under Generals Forrest, and under Chalmers, Lee and Richardson, will amount to six thousand, which will include all the veterans in the Rebel service.

To this may be added, however, in the same line, twelve thousand soldiers engaged in important prison guard, and in the Hospitals and Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments. There are also about two thousand men engaged in the guerrilla warfare on the banks of the Mississippi. No other guerrilla bands of importance exist in Gen. Grant's department. There are still several guerrilla organizations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of troops in General Lee's army, including Longstreet's and all other forces in East Tennessee, and Breckinridge's and all forces in Southwestern Virginia	90,000
Number of troops in North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, under Generals Pickett and Barclay, including those at Richmond and Petersburg and along the line of the Virginia and North Carolina Railroads	22,000
Number of troops in Joe Johnston's command, including the Army of Tennessee and other portions of his command distributed in portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi	62,000
Number of troops in South Carolina, Savannah and Florida, under Generals Beauregard and McCown	10,000
Number of troops with the Trans-Mississippi Army, under Generals Kirby Smith, Holmes and Magruder	12,000
Number of troops at Mobile, under Generals Maury and Claiborne	8,000
Number of troops under Forrest, Chalmers, Lee and Richardson	6,000
Number of troops detailed as special guards, Quartermaster's clerks, Hospital assistants, &c., &c.	12,000
Number of troops engaged on the banks of the Mississippi in guerrilla warfare	2,000
Total veteran troops in the rebel service	224,000
Number of conscripts lately added to the rebel Armies	120,000
Total number of troops in the rebel Army	344,000

Portions of these figures may appear large to some, but you will yet find, in a short time, that they are not out of the way.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. [illegible] [illegible]—Mrs Gafney and [illegible] were arrested on the charge of [illegible] disorderly house on Callope [illegible], was fined $5, with an admonition. Two others were discharged. Three other women who hold forth on Dryades street had to furnish peace bonds for six months. A misunderstanding between two Italian oyster-openers and two oyster-eaters under went a hearing. The latter had been imbibing freely, which probably worked on their imagination. They were discharged. Two cab-drivers were up for having only one light in their cabs. They also tried to close the eyes of the watchman by offering him a bribe. They were fined $5 each.

Open Doors.—It is always imprudent and sometimes at least dangerous to leave the doors open. At present and last night, the cold made a further very unpleasant encounter of piercing cold to those exposed to it, still some persons found it proper to keep their doors open, and no one objected to it, but Corporal Jenkins had some objections to the door of the store No. 17 on Tchoupitoulas street being left open at half-past seven o'clock at night, probably because there was not any one in the store to attend to it.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—The negro woman Lottie was before the Recorder yesterday on the charge of having caused, by ill treatment, the death of a child, probably influenced by external influence. The coroner made the requisite affidavit and the accused was held for further trial.

Inquests.—The Coroner yesterday held inquests in the following cases: on Frank Baker, colored, aged six years. Died of diarrhœa, on the corner of Moreau and Jones streets. On James Washington Lemon, aged three weeks, at No. 21 Enterpe street. Cause of death, congestion of the lungs. Mrs. Esther Haskell, aged 30 years, a native of Ireland, at No. 24 Joe [illegible] street, Fourth District. Died of consumption.

One Thousand Dollars.—Sergeant Malone arrested a negro woman who offered a bill of $1000 in consideration of finding where he wants it. May he be lucky, for the accused is held for trial.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—McCullough, tried for shooting, with intent to kill Ch. Reed, his opponent, was yesterday tried and acquitted by the jury.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Bureau of Education for Freedmen—A Special Tax to Defray its Expenses.

General Orders No. 38, under date of March 22d, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, issued in pursuance of General Orders No. 23, appoint a Board of Education whose duties and powers are specified to be the establishment of common schools in the various school districts for the rudimental of the freedmen of this Department, and to this end to buy or otherwise procure tracts of land, build school-houses, provide books and stationery, fit out a well-selected library, employ teachers, regulate the course of study, duties of pupils and teachers, etc., and, finally, to levy a school tax upon real and personal property, including crops upon plantations, to an amount sufficient to defray the annual expenses of the educational system thus established. The Board is composed of the following members: Colonel H. N. Frisbie, 22 Corps d'Afrique; Lieutenant C. W. Wheelock, 4th Corps d'Afrique; Isaac Hubbs, New Orleans.

An English Crisis—Perhaps.

The number of concurring circumstances and statements for some time past with regard to the unhealthy condition of Queen Victoria's mind leave hardly a doubt that she either is already, or is fast becoming, mentally disarrayed to a hopeless extent. The driblets of information concerning her melancholy case which reach the public through court circles, are apt to be suspected of exaggerating the morbid symptoms. On the contrary, we should expect from such sources phrases of euphemistic mitigation in all that related to royal infirmities.

But, discarding court euphemism, there is plentiful reason for believing that, in plain terms the poor Queen is crazy, and that, like her grandfather, George III, she is incapacitated for the intelligent discharge of her functions as the sovereign of the British Empire. There is a noteworthy analogy between the circumstances attending the mental aberration imputed of late to Queen Victoria and those which surrounded the insanity of her grandfather. The latter, like the former, was remarkable for piety and morality, but most remarkable for the strength of his domestic feelings. George III quarrelled with his son, the Prince of Wales, as Queen Victoria is said to have quarrelled with her son, the present Prince of Wales. The eldest son of George allied himself to the anti-ministerial party and sought the political friendship of Fox; and, according to recent statements from England, the eldest son of Victoria is pursuing a similar course in relation to the present Ministry and the opposition to it headed by Earl Derby.

It may be suggested, perhaps, that the Queen's infirmity need not disqualify her at once for acting as sovereign, since George III, though known to be infirm of mind, continued for some time to exercise Executive powers. But we do not know for what period the Queen may have been developing the germs of an insanity which would seem to be congenital and hereditary; and it is not impossible that, as in the case of George III, whose mind totally broke down on the death of the Princess Amelia, the death of Prince Albert was an occasion sufficient to stimulate into fatal activity the Queen's previously suppressed or latent tendency towards mental aberration.

However this be, there are strong indications of an approaching crisis of royal and ministerial troubles in England. If not sufficiently insane to justify her enforced relinquishment of power, the Queen may yet be in a condition of mind which is liable at any time to bring her in discompromising antagonism with her Ministers, or the Government in direct collision with Parliament. Such an event could not happen without a shock. Theoretically, the British sovereign has the decision of peace or war. Virtually, this power has long been abrogated, and is in Parliament that has held the bags of the temple of Janus. Only a very bold or very weak monarch would think at this day of returning to the theory. The attempt would be fraught with peril for the crown and the country. To persistently run counter to the wishes of Parliament regarding either peace or war would be certain to produce a fearful convulsion, in which, pending the contest between the power wielding the sceptre and that holding the purse, the machinery of government might be so crippled that only revolution could set it going again with the requisite vigor.

It is scarcely conceivable that Queen Victoria would ever push matters this far, though she should even inherit the morbid obstinacy of her grandfather, and be influenced in her public conduct by prejudices as bitter and invincible as were those of that monarch. Her woman's nature, her love of domestic retirement would cause her to recoil from a violent political struggle. But in a negative [illegible] way she could still very seriously embarrass the Ministry and derange the national policy. And this, judging from recent indications, in various forms, is precisely what she has been doing of late in regard to questions at once urgent and delicate. The most conclusive way of terminating this embarrassment would be to bring about the Queen's abdication, and hints of such a solution of the difficulty have been openly made. The Prince of Wales would then mount the throne, and Earl Derby, doubtless, would be his Prime Minister. The first national act desired by the young monarch would be warlike intervention in behalf of Denmark, and Earl Derby, it is to be presumed, would lean to a neutrality towards the United States somewhat less warm than that of Earl Russell. There is little doubt that should the new policy fail to obtain a majority in the present Parliament, a dissolution would be resorted to, and Government would appeal to the country on all questions in dispute.

That we may not be thought to have exaggerated the gravity of the situation resulting, or likely to result, from the Queen's mental condition, we will briefly resume the tenor of recent correspondence from Europe regarding the matter. We are told that since the war against Denmark by Germany has placed the Queen in so perplexing an attitude with reference to several branches of her own family, she has exhibited more decided symptoms of mental disorder than ever. The brief and indefinite character of her last speech to Parliament led to the suspicion that the original document had been mutilated at the Queen's dictation, and the fact is said to have leaked out that several versions sent for her approval had been torn up, after which the Ministry, in despair of overcoming her objections, erased all the passages expressive of a definite policy concerning Danish or American affairs. The dissonance between Crown and Ministry inferred from this circumstance inspired the Tory opposition with evident hopes of seeing Palmerston forced to surrender the seals, either by the Queen or by Parliament. A fire in rear as well as front is not more pleasant to a Prime Minister than to a military leader. Palmerston, as we know, when Jutland was invaded, took occasion to set himself right before Parliament by denouncing that proceeding on the part of the Germans, and is said to have urged bold measures on the subject in the Privy Council. But what was his astonishment when the Queen replied to his proposition by saying that she would decide the question according to the counsels of her deceased consort! What was his perplexity when she retired to hold a spiritual consultation with Prince Albert! What was his dismay when she returned, with a look of stone-like calmness and fixity of purpose, and reported that the advice of the wisest and truest of all her counsellors was adverse to any policy of a war-provoking character!

If these and similar accounts respecting the Queen's mental aberration be even partially true, the awkward position of the present Ministry is very evident, and it is not easy to conceive how a crisis, both royal and ministerial, can be long staved off. A Queen who is ever ready to appeal from the opinions of her Prime Minister to the more weighty counsels of a dead husband, becomes a strange element in the wonderful British Constitution, and one never dreamed of by dead or living English statesmen. It need not be surprising, therefore, if the Palmerston Ministry, after weathering so many storms and escaping so many breakers, shall at last split on this rock, which was not laid down in the chart. In the last test vote in the House of Commons the Ministry was saved from defeat by only one vote. This looks ominous of its speedy downfall.

PERSONAL.—Governor Yates, of Illinois, says the *Era*, accompanied by his family, arrived in this city yesterday, on the steamer Mississippi, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The City Bond and Note Ordinance.

The *Times* of this morning, in referring to this ordinance, says:

It will be perceived that while the obligation to pay, or rather, that while the indebtedness of New Orleans is not increased one dollar, there still has been provision made to meet the claims of bond holders, and in such a way that it will be the least tax upon the current funds of the Treasury.

By the action of the ordinance alluded to, bond holders who desire current funds, can exchange their bonds for city notes, thus stopping the interest on the bonds. If, on the other hand, the holders of bills desire to do so, they can, without the intervention of a broker, change city notes into bonds, and interest will commence again. The railroad bonds, about $3,600,000, fall due in 1847, by this provision made for changing these bonds into city notes, and then again into bonds running twenty-five years, it carries the payment forward some fifteen years; and this new rate applies to the exchange of other bonds into city notes, and their reconversion into bonds. The city indebtedness, therefore, instead of falling due in large amounts, becomes gradually extinguished, thus enabling the City Treasury, and at the same time giving the greatest absolute value both to the bonds and the city notes. It will be perceived that each note given for a bond bears upon its back the character of the bond given in exchange, and when the bond is asked for the kind called by the city notes so given in return, so that the security to the holder remains the same. Too much praise cannot be given to the City Government for the able manner it has sustained the credit of the city since it came into the possession of the Federal forces, and this has been done without any hard extortions upon our citizens, and with its taxes absolutely one-third less than in the prosperous times before the rebellion—an example of financial relief afforded in a time of war that has no precedence in history.

The Growing Savageness of the War.

(From the Albion—English Organ, New York.)

No matter in what direction a raid takes place, arson and plunder are now considered to be legitimate orders of the day. Burning up plantations and farms, demolishing grist-mills, and turning helpless inhabitants out to starve—which ought to bring the perpetrators of such deeds to court martials, are triumphantly quoted as proofs of enterprise and valor.

It is strange, too, that this atrocious and impolitic system is approved by a people who have not shown themselves, so far addicted to wanton cruelty. We have, however, no hesitation in stamping it as disgraceful to the arms, and calculated to bring ill-will upon the cause of the North, among the North's most abiding friends. " " It will be held and rightly, that the destruction of railroads, and of public stores and provisions, is an entirely different matter from the indiscriminate application of the torch. Does not the fiendish glee, with which these devastating processes are described, fully bear out our oft made assertion, that war is not and never can be a moral purifier? There is something humiliating in the avowal that, with hundreds of thousands of brave men in arms, a nation should be called upon to admire flaming mills laid in ashes and happy homes made desolate. Neither should it be forgotten that, while the seeds of eternal hatred are thus deliberately sown the narrators of these exploits contradict all their previous assertions that the South was universally starving.

Incidents of General Butler's Administration in Norfolk.

A New York paper says the following is a specimen of what occurs almost daily under General Butler's Administration in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina:

Washington, March 2.—The Norfolk papers contain an official order of Major-General Butler consigning George M. Bane and W. H. W. Hodges, of Portsmouth, Virginia, to hard labor at Hatteras, North Carolina, for alleged fraudulent disposal of the funds of the Portsmouth Savings Bank and the Mechanics' Savings Bank of that city. Bane was cashier of the first-named institution, and Hodges cashier of the latter. All the funds of the two banks, it seems, were sent to Richmond, and the two officers refused to divulge to the bank investigating committee by whose authority the transfer was made; thus showing contempt of the authority of the United States. Hence the sentence. In addition to the confinement at hard labor Hodges is to be fed on bread and water, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg by a chain not more than six feet long. Bane was formerly a clergyman, and, on account of his advanced age, is only to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor. Both will be confined until they answer the questions put to them.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in a very elaborate article on the 12th instant, denies most emphatically that the French Government intends at an early day to recognize the South, rumors to that effect having reached this country through the English press. The *Courrier* alludes to Napoleon's friendly proposition made in November, 1862, to effect a reconciliation between the North and South, by re-establishing the old state of affairs, and states that while other nations were unsatisfactorily looking on the American war, France showed its love for the old Union, by the mediation then proposed, and which the *Courrier* has reason to believe would have been accepted by our Government if supported by England and Russia. Hence, the *Courrier* protests against repeating these recognition rumors in the American press, and in the language of Mr. Dayton, reminds the North that such unfounded statements materially injure the cause of the Union abroad.

An officer who served with Colonel Dahlgren asserts that the order alleged to have been found on his body, for the sacking of Richmond and the killing of Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, is a forgery.

A Day of Speech-Making in the House.

We find the following illustration of Congressional manners and political amenities in the Chicago *Times*:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, March 12.—The House set apart to-day for speech making.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., argued against the State reconstruction policy of the President, whose duty it is to execute the laws, and not to make them.

Mr. Hubbard, of N. Y., spoke in relation to the belligerent right to declare the slaves of the rebels free.

Mr. Dumont, of Indiana, noticed the remarks of the gentleman who had heretofore complained that the original purpose of the war had been perverted to abolition. He would like to know when this same gentleman yielded a vigorous support to the government to put down the rebellion. The idea that the South would enter into negotiations without a recognition of their bogus Confederacy, was ridiculous. There were traitors in the free states, some of them runaways from the South, where they were known as poor white trash. These were among the most earnest against the war, and maintained that the holding of slaves was proof of respectability. Such men deserved to be elected to the rebel Congress. He noticed the remarks of Mr. Cox, and referred to his book, "The Buckeye Abroad."

Mr. Cox said he was tired of hearing such slang uttered here to a slim house.

Some one reminded Mr. Cox that the speech to which he objected was from a democrat.

Mr. Cox replied that Mr. Dumont was a renegade democrat. He then referred to gentlemen coming here like school boys, and rehearsing the slang and trash picked up through the week, and sending it to the country as grand speeches. It was a farce. The same old stuff was reiterated about what he said when a boy. It did not prove that he favored the political and social equality of the negro. None but an idiot or a fool would draw such a conclusion.

The chairman (Mr. Dawes) called Mr. Cox to order, and required him to observe the rules.

Mr. Cox said he would do so; but why did not the chairman call the gentleman to order for his gross personalities.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, in a speech, spoke of the democratic party's administering the government for so many years, adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and thus securing the nation the blessings it was so competent to bestow. He attributed our troubles to the election of a sectional candidate by concentrated fanaticism, which sought to abridge the constitutional rights of the South. The President's plan of reconstruction was anti-republican, as it was absurd and impracticable.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, noticed a remark which Mr. Cox had made concerning him, namely: that he would express his astonishment at anything decent from him (Grinnell). He (Grinnell) never raised his arm to assault a man in his life, but he now repelled as a foul slander the audacious and base remark of that member.

Mr. Holman reminded Mr. Grinnell that Mr. Cox was not in his seat.

Mr. Grinnell—He knew that, but Mr. Cox had left the House like a coward.

Mr. Holman said the gentleman might not use such terms if Mr. Cox were present.

Mr. Grinnell said that lance of Mr. Dumont had severely pierced the gentleman from Ohio, who recently had appeared in Brooklyn to support the speech of an apostate, petticoat against Miss Dickinson. Mr. Grinnell said that Mr. Dumont had exposed the democratic renegade, and that was the sore point. They had opposed the soldiers' voting.

Mr. Holman controverted that point.

Mr. Grinnell said that Mr. Holman belonged to a very small party—the war democrats; not up with the larger portion of them. He briefly spoke in derogation of Gen. McClellan, who, with his democratic friends, was leagued with slavery, and would go down to hell.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Washington *Chronicle* presents the following exhibit of the strength of the Union armies: The number of volunteer enlistments from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1863, was 68,000; from Nov. 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, 180,000; from Jan 31 to Feb. 28, 1864, 90,000; and product of draft of 1863, 40,000; and deserters returned 28,000; Invalid Corps, 25,000; re-enlisted veterans, 100,000; and black troops, 70,000. Total, 531,000. To show the actual gain of the army the 100,000 re-enlisted veterans must be deducted, as well as the killed, wounded, prisoners and disabled during the year, said to amount to 125,000, which would leave the army 306,000 larger now than it was Jan. 1, 1863.

CASE OF ADMIRAL WILKES.—A Washington dispatch of the 14th says:

The evidence in Wilke's Court Martial was damaging to the Admiral. Commodore Baldwin, of the Vanderbilt, testified that Wilkes recklessly took his vessel as flag-ship for sixty days, revisited Havana, etc., while said vessel was under orders to cruise after the Alabama and Florida.

SEWARD IN THE FIELD.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, alluding to the Chase and Lincoln fight, says: "There are those who think that, should a feud arise between the friends of these gentlemen, Mr Seward will be brought forward, and it is hinted that a 'confidential' circular recently put forth by a New York champion of [illegible] is even more piquant [illegible] which has made Senator [illegible]

A [illegible] DOWN.—The project of a [illegible] exhibition in an enormous [illegible] in Paris is at an end. The whole affair [illegible] a complete failure, and the prodigy [illegible] to the Rue de Bourgogne, now [illegible] to afford his elevation a miserable [illegible] of wasted canvas like the "Great Eastern," it is offered for "sale." It would make half a dozen cathedrals in size, and the only wonder is how the money was ever raised to set up such a gigantic piece of folly.

A party of Canadian rogues lately crossed from Toronto to Rochester, enlisted, got the bounty, and deserted, and all but one got safely back to Canada with the booty.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the Judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign it. "He compel!" said the woman, "not he nor twenty like him."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1864.

The principal topic of conversation in monetary circles to-day was the Ordinance for the conversion of City Bonds, the leading features of which we published in our last report. We find, as might be expected, a rather diversity of opinion with regard to its policy as to the interests of the city upon its currency and municipal interests. The immediate effect however was to advance bonds and notes. [illegible] Advances their pretensions to [illegible] or [illegible] offered higher. Old bonds issued were [illegible] $5, and others might have been had at 84.

The Exchange market continued quiet with a fair amount of-ring, but hardly as low rates as buyers were willing to pay, the latter filling 1⅝ and 1⅝ for signatures held at 1⅛ a 1¼. Some New York sight was passed at ¾, 1 and 1¼ ₰ cent discount; one day's sight at 1¾ and 1½ and forty days date at 2. The Banks checked at ¼ ₰ discount, with one exception, where some checks of considerable magnitude were sold at ¼. Dealers asked ¼ ₰ cent but found very little demand, although small was [illegible] for the North to-[illegible]. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of Bankers Sterling to some extent at 169 @ 170 [illegible] France. Private bills may be quoted at 174 @ 174½ for the former, and 317½ @ 32½ for the latter.

The Specie market was quiet, at about yesterday's rates. We noticed sales of Gold, in round sums, at 63¾ @ 63 and 61⅞ ₰ cent. premium, the business including @ 63 and 64, and one lot of @ 63¾ on at 63¾. Dealers paid 61, 62, and even 63, at their counters, and sold at 63¾ and 64. A lot of 10 Sovereigns was taken at @ 9.70. Dealers paid 50, 51, 52 and 53 premium for Silver, and asked 56.

There was rather more inquiry for City Bank Notes. Dealers pay 1 ₰ cent. premium for Louisiana State, and sell at 1½ and 2, (some round lots sold at 1¾); 1½ premium for Union, and sell at 1; ¼ for Mechanics and Traders', and sell at 1; ½ for both Canal and Citizens' and sell at 5 @ 6; 58 @ 58c; [illegible] dollar for Bank of Louisiana, and sell at 60 @ 62c; 76 for Crescent City (now quite scarce), and sell at 80; and 36 for Merchants, and sell at 40.

In Stocks, we noticed sales of 30 shares Crescent City Bank (@ 4½ and 20) at @ 70; Yesterday 100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' sold at figures not reported. Nothing transpired in Insurance Scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1864.

COTTON.—We have but little change to notice in the market to-day, holders generally still asking above the views of buyers, who claim a heavier reduction from previous rates than the former will submit to. 48 bales ordinary, leafy, sold at 58c and 71 strict low middling at 66, the latter showing a falling off of about 2c from last Thursday's figures and the former a still greater reduction. The lots advertised at auction were mostly withdrawn or bid in, the only actual sales being 4 bales mixed, good ordinary, at 71c and 3 bales low middling at 69. There has been a material increase in the supply on sale, although, as we have stated, the holders are unwilling to accept the prices at which the movement would probably be resumed with some activity.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The supplies continue very light and the sales are consequently confined to 30 bbls Sugar and 39 barrels and a lot of 45 half barrels Molasses, at very full prices: inferior Sugar 11¾c, fair 13¼, fully fair new crop 13½ @ 14, prime old Molasses 97 @ 99, old and new mixed 91, common new crop 83, good 87 and prime 88c ₰ gallon. The receipts are steadily falling off from day to day.

FLOUR.—There were sales to-day of 100 barrels superfine at $9, and 10 barrels good extra at $9 25 to a dealer, and 1000 barrels choice extra at $9 75 ₰ barrel to a speculator.

PORK.—A lot of 30 barrels prime Mess sold at $23 ₰ barrel.

COAL OIL.—50 cases sold at 95c ₰ gallon.

ESCULENTS.—Good Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 @ $4 25, Apples at $3 @ $3 50 and sprouting Onions at $5 ₰ barrel. Onions are very scarce.

EGGS.—The receipts have sold on the landing at 40 @ 45c ₰ dozen.

BAGGING.—India is retailing in rolls at the pier at 18 @ 20 ₰ yard.

BALE ROPE.—Machine made is retailing at 10c ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS.—The rate by steamship for New York is 1¼c ₰ lb for Cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day, 20 barrels Beans at $6 75, 5 barrels Smoked Beef at 60, 120 boxes Haddock at 5¾c, 100 dozen brooms Blacking at 35c, 5 barrels Peas at $3, 5 boxes Star Candles at 21¾c, 10 barrels Whisky at 98 @ 99c, 15 boxes Coal Oil at 74, 25 boxes Pilot bread at 4c, 50 boxes Clo at $3 40 @ $3 20, 10 bbls Sugar at 14 @ 14¾c, 300 boxes damaged Coffee at 30c and 10 sacks Rio Coffee, skimmed, at 35c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 22, 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 90 Beeves, 150 Hogs, and 35 Veals. Amount of stock sold: 98 Beeves, 44 Hogs, 20 Veals and 3 Milch Cows. Stock remaining on sale: 50 Beeves, 180 Hogs, 150 Sheep and 1 Milch Cow.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₰ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₰ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₰ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₰ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₰ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₰ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₰ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₰ gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ₰ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₰ head	[illegible]
Veal Calves, ₰ head	[illegible]
Suckling Calves, ₰ head	[illegible]

Editors of the Bee.—Please withdraw my name as candidate for the 4th Representative District, to the Constitutional Convention. I am not a candidate. CHS. LEAUMONT.

Billiard Tables for Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Billiard Tables, complete, Phelan's cushions. For terms, apply at No. [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 23, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark T. [illegible], Hartman, for Cienfuegos, in ballast, Master

Brig C C Colson, Colson, for Bagua La Grande, in ballast, J Kelley

Schr Victoria, (British) Dunham, for Belize, Honduras, via Matamoros, Master

Schr N D Mettle [illegible], Edgett, for Tampico, Master

Sloop Blanco, (Mexican) Ferrerich, for Matamoros, in ballast, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Brig Isabelita, (Spanish) ———, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—Point

Schr Lauret Child, Locker, 6 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—3d district, 27

Schr Adelaide, (British) ———, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—Point

Schr Anita, (Mexican) Guerro, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—LPT

Schr Locust Tree, Castell, from Mandeville, to master—Rosin

Barge Dugue, from Coast, to master—2d district

Barge Kate, from Coast, to master 2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Rodolph, Fisher, from Cairo

Julia, McCoy, from St Louis

Sultana, Mason, from St Louis

Venango, Varney, from Vicksburg

N P Banks, Blossom, from Baton Rouge

Fawn, Glasshouse, from Thibodaux

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Rosa Hanson, Post, from the Passes—Towed above and to see on the 17th instant, ship M [illegible] Sloan and bark Victoria—brought up brig [illegible] and schr Lauret Child, Helena and Anita

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark Conquest, Howes, from Boston

Bark Milton, Fuller, from New York

Brig Julia, Smith, from Philadelphia

EXPORTS.

BELIZE, VIA MATAMORAS—Per schr Victoria—[illegible]

TAMPICO—Per schr E D McClenahan—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

MANDEVILLE—Per schr Locust Tree—500 bbls rosin

COAST—Per barge Dugue—[illegible] order

COAST—Per barge Kate—[illegible] order

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Julia—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Sultana—[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Venango—[illegible]

THIBODAUX—Per steamer Fawn—[illegible]

CAIRO—Per steamer Rodolph—[illegible]

For New Orleans, Opelousas and G W R R.

14 hhds sugar Pillman, Martindale & Dia

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR, Lessee

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23 1864

Immense success of the Great Tragedian,

J. WILKES BOOTH,

Who will appear in Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy entitled,

MACBETH

Macbeth J. Wilkes Booth
Lady Macbeth Mrs C. F. Whiston

Thursday—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Friday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

[illegible] seats may be secured [illegible]

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. mh23

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAVIER STREET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1864

And every evening till further notice

Grand Revival of the Age. Lady Gregham's Great Drama of

THE DUKE'S MOTTO; or, I AM HERE.

[illegible] in preparation—The great Play of MARCIANA, THE VAGRANT.

[illegible] mh23

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1864

VARIETY COMPANY.

[illegible] KATRINA [illegible]

[illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock, A. M.; when seats [illegible] mh18

Notice.

THE Italian schooner LOUISA, Olivari, master, from Havana, is now discharging at the foot of Toulouse street. Consignees are requested to call at [illegible] mh13

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all persons who are [illegible] to the Sonnet of [illegible] that they must pay to him at his store in [illegible] on or before the 1st of April, 1864, with [illegible]

E. FARRENIN

Gentilly Road, Hopkins Plantation.

Potatoes.

LANDING from steamboat Mississippi—

600 barrels Louisville Mechanic,

Also, in store—

300 barrels Mess Pork,

300 do Superfine and Extra Flour,

[illegible] Green Meat,

[illegible] Smoked Shoulders,

[illegible] Leaf Lard.

For sale by J. B. VANHORN,

Corner Magazine and Poydras streets.

Apples........Apples.

APPLES—100 barrels choice Russet, in fine order, and just landed, and for sale by

S. E. BEVANS & CO.,

mh23 1t corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas sts

Flour........Flour........Flour.

700 BARRELS Choice Superfine FLOUR, just landing and for sale by

STEWART & BAER,

mar23 3t 84 Poydras street.

Gunny Cloth! Gunny Cloth!

NOW LANDING—Ex steamship Columbia—25 bales GUNNY CLOTH—extra heavy—for sale by

mh23 3t W. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Flour, Pork, and Potatoes.

500 BBLS. EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR.

150 do. NEW MESS PORK.

400 do CHOICE WESTERN POTATOES

In Store, and landing from steamboat Mississippi,

for sale by

B. P. ETHELL & CO.,

mh22 4t Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street.

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT.

6........Chartres Street........6

Kerosine Oil—Kerosine Oil.

Just received, a further supply of this SUPERIOR ARTICLE which burns twenty per cent. longer than the ordinary COAL OIL, and is warranted pure and safe. On hand, an extensive assortment of KEROSINE and COAL OIL LAMPS, in every variety of style, and Chandeliers and Lanterns, of all kinds, with all the necessary articles to be used with them; also, "FISH'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP, which is invaluable in case of sickness or for domestic purposes, and should be in every family, and needs only to be seen and tried to convince any one that it is a most Convenient and Economical Article. I have just received an invoice of "Mangraves' Patent" Gas Stoves, very portable, and can be used in any room where there is gas. Fuller Patent Faucet for Hydrants Cisterns, &c., warranted not to leak. Paraffine Wax Candles, superior to Sperm, burning longer and with a better light. The Public is respectfully invited to call and examine.

ARTEMON HILL.

P. S.—Chandeliers and Lamps for Sperm and Lard Oil can be altered to burn Kerosine or Coal Oil at a moderate expense. mh22 6t

Special Notice.

STATE TAX PAYERS THIRD DISTRICT.

THE office is now open for the collection of Taxes. Tax payers are therefore notified to immediately pay their delinquent taxes for the years 1861 and 1862, to avoid costs. I am also prepared to collect the taxes on Real Estate, Capital, &c., for 1863, and Licenses on Trades, Professions and Occupations for 1864, now due.

CHAS. B. LANG,

State Tax Collector, Third District,

No. 9 Esplanade street, between Victory and Levee streets, opposite the Mint. mh16 6t

State Tax Collector's Office,

SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office, No. 9 ST. PETER ST., (Pontalba Building.)

New Orleans, March 19, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all State Tax Payers of the Second District of New Orleans, that the office of the undersigned will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of receiving all State Taxes due the State for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, on real estate, capital, &c., and all State Licenses on trades, occupations, professions, &c., for the year 1864.

In order to avoid costs, &c., all persons pursuing any trade, occupation or profession are hereby notified to call and take out their State License forthwith.

D. W. C. CAMPBELL,

mh20 20t State Tax Collector, Second District

V. HEBERT,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

47 Customhouse street, near Magazine,

Offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS for Planters and Traders;

MOSQUITO NETTINGS;

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS for Negroes;

GREY BLANKETS;

A small lot of SUMMER CLOTHING. mar21 1t

272 BARRELS Mess Pork,

[illegible] bbls Extra and Superfine flour,

[illegible] tierces Prime Lard,

[illegible] bbls Kiln-dried Lard,

[illegible] sacks Corn,

[illegible] bbls Mess Beef for plantation use,

[illegible] half bbls Choice Mess Beef,

[illegible] casks Bacon Shoulders,

[illegible] do Side-bacon, boneless, in dry salt,

Landing and in store, and for sale by

CONVERSE & KENNETT,

mh15 6t 30 Magazine street.

CASTILE SOAP—40 boxes Genuine, For sale by

mh16 H. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st

AN IMPORTANT ORDINANCE.

The following is the material portion of an ordinance adopted by the Bureau of Finance and Streets and Landings, in joint session, the 21st day of March, 1864:

An ordinance providing for the conversion of bonds issued by the City of New Orleans, into notes of the City of New Orleans, and for the conversion of notes issued by the City of New Orleans into bonds of the City of New Orleans.

Be it Ordained, 1st. That all bonds issued, and which may hereafter be issued by the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, in conformity with the 37th section of an act entitled "An act to consolidate the City of New Orleans, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved February 23d, 1852, be and the same are hereby made convertible, at par, and at the will of the holder or holders thereof, into notes of the City of New Orleans, payable to bearer, without interest, from and after the 1st day of June next.

2d. That all bonds issued under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act providing for the subscription, by the City of New Orleans, to the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company," approved March 15th, 1854, and in conformity with the provisions of an ordinance of the Common Council of said city, entitled "An ordinance providing for the subscription, by the City of New Orleans, to the capital stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company," approved April 7th, 1854, be and the same are hereby made convertible, at par, and at the will of the holder or holders of the same, into notes of the City of New Orleans, payable to bearer, without interest, from and after the 1st day of June next.

3d. That all bonds issued by the city of New Orleans under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act providing for the subscription by the city of New Orleans, to the stock of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, approved March 15, 1854 and in conformity with the provisions of an ordinance of the Common Council of said city, providing for the subscription by the city of New Orleans to the capital stock of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, approved Apr 17, 1854 and the same are hereby made convertible, at par, and at the will of the holder or holders thereof into notes of the city of New Orleans, payable to bearer, without interest from and after the 1st day of June next.

4th. That all bonds issued by the city of New Orleans under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of New Orleans to subscribe to the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile," approved March 15th 1854, and in conformity with the provisions of an ordinance of the Common Council of said city, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the Mayor of the city of New Orleans in pursuance of the powers and subject to the conditions therein contained of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 15th 1854 to subscribe on behalf of the said city to the stock of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to construct a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, approved June 16th 1854, and the same are hereby made convertible, at par, and at the will of the holder or holders thereof into notes of the city of New Orleans payable to bearer without interest from and after the 1st day of June next.

5th. That all notes issued by the City of New Orleans, under and by virtue of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby made convertible in sums of one thousand dollars, and at the will of the holder or holders thereof into bonds of the City of New Orleans, bearing even date with the date of said conversion, and made payable twenty five years hereafter, with interest, payable semi annually, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

6th. That each and every note issued by the City of New Orleans, under and by virtue of section 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance shall bear stamped on its face the bond for which it was issued, and the same shall be severally convertible into bonds of the character of those for which they were issued, and no other.

7th. That each and every bond issued by the Commissioners of the consolidated debt of New Orleans, under and by virtue of section 5 of this ordinance, for the conversion of notes issued under and by virtue of section 1 of this ordinance, into a bond of the consolidated debt of New Orleans, shall be secured, as to principal and interest as provided for bonds of said consolidated debt by the 37th section of an act entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved February 23, 1852.

8th. That each and every bond issued by the city of New Orleans, under and by virtue of section 5 of this ordinance for the conversion of notes issued under and by virtue of sections 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance into bonds issued by the city of New Orleans, to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, or to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, shall be secured, in principal and interest, as provided for in bonds issued to said companies, by section 11 of an act entitled "An act to [illegible] the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved March 17th, 1856.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

Fifth Ward.

EDMUND ABEL,

P. J. KHANER,

F. E. DEVEREUX,

JAS. BRADY.

Election MONDAY March 28, 1864. mh 22

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)

The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY, MARCH 5

CITY OF MANCHESTER........do. 12

CITY OF NEW YORK........do. 19

And every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 33 Gravier street. mh3

For New York.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 26, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—The regular and favorite steamship GEO. CROMWELL, J. A. Post, commander, will leave the wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on the above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage apply to

A. MOULTON, 31 Natchez street.

For New York, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA. The new, elegant and fast sailing steamship MORNING STAR, [illegible] commander, will leave as above, from the wharf, opposite Jackson square. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply to

ELLIOT & McKEEVER,

33 Gravier street.

Through tickets for England and the Continent, by the Inman line of steamers from New York, issued at our office.

For New York via Havana.

Sails on SATURDAY, March 26th, 1864, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE favorite regular United States mail steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, commander, will leave as above, from foot of St. Joseph street, for NEW YORK, touching at HAVANA, to land passengers and the U. S. mails. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

mh15 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

New Coast and Passenger Packet Bella Donna.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and every SUNDAY, at 9 A. M.

FOR BAYOU SARA, PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE.—The entirely new and elegant passenger packet BELLA DONNA, Frank Keeling, Master, E. Burke, Clerk, will leave New Orleans as above, carrying the United States mails for Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings, passports and permits authorising.

Being entirely new, and no expense having been spared to render all her appointments complete, she therefore offers superior inducements to both passengers and shippers. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN A. STEVENSON, 5 Front street, JOHN A. TITUS, cor. Old Levee and Bienville, F. CONERY, 31 and 33 Gravier street. mh11 tf

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves on TUESDAYS at 2 o'clock, P. M. and FRIDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE new and fine passenger boat BELLE CREOLE, Webster Long, master, John A. Pursell, clerk, leaves New Orleans for Thibodaux, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landing on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

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. 57 Carondelet street

A competent clerk will be on the levee foot of Bienville street to receive freight during absence of the boat. mar8 1m

For Havre.

THE A 1 French bark GUANTANAMO, Chaigneau, Master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with dispatch.

For balance of freight, apply to

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

mh18 15t Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

For New York.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, 23d instant.

THE A 1 fast sailing brig OLGA, F Gibbs, Master, will positively sail as above. Has room for a lot of 100 hhds Sugar or 150 bales Cotton, for which apply to

WM. J. REID,

mh20 4t 33 Magazine street.

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 mh18

A. DERBES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

44........EXCHANGE ALLEY........44

mh2 1m

G. HOMEINO,

IMPORTER OF WINES, AND LIQUORS, SARDINES, FRUITS, ALMONDS, &c.

—HAS REMOVED TO—

No. 101........Levee street........No. 101

Between St. Louis and Conti streets, New Orleans.

mh9 12th

MILES TAYLOR,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office, over the Bank of New Orleans

Corner of St. Charles and Union streets. mh15

A. F. DUNBAR,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,

51 Common street, New Orleans.

CHAS. E. LAMBERT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO E. LAMBERT,

Importers and Dealers in French Brandy, Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c.

NO. 82 MAGAZINE STREET.

mh 1m

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON........COTTON.

300 Bales at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 89 Camp street—

300 bales COTTON

Samples ready for inspection at sale.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes. mh22

Hardware and Cutlery,

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

An invoice of HARDWARE, consisting in part of Cutlery, Hoes, Plouhs, Drawing Knives, Looks, Cards, Levels, Hay Forks, Curry Combs, Shoe Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Fire Irons.

Terms cash. mh22

Crockery, Glassware.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 24th March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—

5 casks Crockeryware,

1 crate do.

21 boxes Heavy Bar Tumblers.

Terms cash. mh22

Corn, Bran, Oats and Potatoes

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 23d March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., now landing ex steamship Columbia, head of Delord street—

500 bags Prime white CORN,

500 bags OATS,

500 bags BRAN,

500 barrels POTATOES.

Terms cash. mh22

Furniture—Piano.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer

Office and Salesrooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles St.

WILL be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Masonic Hall—

A large assortment of Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Also—1 Piccolo and 1 square Piano.

Terms cash. mh22

Succession of Marguerite Mamboo, widow Giquel, f. w. c.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

Office 96 Royal street

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 2d April, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, viz:

A lot of GROUND, situated in the Third District of this City, at the corner of Union and Craps streets, having, American measure, forty-seven feet six inches, more or less, front on Union street, by eighty-four feet six inches, more or less, in depth and front on Craps street.

Being the same property which the late widow Giquel purchased from the estate of Edward Voillon, by act passed before Philippe Lacoste, Notary, on the 5th day of February 1840. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before Robert J. Kerr, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh22

Sale by Consent of Parties.

Succession of Barthelemi Amand—No. 20,302.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

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

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 17th, 1864, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 23d day of April, 1864, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

A certain lot of GROUND, situated in the Third District of this City in the square bounded by Columbus, Villeré, Laharpe and Marais streets, designated by the Number twenty-seven, on a plan drawn by L. Bringier, dated Twenty-seventh September 1830, annexed to an act passed before Carlile Pollock, Notary, on the 3d day of June 1831; and measuring thirty feet, French measure, front on Laharpe street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, between parallel lines. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Two certain lots of GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Franklin, Third District of this City, designated respectively by the Nos. three and Twenty of square No. [illegible], on a special plan of said square, by Louis Bringier, Surveyor, dated Nov. 24, 1830, annexed to an act in the office of Theodore Seghers, former Notary, dated 9th December, 1830; lot No. One measures twenty-six feet front on Laharpe street, by one hundred and twenty-six feet of the depth; and lot No. Twenty [illegible] thirty feet front on Laharpe street, by one hundred and twenty six feet in depth, all French measure.

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before Robt J Kerr, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. mh22 so 14 2h

Contents of a Coffee house and Boarding-house at Auction.

BY E. M JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 24th March, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Chartres street, formerly Mexican Hotel, between Marigny and Mandeville streets—

The contents of a Coffee house, Bar, Pool Tables, Billiard Tables, Mirrors, Lamps, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, and various articles too numerous to mention.

Terms cash. mh22

Bakery, Horse and Cart on Account of Departure.

BY E. M JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, March 25th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, between Claiborne and St. John the Baptist—

The Stock in Trade of a PASTRY and BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT, with bread boxes, and other utensils.

ALSO—One Horse, one Bread Cart and Harness, as well as a lot of Household Furniture.

Terms cash. mh22

Cow Stable.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, March 24th 1864, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, corner of Customhouse and [illegible] streets—

A COW STABLE, to be sold to with by 60 feet long the same to be taken down and removed with in 15 days the following the sale. It may be examined before the sale.

Terms cash. mh22

Succession of John R. Shaw—No. 19,352—Second District Court.

Great Sale of Bank Stocks, &c.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

Office No. 11 Commercial Place.

WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, April 23d, 1864, at 12 M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by virtue of an order of the Honorable J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court of Orleans, dated March 17, 1864, No. 19,352, and rendered in the matter of the above succession—

[illegible] shares Louisiana State Bank Stock.

[illegible] do Canal Bank stock.

[illegible] do Pontchartrain Railroad Co. Stock

Terms cash. Stock to be sold in lots. mh21

Wanted.

A MAN, well recommended, and of a reasonable age, who would take charge of the coarse work of a Drug store and attend to the out-door errands after apprenticeship. A good salary will be given. Apply at the [illegible] mh17

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, in a Variety Store, a competent Clerk. Good references will be required. Address by letter, A. B., at the office of the Bee. mh17tf

Liberal Reward.

LOST—The Certificate of the Payment of $574 55, on the Excise Duties on 386 bales Cotton, marked D & M D, in favor of Elliott & McKeever No. 9 326, dated Office of the Internal Revenue, New Orleans, March 1st, 1864. The finder of the above Certificate will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 47 Camp street. mh20 MONTGOMERY BROS.

For Rent.

THE three story building, with veranda, situated No. 94 Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon street.

Apply at the office, on ground floor. mh21

R. TURNBULL,

126........Canal street........126

CENTRE OF TOURO BUILDINGS.

Receipts during the past week, and opened for Monday [illegible]

[illegible] of Jaconet and Organdies, (real French) beautiful figures and guaranteed fast colors, bought at auction [illegible] will be sold at [illegible]

[illegible] ALSO,

Jaquets—Sac-on-basque and Bournous of the richest Silk and Paris Mantle tures. Under the above circumstances they must possess the highest qualities in fashion, and the prices are calculated for quick sales.

Also, 31 cartoons of Silk Embroidered Grenadines of every imaginable design and color.

And lot of other pretty things.

R. TURNBULL.

For Sale.

A ONE STORY HOUSE situated in Ursulines street, No. 118, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, consisting in five rooms on the same level, gas fixtures and kitchen rooms, with yard, garden, hydrant, cistern &c., &c.

Apply to BRULATOUR & CO.

mh22 tf 36 Customhouse street.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE,

Napoleon Avenue, Jefferson City.

—Conducted by the—

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

WILL be opened for the reception of Pupils on the 1st MONDAY in April.

For particulars, please apply to the Superioress. mh16

Notice.

M. BONTEMPS, Dyer, having sold his Establishment to Mr. F. RANDON, offers his sincere thanks to his customers for their kind patronage.

Mr. F. RANDON, having purchased the above Establishment, No. 55 Bourbon street, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage which he will endeavor to deserve. mh14 1m

Gallier & Esterbrook,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—No. 11 Carondelet street. mh6 tf

CYPRESS LUMBER.—The undersigned has now on hand, for sale, and will be constantly receiving from the "St. James Estate," Cypress Lumber of all kinds, suitable for Builder's use, &c., such as Cedar, Dry one and a half inch Flooring, dressed and rough Joists, Scantling, Ceiling Boards, Planks, &c., &c., at the lowest market prices. Bills cut at the shortest notice and all orders promptly filled. Builders are invited to examine the stock on hand at No. 11 Carondelet street. [mh6] tf JAS. GALLIER JR.

Carpet Warehouse.

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

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

MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY;

WILTON THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN;

VENETIAN and other stair CARPETING, &c.;

WHITE, RED-CHECKED and Cocoa MATTING;

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

fe 26 tf A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 19 Chartres.

HATS—HATS.

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 at Brooklyn, New York.

nov 14 E. S BENEDICT.

Havana Segars.

A LARGE assortment of 145,000 Havana SEGARS, received by last arrivals, composed of sizes to suit this market, such as Londres, Medias, Regalias, Grosse, Cilindrados, Magnificos, &c., &c., and of the brands Imperial, Meridiana, Nabojos, Elitos, Fabrio, Henry Clay, &c., &c.

Also, 20,000 packages Havana CIGARETTES.

For sale at moderate prices, at No. 21 Common st.

mh22 1m By JAYME MAGI.

Sundries.

LANDING—[illegible] baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne,

50 bbls New York Crushed Sugar,

50 bbls Canary Seed,

[illegible] boxes and half boxes Grapes,

[illegible] boxes Verdale and Seville Olives

[illegible] bottles Quinine,

[illegible] boxes Gruyere Cheese,

[illegible] boxes Lobsters, Oysters and Mackerel,

[illegible] boxes genuine Wolfe's Schnapps,

[illegible] boxes Frontignac Muscatel,

[illegible] bales Corks,

[illegible] sacks prime Rio Coffee,

[illegible] boxes Marseilles Soap,

For sale by ANT. LABATA,

9 and 11 Jefferson st.,

mh21 6t between Chartres and Levee streets.

LANDING from steamships Yazoo and Mississippi—

QUININE;

[illegible] boxes Drake's celebrated Plantation Bitters, S T 1860 X;

[illegible] firkins choice yellow selected Goshen Butter,

[illegible] baskets Chas. Heidsieck's Champagne, qts and pints,

[illegible] reams Printing Paper;

[illegible] sacks choice Rio Coffee;

[illegible] cases E. Goodwin & Bros. yellow bank Tobacco;

[illegible] Hostetter's celebrated Bitters.

Landing from steamer Luminary

[illegible]

For sale by H. J. HART & CO.,

mh16 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

FREE STATE NOMINATIONS

FOR

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Election March 28, 1864.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Joseph Gorlinski, R. B. Bell,
E. H. Chadwick, W. T. Stocker,
J. B. Carter.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

George A. Fosdick, T. B. Thorpe,
W. J. Hire, Terence Cook,
J. J. Haley, L. C. Westerfield,
Joseph H. Wilson, John Henderson, Jr.,
M. W. Murphy, J. H. Stiner,
P. Bonzano.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

John W. Thomas, James Fuller,
J. B. Terry, J. Sullivan,
John Foley, O. W. Austin,
George Howes, M. W. Watson,
P. Harnan.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

Judge B. H. Durell, R. King Cutler,
E. J. Wenck, Alfred Shaw,
Louis Gastinel.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

John Buckley, Jr., J. Montamat,
Xavier Maurer, A. Mendiverri,
V. Goredien.

SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

D. M. F. Seymour, Adolph Bailey,
J. V. Bofill, F. M. Crozat.

SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

Judge R. K. Howell, M. D Kavanagh,
J. K. Beam, T. Drouet.

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

C. H. Poynot, J. A. Spellicy,
J. K. Cook.

NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

H. Spawn, Edward Hart,
John Mulgrove.

TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

W. R. Fish, Geo Geier,
T. Barrett, Jos Duane,
G. W. Stauffer, John Pursell,
Edmund Flood, H. S. Abbott,
J. L. Davies. Wm. Albert. mh19 tf

Free State Executive Committee.

FREE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
March 17, 1864.

At a meeting of the "Free State Executive Committee" held on the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The idea has been circulated, by irresponsible and factious persons, that the Government of Louisiana, about to be organized, will be responsible for debts contracted by the State in the interest of the rebellion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Free State party is uncompromisingly opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the State of Louisiana while under rebel domination for the purpose of carrying on their war against the United States. J. W. THOMAS, President.

J. P. MONTAMAT, Secretary. mh18 1t

PROCLAMATION.

BY MICHAEL HAHN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

TO THE SHERIFFS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

WHEREAS by General Orders No. 35, under date of March 11th, 1864, Major-General N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has ordered that an election be held on MONDAY the 28th day of March inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in each of the Precincts 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; and has directed that the several Parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of Delegates herein assigned to each upon the basis of the 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 accorded to each District, to be chosen on one ticket by the qualified voters of the District, as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of Delegates.
Ascension	two
Assumption	three
Avoyelles	two
Baton Rouge, East	three
Baton Rouge, West	one
Bienville	two
Bossier	two
Caddo	two
Calcasieu	one
Caldwell	one
Carroll	two
Catahoula	two
Claiborne	four
Concordia	one
De Soto	two
Feliciana, East	two
Feliciana, West	one
Franklin	one
Iberville	two
Jackson	two
Jefferson	four
Lafayette	two
Lafourche	three
Livingston	one
Madison	one
Morehouse	two
Natchitoches	two
Ouachita	one
Plaquemines	one
Pointe Coupee	two
Rapides	three
Sabine	two
St. Bernard	one
St. Charles	one
St. Helena	two
St. James	two
St. John Baptist	two
St. Landry	five
St. Martin	two
St. Mary	three
St. Tammany	one
Tensas	one
Terrebonne	two
Union	three
Vermillion	one
Washington	one
Winn	two

Orleans.

First Rep. Dist.		seven
Second	do.	eleven
Third	do.	nine
Fourth	do.	five
Fifth	do.	five
Sixth	do.	four
Seventh	do.	four
Eighth	do.	three
Ninth	do.	three
Tenth	do.	two
Right Bank (Alg)		one
Total		150

Now therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, notifying the qualified electors throughout the State of the election aforesaid, and commanding all sheriffs, commissioners of election and other officers therein concerned to hold the election for Delegates in their respective Parishes, and the Parish of Orleans, in the Representative Districts as aforesaid, and to give due public notice thereof; and I enjoin upon them care and exact obedience to the rules prescribed in the General Orders aforesaid, and that the returns be promptly made to the Secretary of State, at New Orleans. For all of which this Proclamation, without further notice will serve as authority.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the Executive Building, city of New Orleans, this nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] MICHAEL HAHN.

By the Governor.

S. WROTNOWSKI, Secretary of State. mh17

The Great Clairvoyant,

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision [illegible] that has ever visited in the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's power. To see the past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of this lady. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living natural, genuine and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life cast only by her at the present and by her [illegible] in the agency of Astronomy, etc. Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has induced many disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply showing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly answered. Consultations given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate to suit the times. Mme La Blanch's residence and office, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts., two squares below Canal street. mh13 1m

DANIEL GORREN,

27........MAGAZINE STREET........27

Store formerly occupied by C. Yale, Jr.

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

Just received and now opening, a splendid stock of

RIBBONS,

SILKS,

MILLINERY, and

STRAW GOODS,

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children

Also, a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

LACES, &c., &c.

The attention of Milliners and Dealers generally is solicited to this splendid stock of

FRESH GOODS

FOR

SPRING TRADE.

Every steamer will bring additions of choice selections of the latest importations of the above Goods.

DANIEL GORREN,

fe29 tf No. 27, Magazine st.

BROTT & DAVIS.

22........GRAVIER........22

Corner Tchoupitoulas.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS

HATS, ETC., ETC

fe26 tf

Leghorn and Canton Goods.

JUST received per steamships Morning Star, George Washington and Havana—

Choice consignments of STRAW, LEGHORN and CANTON GOODS, suitable for this market, and of the latest New York style.

Assortment of LACE BONNETS and FRENCH FRAMES, Panama HATS, Canton HATS, STRAW HATS, Children and Misses' Straw Hats, all styles.

Ladies and Misses Leghorn HATS, all styles.

The above being a consignment of 500 cases, from Vyse & Sons and E. F. Wilde, New York.

Also, an invoice of 50,000 Palm Leaf FANS, 100,000 of "Lockwoods" PAPER COLLARS, all styles and sizes, 100 dozen "Lockwoods" Neck TIES.

Also, FELT HATS of all kinds, and BOOTS and SHOES.

DEALERS and SUTLERS would do well to look at this stock, as it can be disposed of at very reasonable rates. F. J. QUINLAN & CO.,

mh6 1m 63 Camp street, next door to the Picayune

J. A. CASADAVANT

SURGEON-DENTIST

No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST.

CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter,) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. mar 10 1m

Received, per Steamer Welge.

200 bbls. new Mess Pork,

10 casks new Smoked Shoulders,

7 casks Green Meat, Shoulders and Hams;

200 bbls. superfine and fine Flour;

100 boxes Adamantine Candles;

100 boxes Soap.

For sale by J. B. VANHORN,

mh13 6t Corner Magazine and Poydras sts.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late Ernest Fay.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 20,254.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered March 21st, 1864, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for account of said succession—

The CONTENTS OF AN UPHOLSTER STORE, situated at Nos. 99 and 101 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory on file.

Terms cash on the spot.

ALFRED SHAW,

mar23 [illegible] Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify that on the 29th day of February, 1864, judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of Jane Cohn, wife of Myer Levy, vs. Myer Levy, her husband, No. 11,172, in the words and figures following, to wit: In this case submitted for adjudication, the Court considering that the evidence sustains the plaintiff's demand, it is adjudged and decreed, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Jane Cohn, and against the defendant, Myer Levy, her husband decreeing a separation of property between the said parties with costs.

Judgment signed March 1st, 1864.

[illegible] op R. K. HOWELL Judge

IMPORTANT ORDER.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

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

GENERAL ORDERS 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 precincts 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 accorded 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	3940	two
Assumption	7180	three
Avoyelles	5840	two
Baton Rouge, East	8460	three
Baton Rouge, West	2110	one
Bienville	[illegible]	two
Bossier	[illegible]	two
Caddo	4733	two
Calcasieu	4452	one
Caldwell	3810	one
Carroll	4078	two
Catahoula	5144	two
Claiborne	9896	four
Concordia	1242	one
De Soto	4777	two
Feliciana, East	[illegible]	two
Feliciana, West	[illegible]	one
Franklin	2730	one
Iberville	3700	two
Jackson	5967	two
Jefferson	[illegible]	four
Lafayette	5353	two
Lafourche	8880	three
Livingston	3480	one
Madison	1521	one
Morehouse	3701	two
Natchitoches	8646	two
Orleans	149 064	

Orleans.

First Rep. Dist.		seven
Second	do.	eleven
Third	do.	nine
Fourth	do.	five
Fifth	do.	five
Sixth	do.	four
Seventh	do.	four
Eighth	do.	three
Ninth	do.	three
Tenth	do.	two
Right B'k (Alg)		one

Parishes.	White Population.	No. of Delegates.
Ouachita	1667	one
Plaquemines	4333	one
Pointe Coupee	4494	two
Rapides	6951	three
Sabine	5711	two
St. Bernard	1771	one
St. Charles	[illegible]	one
St. Helena	3[illegible]	two
St. James	[illegible]	two
St. John Baptist	3 ?7	two
St. Landry	10[illegible]	five
St. Martin	5[illegible]	two
St. Mary	6[illegible]	three
St. Tammany	[illegible]	one
Tensas	1[illegible]	one
Terrebonne	5[illegible]	two
Union	8[illegible]	three
Vermillion	3[illegible]	one
Washington	[illegible]	one
Winn	5[illegible]	two
	357,6?9	150

III. Any Parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates as herein specified, 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 in his proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of Delegates.

V. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from the State by the public enemy are entitled to their elective franchise, and may vote in any of the qualified voters in the Parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for Delegates in the election precincts in which, for the time being, they may reside.

VI. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defence of the country in the army or navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, shall be allowed to vote at 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 election of State officers, February 22d, 1864, are authorized and directed, in the absence of other orders to hold and discharge all the duties of Commissioners of Election in their respective precincts, for this 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 otherwise qualified to vote, in the precinct, who shall not have taken the oath in presence of any other person authorized to administer the same, or whose name is on the list of those who have taken the oath, and require it of any person not known to them to have taken it before he shall be allowed to vote at any election precinct.

IX. The Commissioners to the several Parishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the sheriff of the Parish, or in his absence to the Provost Marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Secretary of State in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

X. The sheriffs of the several Parishes, and in their absence the Provost Marshals will take especial care that the polls are properly opened, and that suitable Judges of Election and clerks of election are appointed. It is especially [illegible] that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but by no [illegible] shall be [illegible] in the [illegible] of the election shall not be violated by any undue influence whatever.

XI. The Delegates duly elected to the Convention shall meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Building, in the city of New Orleans, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs from any cause, by death or otherwise after the organization of the Convention, a new election to fill the vacancy shall be ordered by the Convention.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G. mh17 tf

Notice of Election.

PURSUANT to the Proclamation issued by his Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date of the 19th day of March, 1864, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, for Delegates to a Convention to be held for the Revision and Amendment of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

The First Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Seven Delegates.

The Second Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Eleven Delegates.

The Third Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Nine Delegates.

The Fourth Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Five Delegates.

The Fifth Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Five Delegates.

The Sixth Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Four Delegates.

The Seventh Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Four Delegates.

The Eighth Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Three Delegates.

The Ninth Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Three Delegates.

The Tenth Representative District in the City of New Orleans shall elect Two Delegates.

And that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river shall elect Two Delegates.

The Polls will be open in each Election Precinct from the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. till 6 o'clock, P. M., on the day before mentioned, to-wit: on the 28th day of March, 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 appointed by the authorities.

The Election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned, returning officer, according to law.

Sheriff's Office of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans March 17th, 1864.

mh18 ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
NEW ORLEANS, March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 35.

For the better preservation of the public health, and to protect, as far as possible, citizens and soldiers from epidemic or contagious, a Commission is hereby appointed to investigate, consider and report the sanitary condition of the city and its vicinity, and to recommend such precautionary measures as may be necessary to ensure public health. The attention of the Commission is specially directed to the subject of intra mural burials, drainage, quarantine regulations, tenements of the poor, and any and all other prolific or probable causes of disease or contagion.

Dr. J. V. Smith, Dr. C. Faget, and Dr. Daniel C. Holliday, will constitute the Commission. A liberal compensation will be made for their services, and a prompt attention to their duties is required.

The Provost Marshal General is authorized and directed to furnish the Commission quarters, and such assistance as may be by them required.

The Reports of the Commission will be presented to the Medical Director of the Department.

By Command of MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,

mh12 tf Assistant Adjutant General.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,

Office, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.

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

A. CHIAPELLA, President.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GOLDSTEIN, firm of O. Toinsson, Denomme & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA.
R. W. OGDEN, firm of Cusachs & Ogden.
F. DURRIVE, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
JOS. DEYNOODT
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of S. Fernandez & Co.
A. COUTIN.
J. M. EIMER, firm of J. H. Eimer & Co.
P. CAZENAVE.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat & Generes.
P. LOBIT, firm of Lobit & Courpontier.
G. KOHN.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET. fe19

Water Works Department,

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
March 11, 1864.

THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, payable to the stockholders on the 28th inst., at the office, No. 25 Dryades street.

mh11 1 apd R. B. PERCY, Secretary.

MME. OLYMPE

BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans, and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE will be transferred, in May next, from No. 26 Chartres street to No. 156 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne.

Vanilla! Vanilla!

150 POUNDS CHOICE VANILLA for sale by D. LOPEZ.

mh13 No. 35 Chartres, corner Conti st.

LARD—[illegible] tierces Choice Leaf Lard.

For sale by S. M. KENNEDY & CO.

mh16 33 Poydras street.

Ordre important.

Une Convention Constitutionnelle,

ÉLECTION DE DÉLÉGUÉS.

Quartier-Général du Département du Golfe.

Nlle-Orléans, 11 mars 1864.

ORDRES GENERAUX No 35.

I.—Une élection aura lieu LUNDI 28 mars, à 9 heures, dans tous les précincts établis par la loi de l'État, pour le choix des Délégués à une Convention pour l'amendement de la Constitution de la Louisiane.

II.—Les différentes paroisses auront le droit d'élire le nombre de délégués désigné à chacune d'elles, d'après la population blanche d'après le recensement de 1860. Un ticket pourra être choisi par le [illegible] droit d'élire un nombre de délégués désigné à chacune des districts représentatifs, [illegible] ticket.

Paroisses.	Population blanche.	Délég.
Ascension	3940	2
Assomption	7180	3
Avoyelles	5840	2
Est Bâton Rouge	8460	3
Ouest Bâton Rouge	2110	1
Bienville	[illegible]	2
Bossier	[illegible]	2
Caddo	[illegible]	2
Calcasieu	[illegible]	1
Caldwell	[illegible]	1
Carroll	[illegible]	2
Catahoula	[illegible]	2
Claiborne	[illegible]	4
Concordia	[illegible]	1
De Soto	[illegible]	2
Est Feliciana	[illegible]	2
Ouest Feliciana	[illegible]	1
Franklin	[illegible]	1
Iberville	[illegible]	2
Jackson	[illegible]	2
Jefferson	[illegible]	4
Lafayette	[illegible]	2
Lafourche	[illegible]	3
Livingston	[illegible]	1
Madison	[illegible]	1
Morehouse	[illegible]	2
Natchitoches	[illegible]	2
Orléans	149 064	

1er District Représ.		7
2me	do	11
3me	do	9
4me	do	5
5me	do	5
6me	do	4
7me	do	4
8me	do	3
9me	do	3
10me	do	2
Rive droite, (Alger)		1

Paroisses.	Population blanche.	Délég.
Ouachita	1667	1
Plaquemines	[illegible]	1
Pointe Coupée	[illegible]	2
Rapides	[illegible]	3
Sabine	[illegible]	2
St. Bernard	[illegible]	1
St. Charles	[illegible]	1
St. Hélène	[illegible]	2
St. Jacques	[illegible]	2
St. Jean Baptiste	[illegible]	2
St. Landry	[illegible]	5
St. Martin	[illegible]	2
St. Marie	[illegible]	3
St. Tammany	[illegible]	1
Tensas	[illegible]	1
Terrebonne	[illegible]	2
Union	[illegible]	3
Vermillion	[illegible]	1
Washington	[illegible]	1
Winn	[illegible]	2
	357,6?9	150

III. Toute paroisse ne se trouvant pas en dedans des lignes de l'armée aura le droit d'élire des délégués avant l'ajournement de la Convention, dès que cette paroisse se trouvera en dedans des lignes.

IV. Tout blanc mâle, âgé de 21 ans ayant résidé 12 mois dans l'État et 6 mois dans la paroisse où il se présente pour voter, qui est citoyen des États-Unis et qui aura prêté le serment prescrit par le Président dans sa proclamation du 8 décembre 1863, aura le droit de voter pour l'élection des Délégués.

V. Les citoyens de l'État qui ont été chassés par l'ennemi public ont droit à leur franchise électorale [illegible]

VI. Les citoyens de l'État qui se sont volontairement [illegible] armée ou la marine [illegible] pourront voter aux précincts où ils se trouveront le jour de l'élection.

VII. Les commissaires d'élection, chargés de présider aux polls de l'élection des officiers de l'État, le 22 février 1864, sont autorisés, en l'absence d'autres ordres, à remplir les devoirs de commissaires d'élection dans leurs précincts respectifs pour cette élection.

VIII. Les commissaires d'élection, dans chaque précinct, sont autorisés à administrer le serment d'allégeance prescrit par le Président [illegible]

IX. Les commissaires des diverses paroisses feront le plus promptement possible le retour des votes au shérif de la paroisse [illegible] au secrétaire d'État [illegible]

X. Les shérifs des diverses paroisses, et en leur absence les prévôts-maréchaux veilleront à ce que les polls soient dûment ouverts [illegible]

XI. Les Délégués dûment élus à la Convention se réuniront à Liberty Hall, édifice Exécutif, dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, à midi, le mercredi 6 avril 1864. [illegible]

Par ordre du Major-général BANKS

RICHARD B. IRWIN,

17 mars—tf Adjudant-Général.

PROCLAMATION

PAR MICHAEL HAHN,

Gouverneur de l'État de la Louisiane

AUX SHERIFS DANS TOUT L'ETAT.

ATTENDU QUE par un ordre général No 35 en date du 11 mars 1864, le Major-Général N. P. Banks, commandant le Département du Golfe, a ordonné qu'une élection aurait lieu LUNDI, 28 mars courant, à 9 heures A. M., dans chacun des précincts d'élection [illegible] pour le choix de délégués à une Convention pour la révision et l'amendement de la Constitution de la Louisiane, et a ordonné que les différentes paroisses auraient le droit d'élire le nombre de délégués assigné à chacune d'après la population blanche [illegible] recensement de 1860, [illegible] excepté dans la paroisse d'Orléans, [illegible] quantité de Délégués comme suit:

Paroisses	Nombre de délégués
Ascension	deux
Assomption	trois
Avoyelles	deux
Bâton Rouge Est	trois
Bâton Rouge Ouest	un
Bienville	deux
Bossier	deux
Caddo	deux
Calcasieu	un
Caldwell	un
Carroll	deux
Catahoula	deux
Claiborne	quatre
Concordia	un
De Soto	deux
Feliciana, Est	deux
Feliciana, Ouest	un
Franklin	un
Iberville	deux
Jackson	deux
Jefferson	quatre
Lafayette	deux
Lafourche	trois
Livingston	un
Madison	un
Morehouse	deux
Natchitoches	deux
Ouachita	un
Plaquemines	un
Pointe Coupée	deux
Rapides	trois
Sabine	deux
St. Bernard	un
St. Charles	un
St. Hélène	deux
St. Jacques	deux
St. Jean Baptiste	deux
St. Landry	cinq
St. Martin	deux
St. Marie	trois
St. Tammany	un
Tensas	un
Terrebonne	deux
Union	trois
Vermillion	un
Washington	un
Winn	deux

Orléans.

1er Dist. Rep.		sept
2me	do	onze
3me	do	neuf
4me	do	cinq
5me	do	cinq
6me	do	quatre
7me	do	quatre
8me	do	trois
9me	do	trois
10me	do	deux
Rive droite (Alger)		un
Total		150

En conséquence j'ai jugé convenable de lancer cette proclamation, pour notifier aux électeurs dûment qualifiés de tout l'État l'élection ci-dessus et pour commander à tous les shérifs, commissaires d'élection et autres officiers de tenir l'élection pour les Délégués dans leurs paroisses respectives, et dans la paroisse d'Orléans, dans les districts représentatifs [illegible] Secrétaire d'État à la Nouvelle Orléans [illegible] proclamation.

Donné de ma main et sous le sceau de l'État, à l'Hôtel de l'Exécutif, ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, ce 19 mars, A. D. 1864 et la quatre-vingt huitième de l'Indépendance des États-Unis.

MICHAEL HAHN.

Par le Gouverneur,

17 mars S. WROTNOWSKI, Secrétaire d'État

AVIS D'ELECTION.

Par suite d'une Proclamation émanée par son Excellence Michael Hahn, gouverneur de l'État de la Louisiane, datée du 19 de mars 1864, les électeurs qualifiés de la paroisse d'Orléans sont par le présent notifiés qu'une élection aura lieu le LUNDI 28 mars jour de mars 1864, pour Délégués à une Convention qui aura lieu afin de réviser et amender la Constitution de l'État de la Louisiane.

Le Premier District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira sept délégués.

Le Deuxième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira onze délégués.

Le Troisième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira neuf délégués.

Le Quatrième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira cinq délégués.

Le Cinquième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira cinq délégués.

Le Sixième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira quatre délégués.

Le Septième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira quatre délégués.

Le Huitième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira trois délégués.

Le Neuvième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira trois délégués.

Le Dixième District Représentatif de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans élira deux délégués.

Et cette portion de la Paroisse d'Orléans qui est située sur la rive droite du Mississippi élira deux délégués.

Les polls seront ouverts dans chaque arrondissement d'élection depuis neuf heures A. M. jusqu'à quatre heures P. M., le jour susdésigné, le 28 mars 1864, afin de recevoir les votes des électeurs qualifiés de la Paroisse d'Orléans, sous la surintendance des commissaires et des commis nommés par les autorités.

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

Bureau du Shérif, Paroisse d'Orléans, Nouvelle Orléans, le 17 de mars 1864.

ALFRED SHAW, Shérif.

SALUBRITÉ.

Ordre Général No 35

Quartier Général du Département du Golfe.

Nlle-Orléans, 11 mars 1864.

Dans le but de maintenir publique et d'effet de protéger, autant que possible, les citoyens et les soldats à l'abri des maladies épidémiques et contagieuses, une commission est par le présent nommée pour investiguer, considérer et faire un rapport sur l'état sanitaire de la ville et de ses environs et pour recommander telles mesures préventives qui seront jugées nécessaires pour assurer la salubrité publique. L'attention de la commission est spécialement appelée sur le sujet des inhumations dans l'intérieur de la ville, le drainage, les règlements de quarantaine, les demeures des pauvres et sur toutes autres causes probables de maladie ou de contagion.

La commission se composera des Drs J. V. C. Smith, C. Faget et Daniel C. Holliday. Une rétribution libérale sera accordée pour leurs services, et une prompte attention à leurs devoirs est requise.

Le maréchal prévôt général est autorisé et requis de fournir un bureau à la Commission et tel assistance qu'elle requerra.

Les rapports de la Commission seront présentés au Directeur Médical du département.

Par ordre du Major-Général BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,

[illegible] Assistant Adjudant Général.

Rio Coffee....Rio Coffee.

NOW landing and in store—

[illegible] sacks prime RIO COFFEE.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

[illegible] WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.