THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 22, 1864.

☞ The officers of the steamer Mississippi, Capt. Good, from St. Louis, have our thanks for papers of that city to the 16th instant.

COAL OIL LAMPS, COAL OIL COOKING STOVE, &c.—At the Emporium of Light, No. 6 Chartres street, may be found every style of coal oil lamp, Fisher's heating apparatus, Eddy's cooking stove, and a great variety of articles appertaining to household use and convenience.

IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON GIN.—The advertisement of Wm. L. Cushing, agent of the well-known Eagle Cotton Gin Company, is well deserving of the attention of planters and their city factors. The gins of this company have long been approved by an extensive use among the largest cotton planters. Until the 15th of March, the money in this city, 61 St. Charles street, will sell at the old price of $5 a saw.

MEDICAL CARD OF DR. EVERITT.—Elsewhere will be found the card of Dr. Lancelot H. Everitt, containing a statement of his multifarious properties, combined with practical and special skill in medicine and surgery. His consultation office is 58 Baronne street, between Gravier and Common.

INHALATION TREATMENT.—All who are suffering with asthma, bronchitis, or any disease of the throat, lungs or heart, are referred to the notice of Dr. J. Follin, that his office, No. 158 Canal street, is open to patients for consultation from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He may be consulted in English, French and Spanish.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Commander of the Department orders the commemoration by the military, of the day which gave to the world the imperishable name of George Washington. It is well, at all times, to look back upon the beauty and grandeur of such a character. Rulers and people alike can always draw invaluable lessons from the transcendent exemplar of public purity and integrity. Especially is purity fraught with serimonious virtue and independent manhood, when, by whatever passion mantled, by whatever bigotry blinded, should turn, if possible, to the sincere contemplation of the calm majesty, the lofty magnanimity, the gentleness and yet firmness, the vigor and yet moderation of George Washington, the "first in war," but, as his crowning greatness, also the "first in peace."

## Washington's Birthday.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
*New Orleans*, Feb. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 26.

The Birthday of WASHINGTON will be honored by suitable observance of all the military posts of this Department.

By common consent, WASHINGTON is recognized as the Father of his Country:

He lived the eldest born of a free country at the dawn of the first hour of its history:

He led the feeble forces to victory against a nation, or, as it was then the land, knew no equal:

He refused by the unanimous voice of his countrymen to be made a king, but handed the sceptre back into the hands of the Republic:

He completed the Constitution by adapting to its general provisions an administration so perfect in practice as the chart that guided him from the time in infancy in the south of his fame, he voluntarily retired from power, but when summoned to his final account the Angel of Death found him enthroned with full military authority, by the unanimous consent of his countrymen:

Of higher import than these services, though greater than those that any man has rendered to any people, is the fact that he left to his country a memory to be revered.

Admitting the justice of the cause he represented, the state of human society declares he came entitled to equal honor in the seals of secession or nationality.

While the memory of WASHINGTON is fully cherished, the institutions and liberty of America will be preserved.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

## Three Days Later, via the River

[St. Louis Papers to the 16th.]

**Arrival of the Mississippi.**

**The Sherman Expedition—The Army in Motion at Chattanooga—Cavalry Expedition from Memphis—Gen. Sam Johnston to be Flanked.**

**Important from Washington and Richmond—Address of Jeff. Davis to the Army.**

**From Charleston and Other Points.**

By the arrival of the steamer Mississippi, from St. Louis, we have papers of that city up to the 16th, from which we extract a variety of interesting intelligence:

**The Sherman Expedition.**

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

*Cairo*, February 14.—It is supposed the destination of a portion of our troops leaving Vicksburg is to be to turn the left flank of Johnston's army.

Your correspondent left but a few hours later than the expedition, and you will soon hear from him.

It appears from recent advices received from the vicinity, that our troops have had lively encounters with the enemy on the Yazoo river, in which the gunboats participated with excellent effect. The first fight was at Satartia, and the latter at Mechanicville, a short distance in the country on the east side of the Yazoo at Satartia. Our troops engaged were the Seventh Illinois, Colonel Coste, and the Eighth Louisiana A. D., Colonel Benfield, and at Mechanicville the Thirteenth Arkansas A. D., Colonel Wood, were participators. In the two engagements, our loss was killed and 13 wounded. The enemy had a battery at Satartia, from which we were shelled. It was captured, the rebels fleeing with some loss. As near as can at present be ascertained, the engagements occurred about the 7th instant. While Colonel Wood's Thirteenth Arkansas A. D., were on the march to Mechanicville, some colored soldiers straggled, were captured by the rebels and immediately butchered. Colonel Wood captured a rebel lieutenant and two men, one of whom confessed to complicity in the murder. Colonel Wood shot them in the very spot where the colored soldier had been killed, and had them bindfolded and shot.

[To the Associated Press.]

*Cairo*, February 14.—Memphis papers of the 12th contain no news. The Greenville Platte Valley has returned from Bayou Bartholomew, where she, with other transports and gunboats, with a portion of General Sherman's expedition, were attacked on the 5th by a force of from 2500 to 3000 Texas troops, who, with artillery and musketry, fired into the transport, wounding six soldiers.

**THE SHERMAN EXPEDITION—ARMY IN MOTION FROM CHATTANOOGA.**

*Cairo*, February 15.—General W. S. Smith's cavalry expedition left Memphis on the 11th instant, in the direction of Collierville. The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, east from Memphis, was evacuated by the forces on the 12th, it having been held during the last six months merely to aid the cavalry expedition of General Smith in getting a good start.

*New York*, February 15—The following dispatch from Chattanooga, 12th, is received: The cavalry expedition under Grierson and Smith crossed the country from Colgatch, near Lexington, to Okolona, on the Mobile road, intended to act in conjunction, the one to attack the other in rear of Polk's retreat and disperse the cavalry of Forrest, reported as according Central and Northern Mississippi.

There is no reason to doubt, though beyond this enterprise no combinations are merely conjectural, but that a great Union movement on Johnston's army is intended. The army at Chattanooga is by this time in motion for Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Its movements may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, but it is under marching orders.

**INTERCEPTION FROM WASHINGTON.—ADDRESS OF JEFF. DAVIS TO THE ARMY.**

*Washington*, February 14.—Generals Meade and Hunter are here. In the army all is quiet.

The Senate occupied itself on Saturday with discussing the question of paying negro soldiers like others, but passed the day without reaching any conclusion.

I have just received the Richmond *Enquirer* of February 11, containing an important address by Jeff. Davis to the rebel army, published in the general orders by Adjutant General Cooper, under date of February 10th. The following are the opening paragraphs of the address:

"Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States: In this long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. Yet have your valorous victories ever vanished before numerous hosts, who heavily borne privations and trials to which you were manned. You have readily submitted to enormous spoil. Your individual wills that the citizen might better perform his duties to the state as a soldier; in all these you have manful conquered—a victory over yourselves. As the time for the year when you might well have expected to claim relief from your orders of labor and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country; urging, then come to tender your service for public defense, a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could spring, a triumph worthy of you and the cause to which you are devoted!"

He then goes on to express his gratitude for the unanimous testimonials of confidence he has been receiving from the army, and the unanimous enthusiasm for enlistment, which he says spread all the only exception is of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display more than zeal in the public service. He then continues:

"Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they journey your countenance and sentiments. Let your free fire the dikes of your country with the boiling and jubilant stream of malcontents who are paralyzed by the agency of a tyrant. A higher bounties than have hitherto been known to war. Assisted by the cotton, they exhibit cheerful confidence and most resolute bearing. Even the sojourners of the tomb and land, who shrank from trial which make stronger and firmer your noble resolves, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the happy and free; on our own; will silence vain and glorious boastings of their journey purchase and their predicated prose, and will induce to the chivalry by which they sought to persuade a delusion sought that you are ready to purchase a distinguished victory with forgetting submission—holding, the despotic sophistry of a tyrant, you have resolved not to submit to tyranny. Your resolution needed nothing to kindle it, yet your resolves have kindled and fire the language of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give the earnest of their purpose to add by legislation largely to your strength, you may welcome the further with a confidence justified by the memory of the past victories. On the other hand debt, inflation, repetition of heavy drafts, and disorganizing conditions by strife for power, by pretext of spoils of office, and by thirst for plundering the public treasury, and above all the consciousness of a bad cause must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 come, from the accumulation of his resources, both in men and money, be fatal, less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with bound. Iona prodigally, and with remake which are engaged by mention of the glorious names Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro', Chickahominy and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Soldiers are sent of that success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the restoration of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country a hope and pride, under Divine Providence will be done. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children, in long generations to come, will enjoy the blessings derived from you, this day, your country's cause. Your living is their hearts as the civilized defenders of the home, liberties and state of the Confederacy. That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his fatherly care and protect you for a safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends, and the associations of those who most love you, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief. —JEFF DAVIS."

**Washington Items.**

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

*Washington*, February 15.—It is reported by military authorities here that troops from Lee's and Beauregard's armies are being sent to other points in the Confederacy, probably to Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville. It is stated positively that Lee has only, thirty thousand infantry on the Rapidan, though his cavalry is being reinforced.

[Special to the Tribune.]

*New York*, February 15.—The *Herald's* Washington special says it is understood that Sherman is preparing a protest against the French occupation of Mexico.

**FROM CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, AND THE FLORIDA COAST.**

*New York*, February 13.—Richmond papers of the 9th are received. They contain the following dispatches:

*Lake City, Fla.*, February 8.—Eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports have arrived at Jacksonville, and the enemy, presumed to be in large force, has landed and is advancing.

*Charleston*, February 8.—The enemy renewed their fire on the city last evening. A fifth monitor was in the appearance to-day. The enemy are engaged in mounting several guns at Wagner bearing on the channel. A 300 pounder shell exploded last week in a blacksmith shop.

*Wooming*, February 8.—Reports of the enemy's approach to Wooming are groundless.

*New York*, February 13.—The *Times's* Hilton Head letter states that the rebel bloodsucker runner sank off Charleston had a cargo of iron plates and other wood for the construction of iron clads, and carried four guns. The rebels have been unable to remove any of the cargo in consequence of the heavy fire of our guns.

A refugee from Savannah says Gen. Beauregard's headquarters had been removed there, in anticipation of an attack there.

The rebels had eight hundred torpedoes to float down the Savannah river. Eight hundred more were quartered around the city. The Georgia regiments had already mutinied, in consequence of short rations.

Two blockade runners at Savannah were awaiting an opportunity to pass our gunboats.

The *World's* letter has a report that 5000 troops have landed on James Island, near Charleston, in the rear of the rebel batteries.

**From Richmond.**

ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS—GENERAL LEE'S ARMY—THE POTOMAC.

*Fort Monroe*, February 15.—I have received a telegram, under date of February 14, from General Winter, which states that Col. Streight, with 110 other Union officers, escaped from prison in Richmond, by digging a tunnel. Colonel Streight, with 17 others, are safe.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

The *Examiner* contains General Lee's report concerning the late Federal reconnoissance, which states that the Federals left 17 dead and 45 wounded in rebel hands. Our loss was 4 killed and 20 wounded, and a lieutenant and 25 men captured. One Federal captain and 30 privates were captured.

The forces at Richmond are commanded by General Elzey. General Hood is assigned to the rebel army in Tennessee.

**ARMY FOR THE POTOMAC.**

*Army of the Potomac*, February 12.—All is quiet, notwithstanding the rumors of a night.

Eleven deserters came into our lines yesterday morning. They had seen the amnesty proclamation, and came to take the oath of allegiance.

*Washington*, February 12.—General Meade is in town, and resumes command of the army to-morrow, Saturday.

CAPTURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BY REBELS.

*Baltimore*, February 13.—A morning paper publishes the following: The express train which left Cumberland depot on Tuesday night, for Wheeling, was captured by a company of rebels near Kearnesville depot, eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

A number of passengers, who arrived yesterday, had interviews with some of the passengers of the captured train. Their statements widely differed, both as to the amount of money, &c., confiscated, and the character of the raiders.

No one was hurt, nor was there the least disposition on the part of the rebels to take any prisoners.

Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from western counties, were among the passengers.

After accomplishing their purpose they ran the locomotive and tender off the track, causing slight injury. They then left the train, going toward Smithfield.

*New York*, February 14.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Headquarters Department of Western Virginia, to-day, has the following: A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and robbed the passengers, upon which we reported a few hours after the robbery was committed.

From the best information it does not seem they numbered over thirty eight. We got ten of them prisoners. Our cavalry band was still on their track. They consist of some of the rebel cavalry and sympathizers in Maryland.

**The English-built Fleet for the Chinese Government Rejected.**

ITS REPORTED SALE TO JEFF. DAVIS DENIED.

*San Francisco*, February 14—Hong Kong papers of December 31st, do not mention the sale of vessels to Jeff. Davis which were fitted out in England for China. They say the Chinese Government repudiates the bargain made by its agents with Messrs. Lay and Osborne, the British Government, on the ground that the instructions were exceeded. Instead of fortnightly steamers, only one was intended, Dabeen bought a fleet sufficient to guard the entire Chinese coast, composed of expensive vessels for too large for river service.

Moreover, the owner's agent, Mr. Lay, entered into an engagement with the officers and crews, involving great outlay, without authority. After the fleet refused Osborn went to Peking, making there every effort for the acceptance of the steamers, but in vain. The Chinese Government now refuses to forfeit the advance made. Osborn consequently returned to Hong Kong, registered the vessels as British at the Consulate and dispatched them part for England and part for Bombay. The Hong Kong *Press* of the 25th December says they have all left are this.

**New York Markets.**

*New York*, February 15, P. M.—Money—Continues very easy at 5@7. Sterling declinedly firmer at 176. Gold higher, opening at 59½, advancing to 61¼ and closing firm at 61 to 61¼. Government bonds firmer and in active demand—Ws of '81, coupons, 110¾ to 110¾, 7-30's, 111.

Cotton—Shade firmer at 81½c.

Flour—Shipping grades in better request and a shade firmer. Trade brands quiet and without decided change, at $6 75 to $6 95 for extra Ohio, $7 25 to $7 50 for extra round-hoop Ohio; and $7 55 to $9 50 for trade brands.

Whisky—Steady at 86 to 88c.

Provisions—Pork firmer and in good demand at $29 50 to $31 62½ for mess, $20 50 for old, and $22 50 to $23 75 for new, $16 to $18 for old and new prime, and $21 25 to $21 75 for prime mess.

**St. Louis Market.**

*St. Louis*, February 15, P. M.—Tobacco—The market for green and leaf is dull and nominally still declining, but for the better grades prices are nearly maintained. Sales this morning 4 bds. manufacturing at $2 30 to $3 90; 34 hhds green and inferior logs from $3 10 to $6 20; 3 hhds good planters' $7 50 to $8; 7 common leaf from $9 to $12 98; 6 medium shipping from $14 40 to $16 99; 3 medium manufacturing from $17 to $20; 3 fine do. at $24, and 3 good do from $25 to $30; 25, also 21 bales from $3 to $15 80 per 100 pounds.

Flour—After "Change Saturday, about 110 bbls branded extra were sold at $5 75. To day the market was dull, and sales were confined to 400 to 500 bbls low grade and super, in lots, to bakers, at $5 25.

Groceries—Sugar is firmer, and coffee has advanced to 35 to 36½c, as in quality.

Applies—Sales 100 bbls prime geniton, in fine order, at $2 50 per bbl.

Pork—A sale was reported of 1000 bbls mess at $19, deliverable on the Illinois, and we hear of other parties who offered upon for over 50,000 pieces in bulk, to arrive—shoulders at a fraction over 7c, hams at 9½c, and rib sides at 9½ per pound.

Lard—Market firm. Sales 450 tcs choice ket. to arrive, at 12½c; 100 tcs do do, now here, at 12½c; and 115 tcs manufacturing at 10½ to 10½c per pound.

The efforts of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches to re-establish the Southern Methodist connexion in the Southern States, have a Northern paper, are now being followed by Baptists. The American Baptist Home Mission Society has been authorized by the Secretary of War to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting-house within the lines of the insurrectionary districts, and of every other Union church now in the hands of the rebels and inhospitable population of the disaffected States to either of the bigots or second largest of any religious denomination, and this movement may of importance become one of considerable importance.

The "mounted Gaulin," says a New York paper of the 5th, which has been for some weeks preparing at this port to depart for New Orleans, is now nearly ready to sail, a great number of the vessels have left for Ship Island, and two of the iron-clads turned over to Admiral Farragut for their armament.

Iowa Volunteer Destroyed a Newspaper.—Burlington, February 5.—The newspaper Constitution and Union, published at Fairfield, Iowa, edited by David Stewart, was visited by Company E, Iowa Iowa regiment, to-day. The type and paper were thrown out of the window, and the subscription books destroyed.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The National Concert.*—The birth-day of Washington will be celebrated to-day in a manner as once novel and striking. A national concert, in which about two hundred musicians will perform under the leadership of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, whose abilities are well known, will be given on the neutral ground, Canal street, where all the necessary arrangements were made last night. Artillery, fired by electricity, will form one of the features of the celebration.

The following is the programme of the performance as furnished by Mr. P. S. Gilmore, conductor of the concert:

ORDER OF PROGRAMME.

1. Hail Columbia, with full band and artillery accompaniment.
2. Washington's Grand March, full band.
3. Russian National Air—"God Save the Emperor."—band and artillery.
4. Storm Gallop, band, artillery and cheers by Dudley's cavalry brigade.
5. French National Air—"Partant pour la Syrie."—band and artillery.
6. Soldiers' Return March—introducing the popular song, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Band and Artillery.
7. English National Anthem—"God Save the Queen." Band and Artillery.
8. Grand Finale, Fantasia, introducing the "Star Spangled Banner," the "Marseillaise," and "Yankee Doodle," by the band, artillery and infantry, and Dudley's brigade.

The concert is announced to commence at nine o'clock, and in all probability it will open precisely at that hour.

*A Sanitary Order.*—Major General Reynolds has issued from Headquarters Defences of New Orleans, under date of the 20th instant, an order containing the following provisions:

That all manure and other offal shall be carefully collected and removed from stables, alleys and lots between Julia and Toledano streets, and hauled out Washington Avenue, beyond Claiborne Canal.

From places between Julia and Canal streets to be hauled out New Canal Shell Road, beyond the Toll gate, and deposited not less than one hundred yards from the Shell Road.

From places between Canal and Esplanade streets, in the Second District, to be hauled beyond Broad street and deposited in commons adjoining Bienville and Orleans streets.

From places in the Third District, to be hauled to McCarthy's public square.

Dead animals from the First and Fourth Districts shall be buried between New Canal Shell Road and Washington Avenue, three squares beyond Claiborne Canal. Those from the Second District may be buried below Canal, Carondelet, or Bayou St. John, and beyond Broad street. Those from the Third District may be buried in commons in rear of said district.

All deposits of manure or offal and burials of dead animals must be made at a reasonable distance from the public street or highways. Citizens and city authorities are requested to report to these headquarters any violation of this order, by deposits in unauthorized places on the streets or highways, or by the insufficient burial of dead animals, furnishing with such report the names of offenders and witnesses to their acts.

*Wanton Cruelty.*—Mich. Feltz has to appear before Recorder Wendell on the charge of having acted most reprehensibly, by breaking into the premises of Mich. Carney and venting his blind rage on a dumb animal, by stabbing a horse.

*Distillation.*—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest near the Marine Hospital, where quite a village, a retreat for colored persons, had sprung up. The deceased, named Valentine, was a colored native of Louisiana, who died of distillation, at the age of near 80 years.

*A Delightful Contrast.*—Yesterday, being Sunday, was quite a contrast to the piercing cold days which immediately preceded it. The those days we had snow and ice by natural production, and it required a telling consumption of wood and coal to keep people comfortable in doors. Yesterday, a balmy zephyr like air prevailed as soon as the piercing darts of old Boreas had dispersed the morning mists, and the brisk sale of artificial cool comforts in the street, almost brought forth the impression that New Orleans had been transported to Italy after a sojourn in the Arctic regions.

*A Shooting Affair.*—Henry Fisher was shot last evening, near the entrance of Hawkins's drinking saloon, by J. B. Cross. He was dangerously, if not mortally wounded, and was taken for surgical treatment to the Charity Hospital. Cross was arrested and locked up at the Lafayette Station. The shooting is said to have been accidental.

(on our Sunday Edition)

BROTT & DAVIS, No. 22 GRAVIER STREET, CORNER OF TCHOUPITOULAS.—No commercial establishment in the city presents for the same space of time a wider replenishment for the abundance, variety, magnificence, and desirable character of its stock, as well as for the moderate scale of prices, than that of Messrs. Brott & Davis. In another place will be found one of their characteristic advertisements, calling the attention of the dry goods trade to their extensive and well selected stock, which they are prepared to offer at the lowest prices. The trade is reminded that the business of this house is conducted and must be sustained on a cash basis, and to facilitate such transactions prices have been reduced to the lowest fraction above the actual cost. But a glance at the advertisement itself will better inform those who are interested of the peculiar inducements held out by this firm and the unusual extent and variety of their stock, comprising not only a complete assortment in the ordinary dry goods line, but also clothing goods hats, boots and shoes, and clothing.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF HOTELERS, TRADE-STORE KEEPERS, &c.—An advertisement from Brott & Davis elsewhere is especially addressed to the attention of suttlers, the city trade, and trade-store keepers to whom special inducements are extended.

**The Election.**

We have published from time to time the various official documents relating to the election to take place, on Monday the 22d February, in New Orleans and those parishes which are included within the Federal lines. For the convenience of our readers we now propose to review the leading features of those documents, in connection with late political movements, in order to explain certain doubtful or misapprehended points, and to present clearly the import of the approaching election.

It is known that several months ago the Union societies of New Orleans raised the question of the reorganization of civil government in Louisiana. One result of this movement was the mysterious election of the 21 November last, by virtue of which occupied the Governorship Riddell proclaimed himself Governor of Louisiana and gave to Messrs. Field and Conway certificates as members of Congress elect from the same State. None of these gentlemen have obtained recognition of their official character at Washington. The claims of Messrs. Field and Conway to seats in Congress were formally rejected a few days ago.

A more serious attempt in the same direction was then made by the Free State Committee under the head of Mr. Durant. At the solicitation of this Committee, Governor Shipley had already ordered a registration of voters with a view to a State election, when the Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln appeared, annexed to his annual message to Congress on the 8th December. This document gave a new turn to the somewhat confused projects for the reorganization of civil government, and fixed more definitely the conditions of their realization. The principal of these conditions is the oath prescribed for those who would avail themselves of the offered amnesty and be rehabilitated as citizens of the United States. We reproduce the text of the oath:

I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court—so help me God.

We also give below an important passage of this proclamation, having reference to the establishment of State governments:

I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth of the number of the voted case in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not being disqualified by law, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall be established a State government, which shall be republican, and now no controversy shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee every State in this Union a republican form of government; shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive; and it is suggested as not improper, that, in constituting a loyal State government in any State, the name of the boundary, therein given, the constitution and the Federal code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, conservating said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those forming the new State government.

There can be no doubt, from the foregoing extracts, that verses, as well as the officers whom they may elect, are required to observe and support, let, the Constitution and the Union; and all acts of Congress or proclamations of the President, during the rebellion, on the subject of slavery, in so far as the same shall not be modified or repealed by Congress or annulled by the Supreme Court.

Were there any doubt on this point, it would be removed by the proclamation of Major General Banks, dated the 11th January, and of which the following is the first paragraph:

I, in pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, believe fully assured that more than a tenth of this population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union. I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz:

I. Governor.
II. Lieutenant-Governor.
III. Secretary of State.
IV. Treasurer.
V. Attorney General.
VI. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
VII. Auditor of Public Accounts.

Who shall when elected, for the time being, and until others are elected or appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil Government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said Constitution and laws as are recognized, repugnant or relate to slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly objectionable to one class of citizens now or elsewhere within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inactive and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

The same proclamation designates the first Monday of April next for the election of delegates to a Convention; the object of which is then expressed in the fourth paragraph:

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the People, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the distinct landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a Convention for the revision of the Constitution, will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the details of election, will be announced in subsequent orders.

The second paragraph directs that the officers elected on the 22d of February, under the new oath of allegiance, shall be inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1864.

Subsequently to this, General Banks seemed disposed to admit to the right of voting all those who had taken the oath of allegiance under the Presidential proclamation of the 26th July, 1863, and promised to decide the question in a new order. Such decision is virtually contained in his proclamation of the 12th February, which may be found in another column, and by which the amnesty oath is made an indispensable qualification for voting. This condition necessarily implies the admission of voters, as well as the officers elected by them, to the oath of emancipation. In fact, therefore, the question of the preservation of the abolition of slavery is not involved in the present election, since it has been decided in advance by the conditions precedent of the election and of the re-establishment of civil government. Voters have simply to choose between the different candidates, and there is a wide range for the exercise of judgment or of personal feeling in making a selection.

There are three tickets in the field, headed respectively by Messrs. Hahn, Fellows and Flanders. The Hahn and Flanders tickets both originated in a split of the Free State Convention. They are both pledged to the immediate abolition of slavery, or rather to the ratification of the abolition by the Convention called for the adoption of a new Constitution.

The Hahn party accuse Mr. Flanders of being in favor of the political equality of the negroes, although no such principle is inserted in his platform. Mr. Flanders appears to represent here the radical ideas of which Mr. Chase is the standard bearer at Washington. Mr. Hahn, on the other hand, is the recognized exponent of the policy of President Lincoln, and has moreover, the advantage of being supported by the *Era* the *Times*, and the *True Delta*.

It is one or other of these candidates, no doubt, that the vote of most of the enrolled soldiers, of most of the German population, and of the Custom House and municipal officers will be given.

It was doubtless owing to the split of the Free State party that a third ticket was formed by the Conservative Unionists who were encouraged by that rupture to enter the contest. Mr. Rozelius having at once withdrawn from the head of this ticket, Mr. Fellows was substituted. Subsequently Mr. Fellows signified his withdrawal as candidate for Lieut. Governor, but as his name is retained on the ticket it is to be inferred that he has accepted the nomination. The conservatives exculpate appeal to the business community and seem to invoke the support of the old population; but as they have published no platform, they can only be judged by their antecedents and present tendencies.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1864.

We have again to notice a quiet Money market, in every every department, with a material tendency to easier rates, which, if continued, will be a most fortunate happy way to Stocks and Insurance Scrip. In Domestic Exchange we noticed sales of one-eighth per New York sight at 1½ and 1¾ per cent discount, which is lower than for some days past. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ @ par discount, one of the Banks offering at par, and dealers asked ¼ @ ⅜ for sight and one day's sight. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales at two of the Banks at 109 for Sterling, which was stiff at these figures, private bills being still held at 109½ @ 110. The Banks buy at France at 5 18 @ 5 15. Private may be quoted at 5 17½ @ 5 15.

The operations in Gold were on a moderate scale, mostly at $2,263, @ cent premium, not with transactions of a limited extent at the Banks. Dealers paid ¼ for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 65¼ @ 65. They also paid 5@5½ premium for Silver, and sold at 55@57. Mexican dollars command 66 premium.

Quite a large sale of Bank of Louisiana notes ($37,000) was made at 62½ @ dollars. Dealers paid 60@61 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 62½. These bills were taken by other parties over the counter for mixed lots of Louisiana, Bank of Louisiana and Traders and New Orleans, at premium for Gold and Citizens, 75½ @ dollar for Citizens City, and 37½ @ 40c. for Merchants'. At the Commission sale on Saturday, $1,000—Bank of Louisiana sold at 61c. @ dollar, and $1000 Merchants' at 41.

The auction sale referred to above attracted quite a numerous company, and great excitement, which, the sales of Insurance Scrip comprising 63 per cent of 1858 at 41¾ @ dollar, $400—same at 43, $750 at 50, $3181—same company, of 1861 at 47½, $2,000—same company, of 1862 at 54½, $1,000—same company, of '63 at 61½, $1000—same at 50½, $220—same at 52½, and $500—same company, of '64, at 51. Subsequent to the auction, $15,000 Merchants', of '56, sold at 50. The following transactions took place: Bonds were 57 shares Crescent City Bank at 63, which shows a further advance, and 6 City Bonds, railroad, bond, at a price equal to 37. At the auction, 12 shares New Orleans Bank brought 31 78, which also is an advance. There was a fair inquiry for other shares and bonds, but holders mostly asked above the views of buyers.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, February 20, 1864.

COTTON.—There was some little inquiry to-day, but bona fide business was quiet, and the quotations remained within their limits, the only transactions reported at private sale were for Middling, and the classification not being stated, and 33 bales, classification not given, at 79½c. The auction sale comprised 126 bales of Texas, 5 bales prime picklings at 81½c., 5 bales wet and dry at 80c., 5 bales fair and 7 ordinary, low ordinary, with no staple, at 58½c. round, 3 damaged at 51½, 3 low ordinary at 61½, 3 bales low middling, carelessly picked and 1 bale repicked at 80c. round, 3 bales good ordinary, stained, no staple, at 64½c., 13 stained, low middling, 15 2 and 21 at 64½c., 32 stained, low middling, at 66½c., 16 bales low middling, stained, at 72½, 3 bales low middling 67½c., and 6 strict low middling at 71½c. This makes an aggregate of 272 bales, which, although quite a moderate quantity easier, but the better qualities were in limited supply and held at relative prices.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The stock in first hands is light, the demand is fair and prices are quite a trifle with no sales to report. The receipts of the week have been 800 hds sugar, in various lots at 9½ for inferior or rolling grades, 10½ @ 10¾ for common, 11½ @ 12½c. for fully fair to good common to fair, and 13½ @ 15½ for fully fair to prime. Of Molasses 500 barrels and 50 half barrels sold at 50@55c. for common, 58c. for good, 60@65c. for prime, and for fancy and choice.

FLOUR.—The sales comprise 400 barrels choice superfine at 6 25, and 600 do at $ 50 @ barrels.

PORK.—There is considerable supply, but the stock being very light, the sales are confined to small lots of Mess at $20 @ barrel.

BALE ROPE.—50 coils, hand made, sold at 7½c. and 10½ c. machine made, at 9c. @ lb. Holders are now asking more.

HIDES.—We notice sales of 21 prime Mexican at 22½c., 151 dozen country at 18½c., and 164 do at 16c. @ lb, quotations for cows are 15c. @ lb.

EGUELETS.—Good Potatoes sold at $5 50@$5 75, Onions $4 75, and Apples $7 @ barrel.

COFFEE.—Rio is selling in small lots at 37@37½ @ lb.

FREIGHTS.—The steamer now in port are taking Cotton for New York at 1½c. @ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day—18 shares Union Bank at 36, 15 bar ale Brunswick Stores at 6½c., 10 barrels Cranberries at $7 @ barrel, 100 boxes Cheese at 21 @ 22½c., 20 barrels Sugar at 12½c., 10 sacks Rice Coffee at 7½c., 10 barrels Starch, at 5c., and 10 barrels Whisky at 85c.

**Cotton Market.**

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1864.

Arrived since Monday night, 1500 bales, 372 Slaves, 97 Cash and 27 Mixed Cotton. Amount of stock on hand, 1st inst., 1,000 Slaves, 1,000 Mixed Cotton, 300 Slaves, 325 Mixed, 272 Slaves, 154 Cash and 27 Mixed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Texas, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 79 |
| Middling Texas, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 78 |
| Middling Texas, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 77 |
| Middling Texas, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 76 |
| Middling Texas, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 75 |
| Middling Texas, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 74 |
| Middling Texas, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 73 |
| Middling Texas, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 72 |
| Middling Texas, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 71 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 70 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 69 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 68 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 67 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 66 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 65 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 64 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 63 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 62 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 61 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 60 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 59 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 58 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 57 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 56 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 55 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 54 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 53 |
| Middling Texas, ⅌ lb net | — | @ 52 |