THE DAILY BEE
DESIGNED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY
No. 59 Chartres street.

Subscription taken by the month, at the rate of Twenty Cents for the six numbers, payable at the end of the month.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....
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Any person receiving the paper (whether a subscriber or otherwise) will be considered a subscriber and charged for it unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBY. 24, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Dubard street, corn, oats, bran, coffee, bacon, &c. At 12 o'clock, on the Levee, head of St. Louis street, hay.

By Pulteney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at 49 New Levee street, sash, doors, windows, &c.

By E. F. Montgomery, at No. 80 Camp street, lodging, wood, tables, pipes, cured hams, whisky, &c.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the wharf of the steamship Columbia, the following desirable goods: White corn, oats, bran, Rio coffee, shoulders, paper and 25 bales gunny cloth; at 12 o'clock, M., head of St. Louis street, 181 bales hay. See advertisement.

Rio Coffee, Teas, Lard, Butter.—E. B. Keep, 62 Poydras street, advertises, on just received and for sale, a large assortment of Rio coffee, lard and Goshen butter; also, an extensive assortment of teas for wholesale and retail trade.

Events at the Election.

The fall vote of the city has already been given. The returns from the country are not yet complete, but sufficient to show a very decided majority for Hahn over both the other candidates. Among the additional returns since yesterday morning is that from 11 precincts of Lafourche parish, where Pellens received 400 votes, Flanders 195, and Hahn 94. The total vote, so far as received, amounts to nearly 9300, out of which Hahn received about 5400. Taxis for Mr. Flanders stands third as regards the respective votes.

Late News via Mobile.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

MOBILE THREATENED.

NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE CITY.

Lee, Forrest and Jackson in Sherman's Rear.

FROM RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON.

The Telegraph of last evening had the following intelligence from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 11th:

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The *Tribune* says:

Passengers by the railroad yesterday afternoon report that the Federal army was marching in two divisions—the one, supposed to be over thirty thousand strong, of infantry and artillery, on the Southern road, moving apparently to Meridian; the other, which about twelve thousand cavalry, going across the country towards Shubuta, with the purpose, it was supposed, of destroying the large bridges on the Chickasaw, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and thus cutting of the communication of Gen. Polk's forces with this city.

It was believed, however, that this latter movement would be foiled by our cavalry under Lee, Forrest and Jackson, who are unquestionably working actively in the enemy's rear. They were, we are informed, in Jackson last Sunday evening, following rapidly on the heels of the foe.

We have certain news that the enemy is at Morton on Tuesday, in heavy force of infantry and artillery. Brandon is about fourteen miles from Jackson, and Morton about twenty five, on the Southern Railroad, about terminus is Meridian, and which is about ninety five miles from Jackson. Enterprise is about fourteen miles beyond, and Meridian. Whether the enemy is marching from Morton towards Meridian or Enterprise, or towards some point lower down on the railroad, is not known to us. It is probable he is aiming for the Big Black river. It is only certain that one of the chief objects of his movement is the capture of this city. And although he has not yet got it, yet, as we have repeatedly urged upon our readers, it is the duty of the citizens to prepare for the worst, to consider it an augustionable fact that they are likely to be subjected to the horrors of an attack, which will be fail of danger to every one of them—for the city will be defended to the last. The difference between it and Charleston, or Vicksburg, is obvious. Comparatively, the natural positions of those places give security. Here there is very little if the enemy brings his heaviest artillery. We make this preface to the following note from Major-General Maury. What he merely advises, he may be obliged to enforce by a formal order within a few days:

Mobile, February 10, 1864.—Dear Sir: I have just been informed by General Polk that his enemy is moving from Morton against Meridian. It is therefore my duty to ask all persons, who cannot take part in the defense of the city, to leave it.

I am sir, very truly and respectfully your,

DABNEY H. MAURY, Major Gen. Com.
To Mr. Ballentine.

The *Tribune* quotes the following from the *Clarion* (Meridian) of Wednesday morning:

We have just returned from the front. The enemy is rapidly advancing, and policy has thus far prevailed to retire before them. Yesterday they crossed Pearl river from Jackson, and Sunday night found them at Speer's Cut. Monday evening they reached the vicinity of Morton, where the advance of both armies skirmished sharply for a few minutes. Our army was found in line of battle about one mile east of Morton, but the enemy made no advance up to the time our army withdrew, which was during the early part of Monday night.

The enemy's force is ascertained to consist of thirty thousand infantry, twelve thousand cavalry, and sixty-two pieces of artillery. Its destination is, undoubtedly, Mobile, while a part may, if not detached, attempt to break up our railroad communication, which, if successful, will aid them materially in their advance on Mobile.

Of the steps taken to counteract the plans of the enemy it is not for us to speak. We have a calm confidence in Gen. Polk, and are willing to trust him and his able generals in the important moves now being made. We are confident he will do nothing rashly; that he will not sacrifice his little army unnecessarily, but wherever and whenever a blow can be struck at the advancing foeman it will be promptly given.

Our people may rest assured that all will be done the power to this department are capable of performing, and if the fortunes of the day require our army to fall back it must be done, and they must bring forth a spirited resignation to accept cheerfully our lot. Each man for himself must see his own judgment in the course to be pursued on the line of the enemy's march.

General Lee returned to Jackson on Sunday night, and there is no doubt are this he is on the wing east of Pearl river.

FROM MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Morristown, February 16.—Mrs. Col. McClung and Mr. Boyd and families came through the lines from Knoxville yesterday.

An election is being held for Congressman in the Kelsingly regiments to-day.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, February 16.—At auction to-day 8 per cent. Confederate bonds brought 115 to 121, and interest 7 per cent. 106½; bonds of the Sixteen million loan, coupon 173; ditto registered, 169; cotton loan bonds, 175 bid.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, February 9.—About daylight this morning a large force of the enemy, supposed to be about five to one, advanced from Seabrook's Island with artillery, rifled pieces, and infantry, in skirmish caused, and our picket on John's Island fell back.

At 9 o'clock the enemy had advanced one mile and a half from the harbor on John's Island. Some few of our men were wounded. Captain Hartley was wounded and had his horse shot. No further particulars received.—Only four shots have been fired at the city to-day. No change in the fleet.

The Rivers.

Memphis, February 18.—The stream continues to fall opposite this point, having receded about seven inches during the past twenty-four hours.

Louisville, February 16, P. M.—The river here is still falling. In the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, it receded 1½ inches and was then 7 feet 8½ inches above low water mark in December, 1862.—There is 9 feet out to Cairo, and a good navigable stage below.

The Illinois river was falling at last accounts, with 10 feet in the channel from Peoria to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi is reported falling slowly, with 5½ feet in the channel, from Keokuk down.

The Kennet river is also receding slowly, with 4 feet in channel.

Cincinnati, February 16, P. M.—Weather clear and cold. The river has fallen 14 inches. There is 14 feet 2 inches in the channel.

Pittsburg, February 16.—River five feet three inches by the pier mark and falling.—Snowing.

Western Receipts.

St. Louis, February 16, P. M.—Tobacco—The brown leaf sales were large and except for green and the lower grades of sound and leaf, the market was a little firmer. The per centage of sales made was not reported.

Flour continues dull and dragging, with sales of 800 bbls, comprising 30 bbls at $5 15; 280 at $5 17; 90 at $5 50.

Corn—Opened and stood unchanged, with sales of 1,180 sacks—including 10 sacks poor at $1; 500 common new at $1 60; 170 do good new at $1 65; 160 sacks sound old white at $1 68; 300 sacks new at $1 68, delivered.

Lard continues active and firm, with the following sales: 50 pkgs (No. 1) at 11½c; 108 kegs to ion, at 11½c.

Pork—We have few sales at yesterday's price but report, with the following sales: 75 bbls Mess O. to arrive, at $18 50, and 250 barrels mess at $19 50 to arrive. In bulk meats we quote sides at 9.100 pieces clear sides and 3,000 pieces shoulders at private terms; 25,800 pieces shoulders and hams on the Illinois river, shoulders and ham 7c, hams at 10c.

Dried Apples—Are quite active, but prices are somewhat lower, closing with dry-peeled nominally sales include 47 packages peel, in lots, at $1 90; 25 packages at $1 85; 18 do at $1 92.

Dried Peaches—Continue firm and unchanged; sales comprise 76 pkgs, in lots, at $2 75 @ 10.

Whiskey—Buyers and sellers equal in their views, with sales of 23 bbls at private terms.

Lard—Is more active at the prices, with sales of 96 pkgs, in tes, at $5 75, $6 00 and $6 25.

Hay—We quote prices as follows: Western $26; Ohio $25 to $26; Goshen $1 to $1.

Hemp—Is quiet, with sales of 10 tons at $95 to $100 for Kentucky.

Cotton—Receipts 1,000 bales; sales of 1,000 at $3 65 to $5 75 for superfine, $6 25 to $7 for extra, and $6 10 to $6 50 for family. Wheat is quite dull, and prices are lower. We quote at $1 20 to $1 30 for fall, and $1 40 for white. Corn steady at 85c. to $1 for new car, and $1 05 for new shelled in bulk.

Miscellaneous Items.

The remedy imported for the government six years ago, and since kept near the Tejon reservation on the plains, have increased from fifteen to thirty-seven. They are now removed to Benicia, California. They can easily travel fifty miles a day. One of them has carried four bales of wool on cotton.

The law depriving colored persons of the right to speak in Iowa has been repealed.

The privateer Alabama has captured in all fifty-eight sailing vessels and one steamer—the Ariel. She has also sunk a steamer, the Hatteras.

Two soldiers on guard were recently found in Russia, in St. Petersburg. It was suggested that the eyes of the murdered soldiers should be immediately photographed, in the hope of successfully testing the discovery recently made, when to the surprise of all the result was the production of the portraits of two soldiers of the private guard at the palace, on whose breasts were the insignia of the cross of St. George. The murderers were at once sought out and apprehended.

A painful rumor has reached England of the murder of Dr. Livingstone by the natives, on Lake Nyassa, in Africa. It adds to the pain of this occurrence to know that the reported murder was instigated by white men—Portuguese—interested in the slave trade. A less well authenticated report represents that Dr Living stone, though attacked and desperately wounded was not yet dead.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

To Serve Out His Time.—Our readers will remember that shortly after the arrival of Gen. Butler in this city, under the military orders then existing two individuals were hung in the Parish Prison, under sentence of the military tribunal, for plundering the house of an inhabitant of this city. A third accomplice of the crime was only sentenced to serve out his term of five years. This individual, young and prepossessing, was returned to his regiment after serving 11 months of his sentence. His officers complained that his actions deserved further punishment. He was sent to Tortugas to serve the balance of his sentence.

Present Court—Judge Algoch presiding.—The colored man Miles was arrested on the grounds that he had two muskets and a quantity of ammunition in his possession. He pleaded that the arms were left with him in former times. Examination revealed that the barrels of the guns had been shortened to make them convenient for horsemen. He was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Peterson Wise an aged man was tried on the accusation of having on the night of the 25th of last month attempted to shoot a policeman in the Parish of St. Bernard, where he resides, and further accused of stealing half a dollar from his family use, purchased from vessels in the river without permit. It was shown by the defense that the accused repelled an attack of nearly neighbors who brickbated his premises, and endangered his safety because his tenant wife had returned and been received by him. The Court thought proper to let him off with a fine of $25.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Mr. McMillan, clerk of the John J. Roe, has our thanks for obliging attentions.

Amusements.

The Varieties—Don Cesar de Bazan, with Lawrence as Don Cesar, and The Daughter of the Regiment, in which Miss Mary Shaw, Dan Setchell and Lewis Baker will appear, constitute the bill for to-night at the Varieties.

The benefit of Mr. Kingsland, of the Varieties company, a pains-taking and meritorious actor, and one who is often highly artistic and felicitous in his personations, is announced for Thursday night, on which occasion we presume Othello, for some time in rehearsal, will be given.

The Academy of Music—The house attracted by the unprecedentedly diversified performance of Lane's splendid combination, continues to be of a most plethoric description. New songs are announced for to-night by Miss Julia Mortimore, and new grand ballets and fancy dances by Mons. Tophoff and Mlle. Katrina and the Fowler sisters; also, a new comic pantomime by the Zanfretas, together with the wonderful and startling feats of Mr. Vurrocks.

The St. Charles Theatre—The *Polyorama*—A good house witnessed the exhibition here on Monday night of Pearson & Cutting's pictorial illustration of the war entitled the Polyorama. This polyoramic history is brought down from the firing by Beauregard upon Fort Sumter down to the attack on Fort Wagner. Some of its passages are extremely graphic and life like. Its sea views are good, and possess a best features, and are free from the monotonous which nearly always characterize pictures of armies and land battles.

Preceding the Polyoramic exhibition, a farce is given, and Wednesday and Saturday are set apart for matinées to accommodate ladies and children.

One Day Later from the Mexican via the River.

NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA.

Interesting from Washington—The Question of Reconstruction in Congress.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

By the arrival of the steamer John J. Roe from St. Louis, we have papers from that city to the 17th.

From Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Cincinnati, February 16.—Gen. Foster passed through here yesterday.

Generals Schofield and Stoneman arrived at Knoxville on the 9th. The situation at Knoxville is unchanged. Union citizens report Longstreet has the railroad in running order to Strawberry Plains.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch of the 12th says it has rained forlornly for the past twenty-four hours. Intelligence of Johnston's army remains unchanged. Sherman's progress excites great consternation among the rebels. Eighty four deserters came in Saturday. Trains are running regularly on the railroad.

Guerrilla Skirmishing in Missouri.

Cairo, February 16.—A skirmish occurred yesterday at Charleston, Missouri, between the Twenty-fifth Missouri State Militia and guerrillas. Two Federals were killed and six wounded. Loss to guerrillas unknown.

From Washington.

Washington, February 16.—A very interesting debate occurred in the House to day, on the question of reference of the credentials of one Johnston, claiming to be a Congressman from Arkansas, the opposition taking a wide range. During the debate, Henry Winter Davis said, if the President's amnesty proclamation was anything more than a mere piece of waste paper, it was a very grave invasion of the legislative functions of the Government, the legality of which he was seriously disposed to impeach.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., took strong grounds in favor of the State suicide policy, and boldly declared that Arkansas had no legal or constitutional existence as a State Union; that, as a State, it had, in fact, ceased to exist.

The bill to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been overthrown, republican form of government, reported from a select Committee on Rebellious States, is a radical document. It provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, who shall have enrolled all white male citizens of said States, designating those who do, and do not, take the oath of allegiance, and if those taking the oath shall be one tenth of those enrolled, said Governor can call a Convention, charged to declare the will of the people in forming a new State Government, of which Convention said Governor shall be President.

No one shall be eligible to a seat who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the Government or held civil or military office under any usurping power. The Convention shall adopt in their State constitutions the following provisions prescribed by the United States, in guaranteeing to said State a republican form of government:

1st. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under usurping power, shall vote for or be member of Legislature or Governor.

2. Insurrection or rebellion to be forever prohibited, and freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

3. No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under sanction of usurping power shall be recognized or paid by State.

Provision is made for submitting this new Constitution to the people, and if adopted the President by proclamation, and Congress, by legislation, can declare said State in the Union.

It is further provided that, every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any civil or military authority in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

The New York Markets.

New York, February 16th.—Money decidedly easier at 6 per cent, for large amounts, but small balances have been offered at 5 per cent. Sterling opened at 176, but declined to 175½. Gold, irregular and unsettled, opening at 50 advancing to 61½, and closing firm at 60½ to 50½.

Cotton firm but less active at 81½c. for middling uplands.

Flour quiet at about previous prices.

Whisky dull at 85 to 90 for State and 86 for western.

The "Sentinel-Democrat" Policy.

The New York papers that have spoken of General Gillmore's Florida expedition, generally condemn it as a part of the emancipation policy which, they say, has so often resulted in failure and misarriage. Whether the movement is designed to proceed against Mobile by way of Tallahassee, or to get into the rear of Sherman by a lengthy circuit, or whether its object is mainly political with a view to the restoration of Florida to the Union, is, as we say once, regarded as injudicious. The *Times* says:

Jacksonville has already been twice occupied by our troops, and twice abandoned as useless, and because the forces were wanted elsewhere. There is not the smallest military importance in Florida, for the rebels have no force there worth speaking of, and the State has no strategic value whatever. Had we indeed a surplus of force which we did not know how to dispose of, it might be worth while to operate political ends, and send an expedition to Florida which would occupy it as permanent, and enable the State to come back into the Union.

We believe a majority of the people of Florida are in sympathy with us, and would gladly see the restoration of their State. But let order that this shall be made available, it is necessary to insure the permanent protection of the people. They cannot afford to show their loyalty if this is merely to be such another flying visit as they have had every summer for the past three years. But have we the force to spare to do this? Can we afford to send 10,000 men into a kind of military occupancy merely to accomplish this object? Surely not. We trust there is a wisdom in this move other than meets the eye; but, for the present, we can't see it.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Resignation of Earl Russell—Regland and Denmark—The Emperor—Parliament—Efforts for Reconciliation—The Canning Freeblood—Political Election—The Palmerston Divorce Scandal—Debt and Credit—Confederate Operations in England.

[From the London Correspondence of the New York Times.]

London, Saturday, January 30, 1864—Earl Russell has resigned again. Such is the rumor to-day. He has placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, in some Pickwickian fashion, I presume, and will retire if she can spare him. England has determined to defend Denmark if the worst come to worst, and Earl Russell is committed to the German side of the quarrel. An English fleet, it is said, has been sent to the Adriatic, to act as an ex Tiness and Venice, and another is ready to leave for the Baltic. This looks like war—so does the gathering of the Austrian and Prussian troops on the Elder; but the general opinion still is that peace will be preserved, and, threatening as matters have seemed for a few days past, I am still in that belief.

The Emperor Napoleon is busy, perhaps at home. There is a small but troublesome minority in his model Parliament, which talks about finances, Mexican expeditions, liberty of the press, and such matters. Possibly, he has had scarcely time to think of Denmark. Possibly, he is thinking of the left bank of the Rhine. Possibly, also, he is in full accord with the British Government, as its organ says. That he is strong enough in France to do whatever he may wish to do is evinced by the fact that the subscriptions to the recent loan were ten times greater than the amount required.

A few days more and the session will open Lord Palmerston has issued cards for his full dress dinner to open the session, and Mr. Disraeli, the conservative leader, will soon do the same. Nothing can be begun or carried on or ended here without eating dinners.

As the premium on gold goes up in New York, Confederate stock rises in London. It has been down to 30. It is up to 60. There are some great movements going on here that are producing confidence in those who will all rebellious but their own. The speeches of Mr Spence, published by Beesley, are sown broadcast. The Canning Freeblood is going among the business houses of London, and every commercial town in the Kingdom, getting signers to petitions to the Government to do something to stop the war. These petitions, I believe, are signed by almost every one who is asked. I was told a few days ago in a business house in Leicester square that the last three hundred signatures were obtained in single establishment. There is a hard pinch now on commercial and manufacturing classes. The cost of cotton is draining the country of specie, the discount rates have gone up to eight per cent, which is simply ruin to men trading on a small capital. Cotton is 7d. more and more convinced that a far stronger effort will be made at the coming session, than heretofore, for recognition. Lord Eric Mr Seholefield, the colleague of Mr. Bright in the representation of Birmingham, is an officer in a "Southern Independence Association," where the Sutors with the Duke of Somerset, the Marquises of Bath and Lothian, with Lords Robert and Eustace Cecil, with the Right Honorable Lords Wensleydale and Lindsay, &c. &c. This and similar associations had been dormant during the recess, and I shall be much disappointed if a very strong pressure is not brought to bear upon the Government when Parliament meets. Fancy the exclusion of Earl Russell, should it be accepted, will be no common misfortune. No doubt he is one of the most unpopular of ministers, but he is also one of the most respected, and his dogged obstinacy of character is not easy to get over.

Lord Palmerston, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, has made up his mind to dispose of the divorce case scandal, in which he figures as a venerable correspondent. Mrs Q Kane has put in an answer to her husband's petition for divorce, in which she denies, in the first place, that she is the lawful wife of Q Kane, and in the second place, that she ever committed adultery with the First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury. There may be some legal fiction about this mode of pleading, but it reminds one of the celebrated case in which the little man who was sued, had been returned, was broken when he came, and whole when restored to its owner. It is known all through Europe, and, if not repeated, will attract multitudes of sturdy hands, able to make every desert fruitful.

Exodus of the Negroes.

[From the Frederick Md. Examiner.]

Conservatives and Copperheads, whose favorite mode of arguing against the policy of emancipation lately was to ask "what will you do with the freed negroes?" may find a practical solution of the problem by looking around upon the liberated ranks of the colored population in our midst. The most casual observer must be struck with the rapid diminution of their numbers in this community within the past few months—a diminution so marked and general, that every industrial interest feels its pressure; and the agricultural interests may entertain reasonable apprehensions about obtaining labor to raise the growing crops, unless a timely abolition of slavery in Maryland shall offer its attractions to the immigration of free labor in the meanwhile. The question no longer is, what shall we do with the negroes? but, "what has become of the negroes?" An interested curiosity led us to inquire; and we learn with surprise that a regular exodus of the race to the free States is in operation. It is believed that for every one who has entered the military service since last fall, at least four others, free as well as slaves, have migrated North. The reasons of the movement may be found in the political intrigues to fasten the institution of slavery on this State, by imposing on us such a system of apprenticeship or peonage as will virtually reduce the freed people to a condition of quasi bondage. The rumor of such a system, and the fear of its adoption, have caused an exodus from the State, through the political influence of their present owners. The subject is one of vital interest to the community, and the causes of an exodus too extensive to be apparent to escape notice are worthy of more thoughtful consideration.

The confirmed what we have repeatedly had occasion to remark before. The negro begins into the States to die assimilatively to the existing system of slavery in the Southern States, and apprehensions that the experiments of apprenticeship, or compulsory labor, at regulated wages, will be a different name for the old order of things.

Beauregard Paying Taxes.—A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Memphis, states that Beauregard has paid, through an agent, the United States tax on his property in that city, amounting to over one hundred dollars.

In the confirmation of a dead letter in Memphis!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vincent.—Half a dozen tars, who had been on the blockade service for ten months, were on a cruise yesterday ashore, and have to in the calaboose. Their cases were examined separately, but it appeared that they had been more sinned against than sinning. They were permitted to go in peace.

The ubiquous John Smith, in the garb of a United States marine, charged with house-breaking. He was a good looking member of his family with mustache and goatee. It appeared that at the opening of the coffeehouse he had made up for the abstinence practiced during long months and three days, and then fell with the door into a house where he had no business. The evidence did not show any malice or felonious intent.

H. Winchback was charged with embezzlement, and breach of trust. Prosecutor alleged that he outpatient, a colored, about three years ago, some counters, show cases and shelving, such as is used in shoe stores, for the purpose of repair and refitting. As the property was not returned as required, he supposed rest that he disposed of them, he is charged with the crime alleged. The Recorder aired the case this morning.

A Cottage Scene.

We sat by our cottage fireside,
Mother, sister and I,
Sending the thoughts of our soldier
With many a heaving sigh.

Our mother was pale and feeble,
And she had been so long
Pining for her absent boy,
He had been for months in the wrong.

We feared for our absent brother,
We wished and we cried the entire,
We wondered to see her sad pale face,
Light up with a dreamy smile.

"Is it true," she said, "that I dreamed
Ah, you can not what I saw
My child's returning home from battle,
My child's returning home.

"I saw the smile of his childhood,
The light in his laugh so gay,
My child's returning home, sister,
If he only comes to day."

Hark! the sound of wheels and of horses!
They pass at our garden gate,
God grant it be our brother,
That he comes are in the too late.

Up rose our trembling mother,
The cordial door we flew
Two soldiers were waiting in the hall,
And—God it is our boy!

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1864.

There has been but little activity manifested to-day in any department of the Money market, while our leading stocks appear to have been quite unsettled by the advice from New York, which have caused buyers to stand aloof, or decline to go on orders at figures low the views of holders. Sugar and Molasses on the contrary have been in good request at full prices.

In Domestic Exchange there is nothing to notice, as the demand is still very moderate, discount, and 1½ for our days' sight. The Banks have fixed at 1½ P. cent. discount for sixty days, and ½ P. cent. and dollars down to 30 days. Specie is still in good request, and dealers down to 1½ P. cent.