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

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of twenty-five cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all family subscriptions, we give one week's notice a week before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber for it, and expected to pay, unless the notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McGeehan & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, furniture.

By Pehoney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at Post 91, Second District, 225 tons coal.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, improved lot of ground.

By J. S. Cornet, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, lot of ground.

By the Sheriff, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, lots of ground and the unexpired lease of No. 28 Orleans street.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT, AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.

Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of improved real estate, situated in the Third District of this city.

For particulars see advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the unexpired term of the lease of the three-story brick house, No. 28 Orleans street, Second District.

For particulars and terms see advertisement.

COTTON.—E. T. Montgomery will sell at 1 o'clock, this day, at salesroom 80 Camp street, 243 bales cotton. See advertisement.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Inauguration Yesterday.

The great feature of yesterday was the inauguration of Hon. Michael Hahn as Free State Governor of Louisiana. The arrangements were of a most elaborate and complete description. We have not space for details of the grand pageant, or for a relation at length of the proceedings of the ceremonies. We will only observe, that the spectacle was gorgeously contrived for giving solid and impressive effect to the occasion; that the attendance, civil and military, was brilliant, vast and demonstrative; and that the ceremonies were conducted throughout, with unbroken animation and in due accordance with the published programme.

Laying aside, then, the musical, artistic and other subordinate features of the affair, we come to the two events substantive of the political significance of the occasion. These were the inaugural address of Governor Hahn, and the address to the people by Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, which we give in the order of their delivery:

Inaugural Address of Governor Hahn.

Fellow-Citizens—In diffident obedience to your sovereign behest, I solemnly proclaim through the ballot-box on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington, I appear before you as your freely elected Governor, doubtful of myself in all things save in devotion to my country, and sincere and heartfelt affection for all my fellow-citizens, irrespective of birth-place, creed, or political opinion. In the exercise of your desired rights, as American citizens, you have placed me in the exalted office of Governor of this noble State, and by your acts you have shown that although the people of a State mayiere, a State, as a member of the American Union, cannot die. In there among us to-day a man actuated by genuine American sentiments and true patriotism, who would even be loth to hold consent to have the Common wealth consecrated to everlasting fame by the genius and valor of Andrew Jackson, leave her place in the national constellation? I hope not. I accept the great honour which has been conferred upon me at this important epoch in the history of our State, with a profound distrust of my own ability to adequately discharge its many overpowering duties and responsibilities; and if I do not wholly despond in anticipation, it is because of the cheering evidences of support present around me that a generous indulgence will be extended to my deficiencies, and that a cheerful alacrity will animate the people in all the field of their efforts it will be my constant study to make in their behalf.

A resident of Louisiana from early boyhood, I have always felt proud of her history, and have claimed the privilege on all occasions, public and private, in the Congress of the nation and in popular meetings, to defend the sovereign people of the State had ever seceded from the Union, or had at any time, or even in any apparently authoritative form, given their sanction to the act by which unfaithful agents precipitated her into the rebellion. I knew that in making this declaration on behalf of the people of this State, I did no more than give expression to the sincere sentiments of her patriotic citizens, native and adopted, and the immense concourse of every description of persons around and about me at this moment is strong testimony to its correctness. We, the people, have never seceded, we never intended to abdicate our proper place in the Union, and with the assistance of the National Government, whose duty it is to protect us from invasion and guarantee to us a Republican form of Government, we are determined we never shall. We have had our trials, physical and moral—they have been hard and grievous, and we have had our share of suffering and sorrow—God knows how and and at what cost, but at length, drawing a veil over the transaction of the past, the wants and sufferings of our people, the social interruptions, the severance of the dear, tender ties of life, the broken hearts, the hostile separation of members of the same household, the blood and death following in the footsteps of grim visaged war—raising children up from infancy and manhood, we have again our ancient ability to participate in the blessings of equal and just laws, and in the maintenance of the most perfect system of free government that has ever been vouchsafed to mankind. Where on earth was there a people, when the demon of discord, cupidity and oppression possessed the hearts of the wicked men who plunged this country into fratricidal strife, so happy, contented or powerful as the American Union? and where a nation whose inhabitants were in the possession of the hundredth part of the liberty and prosperity which the United States enjoyed, and could with certainty promise to their posterity? Many of our blessings we have unfamiliarized, and some privileges, looked upon by many as benefits, have been destroyed; still the foundation of our social edifice is not relatively so damaged as to be beyond the reach of early reparation. It will be asked, shall this reparation be made? The answer is obvious—follow up the sensible and reasonable work you are this day with such civic pomp and circumstance inaugurating, by the determination to act, each in his own sphere, as become a living man, in the most progressive of existing nations. For the moment civil government must necessarily harmonize with military administration. There is no good reason, however, for permitting those which will interfere but little with individual action—to deny any one from setting to work at energetically and heartily to make up for lost time, and incompetence himself fully in the future for past issues.

In all things compatible with a steady and unflinching support of the national unity, and the efforts of the Government to establish and sustain it, on, if possible, improved foundations, my constant study will be how best to promote the substantial interests of the people of Louisiana, and to that end I invite the friendly aid and support of all citizens.

The Union of these States, handed down by our revolutionary ancestors, is of more value than any falsely styled "Southern rights," especially when these "rights" mean sectional institutions, founded on a great moral, social and political evil, and incompatible with the principles of free government. The institution of slavery is opposed alike to the rights of one race and the interests of the other; it is the cause of the present unholy attempt to blow up our Government and, implacable as the destruction may sound to many of you, I tell you that I regard its universal and complete extinction as a public and private blessing. It is not to be supposed that in the adjustment of the altered relations of labor to capital an immediate satisfactory result can be reached, although the happiest results have already been witnessed on many plantations now worked and cultivated under the compensated labor system. Negotiations of the distinguished commander of this military department. A desirable result will soon be generally attained, if the difficult matter is taken in hand as a practical question, free from the perplexities that are not fail to encompass it were a return to the old system among us conceivable or possible. To profit, as it is hoped we are about to do, by our situation, we must dismiss dreams of the past and accept accomplished facts as they are, and as they are expected to remain. In the nature of things, it we will only act as becomes a sensible people, the greatness we have momentarily had declined will be seen again, and accorded to us by a more kindling and lasting sense than ever before. It must be based on a devotion to the Union, on a love of liberty to all men, and on a spirit of justice and humanity. The issues, if any, incurred by this change in our labor system by the truly loyal citizen, will doubtless be properly redressed by him in due season by a generous Government.

At an early day an election will be held for members to a convention for the revision of our State constitution. The importance of such an election can scarcely be exaggerated. Every citizen is deeply interested in the organic law, and that it may in all respects faithfully mirror the wishes of the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, the people must themselves exercise at this circumspection in the selection of delegates to represent them. The convention will doubtless provide for an early election of a Legislature. On the meeting of the latter, the lobbying interest, which will at once demand its most serious attention, and the importance of the issue will appeal strongly to the minds of all good citizens, be that in the election of members none but such as, from ability and educational attainments may be chosen. With the natural advantages Louisiana possesses, in her inexhaustible soil, her genial climate, her domestication of the river of rivers, her facilities for commerce, manufacturing and the most varied agricultural pursuits, nothing has prevent her present population, or, if they will not do it, will certainly promise to their posterity! Many of our blessings we have unfamiliarized, and some privileges, looked upon by many as benefits, have been destroyed; still the foundation of our social edifice is not relatively so damaged as to be beyond the reach of early reparation. It will be asked, shall this reparation be made? The answer is obvious—follow up the sensible and reasonable work you are this day with such civic pomp and circumstance inaugurating, by the determination to act, each in his own sphere, as becomes a living man, in the most progressive of existing nations. For the moment civil government must necessarily harmonize with military administration. There is no good reason, however, for permitting those which will interfere but little with individual action—to deny any one from setting to work at energetically and heartily to make up for lost time, and incompetence himself fully in the future for past issues.

Fellow citizens, again from the bottom of my heart I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and the honors you have bestowed and heretofore lavished upon me. My fondest and most cherished hope is that when my term of service shall have ended, you may enjoy the inestimable blessings of "a more perfect Union," with its attendant guarantee, domestic tranquility and liberty, and that you may be able to secure me that I have not disappointed your expectations, or proved unworthy of the distinguished trust which I have this day accepted, and which, as a true son of Louisiana, I shall feel more ambition to discharge meritoriously than any other upon earth.

Address of Gen. Banks.

Mr. President and Fellow citizens—At the request of the Committee of Arrangements, I am present as a spectator, to witness the imposing and grand ceremonies of this interesting occasion, and reluctantly to express my great gratification at the progress that has been made in the restoration of Louisiana to the Union of States, and in the majestic evidence before me of the returning loyalty of its people. (Loud cheers)

I have watched with deepest interest the prominent events in the struggle through which we are passing, from its inception to the present hour. I, in common with the mass of my countrymen, have sorrowed at its reverses and rejoiced at its success. I have mourned over the heroes that have fallen in the field of battle—my brothers in blood and my brothers in arms—and have joined in the hopes which a grateful people have cherished upon the gallant spirits that by sea and upon land have led our hosts to victory. They never can be forgotten. (Applause.) Day by day and hour by hour, I have seen the receding arms of the enemy, until more than half the territory covered by the shadow of the rebel flag at the beginning of the struggle, has fallen into the possession of the Government, and is covered by the Stars and Stripes—the emblem of Liberty, now and for ever, here and everywhere. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

At the call of the President the people have sprung to the defence of their country with an alacrity and strength of which the history of the world furnishes no parallel. The national resources have been developed to an extent not only never before realized, but never before by moral man conceived or anticipated. Foreign nations no longer threaten us with intervention, and unfriendly public opinion abroad maintains a respectful silence in regard to our condition. The stupendous difficulties of the Administration, that, as it advanced, obstructed our path of progress, one by one, from the head of the armies and soldiers who have aided in the great work of saving the country from disruption and overthrow. And it others have done as well in their respective spheres, yet we hold that the genius of our institutions, the military One Term principle, which has been established by the constitution, and of which our great parties, and by the act of the people, overruling either in turn, counsels the choice of a President from among our statesmen, in preference to the President from and after March 4, 1865.

Such are our convictions. We place them before our readers in company with those of the Legislatures and Conventions who have preceded an opposite conclusion, and ask that judgment be rendered in accord with the preponderance, not of authority, but of reason.

The same paper publishes and endorses the resolutions of the circular recently issued by the National Executive Committee of the Chase organization—the gist of which circular will appear from its opening and concluding paragraphs:

Washington, D. C., February, 1864.—Sir: The movement recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who conscientiously believe that the best interests of country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor, and purity, and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

For these reasons, the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all States, and the object of which is to enable the friends everywhere upon effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the majority co-operation of all three-in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the government during the first period of its new life, which shall to the fullest extent devolve the majesty of free institutions, conserve the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the republic before the world, and, in all things, make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by correspondence with the chairman of the National Executive Committee for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

Very respectfully,
S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

Having declared against the renomination of President Lincoln on the 23d inst., the *Tribune* commits itself on the 24th openly in favor of Mr. Chase. After reviewing the latter's record on the slavery question, and finding it immaculate, it thus sums up his merits as director of the national finances:

His successful discharge of that high trust has been the marvel of modern history—the most difficult achievement of the century. Such triumphs do not dazzle the vulgar gaze like those of the conquering warrior; but they demand loftier and rarer faculties and a more absorbing devotion. History, in distributing its awards to those who preserved our country from dismemberment and overthrow, will accord high honors to him whose financial achievements rendered possible the maintenance for years of our vast armies in a state of comfort, satisfaction and efficiency. No labor and now in the service of the Republic like a post under the President more important or unenviable than that of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no other has been filled with more signal ability or more tireless energy and zeal.

The New York *Times*, of the 24th ult., referring to the Chase circular, denounces its spirit and designs unequivocally for the renomination of President Lincoln. The *Times* says:

We protest against the spirit of this movement. It is unworthy of the cause, and fraught with nothing but mischief.

There has been, and still is, an almost irresistible popular feeling in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln. It has manifested itself in numerous resolutions to that effect by the Union State Conventions of New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Maryland, and by large majorities of the Union members of the Legislatures of New-Jersey, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Minnesota, of Kansas, of California, and by votes of very many Union committees and clubs. No one, therefore, can justly complain if those who prefer Mr. Chase begin to take action in his favor, provided they use none but fair means. But this circular is grossly unfair. It can do Mr. Chase no good; it can do the Union cause nothing but harm.

The first reason assigned against Mr. Lincoln is enough of itself to stamp the whole movement as selfish and factious. We are told that "even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln practicable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him." Now, if this means anything, it means a direct slap at Mr. Lincoln is renominated by the Union National Convention, there will be a bolt by the supporters of other candidates, which will have the effect of dividing the Union party, and defeating Mr. Lincoln's election. It is obvious that this is the first in this revolution of ideas to give to the social element of the people a national interest and a national spirit in the great drama of life through which we are passing. And here to day, with this splendid pageantry, here to-day, at the inauguration which consummates an election by the people of more than ordinary purity and of unrestricted freedom—here to-day she is to recognize, as a national sentiment for the new age and the new history, the doctrine that Union and Liberty, now and forever, must be, and will be, one and inseparable. (Loud and prolonged applause.) In proportion to the confidence with which the people of the American continent shall view the results of this day's history, so will arise, in all parts of our land, a feeling of joy and a people liberated from the bondage of slavery and death. (Cheers.) And from the heartbeats and the silent will arise the prayer of the good and wise, that this first and brightest unexpected gleam of light will prove a joyful harbinger of a better and perpetual day of peace, prosperity and power.

Of all human institutions, States are of the slowest growth, and require the deepest root. To be permanent, they must be founded in the habits and customs of the people. Like a statue, they cannot be brought into existence by an edict or decree, or constitution. Their laws must be founded in the institutions of social life, and penetrate the business and bosoms of men. The Constitution that has this day been revived and the State that has this day been reconstructed, have, then, a permanent foundation. It is not called into life by a vote of the people, not by the inauguration of the Governor. It has a stronger and deeper basis than this, or than all this; and that is in the changed habits of the people, and the adaptation of their customs and their interests, and daily life to the new condition of things, and the demands of the new and great age upon which we are entering. You will see it in the schools; you will find it in the workshop; it is pregnant with life on the plantation; it is in the opening room; on the counter; on the Merchants' Exchange; in the army; and more than all, it is in the free use of the precious music of the young hearts that are about us, around and before us, that with the rising generation, and with the child of the chimes of bells, rises like a universal benediction to Heaven, in praise to God for the day that has dawned upon us. (Tumultuous cheering.) Let, then, that the day be celebrated in the renomination of President Lincoln. The *Times* says:

We protest against the spirit of this movement. It is unworthy of the cause, and fraught with nothing but mischief.

Provost Court—Judge Aleche Presiding.—Mrs. Charvez for only a few days out of the Workhouse, but was immediately sought selling liquor to soldiers. She was sent back to her last quarters for another term.

Aaron Baron, a pantryman of the steamer Mississippi, tried to pass himself as a Customs officer, but fell into bad hands. As his offence resulted from a drunk, he was let off with a fine of $5 and sent back to his vessel.

Th. Janson, of the Sixteenth regiment corps d'Afrique, was arrested as a deserter, but claimed to have been a servant of Capt. Miller. An officer is to ascertain the truth of the assertion of assent.

Mrs. Annie Logue was discharged by an officer of United States army with positive language, it appeared that the lady was not amenable to the charge, and so she was discharged at first sight.

Return of the Tuscaloosa by the Authorities at the Cape of Good Hope—Movements of the Alabama.

Dates from Capetown to the 31st of December were received at Boston on the 23d ultimo. They state that the ordnance Tuscaloosa was seized at Simon's Bay, near Cape Town, by British authorities, in violation of the neutrality laws, in having part of a captured cargo on the ocean, and on the grounds that she is a United States vessel illegally seized by the pirate Alabama. The American Consul put in a claim on behalf of her lawfuls owners. It is thought that the case will be argued in the Admiralty Court. Lieut. Lovie, who commanded the Tuscaloosa, and entered a protest against the proceedings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

FUNERAL OF MRS. BEAUREGARD.—At nine o'clock this morning the remains of Mrs. Beauregard, wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, were conveyed from her late residence on Esplanade street, and placed on board of the steamboat on the foot of that street for the purpose of receiving them.

An immense crowd was gathered in and silence about the house. After the completion of the religious ceremonies, the corpse was placed in the hearse, which moved towards the steamboat, followed by several thousand ladies and gentlemen who wished to render a last token of sympathy for the noble victim of so many sufferings. The cortege was truly affecting and imposing.

When it arrived on the levee, the corpse was taken on board the boat, and fifty persons went to accompany it to the parish of St. John the Baptist, where it is to be deposited in the family tomb of the Deslondes.

The procession remained upon the levee until the boat started, when every head was uncovered, and the crowd slowly and sorrowfully dispersed. Among the procession were the officers of the French corvette Cassini, and M. Faipoucier, Acting Consul of France, and M. Calejon, Consul of Spain.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge Hennen Presiding.—Ellen Duffy and Julia Foley, intemperate and disorderly, sentenced to the proper conduct, had the choice of paying a fine of $10 or 60 days Workhouse. Pat Keefe, for interfering with a policeman's duty, John Winters, Fred. Fabre, and others, for imbibing too much, were fined $2 50. Other cases were continued to another day.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1864.

There has been but little movement to-day in any department of the money market. The supply of Domestic Exchange was less liberal, and with more show of firmness on the part of the Banks or dealers, rates assumed more steadiness. We noticed sales of New York Sight to a moderate extent at ¾ ⅌ cent. discount and heard of some at 1⅛, also, one day's Sight at ⅞, and ten days at 1⅛. Commercial 1st Sight and one day's Sight may be quoted at ⅞@1⅛ discount, with no sellers rates for unacceptable signatures. One of the Banks checked to a fair amount at ⅞ and ¾ ⅌ cent. discount, among the latter, and another supplied its customers at 1⅛. Doubtful paper sold 1⅜@1½, but there was very little demand. Nothing of any moment was reported in Foreign bills. Some private Sterling was sold at 170 and the Banks asked 169. France may be quoted at 5 12½@5 10 for Bankers' and 5 20@5 25 for private.

The Specie market was quiet, with more sellers than buyers. The sales included $500 at 65 ⅌ cent. premium, and $10,000 at 64½, with smaller lots at 65¼. We also heard of a round lot being been sold under 65, but could not authenticate it. It was freely offered at 65½ and 65¾. Dealers paid 64½ for the small coin offered at their counters, and asked 65@65¼. Nothing of any moment was reported in silver. Dealers paid 90 premium and asked 96. Mexican dollars continued scarce. They dominated the full premium of gold.

The Stock market was quiet, with a good demand for State stock. We noticed a round sale of Louisiana State at 74 ⅌ cent. premium. Bids for the Consols were freely made at 70, and Louisiana Bonds, 2. Dealers pay 4 ⅌ cent. premium for both Canal and Citizens', and ask 5. For Louisiana State, and ask 7. For Levee and Bank and Trading, and ask 1½ and 2. Bids of Bank of Louisiana, and are 67½. 75 for Crescent City, and ask 81; and 35 for Merchants', and ask 40. Bank of New Orleans sores smartly pass at 201, but we could only command a premium of 4 @4½ ⅌ cent.

The sales of stocks to which we referred yesterday included 35 shares City Railroad at 161. There have been some further sales to-day, but the particulars are withheld. With very few exceptions, sales cannot be found, indeed, at a decline from previous rates. In Insurance stocks we noticed sales of Hom. at 76, 45 and 46 ⅌ dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICE OF THE DAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1864.

COTTON.—We have again to notice a fair equity, but not quite so active a demand for the entire cotton, in consequence of the great scarcity of sellers. The sales, so far as we have ascertained, will have amounted to 1,500 bales, of which 400 bales were taken by the trade, at from 60 cent. good ordinary to low middling at 80. The sales for low middling at 80, 10 bales strict middling at the same and 100 bales, in three lots, particulars in a separate. Upon Stores harmonize with our quotations, and nothing was offering. The receipts continue very light, the week showing the most limited receipts of any 30 days since the commencement of the war. We have to-day received a note from Principal Meade, dismissing, for cause, the Superintendent, the two girls from the school.

For reasons of his own—for fear of accident in so great a crowd, and because he thought the girls were too old and large to participate in such demonstrations—Mr. Rodrequer declined allowing his daughters to take part. In the sequence of his heart Mr. R. supposed he had at least as much right to prescribe rules of conduct for his children, outside of school, as the teachers. But it seems that Mr. R. views do not coincide with those of Mr. Superintendent Cornet, as he yesterday received a note from Principal Meade, dismissing, for cause, the Superintendent, the two girls from the school.

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Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association,
NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 1864.

The officers and members of the above named association are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will take place on next MONDAY EVENING, March 7th, at 7½ o'clock, at the room of Police Station Ledger, No. 17 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres. Financial attendance is urged on all members on the occasion of the present importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order of the President.
F. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Second District Rain and Bonte Club.

THE officers and members of the above Club are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at 7 o'clock THIS P. M.

Practical attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order of L. GARTINEE, President.
V. Cheoutier, Secretary. mh3 1t.

Seventy-five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any person who will recover and deliver to the subscriber one horse, sorrel, large and hay—eyed, with white net—MULES, stolen from Cities Plantation, 21 miles above the city, left bank, on the night of Thursday, 18th February, the day the horse had a four wheel vehicle, and must have brought them to town and behind it. Apply to

THOS. B. HAILES,
No. 16 Exchange Place.

A. DERBES,
STYCH-TRY-ST-LUS,
44.....EXCHANGE ALLEY.....44
mh3 1m

Rio Coffee,

100 bags prime Rio Coffee. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WM. J. REID,
31 Magazine street.
mh3 6t

Wanted.

IN a Drug Store, a clerk, speaking Portuguese and Spanish. Apply at No. 90 Camp street.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

STEAMBOAT.....Steamboat.....STEAMBOAT

PENMANSHIP, Book-keeping Arithmetic and the Commercial Calculations, taught in 20 lessons. Day, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Evening classes from 7 to 9 P. M. 140 Carondelet street, corner of Perdido street.
[mh3] J. W. DOLBEAR.

Havana Segars.

A LARGE assortment of the new Havana SEGARS, just received, and for sale at the lowest prices, by the quarter, or in bulk, at the Tobacco Manufactory, 140 Magazine street, between Perdido and Poydras.

Wanted.

A LIGHT, active young man, speaking French and English, to act as clerk in a small grocery store. Apply at the store, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets.

NOTICE.

PERSONS in the country can open the Fire-proof Safes at Mrs. Dupuy's, 140 Magazine street, by permit from the undersigned, or by letter addressed to the undersigned, or by letter addressed to the undersigned.

A. C. GRAHAM, Agent.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, February 26th, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 51.
(EXTRACT.)

15. All vessels detained by order of departure from the Mississippi River are to be released, and permitted to proceed to sea, on the same terms as those for the due examination of their cargoes.

By command of Major-General Banks.
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANIEL GORREN,
27.....MAGAZINE STREET.....27
Most fashionably occupied by C. Vase Jr.

MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.

Just received and for sale on consignment a splendid assortment of

RIBBONS,
SILKS,
MILLINERY and
SFRAW GOODS.

For Ladies' Dress and Millinery Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c.

WHITE GOODS
TRIMMINGS
LACES.

The attention of Merchants Dealers is respectfully solicited to this spring stock.

FRESH GOODS
FOR
SPRING TRADE.

Every steamer will bring additions of the latest importations of the above goods.

DANIEL GORREN,
No. 27 Magazine st.

BROTT & DAVIS.

GRAVIER.....GRAVIER

Corner Tchoupitoulas.

BOOTS.....SHOES.....DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING.....HATS, ETC., ETC.

Wanted.

IN A MILLINERY STORE, a young lady, speaking French and English, to act as saleswoman and assistant milliner. Mrs. DEZAUCHES,
No. 116 Canal street, up stairs.

CHAS. E. LAMBERT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO A. LAMBERT.
Importers and Dealers in French Brandy, Wines, Porter and Domestic Liquors, corner Gravier and Carondelet streets, and
NO. 32 MAGAZINE STREET.

E. BORDELOIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c.,
NO. 42 OLD LEVEE STREET.

MILES TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, Room No. 3, 2d story,
At No. 6 Exchange Place.

SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 20, 1864.

General orders, No. 27.

On and after the 1st day of March, Beef Cattle and other supplies of a kind, quality, and quantity to be determined by the Chief of the Army Commissary, will be purchased for sale to the market of New Orleans, subject only to such regulations as may be from time to time established by the proper order of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, published with the Major of the city of New Orleans.

By order of Major General Banks.
R. B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

Water Works Department,
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
February 6, 1864.

THE Annual Election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 19 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, 7th March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

E. R. PERGY,
Secretary.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans,
Office, corner Camp and St. Charles streets.

THIS Company has been duly authorized by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana to insure Negroes, Horses, &c., &c., against the risks of Kidnapping, Theft, Disease, Death, Runaway, Limbs, Lungs, Insurrection, Fire, Lightning, Accidents, Drowning, Jefferson Parish, February 5, 1864.

CHARLES CHAPELLE, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN J. ADAMS, firm of J. J. Adams & Co.
J. GUIGNOTTAN, firm of O. Tabeneau, Denemoine & Co.
A. CHIAPELLA, firm of Chiapella & Co.
R. W. OGDEN, firm of Ogden & Co.
C. DURIVE, firm of C. Durive & Co.
JOS. DETNOODT, firm of Detnoodt & Co.
J. J. FERNANDEZ, firm of R. Fernandez & Co.
A. GOUTIN, firm of Goutin & Co.
J. H. ELMER, firm of J. H. Elmer & Co.
F. CAZETTE, firm of Cazette & Co.
L. F. GENELES, firm of Abel & Geneles.
J. LEBIY, firm of Lebiy & Charpentier.
C. KOHN, firm of Kohn & Co.
A. BROUSSEAU, firm of A. Brousseau & Co.
J. A. SEIGNOURET, firm of Seignouret & Co.

Louisiana State Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1864.

AT an Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 15th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

W. H. Avery, Jas. Gardner,
John A. Sloan, Pablo Delas,
Alex. Brother, B. H. Kennedy,
A. Brugier, J. M. Lapeyre,
E. Prieur.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, M. M. Lapeyre was unanimously elected President.

A. BERNARD,
Cashier.
mh3 1td

Fruits.....Fruits.....Fruits.

1000 boxes ORANGES,
1000 LEMONS.
Also, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, and BRIDGE CHERRIES.

R. TRAMONTANA & CO.,
No. 4 Front Levee, between Common and Gravier sts.
mh3 1m

Spring Importation.

JUST received, on consignment, the following Fancy Goods:

ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES,
PRINTS,
CRAPE D'ETE,
BARAGOLA,
SPRING FLANNELS,
HEAVY SATINE SILKS,
BLACK and WHITE CRAPE
FEATHER DUSTERS, &c.

To be sold at a small advance.

L. E. RICHARD, Importer,
No. 16 Canal street, up stairs.

Sundries.

30 CASES REDOC CLARET,
25 " St. Julien,
25 " Medoc,
200 " ordinary,
50 " Sauterne White Wine,
50 " Hock,
50 boxes " 19 bottles each
50 " " 12 "
10 quarter pipes Cognac, Hennessy, 1819,
1210 gallons Cognac,
20 bbls. Old Shanty.

E. BORDELOIS,
42 Old Levee street.

SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
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By order of Major General Banks.
R. B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

Tobacco, Boodwynn's smoking, Chewing and Leaf Cigars.

FILGUEAS, 140 Magazine street.

RIO and JAVA COFFEE—100 sacks.
Dupont's celebrated STARCH—200 boxes.
WHEAT—Bushels.
FARINA BRUITS and Vegetables in cans.
PICKLES and LILLIES.
HALE—1000 baskets.
Tomatoes, Asparagus, Hymn, Quinoy, Pineapples. For sale by
J. J. HART & CO.
mh3 7t and 76 Tchoupitoulas st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR.....Lessee.
T. W. DAVENPORT.....Manager.
N. L. GRIFFIN.....Acting Manager.

GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Crowded Houses nightly, to witness
The Great Constitutional Drama of
MISS EMMA MADDERN.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1864.
The Great Military Drama, entitled the
Matilde de Merle; Heart Mt. Alma; Heart—Emma Maddern.

SINGING AND DANCING,
To conclude with the Irish Drama called
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

The Eminent Tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH, is engaged and will shortly appear.

In rehearsal, the Sensation Play, from Mrs. Southworth's Novel, called the HIDDEN HAND.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents. Second Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Gallery, 25 cents. Covered Gallery 25 cents. Private Box Office open daily.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LEWIS BAKER.....STAGE MANAGER.

SATURDAY EVENING.....March 5, 1864.

Great Sensational Treat—Second and Last Time this Season of Shakspeare's adaptation, Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
MACBETH.

In preparation—The Forty Extravaganza, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

In active preparation—The great Drama called THE DEAD HEART, originally produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, where it achieved an unprecedented success, which has since been equalled by the popular productions of the author. The action of the Drama takes place during the rapidly growing Rebellion, and what he produced in the Southern States.

Monday Evening—Revival of ISABELLA PRESTON, in which the author will be presented STILL MARRIED OR DEAD, and THE FALSE OF THE MARKET. Box office now open for securing seats.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, according to accommodation, $5 and $3. Dress Circle and Family Circle, 50 cents. Lower Tier, 75 cents. Upper Tier, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Private Boxes may be secured two days in advance.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

Will be given on MONDAY, March 7, at the Varieties, in honor of Washington's Birthday. Tickets, $5 each, to be had of the committee of arrangements, viz:

J. Nixon, E. Vinot,
A. Le Blanc, A. Jacques,
A. Mendola, A. Jacques,
J. Berry, L. Berry.

MANAGERS:
TICKET, $5 DOLLAR.

Tickets can be had at the Varieties, and invitations for Ladies can be had at the Varieties and the committee of arrangements. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. Supper will be served at 1 o'clock. Dancing will be continued until morning. Tickets for Gentlemen, $5 each, to be had of the committee of arrangements, viz:

J. Nixon, E. Vinot,
A. Le Blanc, A. Jacques,
A. Mendola, A. Jacques,
J. Berry, L. Berry.

MANAGERS.
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