THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
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Any person receiving the paper through every of the carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and subscribe, and, unless due notice is given of the first day of publication, will be charged accordingly.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 15, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By McCorkle & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their office, next door.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, 15th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 89 Camp street, 4 bales Mexican wool, 1207 plows, 97 barrels Pike's Magnolia and Dexter's whisky, just landed, 30 barrels double sugar and sundry other articles. See advertisement.

This day, at 11 o'clock, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, Messrs. McCorron & Landry will sell a variety of furniture, &c., &c. See their advertisement, for further particulars.

Medical Card of Dr. Everitt.—Elsewhere will be found the card of Dr. Lemuel H. Everitt, containing a curious and noteworthy statement of his multifarious acquirements, combined with practical and special skill in medicine and surgery. His consulting office is 58 Baronne street, between Gravier and Common.

The Stereoscopic Evening Star.—A telegram from South-West Pass informs us that this steamship, from New York on the 6th, via Havana, crossed the bar at half past three last evening. Her arrival at the city would be too late for our morning edition.

Singer's Family Sewing Machine.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Letter A family sewing machine of the Singer Manufacturing Company, office in this city, No. 15 Camp street. Its great range, extending from simple and heavy work to the delicate and complicated, entitles it to the special consideration of families.

Amusements.

The Varieties.—We noticed at some length yesterday morning the performance of Tom Taylor's Ticket-of-Leave Man at the Varieties. At the same time we briefly analysed the play. It is unnecessary to repeat the substance of our remarks about either play or performance. We will only here say that the Ticket-of-Leave-Man, though not entitled to a very high literary classification, and in its own sphere not faultless, is unquestionably, in point of graphic and sympathetic description of life and character, the most successful effort of the author; while, as regards its performance at the Varieties, nothing had been produced there this season in a manner that displayed more managerial discrimination or that was more satisfactory in its general representation. The play is the bill for to night.

The St. Charles.—Mrs. Gladstone continues to delight her admirers by her star performances at the St. Charles. Unfortunately, the genius of one artist is insufficient to make a complete dramatic performance. With adequate support she would achieve much more brilliant results. As it is, her brightness is in danger to be lost in surrounding obscurity, for want of something to reflect it. To-night she will appear as Jeanette in the new French play of that name.

The Academy of Music.—*Arrival of Frank Rivers' Troupe of Artists.*—There is a fair prospect that the great variety entertainment, promised by Mr. Sidwell, of the Academy, for the present week, will be given the first time to night. We have seen a dispatch from Mr. Rivers, stage manager of the new troupe engaged for the Academy, announcing that some thirty odd of its artists were on the Evening Star, coming up the river. Adding to this number the orchestra and extra members of the ballet, there will be a total of fifty-odd performers in the engagement about to commence. Among the names of the new troupe are Miss Julia Mortimer, balladist, Miss Fanny Wilson, German statuary; Miss Ella Wesner, pantomimic &c.; the Misses Zantretta, also pantomimists; Miss Tophill, *maitre de ballet* and dancer; the Messrs. Zanfretta, pantomimists; Mons. Gabemonosse, contortionist; John Mulligan, and other Ethiopian comedians.

Important General Order Relative to the Election of the 23d.—An important order from Major Gen. Banks, in regard to the coming election for State officers, will be found in another column. This order prescribes clearly and methodically the qualifications of voters, as well as the mode of completing those qualifications by taking the necessary oath on election day; also gives directions as to the manner of holding elections and making returns of the same; and explains the intent, meaning and effect of the oath of allegiance in various forms and repetitions, and especially the application and purport of the amnesty oath prescribed by President Lincoln. It will be seen that, though the attention of Louisiana is regarded as "not identical with that of other States named by the President," yet the amnesty oath, being unequivocally required as a test of loyalty and basis of the restoration of Government, must be taken by all voters, without distinction, as an indispensable part of their qualifications.

Arrival of U. S. transport ship Emily E. L. Clark, J. W. Wilson commanding, nine days from Washington City, D. C., with 510 of the Second Vermont Cavalry, New York State Volunteers, under command of the following officers:

Lt Col George, Maj Vanvoe, Capt Geo Allen, Richard, Allen, Gurney, Franklin, Lieutenants Wm Ellis, Gibson, Lackey, Hall, Dunn, Lane, Smith, Bohn, Bailey, Talcott, Doty, De Baker.

The E. L. Clark was detained two days at the Southwest Pass, by fog.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 1019.

The Shakespeare Ter-Centenary.

The preparations for this great festival are progressing in England, but they are clouded with apprehension of a petty and personal nature, and interrupted by the "shrieks of locality." Mr Dickens and Mr Balwer were named as Vice-Presidents, and it was proposed to add Mr. Tennyson. It turned out, however, that the latter had never answered the printed notice sent him, asking him to accept a position on the Committee. So when it was proposed to make him a Vice-President, certain persons who believed, or affected to believe, that he had slighted the notification of his selection as a committee-man, vowed against that proposition, and he was thrown out altogether. This happened about the time of his death, and since that sorrowful event, the matter has been called up and made a subject of most serimonious discussion in the papers, at the clubs and everywhere. The Committee passed a resolution to the effect "that the General Committee deeply deplore the premature decease of Mr. Tennyson, and regret that circumstances should have concurred to prevent the enrollment of his name in the list of Vice-Presidents." This has not cleared, however, to compose the difficulty, and personal feeling still runs very high. Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, and one of Mr. Thackeray's many friends, has already removed his name from the list of the National Committee, and others will be likely to follow. It is thought by many that the whole affair is in the handiest of a selfish clique who wish to make capital for themselves.

Another difficulty has arisen. Stratford-on-Avon demands that the Ter-centenary shall be there, and the Mayor and other worthy citizens are seeking to enlist the public in favor of their project. They take advantage of the dissensions in the London Committee and of the jealousy of other cities, and have entered into the conflict with great zeal. Liverpool, Manchester and other towns have gone over to the Stratford-on-Avon party.

The *Court Journal*, in reviewing the whole affair, says: "Whether their example will be extensively followed we are unable to say, but it is plain to all unprejudiced minds that unless matters mend in a very decided way the result will be that Shakespeare, his memory, his status and his commemoration will be overlooked by these discussed Vandals, and the whole affair will end in one of the greatest fiascos witnessed for many years." It adds that the public must firmly endorse the action of the London Committee, and that the London one; that the commemorative proceedings are to be held in London; and that the National Monument to Shakespeare is to be erected in London.

In regard to certain late details of the business of the Committee, we find the following paragraph:

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh have become Vice-Presidents of the National Shakespeare Committee, and the following Englishmen have joined the committee: Holman Hunt, Esq., H. Mary Marsh, Esq., Charles Salamans, Esq., Charles Lewis, Esq.

The Committee have agreed to use their influence in preserving the observance of Saturday, April 23, as a holiday; to lay the first stone of a monument in London, at noon of that day; to give an afternoon performance of Shakespeare's plays at Covent Garden, and an evening Shakespeare performance at Drury Lane; and to hold a great *soiree*—if possible in Wesminster Hall—at which Shakespeare books, prints, and other relics may be collected.

The following is the Monument Committee: The Archbishop of York, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Clarendon, the Lord President of the Council, the Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists and the Architectural Museum, the Master of Trinity, Professor Westwood, Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy, David Roberts, R. A., Daniel Maclise, R. A., Charlton (Sculptor), R. A., George Godwin, Esq., and Henry Gilley, Esq.

It has been resolved to hold a public meeting during the week preceding the opening of Parliament, if possible at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor will be asked to preside.

Voting Supplies.—There was never before a domestic conflict of such proportions as that in which this country is at present engaged, and therefore there is much that forms part of the record which can have no parallel on the page of history. One of the most noticeable items of the accounts is the liberality with which supplies have been voted by the Representatives of the people at Washington. As a diversified statement cannot do justice to this liberality, we have obtained from a reliable source a table containing the appropriations by Congress since the war commenced. The national debt was then $65,432,638. The appropriations up to March 4, 1863 (nearly a year ago) exceeded two thousand million dollars. Below we append the heads of the enormous schedule. It foots up, as will be seen, $2,128,369,200. As "deficiency" bills are now before the present Congress, it is probable that the expenses actually incurred, or authorized by the proper departments, exceed the figures here given; although a very considerable portion has still to go through the red tape process of liquidation. No mere eloquence of words can add to the force of the summary. It tells of the devotion of the people, and the freedom with which they have lavished their treasure for the maintenance of the nation's life.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Imports of Specie from America.—The following statement of the imports of specie from American during the year 1863. The imports in January, 1863, were $4,384,999 in specie and £1,800 sterling; in February, $4,658,210; in March, $6,001,886 and £2,745; in April, $2,916,877 and £11,480; in May, $1,984,479 and £8,310; in June, $1,136,781 and £2,200; in July, $2,772,386 and £2,850; in August, $3,750,534 and £7578; in September, $3,177,883 and £11,185; in October, $5,332,834; in November, $2,143,794 and £2,860; and in December, $6,022,212 and £2000—making a total of $45,078,279 in specie and £48,008 sterling, of which amount, $12,438,461 in specie and £17,593 sterling were brought by the steamers of the Cunard line; $26,349,118, in specie and £30,635 sterling by the Inman steamers; $3,773,799 by the steamers arriving at Southampton; and the remaining $501,903 by the steamers of the Allan line. The total amount imported into Liverpool alone was $39,304,488 in specie and £48,008 sterling. The largest amount brought on a single occasion was on the 25th March, when the City of New York brought $2,201,000, and the smallest was on the 30th September, when the Nova Scotian brought $1100.—*Liverpool Paper.*

The Late General Lytle.—A correspondent writes to the Boston Courier: "I cannot refrain from sending you the following bit, an extract from a private letter received from a relative of the late William H. Lytle, of Cincinnati. It will speak for itself:

"Cousin Will's sisters were much affected by the kindness with which his remains were treated by the Confederates. A Confederate surgeon, who identified him, cut off some of his hair to send to his sisters. They also sent his private papers, watch, chain and money. They had his grave marked with a slab, and when the metallic coffin was sent for the body, placed it tenderly in it. They had covered the wounds in his body with green leaves, then with lines not and a fine cambric handkerchief. His remains were escorted to the lines by sixteen Confederate officers, none under the rank of Colonel."

Tax on Sales of Gold.—The object is of course to keep down the premium on gold by operating purchases. Do our winchesters in Congress think that a tax on all transactions in floor or pork would reduce the price of their consumption? In France, during the Revolution, death was decreed, in 1795, against all who should refuse to accept assignats at par. Thus, instead of arresting the depreciation of the assignats, increased by the desire to get rid of them at any price, and they soon became totally worthless. Surely our Legislators do not believe that they can control currency any more than the dotal revolutionary authorities of France did in 1796? Public confidence is what maintains the value of a currency. Diminish the confidence, increase the taxes, reason upon paper, and gold will simply fall in value without legislative interference.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The statistics of the Bureau of Immigration show that during the forty-one years previous to the war, 4,311,715 foreigners had been landed in Boston, 2,962,414 in New York, 1,268,216 in Philadelphia, 2,234,003 came into the country previous to 1820, and 350,960 since 1860, the total since 1790 being 6,546,414. The average amount of capital brought into the country is estimated at $50 for each emigrant, making a total of $453,713,150.

As Iowa editor acknowledges the receipt of Congressional documents, "in advance of the mail, in the form of a flock of wolves and bears dashing the post-rider across the prairies

Street Morals.

Friend Cockie dwelleth in a lot.
His sentiments are very free,
But little he has to say him not
When you are burying bone to tie.

A Commercial Truth.—Money, like a boot when it's tight, is extremely trying.

Smart Sayings.—"Grace before meat," as the young lady said when she laced herself too tight to swallow.

"*Après nous le déluge*," as the hard frost observed to the water-pipe.

"Or à vie *qui le prenier pas qui coute*," as the tight boot said to the hard corn.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 1½ o'clock on yesterday morning, on the premises No. 361 Common street, between Claiborne and Dauphine streets, in a one story double kitchen, which was occupied as a dwelling. The building was occupied by Mr. Frank Coerner. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Inquests.—Coroner Telzer held his official investigation of the cause of the death of Louis Jeanneret, aged three years, found dead on Minut, between Hospital and Barrack streets, Third District. Verdict: died of epilepsy.

An inquest was held on the body of a male colored child, who died at No. 90 Franklin street, in the First District, of debility.

Barefaced Robberies.—Two soldiers of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, Saturday evening went into the store of Mr. Jacobs, on the Levee, where only a young boy was left in charge of the store. One garrotted him, while the other seized the money till, containing about $31 in gold, greenbacks and shinplasters, and effected his escape. Officers Collins and Farley, Arcadia himself, succeeded in be a deserter, who had in his possession the stolen money, and a watch stolen from Mr. Jacobs, who had invited him to his house, was arrested, and the money was found on him. They will be tried before Judge Abecha to-day.

A young lady named Pauline Foster has received the sum of $500 in gold, for her letters at the recent benefit of Sange-Convent-on-Bordeaux. She is the third lady lately in Paris who has received the same sum, Miss Bryer at Lyons, and Miss Adelaide Edwards at Bordeaux, being the other two.

Never speak ill of any one—ask of your fire-irons.

Many women think it is virtue that keeps them from taking a cough, when it is only a full purse. They should be grateful and not attribute the gift to the wrong quarter.

POLITICAL.

An Appeal to the Conservative Men of Louisiana.

We are to have an election on the 23d inst., and it is necessary that the people should understand the issues involved in the contest. Mr. Rozier, whom there seemed to be a very general disposition to favor as the candidate of the Conservative men, has declined to run for the office of Governor, and the question now is, whether Mr. Hahn or Mr. Flanders shall be elected. The contest is wholly between these two gentlemen. One of the other of them will certainly be elected to the office of Governor.

Let it be known, therefore, that Mr. Flanders is in favor of the political equality of the races, and wishes to extend to them the right of suffrage.

Let it be known, at the same time, that Hon. Michael Hahn is opposed to negro suffrage, and opposed to the political equality of the blacks, as will appear by the following extract from his speech delivered at Lyceum Hall, on the evening of November 14, 1863:

"While I favor the emancipation of the slaves, and consider myself a friend of the colored people, I cannot but regret and condemn the course which some of them are pursuing in this city. At a meeting lately held by them, the proceedings of which were reported in one of our city newspapers, resolutions were passed demanding the right to vote with white men, and a petition was drawn up to be handed to the Military Governor asking such right. These persons do not stop themselves colored people in their resolutions and petition; they think the words "native of Louisiana" more significant and weighty, and appear to forget that the general term "native" includes white persons as well as colored. The spirit of Know-Nothingism which pervades their document is more evident and more boldly expressed in the speeches of their orators. One of their orators was not satisfied with giving us his legal opinion that "Louisiana is a Territory, not a State"—for which opinion he had distinguished authority, as we have already seen—but thought proper to make an attack on our naturalized citizens, especially those from Ireland and Germany which was unnecessary and impertinent as it was unjust. "Go to the Registration Office," said this colored Know-Nothing, "and see the crowds there of Irishmen and Germans who cannot write their names." This fling at the intelligent, honest and Union-loving citizens of German origin is as illiterate and ungracious as it is untrue. The Germans, as a general thing, do not make their crosses, but sign their names, and in beautiful penmanship at that. They have excellent schools in abundance in the country of their birth. As to the Irish, the oppression of the British Government deprives many of them of a book education, but their general vivacity, activity, wit and intelligence is proverbial. No battle has yet been fought in the cause of the Union, in which Irish and German blood has not been freely and nobly shed for the good of the whole country. The deeds of those who went to battle and imported their lives in our country's cause, under the stifled Sigel and the dashing Meagher will be impossible in history. The rash and impudent statements of such speakers will do more damage than good to the cause of their race. The Union men of this State have a pretty heavy task before them already, they are sacrificing their dearest friendships in order to assist in saving the Union and giving freedom to the colored race. If the colored men are not satisfied with the efforts we are making towards general emancipation, but insist on adding other issues and obstacles in our path, they will find all our efforts in vain. But let no one who opposes the negro slave party where they have the power. On the 8th day of July, 1847, the people of the Republic of Texas adopted a constitution, of which the 5th section reads thus

"The Congress shall have power of forming these populous beings to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to promote and enlighten this benighted continent, whose but persons of color shall be admitted to citizenship."

Free State Executive Committee.

140 COMMON STREET.

Meets EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

President—Col. A. C. Hills.
Vice Presidents—J. P. Barrett, John Raine.
Secretaries—W. H. Hurt, J. R. Terry.
Treasurer—W. F. Stockter.

MEMBERS.

Col. A. C. Hills.	S. Rush Plumley.	J. P. Odlewright.
Dr. A. P. Dostie.	Geo. S. Denison.	George Ingram.
Louis Lombard.	J. R. Terry.	Samuel Purcell.
John Purcell.	Geo. F. Phelps.	F. Duverges.
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per.	Joseph Weil.	J. B. Sonder.
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Patrick Harman.	Chas. Lessmont.	Henry Kounts.
James Dunne.	F. M. Cronat.	Charles Meder.
M. DuCoupey.	F. J. Kuhnsels.	C. W. Stauffer.
Edmund Flood.	John O'Connor.	Henry Hintze.
John Stumpf.	Frederick Otto.	F. H. Wenzpot.
Thos. McMahon.	Robert Semple.	Chas. J. Cora.
E. J. Wenck.	Spencer G. Hamilton.	H. C. Thompson.
O. W. Austin.	W. T. Stockter.	J. Schumeyer.
S. F. Lynch.	J. F. Collins.	Jas. Dorsey.

FREE STATE NOMINATIONS.

Election, February 23, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MICHAEL HAHN.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

J. MADISON WELLS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

S. WROTNOWSKI.

FOR TREASURER,

J. G. BELDEN.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

R. L. LYNCH.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOHN McNAIR.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

A. P. DOSTIE.

The above Candidates are the Nominees of the FREE STATE CONVENTION, which met in Lyceum Hall on Monday Evening, February 1st, in pursuance of the Call of the Free State Central Committee. ibid 3t

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 15, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail steamship Evening Star, Hall, from New York, 6th inst, via Key West, with mdse and pass.
U S transport steamship E L Clark, Wilson, 9 days from Washington, (D C) to U S Quartermaster—1th div
Ship Hannah Pendleton, Wood, 26 days from Boston, to order—34 days off.
Bge Rio Grande, Hamilton, 27 days from Portland, (Me) to Smith, Maxey & co—3d district, 26
Sch Ariel, Carter, 21 days from Boston, to A F Coolman—6d district, 27
Sch Hamilton, ——, from Coast, to master—3d dist
Sch Fanny, ——, from Coast, to master—3d district.

STEAMBOATS.

J H Russell, Moss, from Bayou Sara
Little Sophronia, Golden, from Bayou Sara

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

Tug towboat Illinois, Wheam, from the Passes—Brought up brig Spencerway and schr A Sawyer
Tug towboat Alert, Ridley, from below the English Turn—brought up ship Hampshire

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Fly, from Key West
Ship Ariel, Lewis
Bge Neptune

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Evening Star—Ass'd mdse
BOSTON—Per ship Hampshire—905 hhds cont sds bales pkd 1 U S Quartermaster
NEW YORK—Per ship Ariel—2 U S Quartermaster
NEW YORK—Per bark Alabama—Ass'd mdse
NEW YORK—Per brig E A Reed—Ass'd mdse
NEW YORK—Per brig E A Reed—100,000 feet lumber

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark Alabama, from New York—P Rieger—H Fenn—E J Hale—Wilson, Joh & co—Bailey, Doty & Bussman—F Dyer—Binks & Towne—Brett & Stein—Boston & Sohier—Ward & Wright—Wm Vance—Ed Vose—T B Shephard—E E M ugin—Dreyfous & Rosenberg—Ed Rosenthal—Bernard Millenberger—U S Drayage—A Sternberg—Fulger & Lamar—Byrne & Co—Lockett & Hills—Mitchell, Byrnes & co—J Deuchs—H Lotz—A Hills—Mitchell & Co—J S Kidder—Dwyer, Emily & co—order

Per ship Hampshire, from New York—A D Gillespie—E Rogers—Order, Byrnes & co—H F Bigelow—Fenno & co—Ward & Wright—Ed Rosenthal—Ed Richardson—S E Mackie—T Kesler & Son—G W Griffin—Stevenson—Hamilton & Ed Shepard—G Aubel—H C Stapleton—J Reynolds—W H Jones.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAL—Per schr Fanny—76 hhds cont sugar mdse and 1 hhd cider
COAL—Per schr Urbaine—50 hhds sugar order
LEPAUTRE—Per schr Emilie—65 bushs 4 and 5 hhds cont sugar
COAL—Per schr Colombia—10 hhds sugar 10 hhds molasses 1 hhd cider
SONGUS—Per schr Isabella—20 bushs Arbuckle
SAVANNAH—Per schr Isabella—20 bushs sugar 5 hhds molasses Murray & White
LA FOURCHE—Per barge H McGee—200 cords wood 12 bbls tar order
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer J H Russell—5 hhds molasses 1 hhd sugar 1 bbl syrup 1 bbl sweet potatoes 1 bbl sugar 1 bbl molasses 1 bbl syrup 1 bbl sweet potatoes order
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Spencerway—1 hhd sugar 1 bbl sugar 1 hhd molasses 1 bbl syrup 1 bbl sweet potatoes order
COAST—Per schr Pontiac—7 hhds sugar 1 bbl sugar 1 hhd molasses 1 bbl syrup 1 bbl sweet potatoes order
COAST—Per schr Rio Grande—19 hhds sugar 1 bbl syrup 1 hhd molasses 1 bbl sweet potatoes order
COAST—Per schr Fast Boy—19 hhds syrup order
TEXAS—Per schr Ariel—1 bale cotton 1 bbl tallow 7 hhds molasses 1 bbl syrup 1 bbl sweet potatoes 7 bbls syrup 1 bbl sweet potatoes order
COAST—Per schr Cassius—Cargo Cassius—Hale & Bro—Wm Vance—Ed Richardson—Ed Rosenthal—Ed Schreiner—Ed Ed Vaughan—Ed Vaughan—Ed Pepper—Order—Ed Richardson—Ed Richardson—Ed Richardson