THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Goodchildren and Bienville streets, the contents of a grocery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scalds, burns, bruises, flesh-wounds and abrasions of the most serious character are rapidly soothed and cured by this powerful unguent. If the blood be impure, it will be purified, while using the ointment, to take the pills also. Sold everywhere.

HAVANA SEGARS JUST IMPORTED.—Mr. Jayme Magi, No. 27 Common street, announces the receipt, by the last arrivals, of a large assortment of Havana segars, comprising the most choice brands, such as Londres, Brevas, Intimidad, Palacio, &c., &c.; and, also, 20,000 packages of Havana segarettes.

The steamship Creole, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday from New York, brought out no freight $77,200 in gold, consigned to various parties in this city.

THE LATE E. M. BOULIGNY.—The New York *Times* also refers to the death of Mr. Bouligny in Washington on the 21st ultimo:

Hon. E. M. Bouligny, who died at Washington on Saturday last, deserves more than a passing mention by the press. When the Louisiana representatives were instructed to leave Congress, after the State ordinance of secession had been passed, Mr. Bouligny refused to surrender his seat, and made an appeal to his seceding associates to stand by the good old Union, in such touching terms as to affect them to tears. He has since remained faithful to the flag, though it exiled him from his home and his old associates.

He leaves a wife and young family with but slender means, but it is fortunately in the power of Congress to aid them by doing them simple justice. Mr. Bouligny had a claim against the United States for damage done his property in Louisiana by the Federal troops. Its justice was admitted by the Private claim Committee of the last House, but it remains to be passed upon by the present Congress. Let it be done at once. The money is needed by the family of the deceased, and it would be gross national ingratitude as well as injustice to refuse or even postpone it under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Additional and Later from the South Through New York Papers.

The New York *Times*, gives the following extracts from files of Richmond papers to the 20th February:

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 19.]

THE ADVANCE ON MOBILE.

The news from the Southwest is important. Sherman continues uninterruptedly to advance upon Mobile by the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. An official dispatch to the War Department yesterday announces that he has arrived at Quitman, a village on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 100 miles from Mobile. Though the enemy has not yet met with opposition, we feel authorized in saying that he will not be permitted to take possession of Mobile without desperate battle. The advance of the enemy is, beyond comparison, the boldest movement of the war. On the 12th instant Sherman, with between 25,000 and 30,000 men; provided with twenty days' cooked rations, left Vicksburg and took up the line of march eastward, tearing up the railroad and bridges in the rear. Clearly he meditates no step backward.

The moving spirit in this army is one J. B. McPherson, of Ohio, a very young officer, with the rank in the regular army of junior Captain of the Corps of Engineers, and the rank in the provisional army of Brigadier. This is the man who made Grant famous, and he is now to try what he can do for Sherman, who is himself a man of ability, and is every way the superior of Grant. Since the beginning of the war success has invariably attended the plans of McPherson; it was he who planned the bold and successful movement on Vicksburg. We hope his good luck has bred in him a rashness that will be his ruin.

Repulse at Grant's Pass.

[From the Richmond Examiner, February 18.]

A dispatch was received at the War Department last night, announcing that the enemy had been repulsed, with great loss, at Grant's Pass, about thirty-five miles from Mobile. The attack was made by infantry, supported by gunboats, and took place on Tuesday.

THE LATEST FROM MOBILE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, February 20.]

An official dispatch was received in the course of the day, which reduces the enemy's demonstration at Quitman to a very unimportant affair. Former dispatches overrated the enemy's force. Gen. Maury reported yesterday that he had made a close reconnoissance of the enemy's force at that point, which is about 100 miles from Mobile, and that it did not number more than a thousand men. The whole affair was probably a raid on some trestlework of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 16.]

No more recaptured Yankee officers were grabbed in at the Libby yesterday. The number sinks at forty-eight. Possibly two or three more may be picked up, skipping about over the country, but the number recaptured already and yet to be taken, will not exceed the half of the one hundred and nine who got off. Half a loaf is better than no loaf. As for Straight, the Confederacy got more than ten times his value when it received Morgan back, and can afford to let him run. *Bon voyage, whisky! Strength!*

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.]

Forty-eight of the escaped Yankee officers had been recaptured and returned to the Libby up to yesterday afternoon.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS TO GEORGIA.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb 18.]

The first installment of Yankee prisoners left yesterday morning over the Petersburg road with the new prison post at Americus, Georgia, for their destination. They numbered four hundred. The same or a larger number will be forwarded daily or tri-weekly, until five or six thousand are transferred to Georgia.

[From the Danville Appeal.]

Our citizens will heartily rejoice to learn that the Secretary of war has given assurance that the prisoners of war now confined here shall be immediately removed to another locality. Their removal will probably be effected during the next few days, as preliminary arrangements have been made for their reception at Americus, Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF FRAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.]

The steamer New York, in charge of Major Mulford, assistant agent for the exchange of prisoners, arrived at City Point yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., from Fortress Monroe. The New York brought Col. Lee, of Virginia; Captain Clarkson, of Missouri; Major Goldsboro, of Ga., and Lieut. Woodruff, of Virginia—all prisoners of War. Rev. Mr. Hinsley, a political prisoner, and his family, several children, and about 20 tons of freight for the Federal prisoners.

DEATH OF PASTOR BROWNLOW.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.]

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of Tuesday last announces the death of Wm. G. Brownlow, which occurred in Knoxville a few days ago.

GEN. SCAMMON.

Gen. Scammon and his aide had arrived and been placed in Libby Prison.

THE REBEL MILITARY SITUATION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 17.]

The action of the army in re-enlisting has given new impulse to the war. It quieted the uneasy distrust which had pervaded the people at home, and sickened the enemy's confident predictions of speedy and easy subjugation. The Southern home population may have been gloomy and despondent before; but brighter auspices have now dawned upon the scene. The corruption, selfishness and greed which had begun to hold high sway in the land, may have shaken the faith of many; but the army's action has inspired new trust in the race to which we belong.

Well may the Northern President proclaim a new death; for it is more than probable that the South will be stronger in the campaign of 1864 than it has been in any previous year of the war. The feeble reconnoissance on the Rapidan has disproved the current assertions at the North that Lee's army was reduced to a skeleton by desertions and furloughs; and Meade's own retirement from his advanced position is an acknowledgement of the superior strength of his adversary.

Whilst the patriotic action of the army has relieved the Confederacy of apprehension for the spring campaign, the enemy exhibits symptoms of lankness. The generally expected invasion of North Carolina from this seaboard has not been pronounced; Hooker projected by the enemy, it has been delivered for the want of troops. Butler's impending advance from the Peninsula upon Richmond, has dwindled into a petty attempt to help a few gunboats to run away. The land attack upon Charleston was repulsed by a single brigade; and the renowned siege of that "deserted" city, about which the world was made mad on tip-toe for a painful length of time, has developed into the most stupendous chicanery of modern times. Beaufort Island, which was to have been the base of an extended territorial conquest that would absorb a full fourth part of the Confederacy, has degenerated into a nest of petty speculators, plantation adventurers, and demoralized negroes. That military colony, instead of being the pride, is the opprobrium of the invaders. Florida, though abandoned by the Confederacy, still asserts herself by occasional feats of courage and adventure, which utterly disprove the pretense of subjugation.

Even Trans-Alleghany Virginia, where the presence of Confederate troops was supposed to have become an obsolete idea, has just witnessed some 3 important operations—one Confederate expedition having penetrated to the neighborhood of Cumberland, made important captures, and broken a chief line of railroad; another having advanced to the very banks of the Ohio river, and captured on its waters a Government vessel, having on board the General commanding the Department of the Kanawha. Further west, Longstreet has virtually captured Knoxville, but refuses to realize his prize on account of the pestilence which infests it, and has turned Cumberland Gap, whose fall has become a mere question of time. If Middle Tennessee is still under the enemy's dominion, West Tennessee and North Mississippi are, for the most part, reclaimed to the Confederate allegiance by an army, under Forrest, recruited from the region itself. In Arkansas, Confederate hopes are revived by a successful affair of arms on the Mississippi, and a promising advance on Little Rock. In West Louisiana the invader is losing instead of gaining ground: and in Texas he confines himself to the seaboard, and has made no impression upon the country. Nowhere does the enemy exhibit any vitality, or is he making any progress, except in Central Mississippi, and probably he will find, when he shall reach the real ground of battle, that his advance has been imprudent, if not rash and ruinous.

The War in Florida and South Carolina.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 12.)

The following dispatches were received yesterday by Adjutant General Cooper:

Charleston, Feb. 11, 1864.

To General S. Cooper:

General Finnegan has repulsed the enemy's force at Lake City—details not known.

(Signed,) G. L. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Feb. 11—11 A. M.

To General S. Cooper:

General Finnegan's success yesterday, was very creditable—the enemy's force being much superior to his own. His reinforcement had not reached here, owing to delays on the road. Losses not yet reported.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A VICTORY NEAR CHARLESTON.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 15.)

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

Charleston, Feb. 12 1864.

General Wise gallantly repulsed the enemy last evening at John's Island. He is, to-day, in pursuit. Our loss very trifling. The force of the enemy is about 2,000; ours about one half.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

This victory, and that in Florida, are well timed and important occurrences. It may be stated now that some days ago General Beauregard had indicated the belief that the enemy was meditating an attack on our coast lines, from Charleston to Florida; their design in the latter State extending to the capture of Tallahassee. General Wise commands a District, as does Finnegan in Florida, and in each case it must have been an affair of important numbers.

(From the Savannah News.)

But little apprehension is felt here for the results of the expedition. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent any extended advance into the country, and the chief fear is lest they should by some well contrived plan of overnight on the part of our leaders, succeed in making their escape, and getting back to their basis at Jacksonville. The whole expedition should be brought to sorrow; and will be but for the very worst sort of management on our part.

Additional of the Hecla's News.

England.

THE CASE OF THE REBEL STEAMER ALEXANDRA.

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 5th says:

The Court of Exchequer Chamber gave judgment yesterday on the point raised by Sir Hugh Cairns on Saturday, that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Alexandra. Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Crompton and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn were of opinion that the Court could not hear the appeal; while Lord Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Willes and Justice Williams were of opinion that the appeal ought to be heard. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in giving judgment, said that in all probability the decision of that Court would not prejudice the party, or delay the final decision in the case; for whatever their decision might be upon the main question, no doubt the case would have been taken into the House of Lords. If, therefore, that high tribunal should be of the number of the Judges of that Court were erroneous in the decisions they had come to, the case might then be heard on its merits, as it would have been in that Court had they proceeded with it and had decided the main question. It was, therefore, satisfactory to think that no injury could result from their dismissing the appeal. The appeal would therefore be dismissed. The Attorney General intimated that an appeal would be made to the House of Lords.

The Liverpool *Post* has a long article on the American demands for indemnity for the losses sustained by the Alabama, and says that Earl Russell's attempt to stop the Alabama, although it failed, must be accepted as a fact that he considered her departure a violation of neutrality. It is happy, however, to believe that if Maine should arrive a dispute on the subject, it will be amicably settled.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE DANISH-GERMAN WAR.

The London *Times* of the 5th hopes it is right in understanding the news from Schleswig as announcing to the announcement of the cessation of hostilities. The *Times* has, however, little confidence in Austria and Prussia. They will never succeed in reconciling the good will of those who have driven them on to their present discreditable enterprise, and they may have to pay the penalty.

The *Morning Post* says there can be no doubt that the political question of the last few months is being now brought nearer to its direct issue, and it waits for the declaration of Queen Prussian policy, which may be now at hand, before finally judging the situation which the impolicy and injustice of the Germans have pro-voked.

The *Post* says: "We will yet hope that Austria and Prussia may not have irretievably resolved on setting at defiance law and right and treaties."

The *Daily News* says there can be little doubt that the remains of the Danish army, without passing at Fleusburg, will withdraw on Duppel and endeavor to intrench themselves behind the works that crown the hills in front of that strong position. The rapid success of the German forces in the field will speedily test the real meaning and value of the professions which the German Powers have made their allies.

The *Herald* thinks the Danes will have little chance of making a good stand at Flensburg, and adds that if not the sudden submission of the Germans may have it is impossible to say. The indignation of the Danes is already freely expressed against Denmark, and may possibly act in strongly against the King and his dynasty. If any serious disaster should befall the Danes, the result could hardly fail to seriously affect the internal peace of Denmark. The *Herald* considers Earl Russell responsible for the humiliation both of Denmark and England.

The London *Times* of the 9th says: "As far as the possession of Schleswig is concerned we must consider the war at an end. By this time Flensburg has probably been captured, and nothing will remain for the diminished and disheartened army but to take refuge in Alsen if it can, or to retire into Jutland, where it may be prevented the German claims and arms will not follow it. It may be that the Danes have now lost Schleswig and Holstein for ever."

The *Morning Post* of the 9th, on the other hand, asserts that it would be a great error to suppose that the war in Schleswig is at its end, and points out what a strong and dangerous position the Danes may assume at Duppel supported by their fleet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Inauguration Ceremonies To-day.—The programme of the inauguration to-day of the officers chosen at the recent election will be found in another place. It is replete with features of a novel character, and well calculated to render the occasion a striking, brilliant and imposing display. Lafayette Square never witnessed preparations for a political demonstration, or a public pageant, at once so elaborate in detail and so gigantic in extent, while in gorgeousness of decoration it could hardly be surpassed by oriental fable.

But the culmination of its splendor will be at night, when, illuminated with transparencies, many-hued lanterns, and pyrotechnic pastures, it bids fair to rival the very dreams of Haroun al Raschid. It is intended, as we learn, to make the inauguration *fête*, along with the ball which is to attend it, an occasion unprecedented and unsurpassed in the history of public ceremonies of a similar nature. There is no reason to doubt the realization of this intention.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Pat. Looney, 35 years of age, at the Magnolia bridge. The verdict of the jury was: "Accidentally Drowned."

Lanriah Jones, colored, a native of Virginia, died at philtre plaisancia. The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with this fact.

Wm. O'Brien, aged 68 years, died in the First District of paralysis. He was an old and respected resident.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Purser Mallery, of the steamship Creole, has obliged us with polite attentions.

The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Creole, from New York:

E L Pearson and wife, Mrs John P Sharp, two children and nurse, Henry Hampton, Andrew Durnoff, D Jaor, Thomas McConnell, D P Russell, F H Goddard, A Monheimer, C Bassett, J P Northcott, Chas Worthington, Miss Sonny Fosburg, Mrs Octavia Jones, John Jeffrey and wife, Mr and Miss Kimball, Billy Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow, G F Coolidge, F C Holmes, Geo Patten.

Three Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

Late from the South, via Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Seizure of the Rebel Cruiser Tuscaloosa.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Continued Retreat of the Danish Army.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 57½ to 56.

The steamship Creole arrived early this morning, with our New York files to the evening of the 24th February, from which we gather a variety of interesting news.

Late from the South via Fortress Monroe.

[From the New York Evening Commercial 24th Feb.]

We have received from our Fortress Monroe correspondent a copy of the Richmond Enquirer of February 20, from which we make the following extracts:

From Mobile.

Mobile, Feb. 19, 1864—2 o'clock, P. M.

To General S. Cooper:

Farragut has not removed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies off the Pass in the Sound. Number ten mortars are in position. Sherman is not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY, Major General.

Mobile dispatches received at the War Department on the 17th announced that the enemy had made a demonstration with gunboats and a land force at Grant's Pass, about thirty-five miles from Mobile. The demonstration was bloodless, and the chief of the enemy fell short. Grant's Pass is an artificial cut into Pascagoula Bay, and there is no doubt the enemy is attempting this approach to Mobile from Banks's lines and from the Mississippi river. Sherman's column is approaching by the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and a third column, detached from Pensacola, is understood to be advancing on Pollard, which is about forty five miles from Mobile by rail. The situation of Mobile is undoubtedly critical.

From East Tennessee.

Newmarket, Thursday, February 18.—The work of re-enlisting goes bravely on. Nearly all the troops have given unmistakable evidence that they intend to fight for the war. Hersberger's Legion have re-enlisted. Privates Jesse Morgan, of the Fifteenth, and W. F. Gideon, of the Twenty fourth Georgia regiments, were shot to-day, in the presence of their brigades, for desertion.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Habeas Corpus bill, which has passed both Houses of the rebel Congress and become a law, provides:

1 That during the present invasion of the Confederate States the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be, and the same is hereby suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by the military, by the Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the trans-Mississippi Military Department by the authority and the order of the President.

The Sanitary Condition of Libby.

To give additional weight to the general evidence which has already been produced, we present a statement compiled from the records of the Libby Prison, covering the period between the 1st of February, 1863, and the 23d of January, 1864. Within this period the number of Yankee officers admitted to the Libby was 1660, including chaplains, surgeons and naval officers. Of the whole number only 310 were on the sick list, and only 12 died.

The War in the Southwest.

MOVEMENTS OF LONGSTREET, JOHNSTON AND HARDEE.

Chattanooga, Feb. 23.—The latest reports to-peat, without confirming Longstreet's retreat across the Tennessee River.

It is thought here that, having failed to secure a force sufficient for prompt, energetic offensive operations on our communications, he has grown fearful of concentration against him or Johnston, and is now endeavoring to form a junction with the latter at Dalton, before the spring campaign can open.

The largest estimates give Longstreet 20,000 infantry and fifty guns. Johnston can alone have at Dalton six divisions of infantry, about 30,000 men.

If the two armies concentrated will probably muster 60,000 men, and might prove dangerous.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, and the evidences of their demoralization are numerous.

Provost Marshal General Parkhurst report that for January and half of February a total of 2276 deserters have come in from Johnston's army only.

Gen. Palmer has remained in peaceful possession of Ringgold, Georgia, and the Gap covering Chattanooga for the enemy may yet accept his invitation and fight.

Rumor had it yesterday that Hardee was west of Lafayette, Ga., trying to get across Lookout Mountain and make a descent to Bridgeport. But this is false, as Gen. Palmer planted a detachment into Lafayette to-day, driving the enemy out.

The enemy supposed that Grant has been concentrating at Knoxville to drive Longstreet, thus weakening Chattanooga, and they [may be foolish enough to attack us here.

Look out for active operations before April.

Occupation of Ringgold, Georgia, by Union Troops.

Ringgold, Ga., February 22.—Gen. Palmer's forces occupied Ringgold this afternoon. Our country infantry in advance drove out the rebel pickets from Colerado, about two miles south of town, but did not pursue. The town is quiet. But seven families are left in the place, which formerly had three thousand inhabitants.

Latest from Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

Cairo, February 23.—Gen. Smith's cavalry were followed and harrassed by Forrest and Chalmers.

Detachments of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry arrived at Memphis on the 20th from the Tallahatchie, where they left General Smith's command and returned with dispatches.

General War News.

The New York *Herald's* summary of the 24th of February says:

The news from the Army of the Potomac is not very interesting. Eleven guerillas were brought in at Spurlin on Monday, by Captain Page, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, who found them enjoying the festivities of a dance on the Braddock road.

The rebel pickets have lately been doubled for some distance above and below Rapidan Station, probably to stop deserters.

The Second Massachusetts regiment of cavalry, 150 strong, were attacked by about 300 of Mosby's guerillas, near Vienna, on Monday, and Captain Reed, who was in command, was killed. Eight of his men were killed or wounded, and about 70 were taken prisoners.

Intelligence reached Memphis on the 20th that General Smith's cavalry expedition found the Tallahatchie river guarded by General Forrest's troops for fifteen miles in front of Holly Springs. While keeping them engaged with the infantry across near New Albany and entered Pontotoc City on the 17th, where skirmishing was going on at the latest accounts. He was followed and considerably harrassed by Forrest's and Chalmer's cavalry.

We learn from Cairo that the gunboat Conestoga, ten miles below the mouth of Red river, recently captured four rebel officers, while attempting to cross the river with a large rebel mail, two hundred thousand dollars in New Orleans money, thirty bales of cotton, a number of mules, horses and wagons, and other property, to be delivered to the Quartermaster at Natchez.

The *Herald's* summary of the 23d says:

The news concerning Sherman's advance in Mississippi is interesting, and comes from the Southern journals. The Richmond *Examiner* announces the arrival of Gen. Sherman's forces at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It describes his movement as the boldest of the war, and says he has had ninety thousand men with him, marching in close order with Gen. Lee's cavalry harassing his rear, but that he has no intention of turning back. It threatens that Mobile will not be taken without a desperate struggle. Part of the rebel Gen. Forrest's staff had arrived at Mobile.

POLITICAL.—One of the last Washington rumors is to the effect that Mr. Chase is about to to resign from the Treasury in consequence of the development of Presidential projects which place him in opposition to President Lincoln for the Republican nomination.

The Republican National Committee met at Washington on the 22 February, and unanimously adopted a call for a National Convention to meet at Baltimore at noon on the 7th of June next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th ult. says:

Great efforts are being made by the friends of ex-Secretary Cameron to have him placed on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. This, at was to have been expected, causes great annoyance to the friends of Andrew Johnson, who claim the Vice Presidency for him as an acknowledgment of his patriotism and his great sacrifices in behalf of the Union. Both of the gentlemen named are now here, and are understood to have placed themselves in the hands of their respective friends.

New York Markets.

The New York morning papers of the 24th ult. report the general market dull and unsettled, and transactions limited, especially in imported merchandise. This result was supposed to be due in part to the fall of gold and the agitation of the gold bill in Congress. Cotton was dull and drooping.

The *Evening Commercial* of the 24th says gold opened at 157¾. On New York corresponden reports it, up to 2½ P. M., at 157¼ to 158.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from Denmark.

DANISH ARMY STILL RETREATING

Great Excitement and Rumored Revolution in Copenhagen.

THE DANISH-GERMAN QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The steamship Hecla which arrived at New York on the 24th February, brought advices from Europe, via Queenstown, up to the 10th ult.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes had retreated from Schleswig, evacuated the Dannewerk, and blown up the works at Missunde.

A Copenhagen telegram says: "The news that the Danish army, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, had evacuated the Dannewerk, leaving behind them the material of war, and retreated to Duppel, has aroused indescribable indignation and excitement in this city. Public feeling is very much depressed, and great indignation prevails against the Commander-in-Chief."

Both Houses of the Rigsraad, the Assembly for Denmark proper, have suspended their sitings. A proclamation of the King to the army has produced an unfavorable impression.

The Austrians took possession of Schleswig at 8 A. M. on the 6th. They also occupied Gottorf Castle.

The Danes, in evacuating the Dannewerk, left only heavy pieces of artillery behind them. They retreated towards Flensburg, and the Austrians set off in pursuit.

A Schleswig telegram of the 7th says:

"An engagement took place yesterday near Oversee, between the Danish and Austrian troops. The Austrians, commanded by Gen. Gablenz, completely defeated the Danes, after a sharp engagement of two hours. Prince William, of Wurtemberg, and a lieutenant colonel, were seriously wounded. Two hundred prisoners and six cannon (of heavy calibre, with a portion of the ammunition and baggage trains, were taken by the Austrians. Oversee, near which the battle was fought, is situated between Schleswig and Flensburg, but nearer to the latter town."

The Prussians crossed the Schlei in large numbers on the morning of the 6th, by means of two bridges constructed by pontoons, and immediately pushed forward northward.

A telegram from Kiel, dated night of the 7th, says: "The Danes are evacuating the Danewerk of Schleswig, and are retreating in great haste to Jutland. An armistice is expected today."

The number of guns in Schleswig left behind by the Danes is stated in one account to be 120.

In a severe engagement on the 6th near Idstedt, the Germans were victorious but their loss was severe.

A late telegram says the Austrians had attacked the Duppel before Flensburg, and that the Prussians had cut them off from the rear. The Danes is retreating lost great booty and many prisoners. There was fighting in the streets in the northport of Flensburg.

A Hamburg telegram, dated on the evening of the 8th, says: "Returning officers state that the Prussians traversed from Holnis to Duppel, undiscovered by the feebly occupied Duppel bulwarks. The grove of the Prussian army continued their march to Apenrade, to cut off the Danish army retreating from Alsen and Jutland. The rapidity with cannon blown up, which the heroes could not draw any further. The Danish army is on retreat."

The excitement in Copenhagen continued on the 7th and 8th, and the Danish Commander-in-Chief, Gen. De Meza, and the Chief of the Staff had been recalled.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Rigsraad the President of the Council said that the King was not instrumental in the retreat of the army; that the proceedings of the Commander-in-Chief were inexplicable, and that he had therefore been recalled.

A Paris telegram of the 8th says: "The *Patrie* of this evening publishes, under express reserve, a report that a revolution has broken out in Copenhagen, and that the King of Sweden has been proclaimed in that city. The report also states that King Christian has entered into England.

The *France* of the evening of the 8th says: "Great excitement is felt at Copenhagen among the maritime population, and the workmen at the arsenal, all of whom demand to be led to battle. A powerful squadron is being fitted out. Two new frigates have left Copenhagen for the Island of Alsen to support the movements of the Danish army."

THE FIGHTING AT MISSUNDE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes the battle of February 2:

The Danes had erected with admirable engineering talent no less than seven formidable earthworks, to defend the approach to the Schlei. They had selected strong positions for them all, but the two most southerly ones were on the most elevated heights and offered the greatest advantages for a resolute defence. In each is a rough but strongly constructed block-house, and the position not only commands the approach from the south, but the ferry and *tête-de-pont* on the other side of the Schlei, in the rear.

Nine batteries of Prussian artillery of the Third or Brandenburg, and Seventh or Westphalian Brigade, consisting of howitzers, field six-pounders, short twelve-pounders and rifled guns, in all seventy-five pieces of ordinance, were by degrees drawn into the engagement, which began about eleven o'clock and lasted for four hours. The fire of the Prussians was returned by the Danes with great spirit, the latter appearing to be quite up to their work; and though they did not dismount any of the guns, did great execution on the gunners and horses, more than 150 Prussians being killed and wounded, among whom are several officers, one a Colonel of artillery. Whether the Prussians did right in opposing in open field an enemy entrenched behind strong earthworks defended by guns of much heavier calibre, is belied my previous ad a civilian to decide. Certain it is that they paid dearly for their opening their men.

In the meantime the Prussian infantry made several attempts to storm the heights, although not a single gun had been silenced, but they were received each time by such a murderous fire of shrapnel and grapeshot, and were taken in flank by the Danish rifles and infantry, concealed behind hedges, that they were reluctantly compelled to abandon the attack for the present. But the conduct of the Prussians merits all praise. As if they were veterans who had been in many actions, instead of young lads smelling gunpowder for the first time, they rushed up the heights only to be repulsed again and again. But all their heroism was not sufficient to take one single entrenchment. Old Schleswig-Holstein officers, who had joined the Prussians as volunteers to witness the action, are unanimous in their praise of the bravery and coolness displayed by the Prussians.

The infantry that took part in this engagement were the Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-third and Sixtieth regiments, among which there most cut up were the Fusilier battalion of the Fifteenth, (from Bielfeld in Westphalia) and the First battalion of the Sixtieth, (from Wriezen on the Oder). The latter lost seven officers, among whom was the commanding officer, Major von Jena, who had taken part as a volunteer in the battle of Sotferino, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder. In this, his last action, a ball struck him in the breast and killed him on the spot. Lieut. Col. von Francis, of the Twenty-fourth regiment, received a bullet on his right jaw-bone, the bullet coming out at the left side, and another in the right thigh. Count von der Groben, lieutenant in the regiment called the Bothen Husaren, and one of the personal aides-de-camp of Prince Frederick Carl, while riding across the ground with orders from his chief, was struck in the breast by a conical ball, and dropped from his saddle a dead man. Several of the officers had their horses killed under them.

The dead and wounded were all brought off the field, chiefly by young civilians, students and others, who, without caring for the storm of bullets that was raging around them, rushed into the field to carry away those who had fallen. They have for the present been removed to Coesl, the pleasant village to the scene of action, where the killed will be buried and whence the wounded will be transported to the hospitals at Kiel and Altona.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th February, Lord M. Cecil asked what steps Government had taken with respect to the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg in Schleswig, under the protection of the Prussian troops, and also whether it was true that the Prussian Government had intimated that the outbreak of hostilities had put an end to the treaty of 1852.

Lord Palmerston said that Government had remonstrated with Austria and Prussia on the steps taken in Schleswig and Holstein to proclaim, under the protection of Prussian troops, the Duke of Augustenburg, such a proceeding being contrary to good faith and the admission that they were bound, under the treaty of 1852, to acknowledge the King of Denmark as sovereign over all the dominions of the late King. The Prussian Government replied that it disapproved of the proceedings in Schleswig, and orders would be sent to put a stop to them, but Holstein was occupied by the troops of the Diet, over which it had no control. With respect to the other question, the Prussian Government had made a positive declaration that it would respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The dispatch read by Earl Russell the other night was not very clear, but its conclusion was that whatever contingencies might arise, the great Powers should be consulted with respect to them. It was stated in Berlin that if resistance led to a war, it would put an end to free ism. He replied that that was a most dangerous doctrine, for any power had only to provoke a war, to put an end to them. That was a doctrine which no Power having regard to its good faith would pretend to maintain. Since the commencement of hostilities the Prussian Government had informed Her Majesty's Government that it would adhere to the treaty of 1852, and respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy.

DUKE FREDERICK PROCLAIMED AT SCHLESWIG.

Duke Frederick, of Augustenburg, was proclaimed at the town hall of Schleswig on the 6th, and a deputation was sent to Kiel to do homage to the Duke. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief said it was not the business to interfere in the matter. The Duke had also been proclaimed in other places in Schleswig with enthusiasm.

ITALY

The *Opinione* of Turin points out that Italy can put in time upon the Minelio and the Po 250,000 men, and that the Italian people follow the Danish war with the high interest.

POLAND.

It is reported that the archives of the National Government at Warsaw had fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that under the portrait discovered had been made.

Very Interest per Hecla, via Queenstown.

London, Wednesday, February 10.—The remarks in yesterday's dispatches relative to the Prussians have occupied Flensburg. The Austrian forces there were one thousand one hundred.

It is rumored that there has been an attack made on the Danes at Duppel, but no particulars have come to hand.

Earl Russell has stated in the House of Lords that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, had (though) ignorant to withhold Secretary Seward's dispatch of Jan. 12, 1861, on the Alabama, and it had never been presented.

Mr Layard said it was a fact Adams had made no demand, either written or verbal, for indemnity for the damage of the Alabama.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

Vienna, Tuesday, February 9.—At a council of Ministers held yesterday morning, under the Presidency of the Emperor, highly important resolutions were adopted, the purport of which is that the Duchies of Schleswig can alone be preserved by Austria as a basis of negotiations between the great powers.

London, Tuesday, February 9.—The "Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Austrian Government is fully satisfied with the course which things are taking in Schleswig, and it is understood that the Austrian Government will on no account consent to cross the northern frontier of Schleswig.

Rendsburg, Sunday, February 7.—Danish deserters state that the Danish army left Flensburg. The Danes, in great numbers, reached Alsen, in the northern part of Flensburg. Danish partisans created barricades from which artillery was fired upon the Austrians, who lost below and in Flensburg 1100 killed and wounded. Yesterday the dead remained.

Burdburg, Monday, February 8—2:30 P. M.—The Austrians have attacked the Danish position before Flensburg, while the Prussians are sailing off the Sound over, on the rear of the Danes are retreating. Large quantities of booty have fallen into the hands of the allies. Fighting has taken place in the streets of Flensburg, and a desperate struggle is now going on at the Ban and Esplemarke.

Hamburg, Monday, February 8—6 P. M.—Official reports state that the Prussians are marching upon Dyppe from Holme. They are said to have carried the entrenchments before Dyppe, held by a small Danish force, and to have lost 9 hand-cannon and 10 cwt. of gunpowder in order to cut off the retreat of the Danes into Gotland. The roads were blocked by cannon which the exhausted horses could not draw further. The Danish army is reported to be in a state of complete dissolution.

The Copenhagen Rigsraad, on Monday, announces the appointment of Baron Zedlitz as the Prussian civil commissioner for Schleswig, confirms the present civil functionaries in office, and declares that the German language shall not after be used in the administration of affairs; and prohibits demonstrations adverse to the Austrian and Prussian policy and attempts to establish any other authority in Schleswig.

Copenhagen, Tuesday, February 9.—The Rigsraad to day voted an address to the army, announcing the energetic prosecution of the war.

The address was proposed by Bishop Monrad.

London Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Wednesday, February 10.—Cotton Sales, but rates unchanged. Sales for the two days 18,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market is firm but quiet. Breadstuffs very dull, but prices steady. Provisions quiet and steady.

Produce quiet and steady.

London, Wednesday, February 10.—Consols for money, 90½.

Illinois Central shares, 24 to 22 discount.

Erie shares, 39 to 42.

Wreck of the Bohemian.

We read in the news summary of the New York *Tribune* of the 24th ultimo:

The Steamship Bohemian was wrecked on Portland, Me., at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. There were 218 passengers and 99 crew on board, of whom about 30, mostly steerage passengers, are supposed to have been lost. The mails were partly saved. The vessel sank in four fathoms, having run upon said over a rock. The Bohemian, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, ran between Liverpool and Portland in Winter, and Liverpool and Quebec in Summer, plying at Montreal during the latter season. She is the seventh vessel her owners have lost. Among them were the Anglo-Saxon, North American, North Briton, Hangarian and Indian. The Bohemian is an iron vessel of 2200 tons burden. She is bark rigged, is about 300 feet long, has a draft of 20 feet, and direct-acting engines of 500 horse power. The vessel is nearly new, having been built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde in 1859. The value of the Bohemian is estimated to have been about $30,000. Previous to the loss of the Anglo-Saxon the Steamship Company did not insure their vessels, but it is believed the Bohemian is insured—probably in English companies.

Havana Segars.

A LARGE assortment of 140,000 Havana SEGARS, received by last arrivals, consisting of those to suit the market, such as Londres, Medio, Regalias, Brevas, Cabaldes, Magnificos, &c., &c., and of the brands Intimidad, Meridianos, Rabajas, Bilbao, Palacio, Rodey Clay, &c., &c.

Also, 20,000 packages Havana SEGARETTES.

For sale at moderate prices, at No. 27 Common st.

mar 4 1m By JAYME MAGI.

Notice.

MR. JAMES FRIGOLA informs those who have taken tickets in the Sherry raffle that it will positively be drawn on FRIDAY NEXT, 4th instant. He also notifies them that he will not be responsible for the disappointment which may be caused by not attending to this declaration will be informed of the name of opposition to Mr. F., who will enter the sherry.

Mr. F. lives on Gaps street, No. 208, between Union and Hospital streets, where he can be seen from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M.

mar 3 1m JAMES FRIGOLA.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCI