THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 19, 1864.

The attention of our readers is called to our second page, where will be found auction and Sheriff's sales, official orders, election notices and other important advertisements.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only medicine for invigorating a debilitated constitution. Persons of nervous habit, suffering from impaired digestive organs and bilious affections, should give these remedies an impartial trial. Coughs, colds and asthma are speedily relieved and radically cured by a steady course of these medicaments. Sold everywhere.

HOW TO QUALIFY AS VOTERS.—It will be seen by the official notice of Brig. Gen. Shepley, Military Governor, that all who desire to complete their qualifications as voters at the approaching election, may do so by taking the required oath at the office of the Military Governor, at the Mayor's office, at the office of the Register of Voters, City Hall; before either of the Recorders; before any Provost Marshal or Deputy Provost Marshal; before any Clerk or Commissioner appointed by the Judge of the U. S. District Court. Registered voters, if they shall not previously have taken the prescribed oath, may qualify themselves by taking it before any Commissioner of Election, on the day of election.

YESTERDAY'S SNOW.—The present winter, so prolific in meteorological surprises, developed another extraordinary phenomenon yesterday in the form of a lively shower of snow, which continued with vigor, and occasional fierceness for several hours. It was observable, however, that the snow flakes rapidly disappeared on touching the ground, calling to mind Burns's fine allusion to

"The snow falls on the river,
A moment seen, then gone forever."

The cause of this was the comparatively warm temperature of the ground and the lower stratum of the atmosphere.

The fall of snow yesterday was, we believe, the third which has occurred in the city within about thirty years. The second was in February, 1832. In that instant the snow not only fell copiously, but lay upon the ground to some extent for a considerable length of time. Happily, a shower of snow is not in itself unusual, but as an effuvescence of winter is well worthy of celebration by the pen of Longfellow, or some other poet whose inspirations are equally cool and placid.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A full and fashionable house greets Viola Barrett's benefit on Wednesday night a flattering compliment and substantial testimonial. There was nothing very remarkable in the performance. As we apprehended, the role of Juliet was somewhat too much for even the acknowledged and aspiring talents of this young actress. The whole play of Romeo and Juliet, indeed, simple as it appears, is a passionate love-story which makes universal exactions upon the energies of actors its extacies and its agonies admit of not the least compromise with the common place and conventional. The terrible though sweet-disposition of love must be manifestly supreme throughout. The play should easier be under-stood by those who are not profoundly impressed with those requirements.

Last night the Ticket-of-Leave Man was played, and, as announced, for the last time. But no doubt there will be occasion for again producing it before the season is over.

To night, Miss Mary Shaw, the celebrated soubrette and vocalist, will make her first appearance at the Varieties, in the musical drama of the Daughter of the Regiment. Shakspeare's Katharine and Petruchio will be given on the same occasion.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mrs. Mary Gladstane appeared last night to her usual advantage, as Alice in the Artist's Bride. To-night she is to take her last benefit in the comedy of An Unequal Match, followed by two amusing smaller pieces. On this occasion Mr. Wilkinson, a comedian of popular fame in the North, is announced to make his only appearance.

FROM CINCINNATI TO NEW ORLEANS.—From the under paragraph in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 9th, it would appear that the enterprise of that city is beginning to wake up to the possibility of reviving the steamboat trade to New Orleans:

Two fine side wheel passenger steamers—the Silver Moon, Captain Stein, and the Darling, Captain Batchelor, leave for Memphis this evening. The new and mammoth side wheel steamer Mississippi, Captain James Good, takes her departure for New Orleans to-morrow noon.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamer Yazoo, arrived last evening from New York, for files of papers up to the 10th inst. The news by her arrival, have been anticipated by the arrival of St. Louis beats, the news of which we published in our evening edition.

The United States mail steamship Yazoo, Captain Conch, commander, left New York on the evening of the 10th, with the United States mails, merchandise, passengers and $30,000 in specie to Waraskos & Co.

February 15th, 4 o'clock, P. M., ten miles north of Sembrero Light House, saw steamships Arago and Continental bound North.

On the morning of the 16th, off Tortugas, was boarded by a boat from United States ship San Jacinto, cruising.

The Yazoo brings the following passengers:

R A Vernalee, Catharine Eisel, Mrs Scott, Col T L O Perkins, Geo W Tenzebury, Mrs D Frank Sack, Miss Rose, Mr Yates, M W Fossid, E Pearson, Lieutenant Willis Gardner, J W Cohen, R W McCherry, A G Ferris, M Marx, Joseph Sasnik, C Collier, Mr Green G A Taylor, Mr Hill, Mr Rose 2, A A Kinson, Mrs J B Gregory, Lieut Geode, Mrs Mary Ann Miller, Mrs Rosson Miller, Eliz Beth Sneider, Josh Mennifield, R D Kruser, J S Corsaule, J M Sock, M W Mattison, T Stanford, R D Kathcart, J Wood, Chibadiro Lieutenant, Miss Anne Dunsdeach, Frank G Hartland, W T Hoile, E Stanford, Benin Henry, F C Lorenis, M D, Capt S E Shelton, C H Stickney, Mr Sasner.

Latest from the North.

We find the following dispatches in the second edition of evening New York papers of the 10th, brought by the steamer Yazoo:

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Soldier-voting Law Declared Unconstitutional.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that the law permitting soldiers to vote is unconstitutional.

Movement of Treasure.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mazlean ports, with a quarter of a million treasure and 200 passengers, arrived here to-day.

Additional News by the Steamer Empress.

Siege Raised Tuscumbia and Chattanooga.

Nashville, February 10.—Persons from Knoxville report communication with Cumberland Gap finally cut off. Tazewell is reported to be in possession of the enemy. The garrison retreated, with four pieces of artillery, to Cumberland Gap. Nearly all East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels. This need effect no apprehensions, as it would take 60,000 men to capture Knoxville and the Federal army. No siege will be attempted. Gen. Grant can reinforce the garrison with 30,000 men in fifty hours. One division of the Army of the Cumberland is within sound of the cannon of the Knoxville garrison. Another division could march to its relief in twenty-four hours.

The river between Chattanooga and Loudon is low, and several boats are aground. The trip between Chattanooga and Knoxville has been made in twenty-four hours and a half. The railroad will be in running order in a few days, a distance of ninety miles between Chattanooga and Knoxville. The only serious break will be the tunnel bridge at Loudon, the length of which is 1760 feet. It will be built in ninety days.

Light skirmishes take place in the vicinity of Knoxville daily.

The small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville.

Knoxville's eligibility as a military post of defence is great. Its forts are only second to those at Louisbourg in strength and finish.

Chattanooga and the opposition to it are extensively fortified, and no force can attempt a flank movement without leaving immediate ruin.

Reports of the evacuation of Dalton, Ringgold and Tunnell Hill are errors, and arose from the fact that a flag of truce escort, under Colonel Brook, took the wrong road and passed completely around the two latter places.

It is said that Brooks went to Dalton. He says he did not. He claims to have gone within a mile and a half of Dalton. Some of Johnston's forces have been sent away. Nearly all the Tennessee brigades, and at least two-third of the Kentucky regiments, have been sent South, under Frank Cheatham, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile.

Tennesseans leave the rebel army in great numbers. Neither North Alabamians nor Kentuckians seem so loyally inclined as Tennesseans.

Claiborne commands at Tunnell Hill.

Most of the rebel army are at Dalton with Johnston. Headquarters at Atlanta.

Some little time will transpire yet before the army can move complete; when it does, there will be a crash.

A Rumor from West Virginia.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Headquarters Department West Virginia, February 9.—Information of slight importance reached one of our outposts to day. It was brought in by a mounted deserter from Early's command, who says when he left a rumor had prevailed of the removal of Federal prisoners from the neighborhood of Richmond; also that the Richmond authorities had detained the mails, newspapers, etc., fearing from Richmond to the soldiers in camp.

Guerrillas Raid Into Kansas.

Kansas City, February 9.—Last evening about sundown from one hundred and fifty to two hundred guerrillas crossed into Kansas, near Asbury, going in the direction of Gaine.

Colonel Ford, with three hundred and fifty of the Second Colorado, started in pursuit at midnight. No report of damage done has been received yet.

Telegram from General Grant.

Washington, February 9.—General Grant telegraphed General Halleck that the expedition sent against Thomas and his band of whites and Indians at Chattanooga was completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215 and took prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang to the mountains.

From Richmond via Fortress Monroe.

Baltimore, February 9.—A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the *American* from C. C. Fulton, who is at City Point, says the rebel flag of truce with Commissioner Ould and Captain Hatch, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point. Two citizen prisoners were brought down. They were both Maryland's.

They brought exciting news from Richmond which they represent was in a state of the most feverish excitement. From midnight on Saturday up to the time they left Sunday, P. M. Artillery and cavalry were passing through the city and men were rushing through the streets crying "to arms! to arms! The Yankees are coming! the Yankees are coming!!!"

On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defenses, and armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all the excitement became intense.

It was so on learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the peninsula, at Dodson's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens and excitement among the women and children, continued during the morning, and at 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the truce boat, the alarm bells were again rung in great fury.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that from 8000 to 10,000 cavalry would have but little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to the alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of four or five thousand, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by General Meade.

Fort Monroe, February 9.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 6th says: Our army has fallen back sixteen miles from Newbern, finding the fortifications so strong that they could not be taken without great loss. One brigadier was shot. Cot Shaw was captured and shot. Hon. John Wilcox, member of Congress from Texas, died last Saturday, in Richmond.

Later from Europe.

New York, February 10.—The steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool 25th, Queenstown 26th, has arrived here. She has following: In the Cork papers of the 25th:

Brussels, January 23.—A conflict between the Insurgents, under Roscoch; and the Russians took place on the 18th, in the vicinity of Cornstoch. Several wagons filled with dead and wounded Russian soldiers have been brought into the town of Cornstoch.

Frankfort on the Main, January 22.—At yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet the question of the withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian reserves from the Federal corps of execution was discussed. It was resolved that the reserves of the Federal troops should be maintained.

Berlin, January 23.—A debate on the budget as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, took place in the assembly of the Upper House.

The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the Government budget was adopted by 26 against 17.

Vienna, January 23.—A warm debate commenced to day in the Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichstath upon the credit demanded by the Government to cover the expenses to be incurred for military operations in Schleswig. Count Rechberg, who spoke in the name of the Government, entered into a historical explanation of the position of Austria in reference to that question. Full details of the debate are not known, as the proceedings are not published.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Latest News from the North via the River.

[St. Louis papers of the 10th, Memphis papers of the 13th.]

RECENT OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Reconnoissance in force by the Federal Troops on the Rapidan.

THEY RETURN WITH LOSSES.

Gen. Butler's Demonstration Against Richmond.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY THE ALABAMA.

The New York Markets.

By the arrival of the steamer Empress from Memphis, we have Cincinnati and St. Louis papers to the 10th, and Memphis papers of the 13th. We give below the most important news thus received:

Important Movement on the Rapidan.

Dispatches from Chipper Court House of the 7th report a previous advance along the Rapidan, for purposes of reconnoissance. On the 7th they report that the Army of the Potomac was back at winter quarters. Regarding the movement, we append the following dispatches from Washington:

Washington, February 8—The following are additional particulars of the course and results of the movement: Early last Saturday, the Third Corps was put in motion for crossing the Rapidan, at Marlton' and other points. The Third Corps was held in readiness to follow. The crossing of the river was opposed by the pickets of the enemy, who were driven away by our artillery.

A pontoon bridge was then laid. After the passage we moved in the direction of Orange Courthouse. About 4 P. M. the advance, consisting of three divisions, under General Haynes, came up with a large force of the enemy in a strong position. A gallant attack was immediately made by our troops. The fighting continued until after dark, when our troops, in accordance with orders, fell back to the north side of the river. The Second Corps also crossed the river, but did not become engaged before our forces were ordered to return.

The Second Brigade of the Third Division bore the brunt of the fight. Our loss will not exceed 175 killed, wounded and missing.

Washington, February 8.—The *Star* of this evening has the following:

Parties from the front represent that we experienced considerable loss on the return of our troops from the last demonstration. It is stated that nearly the possession were lost at the Rapidan, whereby the enemy was enabled to pick up some of our men who had not recrossed.

It is also stated that a rebel cavalry force crossing above Morton's Ford, intercepted a couple of our regiments, who were forced to cut their way through, with some loss. These reports, it should be added, are not at all definite, and have not, up to noon, been confirmed by anything received at the War Department.

Position of Gen. Lee's Army.

New York, Feb. 9—The *Tribune's* dispatch says Gen. Kilpatrick's reconnoissance conclusively proves that no force of the enemy occupied the country east of Mine Run.

The *Times'* dispatch says it has been ascertained that the main body of Lee's army is between Gordonsville and Orange Court House. Ordnance rending which the enemy's lines say Lee expects to have forty-five thousand conscripts added to his army by the new levy, raising it to eight or ninety thousand men.

From Fortress Monroe.

PARTICULARS OF THE BUTLER EXPEDITION—ITEMS FROM NEWBERN.

Fort Monroe, February 8—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to obtain the following facts: On Saturday morning, General Butler's forces, under command of Brigadier General Wistar, marched from Yorktown, via New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at half past two o'clock yesterday morning on Bottom's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond and endeavoring by surprise to liberate our prisoners there.

The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching in sixteen and a half hours forty-seven miles. A force of infantry followed in the river, for the purpose of supporting them. It was intended to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket force there. The surprise failed, because, as the Richmond *Examiner* of to day says, a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement.

The enemy had felled a large amount of timber so as to block up and obstruct the ford and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge from two o'clock until sunrise, General Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On the march back to New Kent Courthouse, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us.

The march made by our infantry, three regiments of which were colored, was more than eight miles, made in fifty six hours. The cavalry marched over one hundred miles in fifty hours. This shows it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

The Dutch boat leaves for Newbern General Palmer reports every thing going on well in his District. The losses by us in the late expedition are not telling to mention. We could not desire a more favorable result. The losses in killed, wounded and missing, are but few.

From Charleston.

Charleston, February 7—The enemy has ceased firing on the city, but continues working on the batteries and mining ammunition.

The War in North Carolina.

A New York dispatch of the 9th says:

A Newbern letter of the 4th to the *Tribune* says, deserter from the Ninth North Carolina reports eleven pieces of artillery just in our front and 15,000 men. He thinks they have gone to Little Washington, and says they proposed we had only a couple of regiments here.

He says some 500 officers and men with boats came from the gunboats at Richmond and launched their boats in the Neuse river. These are the ones of course that took the Undersigned. From all that we know the work here is over for a few days and we are looking to Washington, North Carolina.

The Pirate Alabama Destroys a Ship Of the Coast of Chile.

San Francisco, January 8—Hong Kong advices of the 17th are received, advising that the ship Gosted, owned by A. A. Low & Brother, of New York, loaded for that port from Yokohama, was burned on the 11th November, by the Alabama. The officers and crew were eight days on the boats, and were transferred on board an English vessel and carried to Bolivia.

Latest New York Markets.

New York, February 9 P. M.—Money—Easy and in good demand at 5, sterling firmer at 174 to 175. Gold firm, opening at 59½ and varying to 59¾, and closing dull at 59¼ to 59⅜. Government stocks firm; sixes of '81, coupons, 104¾ to 105.

Cotton—Dull and heavy, at 83 to 83½c.

Whisky—Quiet at 85 to 86c.

Additional Southern News via Mobile.

From the Mobile *Evening News* of the 8th we make the following additional extracts:

Later from Texas.

From files of the Texas Telegraph to January 20th, we select the following scraps of paragraphs:

Lavaca, January 6—It is certain that the force of Yankees at Matagorda and Decrow's Point does not now exceed 700. When they visited Lavaca the other day, they had no transportation of their own. Their transportation was taken from the Germans of Powder horn. If they have any transportation at all along with them, it is at Decrow's Point.

LIVELY SKIRMISH AT INDIANOLA.

Port Lavaca, January 6—On Saturday day 9th, instant, Major Buckbridge with 15 men made a dash on the enemy at Old Indianola, for the purpose of getting information, &c. &c. We succeeded with the loss of one man, two boats, and retired without a casualty.

Yesterday he went down with 135 men, and had a very lively time with them, and had the satisfaction of stirring him up to his heart's content. The two tows of old and new Indianola are about two and a half miles apart, and the most of the enemy's force is at the new town. Powderhorn, but on the approach of our little squad they came up from below at double quick with their entire force, as it supposed, which gave the Major a chance to judge of their strength which was all he wanted at this time.

Two reports of observations were, that he saw at least 5000 troops, and was fired on by nine pieces of artillery of different kinds. I do not deem it necessary to give a detail of the whole skirmish, more than to say that they had a very lively time of it for several hours, and it was, on the whole, very satisfactory to our boys.

Another item is that for two days past they have been on the bay between here and old town, with small boats, landing for something. Some say it is for oysters, some for a channel, and some obstructions to channel, but of course we know not the result of their observations.

The enemy, we know, is strong in cavalry, but it is evident that they are being reinforced in this direction.

HOW THE FEDERAL EXPEDITION ON MATAGORDA PENINSULA ESCAPED.

Camp on San Bernard River, January 15, 1864.

We have no doubt but what Colonel Bachel could have put a different aspect on affairs, had he been properly informed as to the force of his enemy. They landed under cover of their gunboats. A reinforcement was advancing up towards them from Decrow's Point. They had erected some Texas barrels as a fort, given way to flood wood, and a narrow peninsula could be swept at every discharge of their gunboats—Bachel's force had cut down, nearly broken down, and the night cold and rainy, had set in.

Had the Colonel known at the time, what he learned afterwards in regard to the enemy's force, history would present a different tale; but, like a skillful commander, he would not sacrifice the lives of his troops in an undertaking of which he was not sufficiently informed.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE COAST.

Gulf Prairie, January 16, 9 P. M.—A dispatch from Lonisbaum, Foragard, of the engineers, dated this morning, reports that three Yankee vessels had taken position near the mouth of Caney river, and one of them had been shelling one of our small steamers which had got aground in Caney river. She soon got afloat again, and the Yankees then turned their entire attention to the fort. They fired about one shot per minute. One of the vessels' decks was crowded with men. Spies from below on the peninsula say that the enemy remain quiet—This is doubtless only a reconnoissance by the enemy preparatory to making the attempt to advance by land up the peninsula. No one had been injured of late by the shelling. Our army is wide awake and somebody will get hurt if they come in this way. The troops are in good health and spirits. Weather warm and pleasant.

Camp Wharton, 15th, 9 P. M.—The operator of the signal corps stationed near the extreme front sends a dispatch dated at 10 A. M. this day, stating that a reliable person who had been to a point on the peninsula, at a distance of 45 miles below, had arrived, and while there had consulted with a reliable man, who was well posted on affairs, who told him that the Yankee officers had informed him that their troops were being removed to Powderhorn as fast as possible.

Foot was scarce on the peninsula. They had hauled the drift wood back a distance of twelve miles from their camps. They had used all the fences and most of the building near there, belonging to a planter named Philips, for fuel. They came after it with trains of twenty wagons and a strong escort. Another man, who came in with the first mentioned gentleman, states that the city of Indianola had been burned by our cavalry.

From the Tennessee Valley.

Two members of Roddy's command who arrived here yesterday, bring us the news of the capture of Athens, Ala., by Brigadier General Roddy. They are direct from Tuscumbia and obtained their information from a lieutenant of the command, whom they fell in with on their way here.

General Roddy contemplated moving on Athens in two columns. He sent Johnson's cavalry regiment and a battalion not yet organized, across the Tennessee below Florence, to move up the river, on the north side, while the general himself, with about 350 cavalry, of Hannon's regiment and Moreland's battalion, proposed to go the river on the south side, to Brown's Ferry, about 13 miles from Athens. He dismounted his men at the ferry, crossed in flatboats and marched on foot to Athens. Several hundred men, who were garrisoning the town, after a slight skirmish fled, leaving Roddy in possession of the town. He captured about thirty prisoners, over a hundred horses and mules, and a considerable quantity of quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores, and destroyed all the enemy's tents and winter quarters. His men helped themselves to such stores, because they could not remove them from the buildings, and could not fire them without risking the destruction of the town. Roddy remained in town about an hour, and left, recrossing the river with his prisoners, horses, etc. His loss is reported to be two killed and five wounded—the Yankees lost four or five killed and about double as many wounded.

The force under Colonel Johnson reached Bainbridge, on the river, a few miles above Florence and there encountered the enemy, about six or eight hundred strong, under Colonel Philips, who was in command at Athens and was out on an expedition towards Florence. It was understood that a skirmishing occurred, but the result was not known by our informants. Colonel Johnson was, however, prevented from co-operating with General Roddy. If we could have done so, there is little doubt that the whole garrison at Athens at the time won'd have been captured.

All things considered—the manliness of his command, the diminishing of cavalry, and marching them sixteen miles on foot to attack a garrison of equal or greater numbers, and the successful result of the expedition—it was a brilliant affair and General Roddy and command deserve great credit for the courage and energy displayed.

Major Moreland has increased his battalion to nearly a full regiment by volunteers from North Alabama and North Mississippi. Michael O. Pickett, Esq., has raised a cavalry regiment and joined Roddy's command.—[*Huntsville Confederate*, 21 inst.

[Special Dispatch to the Bee.]

Dalton, February 4—Information from Sand Mountain this morning, states that there are no Federals there or at Will's Valley. There are four thousand on this side of the river at Larkin's Landing, near Collectown, foraging—also one regiment at Stevenson, two at Bellefonte, two at Shellmound and three at Bridgeport.

The artillery is being removed from Chattanooga towards Newnan, probably for Dalton. Orders of three brigades of the Kentucky only forty men re enlisted. The Kentuckians to a man refused to re enlist.

Great excitement prevails along the whole line. The Yankees say they will have to fall back to the north side of the river.

AN INDEPENDENT PARTISAN REGIMENT FOR OPERATING AGAINST GENERAL GRANT'S LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The *News*, editorially, says:

We are pleased to learn that the citizens of Mobile have determined to encourage Colonel Whitney in organizing an independent partisan regiment by a party at Old Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant. The proceeds of the party will be applied to the purchase of some light artillery now nearly completed, and manufactured expressly for that command; also to assist in the equipment of the organization. Colonel Whitney is known to gentlemen of the highest character, and his courage skill, enterprise and daring, as a partisan fighter, have been tested. The Western rivers during the coming spring will be one of the most important fields for such operations—Grant's army must be supplied by the Tennessee and Cumberland. It will be easy, it must be forced back to its supplies, or at least become helpless for purposes of an advance.

MATALLA BRIGADE.

The *News* contains a card of thanks from Lt. Col. Joseph Hanlon, Sixth Louisiana regiment, Hays' brigade, for large additional donations to the brigade, principally by ex-residents of New Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF COFFEE.—A train of eighteen cars, loaded with Government coffee, reps the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, arrived in town yesterday afternoon from the South. This coffee, we learn, reached the country through the blockade across Northern point, and is now being transported to this State for the benefit of our noble army. There were in all about twelve hundred sacks, which will no doubt be greeted with enthusiasm by the army.

PRODUCE BY THE ALABAMA RIVER.—The shipping column of the Mobile *News* of the 8th reports:

Per steamboat Cherokee—14 sks bran, 1 bbl butter, 1063 sks corn, 40 bbls and 27 sks flour, 17 bales fodder, 11 do hay, 2 bbls lard, 25 sks meal, 31 do peas, 24 do potatoes, 2 coops poultry 10 bxs and 24 bf do tobacco, 15 sks wheat.

Per steamboat Southern Republic—1 sk bran, 16 sks coal, 1334 sks corn, 99 bbls and 94 sks flour, 74 bales fodder, 11 do hay, 1 bbl lard, 10 sks potatoes, 5 coop poultry, 3 coops fowls, 1 bales cotton, 7 sks flour, 6 hogs, 2 barrels, 3 bbls lard, 30 sks meal, 25 do oats, 48 do potatoes, 6 coops poultry, 180 sks and 31 bbls salt, 3 sks wheat.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 18, 1864.

COTTON.—The decline at New York reported in the specials received by the Yazoo, and on the river and Mobile and Ohio railroad, continued to-day, the figures announced shows the same tendency a decline to the extent of 1 to 2 cents in the prices of the various qualities of all the new or qualities. The sales comprise 140 bales of private sale, embracing 2 bales pickings, reported at, or else, 4 reported at 50; 19 low middling at 72, 55 middling at 75, and 1 do, ordinary and good ordinary at 80; 16 and 207 bales at auction, as follows: 3 bales pickings, 1 ordinary at 18½c.; 4 ordinary at 30; 1 do, at 28½, 2 do, at 28½, 1 do, at 28, 2 do, at 27½, 1 do, at 27, 1 do, at 26½, 1 do, at 26, 1 do, at 25½, 1 do, at 25, 2 do, at 24½, 1 do, at 24, 1 do, at 23½, 2 do, at 23, 1 do, at 22½, 1 do, at 22, 1 damaged at 20½, 11 regular at 30, 2 do, at 29½, 1 low middling at 64½, 2 same description at 64, 1 strict ordinary at 63, 44 do, at 62½, 1 inferior, low middling, at 61, 6 inferior, strict ordinary, at 60½, 1 sample, low middling at 67, 4 mixed at 67½, 1 spotted, strict good ordinary, at 67½, 16 strict good ordinary at 64½, 1 strict ordinary at 64½, 1 mixed at 70, 8 good ordinary at 69½, 1 reduced, low middling at 70½, 1 good ordinary at 69, 1 strict good ordinary at 71, 1 do, 1 strict good ordinary at the same, 3 do, at 72, 3 low middling at 72, 2 do, and 1 reputed at 71½ round, 22 low middling at 72½, 3 strict low middling at 71½, 7 middling (1 round) at 73, 13 do at 72½, 4 liberal mid middling at 73½, and 1 do, reputed at 73½. At the same time we have now middling, part round and reputed, were sold at 71. The day's sales are up of 37 bales, the highest price since the 4th inst. At the close a tolerably active feeling prevailed, with ordinary to low middling at 70 to 72½, and middling at 72 to 73½, and the higher qualities then stand at 73 to 74. At the close a tolerably active feeling prevailed, with ordinary to low middling at 70 to 72½, and middling at 72 to 73½, and the higher qualities then stand at 73 to 74.

SUGAR.—Purchases withdrew from the market to-day, and we have to report a diminution in the price of boxes, which they would not great, and the more over received 200 hds. at previous prices; fair to fully fair 11 cents. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES.—With very little in first hands the sales were confined to 20 hhds at previous prices; ordinary to good ordinary 60 ℔ gal.

FLOUR.—There were sales to-day of 400 barrels in various lots, at $7 for superfine, at $7 50 for low extra, $8 75 for fancy extra, and $9 50 ℔ bbl. For choice extra Ohio demand is somewhat excited for superfine, the stock of which is very much reduced.

FEED.—The sales comprised 1000 bbls Louisiana Tow Low Corn, in the shape of 1 lots, at 90 ℔ bushel, and 500 do Western Mixed at 91 ℔ bushel, and 500 do Western White at 91 ℔ bushel. Also 1 lots of Corn, at 90 ℔ bushel, and 200 bales Hay at $30 for ordinary, and $35 for prime Western.

CHEESE.—There were sales of 100 Western at 18½c. ℔ lb.

HIDES.—The supply is light and the demand is good given hides commanded 9½c. and dry country at 10c. ℔ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailed at $31 50 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE.—Sales are selling in small lots at 57 @ 57½ ℔ lb.

EXCHANGE.—Sales are moderate and rates are firm at $1 ½ @ 3 50, Gulfs 3 ½ @ 4, and 4 prime up to 5 ½ @ 6 ℔ cent.

FREIGHTS.—The steamer now in port is out for New York next Saturday, consequently freight offers are there or at Wills's Valley. There are four thousand on this side of the river at Larkin's Landing, near Collectown, foraging—also one regiment at Stevenson, two at Bellefonte, two at Shellmound and three at Bridgeport.

The artillery is being removed from Chattanooga towards Newnan, probably for Dalton. Orders of three brigades of the Kentucky only forty men re enlisted. The Kentuckians to a man refused to re enlist.

Great excitement prevails along the whole line. The Yankees say they will have to fall back to the north side of the river.

AN INDEPENDENT PARTISAN REGIMENT FOR OPERATING AGAINST GENERAL GRANT'S LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The *News*, editorially, says:

We are pleased to learn that the citizens of Mobile have determined to encourage Colonel Whitney in organizing an independent partisan regiment by a party at Old Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant. The proceeds of the party will be applied to the purchase of some light artillery now nearly completed, and manufactured expressly for that command; also to assist in the equipment of the organization. Colonel Whitney is known to gentlemen of the highest character, and his courage skill, enterprise and daring, as a partisan fighter, have been tested. The Western rivers during the coming spring will be one of the most important fields for such operations—Grant's army must be supplied by the Tennessee and Cumberland. It must be easily, it must be forced back to its supplies, or at least become helpless for purposes of an advance.

MATALLA BRIGADE.

The *News* contains a card of thanks from Lt. Col. Joseph Hanlon, Sixth Louisiana regiment, Hays' brigade, for large additional donations to the brigade, principally by ex-residents of New Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF COFFEE.—A train of eighteen cars, loaded with Government coffee, reps the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday, arrived in town yesterday afternoon from the South. This coffee, we learn, reached the country through the blockade across Northern point, and is now being transported to this State for the benefit of our noble army. There were in all about twelve hundred sacks, which will no doubt be greeted with enthusiasm by the army.

PRODUCE BY THE ALABAMA RIVER.—The shipping column of the Mobile *News* of the 8th reports:

Per steamboat Cherokee—14 sks bran, 1 bbl butter, 1063 sks corn, 40 bbls and 27 sks flour, 17 bales fodder, 11 do hay, 2 bbls lard, 25 sks meal, 31 do peas, 24 do potatoes, 2 coops poultry 10 bxs and 24 bf do tobacco, 15 sks wheat.

Per steamboat Southern Republic—1 sk bran, 16 sks coal, 1334 sks corn, 99 bbls and 94 sks flour, 74 bales fodder, 11 do hay, 1 bbl lard, 10 sks potatoes, 5 coop poultry, 3 coops fowls, 1 bales cotton, 7 sks flour, 6 hogs, 2 barrels, 3 bbls lard, 30 sks meal, 25 do oats, 48 do potatoes, 6 coops poultry, 180 sks and 31 bbls salt, 3 sks wheat.

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.—The auction house of Tardy & Co, Mobile, advertise on the 8th a long list of imported dry goods, tea, crockery, &c., and adds that "if the heavy invoices from Wilmington are not here in time for the sale, they will be placed on the market at private sale," &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear premises of Nos. 204 and 206 Julia street, near Dryades, which destroyed a two story kitchen on the first premises, owned by Mr Clark, and also the adjoining kitchen of Mr. J. R. Pike. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day with some tranquility in Exchange, but most favorable accounts from department of the money market, special ruling at an improvement of 1½ @ ¾ c. on the current rates of last Thursday, and Stocks, Bonds, and Bank notes, all commanding high figures, and some showing a material advance. Our leading staple, however, after receiving from a decline suffered in the arrival of the last regular mail steamer from New York has again given way to day, under the effect of the published accounts received from that market by the steamship Yazoo, and via the rivers and the West, which variously report Middling as having receded to 82 and 83c. The sales accounts received report Gold as closing on the 10th at 59 and at 58¾ premium, but appear to have had a very slight influence on our market.

Exchange was quiet, first class signatures being generally held at a fraction above the views of buyers. We notice Lumsden's moderate extent of 1¾ @ cent. discount for New York Sight; at 1¾, ¾, 1¼ and 1½ for one Days Sight; also, at 1¼, 1¾ and 1¾, for Sight on Boston. There was some demand for New York Sight at 1¼ discount, but buyers could not get the bills they wanted at those figures. Dealers asked ¼ @ ¾ discount for New York Sight. One of the Banks asked ¼ discount, for small checks, and ½ for some very magnitude; another did a fair amount of business at ¾; and a third offered ½ down at 1, showing quite a discrepancy of views on the subject. There is no change in Foreign bills which continue firm at about previous rates. The Banks holding Sterling at 178@180, mostly the latter, and France at 5 ¼@5.15. Private bills may be quoted at 179@181 for Sterling, and 5.17 ½@5.15 for France. We noticed sales of the former to-day at the outside rate.

The Specie market appeared to be only slightly affected by the opposite from New York. We notice a sale of Gold in round spins at 65 ¼, 65 ½ and 65 ¾ ℔ cent. premium, and some at 66. In the largest amount reported the rate was withheld, and it may have been at our inside figures, or a slight fraction less, but we heard of none of any amount being offered at less as 65. The dealers paid 64 and 66 for small sums over the counter, and sold at 66. Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver, for which dealers pay 62@63 premium and sell at 65@67. The supply is too limited to afford any scope to operators. Mexican dollars continue scarce, and command the full premium of Gold.

Bank notes were in less active request. Louisiana State, which has sold all high as 2½ or 2¾ premium, changed hands at 1 and less. Bank of New Orleans was held at ¼, but also passed at par. Canal and Orleans' range from 3¾@3¼ and 4, dealers offering 3¾@4. Texas have been done sales of Bank of Louisiana notes at 60@c. ℔ dollar, holders asking 61@62½. Crescent City are held at 10c. and Merchants' at 15.

In Stocks we noticed sales of ten Shares Canal Bank at 56 @ 57, 178 at a sale not reported, and 16 City Railroad at 145. Six Consolidated City Bonds sold at 91 and a moment or longer bit at 92½. The business in Improvement Bonds is slacked @11,000 Louisiana at 70 @ 69c. ℔ dollar and a small lot of Omnibus, same date, at 6½. The movement in Sorts for the past two or three days has been on an unusually liberal scale, comprising perhaps $200,000 to $300,000. The successful sale advertised for to-morrow will no doubt attract the attention of buyers.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamboat Empress, Short, for New York, Master.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The procession will move up St. Charles street to Jackson, down to Carondelet, up Camp to Coliseum Square, up Coliseum street to Felicity Road, up Felicity to Magazine, down Magazine to Canal, down Canal to Charters, down Charters to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Dauphine, up Dauphine to Canal, up Canal to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Lafayette Square.

MEETING OF THE CLUBS.

All Clubs and Associations will meet at their respective rooms at 7 P. M., to enable them to join the procession at 8 P. M., so that the grand procession may be ready to move at 7 P. M. precise.

Each Club will appoint at least two Marshals, who will keep the members of their respective organizations in line, and act from instructions of the Grand Marshal and his Aids. The Club Marshals will wear a rosette of red, white and blue, on the left breast.

Grand Marshal and his Aids will be designated by a spear or staff of the same color as the rosettes.

THE GRAND MARSHAL AND HIS AIDS.

1. Dr. A. P. DOSTIE, Grand Marshal.
2. J. B. TERRY, Chief Aid.
3. S. S.