THE DAILY BEE

WEEKLY BEE (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 72 Chartres street.

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

Daily Bees, one year (in advance).....$12
Weekly Bees, (mail-weekly).....4
In all cases of discontinuance, notice must be given a week before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1864.

Sales at Auction Tuesday.

By McCorkle & Landry, at their mart, Masonic Hall, furniture.

By Fitzpatrick & Amory, at 4 o'clock, on First St., Second District, furniture and cooking stove.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Elysian Fields and Victory streets, grocery store.

MEDICAL CARD OF DR. BURNETT.—Those who will be found the card of Dr. Louisville H. Everts, concludes a commencement of his multifarious experimentals, combined with practical and special skill in medicine and surgery. His consulting office is 58 Baronne street, between Gravier and Common.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Daniel Gorren, 97 Magazine street, has just received and is now opening a splendid stock of all ivory and straw goods, &c., for ladies and gentlemen, misses and children, to which he solicits the attention of milliners and dealers generally. He will receive by every steamer a choice selection of the latest importations of the goods above indicated. See advertisement.

INHALATION TREATMENT.—All who are suffering with asthma, bronchitis, or any disease of the throat, lungs or heart, are referred to the notice of Dr. A. H. Follin. His office, No. 158 Canal street, is open to patients for consultation from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. He may be consulted in English, French and Spanish.

POTATOES AND APPLES.—A lot of the finest potatoes and apples now landing will be sold by Egan & King, 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHEESE!!!—E. & Kop, 62 Poydras street, advertise 200 barrels of Italian cheeses, just received and for sale.

Purser Allen, of the steamship George Washington, has renewed claims upon our consideration for acceptable attentions.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the George Washington, arrived last evening from New York, was Mr. Stephen Massett, author of "Drifting About," and known as a serio-comic lecturer by the popular *nom de plume* of Jeems Pipes of Pipeville. We presume an opportunity will soon be offered to the New Orleans public of hearing this gifted specimen of his characteristic lectures.

BENEFIT OF Mrs. PRESTON TO-NIGHT.—It should not be forgotten by lovers of dramatic entertainment that Mrs. Preston, of the Varieties company, will take her benefit to-night, in a well selected bill, composed of Nick Whiffen Ran Deep, one of Tom Taylor's most sterling comedies, and the Pride of the Market. Mrs. Preston, with unobtrusive but abundant merit and success, has supplied to the boards of the theatre a character not less useful and indispensable there than in the world at large. Many of her personations of old women have been memorably excellent; Mrs. Sorrebolo, the "very superior woman" in Still Waters Run Deep, is well adapted to bring out her peculiar talents in this line of delineation.

The United States mail steamship George Washington, Lieut. E. V. Gager, commanding, arrived from New York 27th ult., with merchandise, mails and passengers to Alfred Moulton.—The Geo. Washington has had very heavy weather most of the outside passage. The Evening Star arrived in New York, P. M. 26th. The Geo. Washington has $160,000 on freight.

Passengers by the George Washington from New York:

Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes of Pipeville), A Mori, Edwin Harris, W Hamilton, Mrs Hamilton, J Newhall, A C Dickenson, Major S D Bowers, J Moody, D D Henry and servant, J M Greene, W Hubbard and servant, J M Greene, Mrs J C Greene, Miss Greene, Mrs Dr Bullock, C F Bullock, C F Eaton, Mrs T Monmouth, Miss Monmouth, Miss Smith, 2 children and two colored, E Leighton, E Mitchell, Mrs A Bell, Mrs L Rodell W L Watson, Colonel Geo L Stillman, Geo Schneider, J Andrews, J L Gerard, J E Young, John Upshur and valet, J Fabrican, J H Hine, F Fessler, J Boyle, D G Valk, M Bevins, L A Hanley, F Bonthal, R Hieschman, W Lebwieder.

DISASTER ON THE RIVER.—The steamship Algodon, Capt. Bythner, bound for Matamoras, with a cargo of 175 barrels of flour, while proceeding down the river on Saturday night, and when about 35 miles from the city, collided with the steamship Dudley Buck, from Philadelphia, the Algodon sinking immediately, barely giving time for the crew to escape in the yawl boat. The ill-fated steamer was built in this city, and, was placed under the Mexican flag for the purpose of lightening on the Rio Grande. There was no insurance on the boat or cargo.

The Dudley Buck, Capt. Hartlett, left Philadelphia on the 19th of February, and having broken the rudder on the 15th in a heavy gale, put into Port Royal for repairs. She repaired hence to New Orleans, stopping at Key West to coal. The officers state the Algodon had not the regulation light, and did not heed the signal whistle. The Dudley Buck was not injured. She brought to, to aid the crew of the Algodon.

SUNDAY GROCERIES, FRUITS, WINES, &c.—Mr. Ant. Lanata, 9 and 11 Jefferson street, between Chartres and Levee, announces as just landing and for sale a large shipment of sundries, including Rio coffee, Smyrna figs, lobsters and oysters as *natural*, Limburg and Gruyere cheese, claret wine, preserves, sardines, olive oil, corks, &c., in store and at the Custom-house. See advertisement.

GEN. GRANT LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—A Washington dispatch of the 26th says that the bill authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant General, to be the commander-in-chief, had passed both Houses, and had been signed by the President, and that Gen. Grant was at once appointed to the position.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF GEN. HARRISON.—The widow of ex-President Harrison died at North Bend on the 25th February, says a Cincinnati dispatch of the 27th ult.

Two Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

Advance from Chattanooga towards Dalton—Heavy skirmishing—Federal Army on Tunnel Hill.

DISASTER TO THE FEDERAL EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA.

The Steamship Genesee Chief Burned—Heavy Loss of Life—Up by a Torpedo at Charleston.

GOLD 56¼.—COTTON 31.

By the arrival of the George Washington we have files of New York papers to the evening of the 27th ult., from which we collect a variety of important intelligence.

Important Items Florida—Retreat of the Union Forces Under Gen. Seymour—Loss 1500 to 1600—Scouting Regarded in Connection with other Movements under Arrest and Superseded.

[From the New York Herald, 27th ult.]

The steam transport Fulton, Captain Watton, from Port Royal 24th inst., arrived at this port last night. She brings important news.

A BATTLE AND A UNION DEFEAT IN FLORIDA.

A battle has taken place in Florida. The battle ground was Ocklawaha.

Our special despatches, which should have arrived by the Fulton, were detained by orders from General Gillmore, but we learn through private sources that the steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived at Hilton Head, with wounded troops on board from Jacksonville, and bringing a report that the troops which had retreated toward Lake City had been repulsed and driven back on Jacksonville.

Three hundred wounded were on board.

It is asserted that we lost 1000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

The Union forces were largely outnumbered.

Reinforcements were on the way to Florida from Hilton Head.

It is not improbable that the above report is somewhat exaggerated.

The *Fort Sumter* of the 30th inst. contains the following:

We are restricted by military regulations from publishing at full the letters of our correspondents with our army in Florida. The railroad from Jacksonville is in good condition, and we learn that rolling stock will soon be placed upon it, which will materially lessen the difficulties of the transportation. Baldwin being in our possession, we command the line of railroad from Fernandina and from Jacksonville, and can use either point as a base of supplies, and if needed, both.

On the afternoon of the 20th our troops, under Gen. Seymour, met the enemy, 15,000 strong, fifty-five miles beyond Jacksonville, at the eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset our forces overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded. The Seventh Connecticut, Seventh New Hampshire, Fourth Massachusetts, Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York and Eighth United States regiments, Col. Fribley of the Eighth United States, was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Rhode Island officer, was mortally wounded, all the officers of Hamilton's Battery were wounded. Colonel Hamilton (wounded in the arm) and Lieutenant Myrick (wounded in the foot) are at General Gillmore's headquarters at Hilton Head. Col. Guy Henry, of the Seventh Massachusetts, had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt. The Cosmopolitan arrived at Beaufort, on Monday evening, with 240 of the wounded, Col. Reed among them, who was being taken to the Union hospital at Hilton Head. The number is not known. They separated from camp. It is supposed that the troops were from Barry's army, General Harder's force from the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family, and also to form a second marriage. One man is variously estimated at from 500 to 1200.

[From the New York Evening Express, 27th inst.]

From an official source, arrived in the Fulton, we obtain some further particulars of the disaster to our forces near Lake City.

Gen. Seymour, who commanded the expedition, had been placed under arrest, by order of Gen. Gilmore.

His successor is General Vodges, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last, with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division.

Our information says it was the opinion of officers who took part in the expedition, that our total losses, killed, wounded and missing, are between 1200 and 1500.

Gen. Seymour is reported censured for not thoroughly carrying out Gen. Gilmore's plan of our troops advancing. As it was, our troops were led into a trap.

Hamilton's artillery led the van, and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters picked off their horses, and the guns had to be abandoned.

The Fortieth Massachusetts (mounted infantry) have not suffered severely in the retreat, many of our wounded were left behind, within the enemy's lines.

Our troops were right in front of the Confederate batteries, in a piece of woods, before we were aware of their presence, and when their batteries opened on us, nothing less our men were driven back, panic stricken and in disorder.

The rebel force is not known, but it is supposed to have been large. One of the prisoners captured stated that Joseph Johnston's forces went down from Charleston, and that General Beauregard was in command.

Loss of two Federal Steamers in St. Johns River, Fla.

The United States steam transport Gen. Burnside grounded on St. Johns bar and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.

The Quartermaster's steamer Harriet Weed, while proceeding up St. Johns river, grounded. She was blown up by her crew to prevent her falling in the hands of the enemy

From the Blockading Squadron off Charleston.

A SLOOP OF WAR SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

The New York papers of the 27th ult. have the following by the Fulton, from Port Royal via Hilton Head:

The following intelligence was received at Port Royal, S. C., from the blockading fleet off Charleston, announcing the loss of the sloop-of-war Housatonic, last Saturday, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. The circumstances are said to be as follows: The watch on deck reported a strange object lying with the current, which to them at first resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon the usual hailing was sounded, and he, being suspicious of the boat, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get under way; the order was put into execution, but all to no purpose, as the rebel propeller torpedo Davis (the New Ironsides's gold friend) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sank off Beach Inlet. Two officers and three men were lost. The balance of the officers and crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet.

P. O. Mersy, Captain's Clerk, and Mr. Hasleton, Ensign, are the officers lost.

The War in Georgia and Tennessee.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING FEAR TUNNEL HILL AND DALTON—MOVEMENTS OF LONGSTREET.

Philadelphia, Friday, February 26.—The Evening Bulletin has the following interesting despatch:

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Wednesday, February 24. Od Monday a strong body of infantry, preceded by cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga, near the old battle field of Chickamauga, and took the direct route for Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Generals Palmer, Johnson, Baird, Davis and Carlin directed the movement.

The force advanced without opposition east of the Chickamauga, across which and back through Ringgold's Gap and Taylor's Ridge, a party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion by Col. Harrison.

The head of the column marched on and reached Tunnel Hill, through Ringgold.

The movement was continued yesterday morning. The cavalry in advance had several skirmishes with the enemy's mounted forces, consisting of Wheeler's and Jackson's cavalry. They were, however, continually pushed back until about 3 P. M., when our forces came in sight of Tunnel Hill.

Here a conflict commenced, in which a great deal of fighting was done, and especially by the enemy. There we had a loss on either side.

Colonel Harrison, having pushed far toward the front, and seeing that the rebels greatly outnumbered his force, retired until he was met by our infantry.

Certain of support, Col. Harrison again pressed forward and drove the rebels precipitately out of the town of Tunnel Hill.

The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry, under college of Gen Wheeler, with four pieces of artillery, and opposing upon us with the latter our progress was for a time checked.

As soon as our own artillery came up its fire was directed principally at Col Boone's rebel cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right.

It being now dark, our forces retreated about one mile, in the direction of Dalton, to await supplies.

In the meantime Gen. Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by a cavalry force under Col. Minty, the Fourth Ohio cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated within three miles of Dalton to day. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the same advance was again resumed; portions of Johnston's and Baird's commands moving forward on the main road from Ringgold toward Tunnel Hill.

No chronicling of consequence took place until 11½ o'clock we found ourselves in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tunnel Hill.

Here it soon became evident that the rebels were resolved on making a stand. The cavalry had advanced some distance ahead of the infantry, but as soon as the latter came up in sufficient numbers to support the cavalry, they advanced in column along the road, in plain view of the hill on which the rebel cannon were planted the day before.

The enemy had not yet been observed, when suddenly a battery planted on the hill to the right of the infantry opened, and a number of shell were thrown with great accuracy immediately into our ranks. Several were killed and wounded. Major Wright, was instantly escaped death from the near explosion of a shell. No confusion was created, however, and the cavalry retired in order.

Other portions of the infantry came up and were deployed into line. Meantime our artillery came up and Captain Hotchkiss's Second Minnesota Battery, Lieutenant Sylvester Pardee on an eminence to the right of the road, opened on the enemy with some effect, lessened however by the imperfection of the shells, but few of which exploded. Captain Harris, of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, afterwards placed two of his pieces in battery, but the rebels, assisted in unlocking the rebel battery from the position.

Our infantry began to advance, General Morgan taking the rebels on their right flank, and Baird in the centre, the veterans of Tunnel Hill, completely turned the works of the enemy, who fled without firing a gun.

Their retreat was hastened the more because many as Colonel Hambright's advance threatened their left flank.

Our whole line moving forward we occupied without further contest the heights of Tunnel Hill All along its crest were tolerably formidable works of stone and logs. On the eastern side were the deserted camps of Gen. Claiborne's rebel division.

It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels fled rapidly along the Dalton road.

Our troops pursued, and there was no further fighting until we were within three miles of Dalton, where the rebels were found strongly posted in a gorge, between a high and seemingly impassable range of mountains, called Rocky Face.

Immediately after this the enemy commenced a furious fire of shot and shell from six pieces of artillery, which compelled our skirmishers to retire.

The rebel fire was kept up with vigor until dark, when Gen. Davis withdrew with McCook and Morgan's brigades and taking up a position at the mouth of the gorge.

Through this gorge runs the common and the railroad.

Our advance was met by a sharp musketry fire, but this was replied to with such effect that the rebel line was soon dislodged, and driven back on their escaped line.

Night now came on and the combat was called. We may have heavy fighting to-morrow, and until we have my hope is in the enemy's position, which now seems scarcely practicable.

Chattanooga (Saturday, February 27.—The *Gazette's* Tunnel Hill despatch of the 26th writes that on Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place was held by Baird. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy is in force at Dalton.

Claiborne's division, which had been dispatched to re-enforce Polk, was recalled, and got back in time to participate in the fight.

The rebels suffered severely in the retreat, many of our wounded were left behind, within the enemy's lines.

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