THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,009.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 5, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Forest's Pens, horses and mules. At their auction store at 10½ o'clock, groceries.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, several properties.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, ULCERS, ETC.—The unpaired performs wonders in all external cases, whatever their first cause or present nature. Sure, by soothing the tortured nerves and subduing the inflammation. The heat, pain and tightness are soon removed without leaving a blemish. Sold everywhere.

The Purser of the steamship Creole has our thanks for polite attentions.

R. T. Montgomery's regular sale of groceries, provisions and liquors, at 10½ o'clock this day, at salesroom, 80 Camp street.

A DRUG STORE.—R. T. Montgomery will sell at 10½ o'clock, this morning, by order of B. F. Flanders, Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, the contents of the drug store, 198 Julia street, an inventory of which will be exhibited at sale.

The Government sale of horses, mules and ponies at the Cavalry Stables, corner of Poydras and Forest streets, will be resumed this day, at 10 o'clock, by R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer. Planters and others who have use for stock will bear in mind that a large portion of the above is sold for no other fault than that of falling below the standard size.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND VACANT LOT, AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sales to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of this parish, said sales comprise: 1. That three story brick house, situate at the corner of Camp and Common streets, First District, now occupied by Messrs. Phinney and Amory, auctioneers. 2. A three story brick store, fronting on New Levee and Fulton streets, between Girod and Notre Dame streets, same district. 3. And a lot of ground situated on Canal street, between Galvez and Miro streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisements.

MEETING OF DRAYMEN AND WAGONERS.—A call is elsewhere given for a meeting of owners of drays and wagons, on the evening of the 5th, at 7 o'clock, corner of Front Levee and Crossman streets.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Last Night and Benefit of Robert Nicole.*—The occasion at the Academy to-night promises to be one of a rarely attractive and eventful character. The numerous free passes, of this pleasant and popular resort for exhilarating and pure harmless amusement will not fail to give a hearty response to the announcement of the benefit of Master Robert Nicole, to take place to-night, along with the last appearance of that young, graceful and daring performer on the trapeze.

It is also understood that the beneficiary will be presented with a beautiful gold medal, the inscription on which we can't say, further than as follows:

Testimonial to Robt. Nicole, presented by the Officers of the Army and Navy in the Department of the Gulf, as a souvenir of their esteem for his graceful and daring Performances of the Zampilacerpation act.

Reverse: Academy of Music, New Orleans, U. S., Feb. 5, 1864.

It is stated that Major Bradley will represent the Army and Navy in the interesting ceremony of presentation.

REOPENING OF THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE. The long delayed promise of reopening this old and popular establishment for the dramatic season, is at last on the verge of fulfillment. The new company arrived yesterday on the Confederma. The season will begin to-morrow night under the management of Mr. T. W. Davy and Mr. N. L. Griffin. In addition to the stock actors, mostly strangers to the New Orleans stage, Mrs. Gladstone, a leading actress of much talent and versatility, and formerly a favorite in New Orleans, will resume her old and familiar place on the St. Charles boards.

The bill for to-morrow night includes Knowles's Hunchback, and the farce of An Object of Interest.

The U. S. mail steamship Creole, from New York 27th January, arrived last evening. The following is her passenger list:

Mrs Andrews, F S Pinkham, C W Upham, J Faton, Mrs Bradford, Col O D Kingsley, Lt S W Fenton, Jas Hewes, W C Gilbert, U C Gilbert, Dudley P Wells, H R Greene, Mrs Harris, T W Bevan, Dexter G W Jewett, W B Hart, E A Travier.

Additional News via the River.

War News from Arkansas.

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Fort Smith, January 28.—The telegraph lines are completed to within fifty miles of Little Rock. As soon as wire is received the line will be finished.

A cavalry detachment has just returned from a successful scout into Polk county, Ark. On the 24th inst. they passed through Caddo Gap, and found the notorious Captain Williamson, with forty men, posted within log houses. The Lieutenant, without reinforcements, charged into the village and attacked the rebels, killing Williamson and five of his men, wounding two and taking two lieutenants and twenty-five more prisoners.

Our loss was one killed. Lieutenant Williams and 4 privates were slightly wounded. All the arms in the place were destroyed. The prisoners arrived here to-day. The distance traveled was one hundred and seventy-two miles.

A Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

We have later advices from below. The latter part of December it was intended that a fleet of gunboats and transports should ascend the Arkansas river to Little Rock. The expedition was defeated by the cold weather, which filled the river with ice, and rendered navigation impossible.

A squadron of two hundred cavalry was sent out to meet the expedition, for the purpose of relieving it, and to clear out any guerrillas. The cavalry came very near being captured by the Confederates under Dick Taylor. The enemy numbered upwards of a thousand, with three pieces of artillery. They followed the cavalry a long distance, and nearly succeeded in surrounding them, but the Union troops managed to reach Devall's Bluff some time in the vicinity of White River, and were ferried across to a place of safety.

At Devall's Bluff, a telegram dated January 22d, said Marmaduke, Shelby and Fagan had reported advancing on Pine Bluff in three columns, Marmaduke on the Mt. Elis road, Shelby on the Monticello road, and Fagan on the Princeton road.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paint attacked Marmaduke, but was not successful in his operations. So far as heard from. A few days before these occurrence, Colonel Clayton had an engagement with Fagan, in which the latter was badly whipped. Colonel Clayton marched out and engaged with General Shelby, who repeated throw miles.

Recent Washington.

Washington, January 27.—A prominent German from the West, who arrived here, represents that the Germans have resolved to put into the field for President a candidate irrevocably committed to the destruction of slavery.

It is said General Augur will go to the field and General Sickles will take command of the Department of Washington.

A continued stream of deserters are pouring into our lines from the rebel army, fourteen coming there was twenty came in, and Tuesday thirty more.

The Naval Committee of the House are in favor of a navy yard, for iron-clads, at Lemon Island, on the Delaware river.

Washington, January 28.—From official dates to the War Department it is ascertained that the whole number of troops that were mustered for actual service of the month of October was understood to be 109,000.

The House Committee on Commerce will, in a few days, report in favor of the abrogation of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty.

The Treasury Department will send in its answer in very elaborate statement of the working of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The general facts of the fleets given is against the advantage of the treaty to the United States. Those who have investigated the subject say the effect of it will be to bring about an abrogation of the treaty.

The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee says this evening that he proposes to close the debate on the confiscation act and bring the House to a vote this week, in order to get the subject out of the way before the conscription act comes up.

The business closed in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Wilson withdrawing reconsideration of Garrett Davis has made every acknowledgment and explanation that could be expected. There was a general feeling in favor of letting him off, and Mr. Wilson generously yielded to it.

Twenty members of the House desire to speak on the Confiscation Bill. It is intended, if possible, to get a vote on Monday.

The New York Custom house investigation here grows interesting. Certain persons are deeply involved by the evidence already presented. It is probable that the investigating committee will adjourn to New York.

A number of guerrillas came within a mile and a half of Alexandria last night, firing on our picket guard. A body of soldiers were dispatched by General Slough, under command of Captain Gale, who overtook them about midnight, and captured one man and three horses. The rest were dispersed.

Washington, January 27.—We have authority for saying that statements to several of the Northern journals that General Butler had received an exchange of all our paroled prisoners and captured prisoners up to September 1, 1863, is incorrect.

Morgan and Another Kentucky Raid.

Washington, January 28.—A letter from an officer at Knoxville, received here, says the rebels are gathering together all their cavalry, preparatory to a grand raid through Tennessee and Kentucky to get horses and supplies. If they are unsuccessful in Kentucky, the writer says they may be tempted to cross the Ohio.

The Reported Mutiny in Lee's Army.

Army Potomac, January 27.—It was the Second Mississippi regiment that opened the ball on Saturday last by attempting to fight their way out of the rebel lines, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Unfortunately they did not succeed, though they made a brilliant attack upon the troops that were ordered to resist their progress.

It is reported that full information will reach here shortly, by which some idea may be formed of the losses on both sides.

Correspondence Between Longstreet and Foster.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 29th January:

Headquarters Confederate Forces,
East Tennessee, January 3, 1864.

To the Commanding General United States Forces, East Tennessee:

SIR—I find the proclamation of President Lincoln of the 8th of December last, in circulation in handbills amongst our soldiers. The immediate object of this circulation seems to be to induce our soldiers to take an oath and take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. I presume, however, that the great object is to lure and end in view is to hasten the day of peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have upon this subject through me, rather than by hand bills circulated amongst our soldiers.

The few men who may desire under the promise held out in the proclamation cannot be men of character or standing. If they desert their cause and they do not get it, they have no eyes of God and of men. They can do your cause no good, nor can they injure ours.

As a great nation you can accept none but an honorable peace. As a noble people you could not accept nothing less.

I submit, therefore, whether the mode that I suggest would not be more likely to lead to an honorable end than such a circulation of a partial promise of pardon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Knoxville, East Tenn., Jan. 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-General Commanding Confederate Forces in East Tennessee:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of January 3, 1864.

You are correct in the supposition that the great object in view in the circulation of the President's proclamation is to induce those now in rebellion against the United States to lay aside their arms and return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, thus securing the speedy end to the war and to hostility against one another, and the restoration of peace.

The immediate effect of the circulation may be to cause many men to leave the rebel army, return home, or come within our lines, and in view of this latter course, it has been thought necessary to issue an order announcing the terms on which deserters will be received.

I accept, however, your suggestion that it would have been more correct to have sent these documents to you for circulation, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity thus afforded to send you twenty (20) copies of each of these documents, and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace to give publicity to the same among your officers and men.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

Important Dispatches

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES PROPOSE TO DO THE COMING SEASON.

New Creek, Va., January 30.—The following letter, copied from the original, has been forwarded to Washington for official inspection. The original was found on the person of a rebel courier, recently taken by our cavalry in Greenbrier county:

War Department, Richm.ond, January 16, 1864.

GENERAL: Thanks for your suggestions; they will be attended to. Vs. 79th. Have virtually abandoned all territory west of the Mississippi. Our leaders in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana are left mainly to their own resources. The interests of our own judgment. Our strategy in future must be of the simplest and most rational sort, our operations defensive. We have not men enough in Tennessee; but your hopes are well placed; it will not be neglected. The enemy is strengthening his armies; and are we? We seem to spring out of the earth under our new conscription system, but very many are not fit for service. The President will reinforce Longstreet and Johnston first, and then Lee will get what he wants.

The latter will have command of his own and Longstreet's army. Johnston will direct his own army, as well Beauregard's. The troops at Mobile will be put in as perfect a state of efficiency as possible. Partisan warfare will be resorted to. General Longstreet will move into East Tennessee. Johnston will co-operate. Lee will still hold the enemy's best army in the strength. I am told that Thomas has urged Lincoln to move up the south bank of James river to—his old home; but Butler is not competent, and has not over twenty thousand men. So you see we occupy a position to wait, or we can take the offensive as circumstances may require. We are well in hand. Cheer your men; tell them that they will be with Longstreet soon, marching on to our Canaan.

Foster is a fool. I knew him at West Point. You can handle him yourself. Fortunately the enemy has no great General at Washington or elsewhere. Sidney Johnston is dead. He could handle Meade; the latter has good blood in him, but it is dull and dogmatic. Charleston and Savannah will not be taken. Mobile will be rendered to Farragut after a hard fight. The President, General Elzy, and all your old friends join me in wishing you well. I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Brigadier, A. A. G. and A. J. G.

By courier J. T. Allen to Major General Sam'l Jones, on special service, Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, Va.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, January 29.]

Navigation from St. Louis Resumed—Steamboat Loading—No Gorge to Calro.

The ice embargo upon the commerce of St. Louis has undergone a very important modification.

It was only the other day that the whole population of St. Louis could have stood at once on the bosom of old Father Mississippi in our harbor, and have danced a "break-down" without fearing that the ice would break down. About thirty steam and ferry boats lay firmly imbedded in ice fifteen inches thick; the weather was bitterly cold, and many were of the opinion that navigation would not be resumed to or from our harbor for several weeks. But the genial weather has been too much for the powerful ice king. It has cleared our harbor, and indeed the river, from the mouth of the Missouri to Cairo, a distance of some two hundred miles, from all traces of ice that obstructed navigation. The weather is as warm as early summer, the birds are caroling among the branches which are gently swayed by a pleasant southern breeze.

The steamer G. W. Graham arrived at noon yesterday from a landing above thirty miles below St. Louis, and is thus the first arrival of the season at this port. The river being open to Cairo, a large fleet of vessels will arrive within the next four days. The Iatan, Hannibal and Marcella are expected this morning.

Navigation and commerce has resumed its course, only of course to a partial extent; but the Missouri is breaking up and the Illinois will speedily do the same. Steamers are loading for Pittsburg, Memphis, New Orleans and way places. Some are expected to take freight immediately for Cumberland river. The Illinois Packet Company think they will send a boat out on Saturday for Peoria, on the Illinois.

St. Louis is boarding with renewing vigor.

Important Order from Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler has issued an order dated Fortress Monroe, January 24, in which, after promising that the repeal of the Confederate States are sending their women and children through the lines, and retaining their able-bodied men, he orders that no white women or children shall come through the line without a pass from headquarters; and that all able-bodied men will be received and detained, and reported to headquarters.

The Mexican Question in the French Corps Legislatif.

Advices from Paris to the 5th January say:

The report of the Committee upon the Supplementary Credits, presented by the Government, has been published.

It concludes as follows:

Our mission is to warn the executive power with affectionate respect, and to hold it back upon the brink of dangerous entanglement. The best course is that which knows how to speak salutary truths in time of need. *We are unanimous in advising that an end should be put to the Mexican expedition*—for be it from us to say at any price, just as the interest and honor of France will permit. The expression of this wish certainly responds to the general sentiment of the country, and we think the Government of the Emperor will receive it with favor.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI TO BE REMOVED.—The following is an extract from a Washington special, dated the 29th:

A new order, removing all restrictions upon trade, extends to Kentucky as well as Missouri. The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue an order removing all restrictions upon trade on the Mississippi, with the understanding that the commanders of military departments prevent goods from reaching the rebels.

Death of James B. Clay of Ky.—James B. Clay of Kentucky, son of Henry Clay, and once a member of the U. S. Congress from the Ashland district, died on the night of the 26th January in Montreal, Canada, says a dispatch from that city of the 27th January.

Election of County Officers in Tennessee.—A dispatch from Nashville says that on the 27th January Gov. Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation, providing for an election of county officers in the counties under Federal power. Disloyal persons are not permitted to vote, and a very rigid oath is prescribed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Case of Homicide.—The negro soldier Baltimore was tried for a homicide, committed some time since on a plantation. Mr. Weldon testified: I was present, who was the only witness in the case. He had his gun across his arms, when engaged to protect himself against the threatened fire from a pistol in the hands of a trespasser, whom he had in his duty as a guard, and drove from the field were he had pulled corn in a felonious manner. When the trespasser fell, he was accidentally discharged, and the ball struck the man he intended for him, whom he did not see. The shooting was deemed accidental, and accused was discharged.

A Gold Robbery.—The black girl Elizabeth William, confined before Recorder Vennard, having taken a pile of gold (said to have been $100) from a trunk in Mr. Adams's house on Dauphine street, she says she spent $50 and gave the balance to the colored man Johnson. The latter admits having received $20 from her, but did not know that it was stolen money. The case was put before the First District Court:

First District Court—Judge Hunsdon.—F. Carpenthal was arraigned on a charge of burglary, and pleaded not guilty.

Jacob Hoffman was tried on the charge of having robbed a roundabout of a watch, whilst the owner was softly roaring in the arms of Morpheus. There was not a shadow of evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

Mr. Kecoba had an interesting trial for an assault and battery on the fewer merchant Bardignac, who had his establishment on the corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, which was destroyed by fire some time since. It was shown that the man of artificial flowers had, before the fire, expressed to several of his workwomen, that he hoped that the place would burn down. The accused heard of it, and after the fire brooched that point to Bardignac, who, feeling a suspicion of arson insinuated, ordered vagrant to leave by calling the lady an improper name, which, it was alledged, was immediately punished by a well deserved but unlawful slap in the face.

The jury took all the extenuating circumstances, and in bringing in a verdict recommended the lady to the mercy of the Court. The Judge acted upon the recommendation of the jury instantly by condemning the accused to a fine of five cents.

The Attorney General then excused Mr. Dardignac to be out in charge of arms.

Morris Kennedy, a young gentleman who is a Confederate when he gets drunk, and cursed the United States Government in that condition before last, was sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

R. Hughes, of the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment, insulted a lady and received his bayonet. For this he looses three months' pay and leave of absence.

B. Bacon, who took ten barrels whisky up the river, and whose actions did not correspond with the permit of the authorities, was fined $100, as a warning.

Four soldiers charged with attempting to rob a citizen, were sent down for six months.

Alice Murphy, charged with selling liquor to soldiers and cheating them, was sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Latest from the North via the River.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

FIGHTING NEAR KNOXVILLE AND AT FLORENCE, ALA.

JOE JOHNSTON FALLING BACK.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Richmond and Charleston.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

WAR IMMINENT.

Decline of Cotton and Gold in N. York

By the steamer Continental, from Cairo, we have St. Louis papers of the 29th, and Memphis papers of the 31st ult., from which we glean the most important news for our evening edition.

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Skirmishing with Longstreet's Cavalry—Fighting at Sherman.

Nashville, January 27.—Persons who left Knoxville Saturday report skirmishing between our cavalry and that of Longstreet. No doubt is felt that the rebs can hold Knoxville.

Nashville, Jan. 27.—Later information from General Dodge, at Pulaski, Tennessee, under date of the 26th, says the enemy crossed the Tennessee last night, attacked Athens this morning, and were defeated. They are now trying to get back. The troops at Athens had nicely gone to Florence to attack Johnson's force crossing there, and Colonel Harrison, with six hundred rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence and got badly defeated. Still later advices say that Dodge badly whipped Johnson at Florence. In all probability, the raid is at an end.

From Chattanooga.

Washington, January 29.—The following has been received at headquarters here:

Chattanooga, January 27.—General Halleck: Gen. Brooks, with a force of 450 men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky mounted infantry and the Fourth Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culbertson commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property, and retired to their camp without opposition in his force.

Johnston's brigade, of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's ferries, and thence proceed to Athens to capture our force there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners, among them three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded. GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY FALLING BACK.

Cincinnati, January 28.—A special to the *Commercial* from Chattanooga says:

Johnston's army has fallen back from Dalton. Col. Bark, of the Tenth Ohio, with a flag of truce, went out forty-five miles, and could find no enemy. The rebel advance pickets are near Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton, probably to cover their retreat to Mobile, where Cheatham's division went on Wednesday.

Several unimportant cavalry raids have been made to cover their movements.

Bridgeport, Alabama, January 28.—The number of deserters from the enemy is unusually large. All tell the same tale, of the soldiers' determination to serve the Confederacy no longer than the expiration of their term of service.

Rebel cavalry are all around Altoonah and Harrison, running mills and conscripting Unionists.

The War in Virginia.

New York, January 27.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac dispatch says: Gen. Meade, who has been ill in Philadelphia, is recovering and will soon resume command.

It is said that the firing on Saturday last across the Rapidan was caused by an attempt of a regiment to desert. None of our forces were out at the time.

The *Herald's* dispatch from West Virginia, also says Gen. Sullivan has just informed Gen. Kelly, from Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with Richmond papers of the 25th inst. These papers say Jeff Davis's house was robbed and fired. This is very significant. The fire was discovered in time to save the building.

Major Quesada, of the First New York Cavalry, who commanded the scout, reports heads of rebs forming to resist the rebel conscription. A scout, just returned from the neighborhood of Woodstock, took nine prisoners.

The rebel General Early is reported to be still in Harrisonburg, and Rosser, with the 7th, 11th and 35th Virginia mounted regiments, and White's batteries, is between Newmarket and Lumberville. He does not seem to be doing anything, or to be in a condition to make a successful raid of importance, as where Rosser is rumored no harm is apprehended.

Fitzhugh Lee has gone back to Gordonsville with his command.

Colonel Mulligan has just returned from Petersburg. He reports no enemy in force in South Branch Valley.

Large numbers of deserters and refugees are coming into our lines.

Gen. Averell's understanding what is reported about expected suffering and prevent great dissatisfaction among the rebels.

From Charleston and Richmond, via Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe, January 27.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 22d says:

Seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday. A large quantity of stores and clothing were destroyed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential Mansion at Richmond, on Tuesday.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday says the bombardment of the city continues. Damage very small, considering the number and weight of shot fired.

Fort Monroe, January 28.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, contains the following:

Charleston, January 28.—The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased. Only nine Monitors have been engaged on each day and evening. The position and number of the fleet are about as usual.

Latest New York Markets.

New York, January 28.—Gold—Opened at par to ¼ per cent. Sterling Exchange dull and a shade easier, at 171¾ to 172. Gold very dull, opening at 57¾ and closing at 57¼ to 57⅜. Government securities firm. United States 6's of 81, coupon, 104¾.

Stocks—Dull and lower. U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1878's, one year certificates 97⅜. Treasury 7-30's 99 57/64.

Cotton—Dull at 88½.

Flour—Closed quiet and very common grades are about 5c. lower, under the improved export demand, and closed steady at $6 90 to $7 25 for extra State; $7 10 to $7 35 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7 70 to $7 90 for trade brands.

Whisky—Heavy at 70 to 80c.

Provisions—Pork firmer and closed quiet at $19 75 to $19 87½ for mess. $19 75 to $18 87½ for old do. $22 25 for new do. $15 87 to $18 for cold and new prime. $20 to $20 25 for prime mess. Beef steady.

The Latest from Europe.

WAR IMMINENT BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Maximilian Expected in Paris.

A NEW ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED IN THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

Advance in the Confederate Loan.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Sandy Hook, January 28.—The City of New York from Liverpool the 13th, via Queenstown the 14th, has got to market to-day.

The London *Times* says on the Danish subject the last resolve has been taken, and should agitate the whole country. Large forces are on the southern boundary of the Federal territory. Denmark is resolved to either take war with all the United Powers of Germany, or else before last, was sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

R. Hughes, of the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment, insulted a lady and received his bayonet. For this he looses three months' pay and leave of absence.

B. Bacon, who took ten barrels whisky up the river, and whose actions did not correspond with the permit of the authorities, was fined $100, as a warning.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In a Dying Condition.—The police yesterday morning found an unknown man on the Levee sick and in a dying condition. There were no papers found on his person which could lead to his identity.

Had his Skull Fractured.—Last night a man fell down stairs from the gallery in Hawkins's coffee house and was found with his skull broken. He was insensible, and his name is thought to be McCarthy, from papers found in his possession.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T Vennard Presiding.—Mary McNeil is employed about 8 miles below the city. Yesterday she came to the city to visit a sister in the Charity Hospital, but was informed that she had gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. Some acquaintances tried to console, and she readily partook of the lethe waters, celebrated for the power of stealing people's memory and brains.

This morning she was before Recorder Vennard, who, considering the fruitless of human nature who disposed to look at her with a lenient eye, and told her to go down to her employment; and another coming to the city and drinking the dangerous potions.

Morie Sanders was brought in to Recorder Vennard on the charge of having used stimulants and then letting her tongue wag in a most indecent and obscene manner. She denied having been drunk, but said the officer was down on her, that he had a spite against her, etc. She was sent down to Capt. Rinehel, for proper training, for a term of four months.

Eliza Baker got drunk once too often, and the Recorder sent her to the workhouse for six months, to keep her sober.

James Mooney was up for drawing a knife on officer Meagle, in Girod street, and attempting to rescue a prisoner who was charged with a murderous attempt on the life of a man who was in bed and asleep. He has to suffer imprisonment with hard labor for 30 days in consequence of his acts.

Pat. Middon was examined on the charge that he with another man, Pat. Mooney forced his way into the bedroom of J. Cahill, No 57 Girod street, and then and there beat the man in his own bed in a terrible manner, leaving his head almost in a jelly. The case was sent before the First District Court.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1864.

The Commercial Week closed to-day with a quiet market in nearly every department of monetary affairs and with but little variation either in the Exchange or Specie from the ruling rates of last Thursday. The former, however, was rather easier than yesterday with a more liberal supply of bills and a limited demand, the Banks having materially relaxed their rejections, and outside buyers manifesting a disposition of one day's flight on New York was, nevertheless, passed in two or three large cases at ¼ @ ⅜ per cent discount in addition to which we received a limited business at ¼@¾ discount for 10 days' sight, ½ @ ¾ discount for 15 days' sight, ¾ @ ⅞ discount and 60 days' at 1¼ @ 1¾. Gold very dull, opening at 57¾ and closing at 57¼ to 57⅜, Government securities firm. United States 6's of 81, coupon, 104¾.

Stocks—Dull and lower. U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1878's, one year certificates 97⅜. Treasury 7-30's 99 57/64.

Cotton—Dull at 88½.

Flour—Closed quiet and very common grades are about 5c. lower, under the improved export demand, and closed steady at $6 90 to $7 25 for extra State; $7 10 to $7 35 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7 70 to $7 90 for trade brands.

Whisky—Heavy at 70 to 80c.

Provisions—Pork firmer and closed quiet at $19 75 to $19 87½ for mess. $19 75 to $18 87½ for old do. $22 25 for new do. $15 87 to $18 for cold and new prime. $20 to $20 25 for prime mess. Beef steady.

The Latest from Europe.

WAR IMMINENT BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Maximilian Expected in Paris.

A NEW ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED IN THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

Advance in the Confederate Loan.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Sandy Hook, January 28.—The City of New York from Liverpool the 13th, via Queenstown the 14th, has got to market to-day.

The London *Times* says on the Danish subject the last resolve has been taken, and should agitate the whole country. Large forces are on the southern boundary of the Federal territory. Denmark is resolved to either take war with all the United Powers of Germany, or else before last, was sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

R. Hughes, of the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment, insulted a lady and received his bayonet. For this he looses three months' pay and leave of absence.

B. Bacon, who took ten barrels whisky up the river, and whose actions did not correspond with the permit of the authorities, was fined $100, as a warning.

Four soldiers charged with attempting to rob a citizen, were sent down for six months.

Alice Murphy, charged with selling liquor to soldiers and cheating them, was sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Latest from the North via the River.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

FIGHTING NEAR KNOXVILLE AND AT FLORENCE, ALA.

JOE JOHNSTON FALLING BACK.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Richmond and Charleston.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

WAR IMMINENT.

Decline of Cotton and Gold in N. York

By the steamer Continental, from Cairo, we have St. Louis papers of the 29th, and Memphis papers of the 31st ult., from which we glean the most important news for our evening edition.

The War in Tennessee.

Skirmishing with Longstreet's Cavalry—Fighting at Sherman.

Nashville, January 27.—Persons who left Knoxville Saturday report skirmishing between our cavalry and that of Longstreet. No doubt is felt that the rebs can hold Knoxville.

Nashville, Jan. 27.—Later information from General Dodge, at Pulaski, Tennessee, under date of the 26th, says the enemy crossed the Tennessee last night, attacked Athens this morning, and were defeated. They are now trying to get back. The troops at Athens had nicely gone to Florence to attack Johnson's force crossing there, and Colonel Harrison, with six hundred rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence and got badly defeated. Still later advices say that Dodge badly whipped Johnson at Florence. In all probability, the raid is at an end.

From Chattanooga.

Washington, January 29.—The following has been received at headquarters here:

Chattanooga, January 27.—General Halleck: Gen. Brooks, with a force of 450 men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky mounted infantry and the Fourth Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culbertson commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property, and retired to their camp without opposition in his force.

Johnston's brigade, of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's ferries, and thence proceed to Athens to capture our force there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners, among them three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded. GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY FALLING BACK.

Cincinnati, January 28.—A special to the *Commercial* from Chattanooga says:

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 4, 1864.

COTTON—The early announcement of the arrival of the steamship Cahoba at the city, with advices of a decline of New York cotton, caused a depression in the early part of the morning, checking the public sale, which went off at materially lower prices, averaging a further decline in some grades of ¼@⅜ ₰ lb., and making the entire decline for the week ½@¾ ₰ lb. The sales of the week in all grade from Low Middling to Strict Middling exclusive, are 25,000 bales, of which speculators have taken a large share of most. There has been a considerable business done in the week in Low Middling, which can hardly be set down as under 12,000 to 13,000 bales, and which has been principally for exchange. Low Middling is now quoted at 77½@78 ₰ lb. Middling is also quoted at 81@81½ ₰ lb. Strict Middling is also quoted at 81½@82 ₰ lb. Good Middling is also quoted at 82½@83 ₰ lb. Receipts of the week, 6,000 bales. Stock on hand this week at 75,000 bales, and 6 days inland at 60,000 bales. Stock on hand this week last year, 75,000 bales, and 6 days inland at 60,000 bales. Receipts this week last year, 5,000 bales. Receipts to-day, 1,000 bales. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Middling Low Middling, 81½@82 ₰ lb. Middling, 82½@83 ₰ lb. Good Middling, 83½@84 ₰ lb