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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBY. 8, 1864.

Dates at Anchor Today.

By Morgan & Lanahy, at 11 o'clock, at their auction Rooms.

By T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, opposite Lyceum Office, Second District, Hire.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved lot of ground.

CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET.—In another part of our columns will be found the list of candidates nominated by the Conservative Union Party of Louisiana in view of the election to be held on the 22d February.

PIANO'ALTOS OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON has obliged us with polite attentions.

EDAN & KING—This firm has for sale a fine lot of pink eye potatoes, choice colors, here, due. 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. Follin that his office, No. 126 Canal street, is open to patients for consultation from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. This may be consulted in English, French and Spanish.

COTTAGE HOUSE AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Prytania street, between Annette street and St. Bernard avenue. See advertisement.

SECOND-HAND KING.—The sale of the house, for account of the above concern, will take place this day, at the stables on Baronne street, between Gravier and Common streets, at 11 o'clock. The horses, though few in numbers, will well repay the trouble of inspection, as the late owner was justly celebrated for his skill as an connoisseur of horse flesh. In addition to the horses, there will be several fine top and open buggies, saddles and sets of harness will be sold; also, the furniture, iron safe, &c. See advertisement of R. T. Montgomery, auctioneer.

NURSERY LAMPS, &c.—All having charge of sick rooms or hospitals, every head of family and every one desirous of such articles as add to domestic comfort at a moderate cost, should not overlook the Hall's patent nursery lamp mentioned elsewhere in the advertisement of Mr. Aristeon Hall, of the Emporium of Light, No. 6 Chartres street. At the same place also be found every variety of wood oil lamps, together with Father's patent burners, plantation lamps and Kerosene oil, &c.

Theatrical.

THE VARIETIES.—The Marble Heart was played here on Saturday night to a full house, the production—the first time this season—was in all leading features, worthy of high commendation. We doubt if Barrett's Richelieu was ever given on our stage with more fidelity to the character as described in the French play, to the spirit of the play itself, and the delight to the author. The same remark may be extended to Bulwer's Lady of Lyons. Both productions were every sustained throughout. Mr. Baker's one this was not surprising. If not always vigorous, he is never irregular, uneven, or inconsistent with himself in the same personation. On the other hand, Mr. Barrett, though often brilliant and intensely impressive, has also and seldom shown a belief that continuity and consistency should be his working set of at dramatic conception. On this occasion, however, he was more fully to the requirements of his art, and achieved one of his most decided histrionic successes.

The Marble Heart will bear repetition.

THE ST. CHARLES.—A crowded house on Saturday night gave encouragement to the opening of the season, at this old and popular institution. Mrs. Gladstone was cordially welcomed back to her once familiar place on its boards, and her Julia in the Hunchback showed the refinement, grace, and ease, as well as spirit for which she was formerly distinguished. We will not criticise in detail the performances of the opening night.

LATE PERIODICALS AND PAPERS.—Mr. E. Hilbron, of the book and periodical store No. 5 Baronne street, has favored us with some of the latest magazines and pictorial weeklies, as well as dailies, from the New York; and also some specimens from his large assortment of comic and fancy valentines at low prices.

The steamship Evening Star, W. H. Bell commanding, hence for New York, via Savannah, Ed. all., was going into New York on the afternoon of the 30th, as the steamship George Washington was coming out.

The U.S. mail steamship George Washington, R. H. Cogar, commanding, from New York the 30th ult., arrived early yesterday morning.

On 3d inst., off Jupiter Inlet, passed steamship Columbia, bound North, and on the 4th, 30 miles East of Tortugas, passed steamship George Cromwell, bound North.

Passengers per George Washington:

Lieut Hoskins and lady, Miss Hotchkiss, J C Hotchkiss and lady, A Hotchkiss, Mrs Ogden and child, and servant, Mrs E Hartindale and child, Mrs J F Hinkley, Mrs R Fitch and 2 children, Mrs W Brockway, Mrs J Baldwin and servant, Mrs J Maynard, Mrs M Wade, W Anderson and lady, Jas Weeks and lady, Mrs Dillon, C O'Donoghue, Capt C Tyler, C Sailors, Geo Wainwright, H Newhall, E C Newhall, Capt W Wilson, Lieut Hunter, U S N, Lieut Hoskins, Geo P Lapsonde, P D Davis, S J Salter, D H Bennett, Mrs E Bennett, Mrs E Barton, J M Wade, Dr J F Bogue, J E Bogue, J E Bogue, Jr, Rev Geo Hall, Jas Hayden, A D Hayes, L H Hoadley, O Oppenheimer.

The Latest from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Important News from Tennessee and Georgia.

ADVANCE OF LONGSTREET—MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF JOHNSTON.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Austria and Prussia to Occupy Schleswig in Opposition to the Federal Diet.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Mazzini and the Conspiracy.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 137¼.

The arrival at an early hour yesterday morning of the steamship George Washington, Capt. Cogar, brought to New York papers to the evening of the 30th ult., containing a variety of interesting news, the most important of which we give in this morning's edition.

Important from Knoxville—Details of Longstreet's Advance—A Great Battle Imminent.

CINCINNATI, Friday, January 29.—The Knoxville correspondent of the *Gazette* under date of January 23, says:

Our cavalry force crossed the Holston at Strawberry Plains, and fell back to a new position.

Our loss of stores at Strawberry Plain was quite severe. Several caissons were blown up. About 300 sheepskins were picked up by the rebels.

After crossing the Holston, our troops burned the bridge, and everything also likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, including a considerable amount of new clothing.

On the 20th the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knoxville.

The movement of the enemy are not clearly understood. It is supposed that Longstreet will besiege Knoxville. They have been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries put into position.

Longstreet has a strong and well-fortified position at Hall's Gap, whence he can throw reserves into the valley on either side with great facility.

Rumors will not remain long in their present condition.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.—The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville on the 20th instant, says:

On Friday last, our cavalry, under Gen. Burgess, advanced in the direction of Dandridge, forty miles from Knoxville, and on Sunday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of that village.

A portion of our infantry, under Gen. Paris, also moved up, but learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Dandridge, they fell back to their former position.

On Sunday morning, the enemy, seeing that we had drawn back our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines with Wood's and Buckner's divisions, led by the Hampton Cavalry.

Observing the desperate determination of the enemy, Gen. Burgess ordered Col. Kelloch, commanding a division of Elliott's Cavalry, to charge the enemy. The charge proved the forepeak of the day, which, up to this time, had been decidedly against us. Our total loss is about 150.

On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville.

On the 19th, the Burgess fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening captured the Holston river, with the view of intercepting the enemy at Sevierville.

Gen. Gordon Granger's troops were moving in the same direction on the 20th inst., where a battle is pending.

Great anxiety exists at Knoxville, with some fear of a siege.

General Foster is fully confident of repulsing the enemy.

General Longstreet has been hourly reinforced.

Several of the prisoners taken were fresh from Richmond.

The War in Georgia.

FURTHER ADVANCE TO TUNNEL HILL—DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

CHATTANOOGA, January 29.—The *Commercial* has the following special despatch:

"Five miles north of Tunnel Hill, Ga., January 22.—General Palmer with General Davis's division moved here yesterday on a reconnoissance.

"The Twenty-eighth Kentucky and Fourth Michigan drove in the rebels' advance pickets, and captured a company of rebel cavalry.

"The rebels retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. They lost thirty-two killed and wounded.

"Our loss was two wounded.

"The object of the reconnoissance was effected.

"General Claiborne's rebel division is above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road. The rest of the rebels have disappeared. They have probably gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

The War in Virginia.

OPERATIONS NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

Baltimore, January 29.—The Evening *American* has the following:

Harper's Ferry, Va., January 27.—General Sullivan's cavalry are still actively engaged in scouring the valley from Charlestown to Harrisonburg.

A detachment of the First New York delivered to the Provost Marshal here, last night, some fifteen rebel prisoners, whom they captured at Woodstock, a town thirty miles southwest of Winchester. They report only a squadron of rebel cavalry, as being concealed somewhere in the mountain near Mount Jackson, 12 miles south of Woodstock.

No serious advance of the enemy is therefore anticipated in this direction, at an early day.

GUERRILLAS ON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Washington, January 29.—A squad of about ten guerrillas made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Cameron, a gravel siding about one and a half miles from the Orange and Alexandria depôt, the night before last. They fired a gravel train, but did no damage. They were pursued by a squad of cavalry, who captured one and wounded two.

From Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL BUTLER REPORTS ANOTHER REBEL WOMAN—CONFEDERATE MYTHERIES ON YORK RIVER.

Fortress Monroe.—January 25 — *Special Order No. 24.*—That Mrs. Jennie Graves, of Norfolk, having a husband in the Rebel States, and having taken the oath of allegiance, on the 24 instant, as she says, to save her property, and also having declared that her sympathies are with the Union still, and that she hopes they will be successful, be sent through the lines and landed at City Point, so that she may be where she hopes and sympathizes are.

By command of Major General Butler.

[Mrs. Graves was, in accordance with the above order, sent to City Point to-day, on flag-of-truce steamer from New York, in charge of Major John E. Mulford.]

Dr. Ritchie, a rebel Government contractor, was captured at Brooks' Farm in the recent raid up the James river. He was the heaviest contractor in the Confederacy.

The rebels have commenced to construct a battery on York river. They have also placed torpedoes in that river, and two at the mouth of the Pamunkey. They have also obstructed the passage up the East river by torpedoes, several being placed near its entrance into Mobjack Bay.

KENTUCKY.

There are rumors that a small party of rebels occupied Smithville, Ky. Other reports say they were repulsed.

Recent letters from Glasgow represent rebel pickets as being in that place.

Rumors still prevail of preparations by the rebels for an extensive invasion of Kentucky. Military men persistently deny that there is any foundation for such rumors. But the popular idea is that the rebels have no alternative, but must starve or make the attempt for self preservation.

Southern Accounts.

New York journals have the following, taken from late Richmond papers:

Russellville, January 26, 1864.—Our cavalry are still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their capture during the recent retreat of the Union army are eight hundred head of cattle, five hundred wagons, two flatboats loaded with tobacco and crackers, and several hundred barels of flour.

A reconnoissance in the direction of Tazewell found the Yankees strongly fortified and in considerable force there. Twenty of our wagons were captured on Friday while foraging beyond the French Bridge river.

The cars from Greensville yesterday, and will reach here by Saturday.

Dalton, Ga., Saturday, January 23.—Forrest is doing good service. He has whipped the enemy at Lafayette Grange, Collierville and Germantown. There is a large force in West Tennessee ready to join him.

MISSISSIPPI.

Cumaw, Tuesday, January 26.—Colonel J. E. Forrest has captured Island No. 40 and all the gunboats and transports, killing 15, and destroying the oxen and wagons.

Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth, and that the enemy are blowing the fortifications and fall back in the direction of Memphis.

Fort Pillow is also reported to be evacuated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Monday, January 25, 1864.—New Orleans papers to the 16th inst. are the last report. The enemy has been engaged all day hauling ammunition to Grant and Cummings' Point batteries. There is considerable activity in the fleet. Three monitors are anchored inside, between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter.

Charleston, Monday, January 25.—Twenty-four shots have been fired at us by twenty-one last twenty-four hours. The fleet remains idle to day.

New York Markets.

The *Evening Express* of the 30th January, says the gold market gradually improved in the morning from the effects of the European news, the situation in Tennessee, and the prospective increase of paper money.

At noon gold had advanced from 136¾ to 137¼. Our New York agent reports that it was 137⅛ to 137¼ at 2½ P. M. of the 30th.

GENERAL MARKET.

Cotton—Is dull, heavy and in buyer's favor. Sales since our last of 600 bales at 82 to 82½c for middlings.

New York, Saturday, January 30—2 P. M.—Flour, &c.—Flour is in rather better request for domestic, and prices of common grades are a trifle firmer. The sales are 9,500 bbls, at $6 40 to $6 60 for superfine State; $6 75 to $7 00 for Extra State, the inside price for very inferior; $7 05 to $7 20 for Choice do.; $6 45 to $6 55 for Superfine Western; $6 95 to $7 00 for common to medium Extra Western, and $7 40 to $7 50 for common to good shipping brands Extra Round Hoop Ohio—the market closing steady.

Sugar—Is in fair request, and prices are steady. Sales since our last 500 hhds., at 13¾ to 14¼c for New Orleans, 12¼ to 13¼c for Cuba, 12½c for English Island, and 75 boxes Havana at 9¾c in bond.

Molasses—The market is quiet, with sales since our last of 175 bbls. at 55 to 64c. for Cuba, and 67 to 70c. for new crop.

Provisions—The pork market is firm, with a fair demand; sales 500 bbls. at $19 83 to $20 for mess, $18 87½ to $19 for old mess, $22 to $22 25 for new mess, $20 to $20 25 for Western, and $22 for city prime mess.

Beef is steady and unchanged, with sales of 409 bbls. in mess beef, we notice sales of 500 bbls. India mess at $26 to $26 50.

Whisky—Is dull and unsettled, sales 250 bbls. State at 78 to 80, and a rumor of 150 bbls. Western at 82.

The Latest from Europe by the Australasian.

The Cunard steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, from Queenstown on the 17th of January, reached the port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The Australasian brings £7000 in specie.

Her news is one day later than the report of the City of New York.

The advices are important, as indicating a separation of the greater Powers of the German Confederation from the smaller States on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

The Swiss Federal Council has ordered an inquiry to be made into the facts relative to the intended attempt of Trabaco on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, which it fears may compromise Switzerland.

In consequence of the vote of the Senate in Madrid on the bill for constitutional reform the Spanish Ministry tendered their resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen.

The official *Dewenik*, of Warsaw, publishes an address to twelve of the minor and middle towns, showing that the insurrection is in a great measure suppressed, and expressing a wish for the restoration of legal order.

The death of Mr. Frederick Heth, founder of the well known house of Frederick Heth & Co., of London, is announced.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Austria and Prussia have decided upon the military occupation of Schleswig, *in opposition to the Federal Diet.*

The following dates are taken from the Dublin *Freeman* of the evening of the 16th instant:

Carlsruhe, January 16, 1863.—The ministry have determined that preparations should be made for placing the army upon a war footing. The ministers at Vienna and Berlin have been instructed to make propositions to the government relative to the intended occupation of Schleswig.

Copenhagen, January 16, 1864.—Among the bills submitted to the Rigsdag is one for the introduction of the Danish code of trial by jury on the English system.

Kiel, January 16, 1864.—Duke Frederick received a deputation of Holstein clergymen today.

The Diets are reported hastily engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schelde.

The order for the evacuation of the Castle of Gotorp has been revoked.

THE VOTE OF GERMANY ON THE QUESTION.

The relative position of the different States of Germany with regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question is now as follows:

Baden, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Brunswick, Schwarzbourg, Reuss, Waldeck and Coburg Gotha have already unconditionally the Prince of Augustenburg as the Duke of Schleswig Holstein.

Nassau, Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Anhalt, Frankfort and Bremen have recognized the rights to the succession.

Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Sondershausen are doubtful.

Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Reuss, Lichtenstein and Mecklenburg Strelitz are unfavorable.

Austria, Prussia and Luxemburg not decidedly hostile.

Oldenburg, Hamburg and Lubeck uncertain and wavering.

The views of Lippe Detmold and Schaumburg Lippe are unknown.

The American Question.

THE EMBARGO CHANGED TO A FRENCH WAR SHIP.

The Paris correspondence of the Gazette, Jan. 14 1

An adding chase took place a few days since off the port of Brest, in consequence of the commander of the Federal corvette Kearsarge having refused to allow the commander Semmes, of the Confederate corvette Florida.

The Kearsarge was coming off Urbant, watching for the Florida, having received orders to attack the Confederate steamer on her quitting Brest. The Semmes, which recognizes the Florida, was going out to sea, and was passing Point, when the captain of the Kearsarge gave chase. The commander of the French ship having made himself known, the captain of the Kearsarge hastened to apologize. This incident, it appears, has attracted the attention of the French naval authorities, and proved to them that the captain of the American steamer may involuntarily attack his adversary in French waters, of which he is not well acquainted with the boundaries.

The Port Admiral at Brest has consequently given orders that the steamship-of-the-line Wagram shall watch the movements of the two ships and prevent them from engaging in French waters.

The Florida, moreover, is not yet ready for sea. She made a trial trip on the 6th inst., and seemed as far as Conquet. The trial was most satisfactory, and the log gave a speed of thirteen knots an hour even within the *goulet*.

The Confederate corvette Rappahannock is still in the port of Calais, under repairs.

THE PRIVATEER RAPPAHANNOCK.

The investigation into the circumstances of the fitting out and departure from Shoreness of the rebel privateer Rappahannock, for her Majesty's gunship Victor, had terminated.

It was ascertained that certain officials at Sheerness dockyard had been guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and at the same time committed an unwarrantable violation of the neutrality laws, and the government has accordingly decided on prosecuting the principal offender. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Wm. Hamble, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat. The accused was apprehended, but liberated by the Rochester bench on bail.

No proceedings had yet been ordered against any of the other officials, nor against the government pilot who piloted the Rappahannock from the Nore.

CASE OF THE PAMPERO.

The Edinburg *Scotsman* says: The case of the Pampero, the vessel recently seized in the Clyde by government, on the suspicion that she was intended for the service of the Confederate States, has now come into the Court of Session as an exchequer cause, and will shortly be debated before Lord Ormidale.

THE ENGLISH PECULIARITY.

The Right Honorable F. Peel, one of the Under Secretaries of the Treasury had been addressing his constituents at Bury, Lancashire, and referred at length to the American war. He pointed out the magnitude of the undertaking, the hardships the North was imposing on itself and the necessity for England's neutrality.

Adverting to the Alexandra case, he said the policy of the government would be to do as it would be done by, and he hoped when the war was over, both sides would acknowledge that England's conduct had been eminently fair.

BIG GUNS FOR THE UNION.

It is announced that the steamer Germania, from Southampton on the 14th instant for New York, took outseveral heavy siege guns of large calibre from the Low Moor Iron Works—it is presumed for Union use.

JEFF. DAVIS'S PEVAL AGENTS IN COURT.

In the Liverpool Police Court of January 12, three persons, named Jones, Hughes and Wilding, charged in the ship chandlery business, were summoned to appear and answer a charge of attempting to enlist men to serve in the sea service of the Confederates.

The defendant Hughes was the only one that attended. The prosecution was conducted on behalf of the government.

The counsel for the defendants denounced the case as one of the most trumpery ever got up, and confessed, in severe terms, he neither perceived the use there to be if they do not attempt to enlist men to serve in the Confederate service, of which he is not well acquainted with the boundaries.

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