New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1864.

Taken at Another Tu-Day.

"By D. E. Murphy, at No. 73 Poydras street, best."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Spasms, burns, bruises, fresh wounds and abrasions of the most serious character are rapidly soothed and cured by this power ful ointment. If the blood be impure, it will be necessary, while using the ointment, to take the pills also. Sold everywhere.

FOR BAYOU SARA.—The popular passenger packet Black Hawk, Captain Samuel Aylse, leaves for Bayou Sara and coast landings this evening at 5 o'clock, from the lower steamboat landing. Mr. R. M. McMahon is the clerk of the Black Hawk.

SUNDRIES TO BUY AND SELL.—John Grace, No. 5 Bank Place, wishes to buy rags of all colors, in order for shipment, and to sell wood for bakers' use, low; also, 50 barrels of prime ash.

CHOICE OLD WHISKY, WINES, &c.—The well known wholesale grocers, Thompson & Barnes, No. 41 Tchoupitoulas street, advertise us just leading or rehooper W. T. Terry, a large invoice of choice liquors and wines, including choice old Bourbon, Valley whisky, Holland gin, Otard's cognac, old Sherry and old Burgundy wines, champagne in pints and quarts, &c. See advertisement.

Amusements.

The highest range of drama has been rather out of vogue for a while past at both the Varieties and the St. Charles. Patchwork performances, containing little sentiment, a little farce, a little singing, a little dancing, considerable spectacle, and some considerable extravagance, have been permitted to drive the "legitimate" from the boards. If indigested compounds of this sort satisfy the paperive managements, it is by no means evident that their ladyaces share the satisfaction.

THE VARIETIES.—Miss Angela Sefton, of the Varieties company, will take a benefit to-night, when the pleasant comedy of Speed the Plough, and the more famous drama of the Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish, will be given. Miss Sefton is a young actress of unobtrusive merit, almost too, retiring, modest; or subdued, perhaps, for her profession, but whose appearance is not infrequently remarkable for grace as well as discrimination. She deserves encouragement, and no doubt it will be liberally extended on the night of her benefit.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Miss Emma Maddern will again appear before her admirers to night in Fanchon, The Cricket, and in the protean farce of In and Out of Place. Underscored for future performance at the St. Charles is the sensation play of the Female Robinson Crusoe, which is also a protean piece, adapted to the versatile characteristics of Miss Maddern.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The nightly crowded houses have established public favor obtained by Lea's combined variety troupe, whose performances, all striking and exceptional of their kind, run through a wider range than any similar entertainments ever offered in the city. The programme for the present week embraces many novelties, which must be seen to be appreciated.

The Situation in Mobile—The Authorities Preparing for a Siege.

The *Eve* of yesterday evening has the following, taken from Mobile papers:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MOBILE.

Your city is about to be attacked by the enemy. Mobile must be defended at every hazard and to the last extremity. To do this effectually, all who cannot fight must leave the city. The brave defenders of the city are fight with more energy and enthusiasm when they feel assured that the noble women and children are out of danger.

I appeal to the patriotic non-combatants to leave for the interior. The people at the interior towns and in the country will gladly receive and provide support for all who go. The patriots of this city will see the importance and necessity of heeding this call.

Those who love their home and the glorious cause in which we fight, will not hesitate to obey the call which patriotism makes.

THOS. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.
Mobile, Ala., Feb. 14, 1864.

Mobile, February 13.—My Dear Sir: I observe little disposition on the part of non-combatants to leave Mobile. Please use every means in your power to induce them to do so without delay.

The Governor of Alabama assures me that he will take measures to secure to the people an asylum in the upper regions of country bordering the rivers above here. I cannot believe that the kind and hospitable people of Mobile, who have for years been opening their houses to the homeless refugees from other parts of the Confederacy, will fail to receive ready welcome and kind protection during the attack on their homes.

Patriotism demands that they leave the city for a while in order that we can defend it. Prudence says that they make no unnecessary delay in going.

I will assist you here with transportation.—The Governor says he will make proper arrangements for their reception and entertainment above.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
DABNEY H. MAURY, Major-Gen. Comdg.
His Honor MAYOR SLOUGH.

PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office, City of Mobile, February 25.—Citizens of Mobile: I have the honor to lay before you the following communication addressed to me by Gen. Maury, commanding Gosport, requesting that, if no other means in my power to induce the non-combatants to leave the city without delay, and that the city in all probability will be attacked in a very short time by the enemy. You cannot doubt the propriety and the interest of the General in arming all non-combatants to leave immediately. The city may, and likely will be, besieged.

Mobile is known at least to make it prudent to prepare for the worst. You must know that if besieged the soldiery and citizens can be provided for only for a certain length of time, and every one who leaves it forsakes so much more food for the soldier. Our Governor also requests that you leave, and declares that he will use his large influence in the interior for your comfort and protection. Do not hesitate any longer, but go immediately. Transportation will be furnished you for the purpose.

I feel confident that it is the impression of our rulers that if our lovely city falls into the hands of the enemy, it will be the result of starvation. Will you be instrumental in this catastrophe by standing in the way of promptly and effectually aiding it. I believe not. I feel confident that if you take the advice of the General and Governor, Mobile will be gloriously defended, and that ere long you may return in safety to your homes.

M. H. STOUGH, Mayor.

The Attack on Mobile.

The New York *World* of the 26th February has a letter from its New Orleans correspondent, who thus refers to the subject of an attack upon Mobile:

Farragut is an intrepid sailor, and dare enter into any danger from which the bravest might shrink; but the late reconnaissance has shown that Fort Morgan cannot be as easily destroyed as Sumter, or shaken to pieces as was Fort Jackson. It is not longer a mere brick work; it is now sand clad, which is even better than iron-clad. Farragut steamed by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, passed out of their "iron hail," and captured New Orleans; but when he passed Fort Morgan he is in a *cul-de-sac*, and must return again unless he has an aid of sufficient force to remove the latter obstacle. Farragut, brave as he is, is not fool-hardy, and though he may make a demonstration, will not get caught where a single shot from a misdirected shell may cause the capture and the destruction of his fleet. Under these circumstances, long as is the cry every where that Mobile is to be taken, and the fleet, and that troops are to fly over Florida and Mississippi to aid in it, I believe that any attack must be, and for months past has been, a sham, and will be one of those nonsensical feints to which we are so much accustomed.

Rumors and Speculations Regarding Gen. Osterman's Expedition.

Referring to the expedition, the *Times* of yesterday says:

We are aware that the unanimous well wishers of the rebels here are whispering about "retaliation" and "reprisals to Osterman—of the death or capture of some of our chief officers, etc. We advise loyal men not to be at all frightened or depressed by those or to remember well the heavy rebellious responsibility incurred we need to hear frequently last year, from similar sources, which made it certain that "Lee was at Washington and Longstreet was the Stars and Bars" were waving on the Capitol at Washington—that Farragut was a prisoner in Vicksburg, &c. &c. &c. Away with rebel rumors, by Mobile, substantially makes the occupance of Meridian on the 13th—two weeks yesterday. Meridian is 136 miles from Mobile, and about 120 from Selma. So far the march had been a magnificent success. It was opposed by nothing before it. Gen. Polk, with some 15,000 men, falling back to get his junction, being for much, we may be sure, by desertion had the persons of the raw conscripts who made up so much of his army. Any reinforcements of mamin he gained Dumbrella, then, the report from Vicksburg several days ago of the capture of Selma as approximate. We may try to penetrate the darkness with our conjectures, and say what has Sherman done in these two weeks past, and what has become of him?

In the place, absence of definite news by Mobile papers is not conscious of pain, but rather the contrary; and Polk gained any great success who should have had the full details, and more than enough of them, long ago. Direct information from our army on their arrival at either of the threatened points is not yet to be expected, personally from Selma. Then by plains, that Selma powerfully reinforced from Johnston or Beauregard, the rebels had no force with which to meet the coast of the conquest and formidable army under Sherman. We expect attacks than even with some superiority of numbers must look out for wounded; something will be hurt.

The only real danger just in what we have suggested above, that from the large armies of rebels soldiers about Charleston and Dalton, a superior force has been thrown upon Sherman; and that is the magnificently bold advance of his has been frustrated or the glorious triumph is held almost in the grasp, and were turned into a rout disaster. We shall be greatly disappointed if General Grant has remained inactive at such a critical time, and that with his favorite Lieutenant to be overwhelmed. Yet it seems to be confirmed that our last advices from Chattanooga promised no advance there. Was this a wise economy or real inactivity? We shall soon see.

In a "shindig" article the *True Delta* of yesterday evening observes:

We learn from rebel sources that "a battle has been fought at Enterprise, Miss." Enterprise is on the Chunkey creek, a stream which empties into the Chickasawa river, 92 miles southeast of Jackson. What portion of Sherman's forces were engaged or with what result is not known. But it is probable that the rebels got badly handled or they would be more loquacious about it. We usually construe rebel silence into an acknowledgment of a bad flogging.

Rebel reports are current on the street in this city, that on the 19th a big fight occurred within ten miles of Meridian, in which General Hirl was wounded and lost 13,000 killed, wounded and captured, together with a train of 500 wagons. We have no faith in this report, which undoubtedly refers to the Enterprise affair.

Effect of the Danish-German War on Breadstuffs and Exchange in New York.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 26th ult. says:

The mere possibility of this war extending it self to, and dragging in, other powers, however—it may be seen—is having a very decided effect in bi-decked British and Continental money market and monetary reports in the late editions of last night recorded higher prices for breadstuffs, sterling exchange, &c., so that, after all, "Schleswig-Holstein" is likely to come home to us with the force of something more substantial than a mere abstraction. It has touched our pocket nerve, "quick as lightning." It has been felt in Wall street. It has made an impression at the Corn Exchange—and that means higher prices for many things that we eat, drink and wear. Some people have been complaining all along that they could not comprehend this "eternal Schleswig-Holstein question;" but there is not a man in city or country, be he merchant, or farmer, or mechanic, but will comprehend that feature of it, within a clearance, we guess, that needs no newspaper elucidation.

The French Blockade of the Mexican Ports on the Pacific.

[From the Panama Correspondence February 5, of the New York Herald.]

On the 31st ult. came to the French screw steam frigate Pallas, of the first class, 40 gun, commander Thierry, bearing the flag of Admiral Bunel, arrived in this harbor, last from Callao. She is one hour way for a British mail steamship, in connection with other vessels a strict blockade of the ports on the Pacific coast of Mexico. The Admiral has officially notified the agent of the Pacific Mail steamship Company of the blockade, but at the same time grants permission for the steamers of that company to touch at Acapulco, en route to and from California, for the purpose of receiving coal and other supplies, on condition that neither passengers nor freight are to be carried either to or from the port.

This strikes me as being a most summary establishment of blockade. It appears to do away with the customary usage in such cases—that of giving a certain period of the time the blockade is to be enforced, in order to give inward and outward bound vessels time to compose their lading or discharge. Much inconvenience and loss will be the result of the proceeding on the part of the French government, if the Admiral carries out strictly the orders from France, as goods now on the way to Mexico must either be returned or remain here to take their chance. It is also said that the steamers of the opposite line will not be permitted to touch at Acapulco or any other port in Mexico—only the regular steamers of the mail line, but this report I cannot vouch for.

We have the sloop-of-war Cyane, commander Shirley in the harbor, to look out for United States interests in case of a row. The English have the steam frigate Racehorse, and the French the steam frigate Pallas and steam gunboat Dumont—the latter having arrived to-day.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Vallandigham Case.

A special dispatch of the 15th of February to the New York *Herald* has the following:

The case of Vallandigham, *ex parte*, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The petitioner asked that the writ of certiorari be directed to the Judge Advocate General for a revision of the proceedings of the military commission which tried him, the jurisdiction of which was denied, extending to the case of a civilian, the object being to have the sentence annulled on the ground of illegality.

Judge Advocate General Holt had responded in a written argument that the Court might with as much propriety be called upon to restrain by injunction the proceedings of Congress as to review, control and reverse the proceedings of the military authority in time of war in the punishment of all military offenses, according to the usages of civilized nations and the power given by the Constitution and Laws of the United States for the common defense and public safety.

Justice Wayne to day delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing the writ on the ground that, even if the arrest, trial and punishment of Vallandigham were illegal, there was still no authority in the Court to grant relief in the case, and that there is no law by which any appeal or proceedings in the nature of an appeal, from a military commission to the Supreme Court, can be taken.

The decision of the Supreme Court is regarded as most important. The court room was full at the time of its delivery. It settles the question in regard to the military jurisdiction within military departments in districts not actually in a state of rebellion, and will do much toward suppressing exhibitions of treason on the part of those disposed to aid the rebellion in obstructing by factious opposition the energies of the war for its suppression and the restoration of the Union.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Horrible Charge.—The colored woman Lottie, No. 120 St. Peter street, was yesterday taken to the lock-up of the Second District, on a charge of the most outrageous cruelty committed on a child barely seven years old. The case came to our notice in the Coroner's office, when Dr. Dyer, the Coroner, ordered in that the body should not be removed without his orders. However, it was effected. A physician, who had been called in to the neighborhood, gave his certificate that the victim died of consumption, and the body was buried. The neighbors, however, are violent in their assertions that the child was in good health, fat, ruddy and hearty, until about eight months ago, and that since that time the child has been kept in cupid's hole, to the best food and starvation until it died a perfect skeleton. Dr. Feyer, when he found that the body was buried, gave immediate orders and made the preparations to have the case fully examined. We hope that in the case the suspected crime against the child may be only in imagination of the neighbors, but if the charges forged that within seven years ago a German, named Young, was thus for having committed, in connection with his wife, the same offense, in the Fourth District, charged in the case.

Debility—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Thomas Doran, about 60 years of age, and for a long time a resident of this city. It was said that he was a correspondent of the New York *Ledger*. He died of debility and old age.

Drunk and no Pass.—Forfeiture of one month's pay and "no pass for thirty days" were the sentence awarded this morning in the Provost Court in most cases. The usual amount fines were imposed for cases of drunk by the Recorders.

Provost Court—Judge Alocke presiding.—Two individuals, registered as Judge and Gerry, were tried on the charge of having cotton to a considerable value in their possession, supposed to be stolen property. The defence brought up quite an array of witnesses to prove a good character for the accused, but Judge Alocke gave his reasons for confiscating the cotton and sentencing the parties to pay a fine of $50 each.

John Gallagar, of the Second Louisiana regiment—the man convicted of having with others robbed a man named Wilson of a quilt, taken before his own house, on Abcouptoulas street, was sentenced to Tortugas for five years, with hard labor added.

Chas. Lessner had a note of an ancient bank, and offered it in payment for refreshments to the amount. The result was his arrest and that his forfeit one month's pay.

A nice joke was attempted by D Call, who forced a man to swap watches. Judge Alocke thought that he could do no less than to give the Workhouse for one month and so gave his sentence. Down he went.

A Sad Accident.—Louis Stanburry, a child of about 18 months, residing at No. 9 Spain street, fell in the kitchen fire-place into a tub of water head foremost, and no one observed the mishap in time. The little fellow was a corpse before a helping hand could reach him. The coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Shooting Case.—Edw. Malone, who shot his comrade of the Second Louisiana regiment, in the house on Julia street, was brought before Judge Alocke, who postponed the examination of the case. Accused said that it was an accident.

An English View of the War—The Invasion of Schleswig.

[From the London Times.]

The first blood in the Schleswig campaign has been shed in a battle which has been a victory for the Danes. The telegraph informs us that the Prussians attacked the Danish position at Missunde yesterday morning, and were repulsed after a conflict of six hours. Their force was more than equal to that of the Danes, and the scene of the operations was peculiarly favorable for the defensive. Missunde is a village on the Schlei, a long narrow inlet of the Baltic, which penetrates deeply into the country. The Danes occupy the southern shore, and the Prussians must attack them in front across the water. The little town of Missunde, on the Schlei to the south of the Danish position, was burned by the Danes in their retreat from Schleswig, and the Prussians must have suffered severely from the fire of the Danish artillery, which commands the whole line of approach. The Prussians were repulsed with great loss, and the Danes remained masters of the field. The Prussians have since made a second attempt to force the passage of the Schlei, but with no better success. The Danes have again repulsed them, and the Prussian army is now said to be in full retreat upon Flensburg. The Prussians have thus failed in their first attempt to force the Danish position, and have suffered a severe defeat. The Danes have shown that they can fight as well as ever they did, and that their courage is in later times, had not got to suit the advancing army, and the Princes were possibly present at the defeat of their countrymen.

It is useless to speculate on the events of which intelligence may be brought us at any moment. The Austro-Prussian army has taken the field in numbers which alone make the task of the Danes in defending their territory one of the most arduous that ever fell to the lot of a nation. From the campaign of 1848 both parties have learnt lessons. The Danish army at that time was quite unprepared for war, as the government could never have expected the revolutionary force which arose in every disaffected population as the consequence of the events at Paris. As now, a new king was on the throne, a new constitution had been adopted, and the civil administration of the kingdom was consulted. But the Danish military system is now to far better order. For a long time the people have been expecting some such events as are now taking place, and both in numbers and efficiency their army is highly respectable. The fortifications which had been neglected are in excellent order; and were the Danes opposed to anything like equal forces, their ability to hold the Northern Duchy would be undoubted. But the German Powers have also been careful to avoid the mistake of 1848, which consisted in fighting the Danes on too equal terms. A sturdy people, holding country which they have spent so much in rendering secure, must be dangerous opponents. In the last campaign the Danes showed an obstinacy in defending positions and a capacity for making the best of narrow resources which have gained for them the ready applause of their opponents. Although compelled by the strength of Prussia to retire, they took upon impregnable position in a neighboring island, from which they were able to renew the struggle against the revolted inhabitants of the Duchies. Their next played a great part in the war, blockading the chief ports of Germany both in the Baltic and the North Sea, and though at one time the monarchy seemed to have come to its last gasp, fortune in the end remained with it. The Austro-Prussian leaders no doubt think that it will be unpardonable to allow so doubtful a game to be played over again. Denmark successful or even struggling heroically for a time, would gain a sympathy that might make the position of Germany insecure. For their own credit, and for the safety of the Fatherland, it is necessary that what is done should be done quickly and thoroughly. Hence the overwhelming force which is sent to the Eider, and the attempted cutting off of the Danes from their former line of retreat. What the success of this strategy may be remains to be seen; but, from the speeches of the Danish statesmen, the addresses of the Legislature, and the acts of the King, we can hardly believe that the great line of defense will pass into the hands of the enemy without such a resistance as these unanimous declarations of patriotism are likely to inspire.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We acknowledge some attentions at the hands of the Purser of the Morning Star.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The steamship Morning Star, Captain J. M. Courtenay, from New York via Havana, arrived at the Southwest Pass last evening at 6 o'clock.

The Morning Star left New York on Saturday, February 20th, at 3 P. M., arrived at Havana on the 26th, and left the same day.

The steamships Creole, Havana, Continental, Karnak, Arago and George Washington had arrived at New York.

February 25th, lat. 29 20, long. 85 20, passed steamship Matanzas, bound N. E.

February 26 h., 5:30 A. M., passed steamship Columbia, 138 miles S. E. of Pasco.

The Morning Star brings $250,000 in gold, a large mail and cargo, and the following (150) passengers:

W. P. Stewart, S. Marsh, Mrs E. Biddle, Smith, Mrs Vernon, 2 children, Mrs Lorrow, 2 children and nurse, W. Coleman, A. Pirrell and lady, Major Parmalee, R. C. De Davis, F. Villaret, J. C. Ostrander, James Bowling, Mrs Hayes, G. Lyon, Captain Potter, Miss Haywood, S. Kaiser, E. H. Graber, Mr. Williams, E. H. Garrard, wife, 3 children and nurse, Wm. Fisher, S. Fant, H. S. Winston, Col. C. J. Payne, Tyssowski, W. H. Rawlings, J. M. Sarrazin, H. M. Johnson, Mrs. L. O. Pleiger, W. C. Dougher by, S. W. Robinson, J. M. Friel, Mrs. Col. J. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Bertrand, C. Gilbert, J. McFarlane Smith, Miss Mcdonell, Mrs. Wm. Kendall, Mrs. Commander, Mrs. Dargan, Jno. Drake, F. M. Cushman, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Britton, S. H. Austin, Jas. Sanderson, Miss Pearson, W. Mann, Khahn, F. Maxwell, A. F. Bardell, E. Maxwell, Jno. David, Joseph Towers, Mrs Haynes, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Wm. F. Rhodes, Mrs Hutchinson, Jno. Wood, Sam. Cowie, Mad. C. Varnes, Mrs Dalyrmple, R. E. Brand and wife, Maud Pollard, Mrs Gardner, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Col. Childers, W. H. Perry, E. Hardy, A. Wheeler, wife and two boys, M. Sutherland, H. Mutterdaugh, Capt. Mayo, Mrs. Mayo, A. Hallowell, C. W. Chamberlain, E. Wolf, E. Kleinman, Capt. Jno. Rich, John Bell, Mrs. Col. Bell, Mrs. Col. Mitchell, Mr. Crowchill and wife, H. Barnett, Mrs Wallace, Mrs Rose and 2 children, Mrs. Col. Daniel, Mrs. Maggart, Jr., a Deputy Collector of Customs, Mrs. Col. Wm. Bowie, Miss Wallace, Miss Bowie, Miss Dr. Shedden, child and nurse, Miss M. L. Kerr, Mrs. L. W. Parker, Mrs Atem and 4 children, Charles Kidd.

Later from the North and from Europe, by the Morning Star.

ALSO LATER FROM THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO, VIA HAVANA.

Gold in New York 159. Cotton 79.

By the steamship Morning Star we have our New York files to the 26th February, P. M., and Havana files to the 26th.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax—Highly Important—Evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes—the "Dannewerk" Abandoned—Sixteen Apostlewaggons—the Germans Pursuing—Cotton Mighty—Console 90 7-8 to 91.

Halifax, February 26.—The steamship Africa arrived here at one o'clock this morning, and sailed again at eight o'clock for Boston, where she will be due on Sunday evening. Weather cloudy, with a light south wind.

She brings Liverpool dates of the 6th, and Queenstown 7th.

The Africa has 56 passengers, and £ 250 in specie for Boston.

She passed the steamship Etna on the 18th inst., in lat. 50, long. 18, and the Kedar on the 12th in lat. 48, long. 32—both bound to Liverpool.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes closed at 66f. 40c.

Twelve guineas prominent were being paid on the ship Kimberly, overdue from China for London.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £ 381,000.

The steamship Scotia reached Liverpool on the 6th inst.

The most important news by this arrival is, that the Danes have evacuated Schleswig and the Dannewerk, falling back to Flensburg, the Germans pursuing.

A Hamburg dispatch of the morning of the 6th inst. says:

"There is no news from the theatre of war. It is believed that the Prussians will prevent its transmission. Severe fighting is supposed to be going on as numbers of wounded are constantly being brought into Rendsburg.

A Hamburg dispatch of the afternoon of the 6th instant, reports the town of Schleswig evacuated by the Danes and occupied by the Allies. This is said to be authentic. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde.

Both Houses of the British Parliament adopted an address in reply to the Queen's speech without amendment.

Earl Derby in the House of Lords condemned the foreign policy of the government as humiliating to England.

Earl Russell stated that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

A similar discussion took place in the House of Commons, where Lord Palmerston vigorously defended the policy of Earl Russell from attacks of Disraeli.

The majority of the British journals have a pacific leaning.

The appeal in the case of the Alexandra was heard on the 5th instant, and the court was to give judgment on the 8th.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton—Sales of the week 31,000 bales, market irregular and partially 4d. lower, closing firmer. The sales on Friday were 6000 bales, at Thursday's rates. Middling Orleans 27½d., middling uplands 26¾d.

Breadstuffs.—dull. Flour steady. Wheat partially 2 to 4d. lower since Tuesday. Corn flat and 6d. lower.

LATER.

American securities inactive U. S. 5 20's, 62 to 63. Massachusetts 5's, 86. Erie shares 60 to 62. New York Central, 76. Illinois Central, 95 to 98 discount.

Cotton on Saturday was firmer, and holders demanded an advance. The sales on that day were 6000 bales.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 90¾ to 90⅝, and after official hours, at 90⅞ to 91.

Provisions—Pork advanced 1s. for Eastern beef steady; bacon quiet and tending downward, butter quiet and steady, lard quiet and unchanged; tallow declined 6d.; sugar quiet, closing firm; coffee quiet and steady.

Petroleum easier; refined 8s. 10d. to 1 10½; crude £17 to £17 5s.

Additional by the City of Manchester.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was opened on the 4th instant by royal commission.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in observing therein to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feelings of gratitude to Almighty God on the accession of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty.

The death of the King of Denmark* brought into immediate application the stipulations of the treaty of May, 1852, concluded by His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, and after events seceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the King of Italy.

That treaty declares that it is conducive to the preservation of the balance of power and the peace of Europe, that the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark should continue so to remain, and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his male issue, the Prince Frederick, whereof being, His Majesty, King Christian, should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the sceptre of His Majesty, the King of Denmark.

Her Majesty, attended by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a pacific settlement the differences which in this matter have arisen between Denmark and Germany, and to avert the dangers which might follow from the beginning of warfare in the north of Europe. And her Majesty will continue her efforts to the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and brutal assaults committed in Japan upon subjects of her Majesty render it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government and upon the Daimios, by whose retainers some of these outrages were committed.

The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by Her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued undisturbed.

The Finance Minister, Sir Stafford Northcote, will explain to you the state of the revenue, and will propose to you such measures as may be necessary for making the best of narrow resources which have existed for them the ready applause of their opponents. Although compelled by the struggle of Prussia to retire, they took upon impregnable position in a neighboring island, from which they were able to renew the struggle against the revolted inhabitants of the Duchies. Their next played a great part in the war, blockading the chief ports of Germany both in the Baltic and the North Sea, and though at one time the monarchy seemed to have come to its last gasp, fortune in the end remained with it. The Austro-Prussian leaders no doubt think that it will be unpardonable to allow so doubtful a game to be played over again. Denmark successful or even struggling heroically for a time, would gain a sympathy that might make the position of Germany insecure. For their own credit, and for the safety of the Fatherland, it is necessary that what is done should be done quickly and thoroughly. Hence the overwhelming force which is sent to the Eider, and the attempted cutting off of the Danes from their former line of retreat. What the success of this strategy may be remains to be seen; but, from the speeches of the Danish statesmen, the addresses of the Legislature, and the acts of the King, we can hardly believe that the great line of defense will pass into the hands of the enemy without such a resistance as these unanimous declarations of patriotism are likely to inspire.

Lords and Gentlemen: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and, while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been to some degree lessened, the cheapness of cotton from various countries which have hitherto supplied our manufactures with the material for their industry.

Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for renewing the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you.

Various measures of public importance will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and fervently prays that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and crown your counsels with that achievement and the welfare and happiness of her people.

STATE OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT.

The London *Times* says parties are so nearly balanced in Parliament and Continental affairs are likely to attract such attention that it would be presumptuous to rely too confidently on the decision of Parliament or the stability of the ministry.

France.

THE REPLY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The *Moniteur* publishes the reply of the Emperor Napoleon to the address of the Corps Legislatif. The following is a translation:

Monsieur le President: The address which explains to me the approbation of the Corps Legislatif gives me pleasure. The duplicate upon the verification of powers and the witness have been long and profound, and although they have occupied nearly three months, they have not been without utility. I shall appreciate, in fact, what are the definitive results of these debates? At one time they caused the rate reduced to nothing the policy of the Government better appreciated, made commerce and more devoted to the maintenance of our rights and honor.

There are great advantages obtained, I admit, for the sterile attempts of so many different projects, which would have ended in the negative, I give a map of the scene of action in our columns to day.

The same paper thus refers to

Gen. Grover's Operations near Madisonville.

Gen. Grover has scoured the country with his cavalry in the neighborhood of Madisonville, across Lake Pontchartrain, broken up conscript camps, taken a number of fifty or sixty rebels, and captured several of the enemy. A large quantity of beef cattle, sheep and horses have been brought in.

The Alabama.—The New York papers note particularly that, according to the City of Manchester's advices, there was no truth in the story that this rebel cruiser was at Amoy on the 2d of January, as reported from San Francisco. They say, instead of being closely blockaded, she was still in a quarter where she could inflict great damage on American shipping in the waters of the East Indies.

Gold and Cotton in New York.

The *Evening Express* of the 26th reports the gold market dull and fluctuations slight. At 12 M it was 159 to 159¼.

The Forrest of the Morning Star reported, at the sailing of the steamer, 3 P. M., 159, and cotton 79.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 29th inst., at half-past 9 o'clock, VICTORIA McCARTY, consort of Lieutenant T. P. Ryan, in the 32d year of her age, a native of St. Mary's Parish, La.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 73 Poydras street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday, at three o'clock P. M., MARY, infant daughter of George Fahnley and Ernestine Marienstrike, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 17 Burgundy street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this city, on Saturday, February 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., JOSEPH, infant son of Joseph and Mary Ann Fahnley, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Burgundy street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1864.

The market opened to-day with but little animation in any department of monetary affairs, there being a very limited demand for Exchange and the movement in specie being checked by the reported receipts from the steamship Morning Star, while Stocks and Bonds were neglected. At an early hour it was known that the payment of the coupons of the Bonds of the State of Louisiana, which was to commence on Saturday, had been stopped by further orders. We learn that a considerable amount had been already presented and paid, but a progress is still out. We also learn that the fiscal agency of the City of New Orleans has been transferred from the Citizens' Bank to the National Bank of New Orleans, which is prepared to pay the matured coupons of the City Bonds on presentation. This institution has called for twenty P cent, on the third instalment as its capital, to be paid in by a subscription of or before the 20th March.

We are gratified to learn that our suggestion in regard to the assumption by the Chamber of Commerce of the payment of the Bonds, recently sold Girtler and Carondelet streets, has been received with favor, and will be brought before that body formally at its next meeting. In the meantime our commercial friends will be pleased to learn that the amount has been paid in the establishment has for the present been obviated, and that the rooms will be kept open as hitherto.

The Exchange market was dull and drooped, being influenced by the receipt of the steamer's mail, and the reported demand for remittance. We noticed sales to a moderate extent at 9¾ and 9¾ cent. discount for New York sight and one day's sight, and some at the higher figure of 1¾ for thirty days' sight. Nothing transpired in time bills. Some of the Banks asked previous rates, but met with little or no demand. One checked to a moderate extent at 9¾ P cent. discount, and another was willing to supply remittance at the reduced rate of 1¾. The dealers met with hardly any inquiry, and their rates were nominal. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of Baring's at 109½ and Mahon's at 109¾, with a satisfactory city endorsement, at 176. The Banks asked 16 a 16¼, but we heard of no sales over 160. Private bills cannot be quoted over 175 a 176, although some parties still ask 180. French new bold at 20f for bankers', and 19f 85c a 19f for private.

The Specie market was less active than on Saturday, without any material change in rates. A few round sums of gold sold at about 159, P cent. premium, but if the parties had known that we would have been over the counter, a much more extensive business would have been transacted. Silver was also in demand, and we heard of sales of small sums at 2 a 2½ P cent. premium. Sales of Mexican dollars were reported at 1 a 1½ P cent. premium.

Bank Notes were followed a shade lower, and sold at 9 a 9½ P cent. discount. Dealers pay 4 per cent. premium for Canal and Citizens' and 2 for Louisiana and 2 a 2½ for Mechanics and Traders and 3 a 3½ for Bank of Louisiana and Union. Sales of Canal and Citizens' at 4 per cent. premium and 2 a 2½ for Mechanics and Traders and 3 a 3½ for Bank of Louisiana and Union.

The only transactions reported in Bonds and Bonds were $5 Bonds Bayou Sara Bank Stock reported at 6 a 6½ per cent. discount, and $5 Bonds Bayou Sara Bank Stock at 6 a 6½ per cent. discount. Bonds Citizens' Bank sold on Saturday were at the same figures. The market exhibited but little animation.

Shares and the $2 has received 47 plus sales T & B Mississippi Bank Bonds 1 W Barnard 50 plus in half Mississippi Bridge & Gravier Bonds 1 E W Kittredge Bank—2 W Wright Son—Kate & Sargent—F. L. Allen—2 E Moore & Son—Allen & Bird—10 E Downes—D Schwartz—L E Martin—Hahn & Frederickson—Harris & Wallace and sundry.

PHILADELPHIA—Per schooner R W Tull, from Philadelphia—200 bbls flour, 50 do vinegar, 10 do starch, 200 kegs nails, 10 bbls crackers, 207 bbls beans and middlings, also A Fredrich—5 bbls sugar, Grief, Symes & Co—5 bbls and 1 bbl sin. J Ruffer—500 bbls flour, 60 bbls pouches K A Y, 24—50 bbls ale stout, W Anderson—20 bbls cracked corn, Bartels & Bro—do 3 P B gust—2 do & Breathnach—2 do M Brosnan—1 do P L Bustamente—50 do Dr Cole & Bishop—1 do Capt Sawyer Bank of America—1 bag do Gibbs Hay and—1 bbls 17 cases do Continental Bank & Bro—3 bales Bunker Robert Coburn—1 case B Cohn—do Cloutman & Son—6 do C E Hall—1 bbl do Hall—1 case A Lewis—2 do Hall & Co—1 case & co—1 bag coal Geo C Campbell—1 bag James Bowling—1 bag coal Wm Courtney—17 sacks coal Bowling & Co—1 bbl W G Dunbar—25 bales P D Armstrong—1 bbl Dunbar—1 case J Jackson—trunks cotton 10 cases mdse, 10 firkins butter 2 bbls mdse—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—1 bbl do Daniel Orleans—31 pkgs T W Gordon—