

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, March 15, 1864.

Arrival of the "Eliza Anderson."

EASTERN DATES TO FEBY. 25th.

Indications of Another Battle at Bull Run.

POLK OUT-GENERALLED BY SHERMAN.

The Expedition to Florida.

TUNNEL HILL CAPTURED.

AFFAIRS AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Wreck of the "Bohemian" and Loss of Life.

THE "TUSCALOOSA" SEIZED BY THE BRITISH.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived Tuesday from Olympia, W. T., and was by favor of Capt. Finch we are in possession of files of the Portland Oregonian and Olympia papers, from which we call the following intelligence, received by Overland Telegraph despatches to the Oregonian:

New York, Feb. 18.—The World's Nashville letter says:—The army of Chattanooga is well stored with munitions of war. The roads in Georgia are improving. The writer thinks Gen. Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, which moved from Huntsville, would strike for Rome (Georgia) to operate on Johnson's flank. Assuming that to be Logan's destination, Grant will march against Johnson with 80,000 men. It is whispered among military men that there would soon be a raid into Ohio, that the pontoons referred to would be drawn overland to either New or Kanawha rivers, and would be floated down the Ohio, and that river crossed at two points—some claim going by way of Barbours and Glendoe. It is rumored and expected that troops would arrive for concentration from both Eastern and Western rebel armies. In regard to the above report, a correspondent says that rumors have been in circulation for some time past, of mysterious movements on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Atlantic, from Hilton Head, Feb. 17th, has arrived. The Florida expedition met with complete success. Several ports besides Jacksonville were recovered. No particulars of the expedition have been received. The following has been received at headquarters:

BALDWIN, (Fla.) 9th Feb. To GEN. HALLECK, I have the honor to report that a portion of my command, under Gen. Seymour, covered by the gun-boat Norwich, ascended the St. John's river on the 7th, and landed at Jacksonville on the same day. The advance, consisting of two regiments and one battery, pushed forward into the interior. On the 8th they passed by the enemy drawn up in line of battle at Camp Vinegar, seven miles from Jacksonville, and surprised and captured a battery three miles in their rear; about midnight and reached the place about sunrise. At our approach the enemy absconded, after scuttling the steamer St. Mary, and burning 270 bales of cotton. We have taken, without the loss of a man, about one hundred prisoners, nine pieces of artillery, in serviceable condition, and other valuable property to a large amount. GILMON.

New York, Feb. 19.—By the Roanoke we learn that an official named Preston, claiming the rank of Major-General in the Confederate army, arrived at Havana, via Nassau. It is said that he bears a commission to Mexico of great importance. He left for Vera Cruz on the 2nd of February.

The Herald's special Washington despatch says:—Something of a sensation was created in the Senate to-day by the statement of Conness that the authorities have positive information that several rebel war steamers have left Asia for the Pacific coast, and they fear San Francisco will be menaced before protection can be afforded.

In the House Mr. Garfield stated that there would be \$74,000,000 in the Treasury by July 1st, according to the present rates of increase.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Creole, from New Orleans Feb. 11th has arrived. Admiral Farragut, with the greater portion of his fleet, had left New Orleans.

There is nothing of interest from Texas; not even a skirmish is reported. Nearly a mile of levee at Point Coupee recently fell into the Mississippi. The levees at Baton Rouge are sadly out of repair, and overflows are apprehended.

The Herald's Key West correspondent mentions the capture of the steamer Cumberland. Her cargo cost £70,000 in England. It includes 1000 barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of Enfield rifles, army clothes, boots and shoes.

Several hundred copies of the Amnesty Proclamation have been sent to Lee's army within a week, and the effect is already perceptible in the increased number of deserters.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—It is ascertained that 14 lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Orient—mostly deck hands and firemen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE WAR, Feb. 19.—From reports of deserters and refugees, it is evident the rebels are making extensive preparations along the line of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, either apprehending an advance from us or preparing for an offensive move themselves.

Capt. Fiske, of the northern overland expedition, reports that fifteen millions of gold dust are at Idaho awaiting transportation to New York. Over 12,000 miners are on the ground, mostly old Californians. Captain Fiske has a nugget valued at \$250, as a present from a miner to President Lincoln. Fiske estimates the emigration to Idaho this summer at a hundred thousand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A Chattanooga telegram says Sherman's troops destroyed the

bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, severing the connection between Polk's forces and Mobile. Great consternation exists in consequence.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed Chas. Hutchins, of Oregon, as Indian Agent for the Territory of Idaho, and G. H. Moore, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Washington, in place of Sparks.

CONGRESS, of California, introduced a joint resolution which was passed, authorizing the President to transfer persons from the land to the naval service. He explained that the resolution was to give discretionary power to the President to transfer seamen enlisted in the army to the navy, and to make up crews for ships of war to be sent to the Pacific Coast.

He said the Navy Department was ready to send ships to that coast for its protection, but by reason of the great bounties paid to soldiers the Navy Department could not get sailors, and this resolution would meet the difficulty and enable the Government to send such a fleet to the Pacific as would give that coast ample protection against attack.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—Helena, Arkansas, letters report that the guerrillas are very active in that vicinity. Gen. N. B. Buford's cavalry were equally active in attending to them.

From Memphis we hear that Forrest, when last heard from, was at Panola, Miss. His command, numbering 8,000, was scattered over the northern part of that state in small detachments, engaged in consorting and pillaging.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Gen. Harney is seriously ill in this city.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19.—Adj. Gen. Thomas and staff arrived yesterday from Knoxville. Longstreet had retreated beyond French Broad river, to avoid a contest with our greatly superior forces. The bridges at Dalton will be completed within a week, and railroad communication between Nashville and Knoxville will then be perfect.

Johnson has concentrated his forces at Dalton, Ga., and advanced his picket lines to Ringgold. Fearful of an attack, he cannot spare reinforcements for Polk.

The Mobile News says Polk has been shamefully outgeneraled by Sherman, who had advanced beyond Meridian, and got between him and Montgomery.

The Marietta Rebel has rumors of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 13th. No particulars.

Rebel papers contain the following: CHARLESTON, Feb. 12th.—Our batteries opened fire on Morris Island for two hours this morning. Only four shells were fired by the enemy into the city.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—The enemy have withdrawn their forces from Johnson's Island, and are reported to have gone off in gunboats. The Yankees at Morris Island are engaged in repairing injuries to their batteries caused by our shelling.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Wirt Adams attacked a Federal train near Meridian yesterday, destroying 50 wagons, and capturing the mules and drivers. Reinforcements coming up he was compelled to retreat. He managed, however, to carry off some prisoners. Our loss was six killed and wounded.

The Montgomery, Ala., Mail curses Polk for permitting Gen. Sherman to proceed thus far without attacking him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st.—Prominent citizens of Virginia, recently arrived from Richmond, say the rebels are preparing to attempt to drive the army of the Potomac back on Washington by demonstrations along the Blue Ridge and if possible to force a battle at Bull Run.

The rebels have almost entirely suspended work on their iron-clad. Three are completed at Charleston and one in process of construction. There is only one iron-clad in James river. One at Richmond is nearly completed but the guns have been removed to the fortifications of Charleston.

Rebel deserters state that Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry has been disbanded until the 17th March, in consequence of the scarcity of forage. Rebel cavalry are scattered through the country in Lee's rear to procure forage until spring.

New York, Feb. 22.—Washington dispatches say there were eleven blockade runners on the last Potomac with a large amount of goods and a rebel mail.

The Herald's Texas letter says: Deserter report Magruder's forces at 30,000. Craney Creek has been occupied and 5,000 men can be concentrated there in two days.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.—Official information from General Dodge was received at General Logan's headquarters to-day, to the effect that the rebels, supposed to be Ruddy's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different points, but were driven back by Dodge's troops. Our loss is slight.

The court martial in the case of Crittenden and McCook will adjourn to-morrow. Outsiders say both Generals will be vindicated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A Knoxville telegram says: The rebels are in force at Strawberry Plains. They completed a poston bridge there and two brigades of infantry crossed; also some cavalry, which had a skirmish yesterday with our cavalry six miles from here, and were driven back to the river. General Haskall with a regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry encountered the rebel forces two miles out, killing seven and capturing nine. It is reported that reinforcements under Buckner have arrived, but this is discredited at headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Several lady refugees have arrived from Richmond via Fredericksburg. There is a report that the rebel authorities within the last month have seized all the meat in Richmond markets and forwarded it to Longstreet's army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Richmond papers have official despatches to the War Department, dated the 18th, announcing that Sherman had arrived at Quitman on the Ohio and Mobile Railroad without opposition, but that he won't take Mobile without a desperate battle. His advance is without exception the boldest movement of the war. He has from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, and moves along, evidently meditating no step backwards.

Major General Scammon and Staff had arrived at Richmond and were lodged in Libby's camp. Fifty captured Yankee officers have been returned to Libby's camp.

The Enquirer of the 17th has the following despatches: MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday—Government property saved.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—Governor Watts issued

a proclamation to citizens this morning, stating that Mobile would soon be attacked, and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

Within a few weeks the Secretary of the Navy has decided to add another fleet to the Navy. Preparations have been made to construct the new vessels entirely of iron. They are not intended to participate in actual battles.

FORTRESS MORRIS, Feb. 22.—Despatches announce the arrival of six more prisoners. Richmond papers say forty-eight men were recaptured, leaving eleven still out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Newbern letter of Feb. 18th says rebels are said to be at Kings ton. Force estimated at 25,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Washington letter says: From near Charleston, advices report 15,000 troops had been sent by rebel Gen. Calhoun, to reinforce the army of Johnston on that place. Part of those troops it is said, have been sent from Georgia and Beauregard's army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Knoxville, Feb. 17th, says: Affairs at Knoxville for four days past have been threatening, but the enemy who appeared in force, has retreated. It is reported that the river owing to freshets in the Holston. The enemy are now reported moving towards Georgia with their cavalry on the Marshville road and their infantry are passing near Smoky Mountain. There is no anticipation of an attack which may be made, however, after the river falls.

PORTLAND, MEINE, Feb. 24.—The Bohemian, from Liverpool, struck a rock four miles outside Cape Elizabeth last evening, and sank two miles from shore. All the cabin passengers saved. About 200 steerage passengers were on board. Boat swamped in three hours, and cost a million dollars. The account is mostly Canadian. Among names of steerage passengers was that of Martin, wife and children, of California. It is not known if any of them are saved or not. Three mail bags saved; one of them for California. It is thought but few passengers were lost, except those in boats. Some of them perished.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Vessels arrived bringing news from Capetown, Africa, Dec. 26th. They state that the privateer Tuscaloosa was seized by British authorities, for violation of neutrality laws in landing portions of her cargo on the coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Court at St. John, New Brunswick, has committed the Chesapeake pirates to prison to await a requisition from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Gov. Johnson and the Tennessee delegation had a long interview with the President relative to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. It is understood that while they do not favor the plan of the President, they are in favor of the agreement. They say Tennessee will soon be formally restored with a civil government.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The Freedom Convention adjourned on Tuesday. A resolution was passed declaring slavery to be the strength of the rebellion; that they saw no hopes of peace until the principles of freedom were established. The Convention declared its dependence are carried into practice by the Federal Constitution; that it was proper for the Constitution of the United States to be so amended as to secure freedom to all within its jurisdiction; that during the war the present was the only power to free slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are thereby invested with all the rights of freemen; that in the present rebellion the power should be exercised to the fullest extent; that with respect to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it has injured the Union cause, its operation is unjust and humiliating to loyal men and would urge its suspension until armed rebellion is crushed. Another resolution provides for a permanent organization in slave States of Freedom Conventions, with a committee consisting of one member from each slave State to carry out its principles. The Convention declared itself favorable to an amendment to the Constitution making the President eligible for only one term. The proceedings were generally harmonious. Towards the close considerable confusion prevailed, principally upon minor points.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Gold, 157.

Later War News by the Brother Jonathan.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE ALTA.] CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Tunnel Hill was captured on the twenty-fourth. Three hundred prisoners were taken. Our loss is reported at seventy-five killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Senate yesterday passed the Lieutenant-General Bill after striking out the provision recommending the President to appoint Gen. Grant.

Six more of Farragut's fleet are ready for sea. His fleet will comprise nearly forty vessels. Rumor says that the Vanderbilt has been ordered to China. Special despatches say that 20,000 veterans whose time expires within the next nine months, 2,500 have been enlisted. Special despatches also deny the report from England that minister Adams withheld any of Seward's despatches from Russia on account of the offensiveness.

It is officially announced that Gen. Sigel has been appointed to the command of the Department of Western Virginia.

A despatch from Knoxville yesterday says a reconnaissance in force, under Gen. Stone, was made on Monday night towards Silverville. It is discovered that the rebel cavalry had retreated beyond French Broad River. Longstreet began to retreat on the 20th, from Strawberry Plains towards Bull Gap, he first destroying the bridge, and reported says, his camp equipped. Schofield moved to Plains with Union forces to-day. There is a rumor of a raid in Longstreet's rear now current, which it is supposed will account for his precipitate retreat.

A despatch from Tunnel Hill, Ga., yesterday says: Our troops have advanced to Tunnel Hill on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, in the evening four miles. Joe Johnston's command having abandoned their position at ten o'clock yesterday morning, the advance was again resumed, a portion of Baird's, Davis' and Johnson's divisions moving forward on the road from Ringgold, while Grant's command of Stanley's division, marched by Calloosa Springs road further to the left. No skirmishing of consequence took place at half-past eleven, when our forces had reached

the immediate vicinity of the town of Tunnel Hill. As soon as the infantry in sufficient numbers to support the cavalry had arrived, a column of the latter advanced along the road in plain view of the hill on which the rebel cannon were planted the day before.

The rebel battery to the right of Tunnel Hill immediately opened, throwing a number of shells with great accuracy into our ranks. Part of our artillery coming up opened on the enemy with some effect, lessened somewhat by the apparent imperfection of the shells, very few of which exploded. Two pieces of the Ninth and Tenth Indiana Battery afterwards were placed in position to the left of the road and materially assisted in dislodging the rebel battery. The infantry now advanced, taking the rebels on the right flank, and boldly marched along the crest of Tunnel Hill, completely turning the enemy's position. The latter being also threatened by a portion of our forces they fled, and our whole line moving forward, occupied without further contest the ridge of Tunnel Hill. The rebel works along the crest were of a tolerably formidable character.

At four in the afternoon the rebels were retreating along the Dalton road, and our troops pursued within three miles of Dalton, where the rebels were found very strongly posted in Georgia, through the high, precipitous range of mountains called Rocky Fall. Our advance was met by a sharp musketry fire, which was vigorously replied to, and the first rebel line was driven back on the second. The enemy immediately opened a furious fire of shot and shell from six pieces, compelling our skirmishers to retire. The fire was kept up till sundown. McCook's and Morgan's brigades taking up a position at the mouth of the gorge, may have heavy fighting to-morrow, unless they can turn the enemy's position, which now seems scarcely practicable.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Vicksburg letters mention the arrival of a courier with news of the capture of Selma, Alabama. "It is possible, but I do not vouch for it," says the correspondent.

News of February 26. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Washington special despatches say that Lee's orderly had deserted and arrived at Washington. The strength of Lee's army is now 25,000. He expects our army to be ready for operations by the middle of March, at which time he has ordered all his men to be back. Stuart's cavalry had set up all the forage, and the rebels had been sent South for forage. Lee expects by March or April to have 60,000 men to check any advance of our army or drive it back on Washington and invade Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gold, 157 3/4.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27th.—The U.S. corvette Housatonic was destroyed, in Charleston harbor, on the 17th, by a rebel torpedo. Her loss was 150 to 200. The Prussian loss was 250 to 300—some accounts say much greater.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The City of Manchester, from Liverpool Feb. 23rd, and Queenstown Feb. 4th, has arrived. The news is highly important. An engagement of six hours' duration had taken place between the Danes and Germans at Husum. The Danish outposts were driven in by the Germans, but the Danes repulsed their assault on the place.

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LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—There has been a general attack on Husum by the Germans.—Their loss was 150 to 200. The Prussian loss was 250 to 300—some accounts say much greater.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Austrians attacked Busto yesterday. The Danes held their own. An attack on the whole Danish line, from Hugin to Agel, is expected to take place to-day.

It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded of Denmark.

The Alabamas was on the watch for vessels 150 miles south of Bangon, on the 5th January. The ship Morsham, formerly an American, and the bark Texan Star, had been destroyed by her.

The Morning Times has the following telegram dated Schleswig, Feb. 3: "At 3 p.m. this day, the Austrians attacked the position of Busto, one English mile south of Schleswig. The Danes held their ground, with sharp fighting, until dark. The Danes lost one field-piece. The wounded are being brought in."

The Times seems inclined to cast upon Parliament the task of deciding the policy of the Cabinet. It says the future course of British policy rests with the House of Commons. All that a neutral State may do will, no doubt, be sanctioned by Parliament and public opinion. There is great anxiety in England for the meeting of Parliament, to learn the policy of the Government on the Danish question.

The Herald says the Government will do nothing for Denmark. The Peace Society has memorialized Lord Russell against intervention.

It was rumored that Disraeli and Derby will make, on the 15th, a speech in which they will support Lord Russell, and that the Cabinet, except Russell and Gladstone, is prepared to support Denmark.

The Times says: The question whether a state of war on the part of Austria and Prussia against Denmark, now definitely existing, is such as to imperil the ports of this country, if they should put to sea, and meet Danish cruisers, has been the subject of anxious discussion.

Field-Marshal Wrangel, in a proclamation to the Schleswigers, says he is there to protect their rights and civil privileges. Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

It is asserted that Napoleon was more resolved than ever to take no active part in the Danish question, but to leave the difficulties of the settlement to England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The following is a summary of the Virginia's news, which left Liverpool 2nd:

Marshal Wrangel, on the 31st January, commanded the Danes to evacuate Schleswig forthwith. General Demetz refused, whereupon the Prussians passed the frontier, and shots were exchanged without effect. The Danes retreated after blowing up a large bridge. The Prussians, on the 1st of February, advanced to Gettorf and Eckinforde, establishing their headquarters at Gettorf. The Danish ships at Eckinforde, after exchanging shots with the Prussians, sailed away. The entire Austro-Prussian cavalry entered Schleswig through Rendsburg on the 1st, and large masses of troops were pressing forward.

The London Morning Post thinks the difficulty looks threatening, but believes that the German powers profess to enter Schleswig mark, but only to see a material guarantee for the performance of engagements. The Post says England is in honor bound to furnish material support to Denmark.

PORTLAND, February 25.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry

patch to the Bulletin, last evening, from Chattanooga, says: Tunnel Hill commenced on Monday. A strong column of infantry preceded by the cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga near the old battle field of Chickamauga, and took the direct road from Tunnel Hill to Dalton. A party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion across the Chickamauga, through Ringgold Gap and Taylor's Ridge, by the advance under Col. Harrison, which rested that night at Ringgold. The next morning the cavalry in advance had several lively skirmishes with the First Tennessee, but were, however, continually pushed back until four in the afternoon, when our force arrived in sight of Tunnel Hill. Here a good deal of fighting was done, but with but little loss on either side. Colonel Harrison finding that the enemy outnumbered him, fell back to his infantry support, and again pressed forward and drove the enemy out of the town of Tunnel Hill. The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry under Wheeler, with four pieces of artillery, and opening with them, checked the further progress of our forces. As soon as our artillery arrived, its fire was directed at Boone's (rebel) cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. Harrison's right. At dark our forces retired about four miles, to await supplies. In the meantime Stanley's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by cavalry, under Colonel Long of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated to within three miles of Dalton to-day.

A despatch from Buzzard Roost, Ga., the 25th, 9:30 p.m., says General Craft is in the valley beyond Rocky Face, where he found the enemy in heavy force, and awaits reinforcements. Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard's Roost, and skirmishing lively.

Important from Europe. HOSTILITIES COMMENCED IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

An Armistice Proposed. RUMORED DIVISION IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

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the 12th reports Conops at 91. portals from Schleswig.

The Post says, England has an armistice preliminary to a war supported by Russia, France &c. In parliament Derby attacked Lord Palmerston in regard to the armistice, and insisted that the Danes should be moved for the production of the treaty thereon.

Lord Russell defended the government, and declined to produce the papers enquired.

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LONDON, February 12.—The Danes have evacuated Denmark. The Danes have evacuated Denmark. The Danes have evacuated Denmark.

Dates to February. NEW YORK, February 24th, with dates from Liverpool to the Queenstown to the 10th, has arrived. The parliamentary news is in Holstein, affairs are under the German Diet. Prussia has declared that she would respect Denmark.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes treated from Schleswig, evacuated work and blow up their works. The Germans followed the Danes, when the latter retreated with considerable loss on both sides. The Danes secured great booty, and a number of prisoners. According to the authorities, the Danish possession has ended. It is thought that the Danes will be supported by the anxiety existed at Copenhagen Danish retreat.

It was reported at Paris that had broken out at Copenhagen doubt unfounded. The English journals continue anti-German. The Conservative Earl Russell is responsible for verses.

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