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FRIDAY.....MARCH 4, 1864.

Gen. Butler and the Jews—A Correspondence.

The *Jewish Messenger*, of New York, publishes a correspondence between the editor (Mr. Isaacs) and Major General Butler. The former wrote to inquire why the latter, in his report of the capture of a number of blockade-runners, recently, went out of his way to specify the *religion* of the parties offending? The General disavows any intention of casting reproach on the Jews by calling them Jews. The phrase he says, was meant to designate nationality, and not religion—as one would say five Irishmen, five Germans, or five Italians. He always considered the Jews a nationality, though possessing no country. The General also reminds his correspondent that there are two Jews in the Confederate cabinet—Benjamin and Memminger.

The editor of the *Messenger* again writes to correct the statement as to the two Jews in Jeff. Davis' cabinet; likewise to remind the General that a pattern of distinction in the Christian Church (Bishop Polk) is a Major General in the rebel army, and that Davis himself professes to be a member of the Episcopal communion. Mr. Isaacs further states that there is but one Jew in the cabinet, Mr. Benjamin, and he does not adhere to Judaism, as he married a Christian. Mr. Memminger is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Isaacs, in relation to another allegation of Gen. Butler, declares that he is mistaken in supposing that nearly all Jews pursue the employment of traders, merchants and bankers, inasmuch as there are in New York college professors who are Hebrews, a number of Jews who are lawyers, one a judge, many physicians, others who are on the editorial staffs of the *Commercial, Express, Times*, and other journals, many who are reporters, while in literary and scientific circles, Israelites as well as Christians are found, and they abound in the army and navy, one New York regiment of veterans who have re-enlisted being composed mainly of Israelites.

Gen. Butler, in another brief note, says that he stands corrected, and admits the fairness of the hit in regard to Gen. Polk and Jeff. Davis, "both being members of the Christian Church upon whose servin I stand." This completes the correspondence.

Olustee.

The New York *Tribune*, having carefully considered the several narratives which have been published concerning the Florida disaster, thus sums up the decisive facts of the case:

Gen. Seymour was at Barbour Station, thirty-four miles from Jacksonville, on the Florida Central Railroad, on the 19th of February, with a column of 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 10 guns. He started that column on the morning of the 20th, at 7 o'clock, toward Olustee, at which place, according to his information, the enemy were posted in force. Although moving avowedly in search of a fight, no skirmishers were thrown out to cover his flanks, but the troops were marched in close order, in three columns, cavalry and mounted infantry in front.

The advance came upon the enemy at 2 p. m. At that time, Gen. Seymour's troops had been in motion, over difficult roads, without rations, for five hours. "Exhausted, faint, and hungry," says the *Times* narrative, "they were suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy, concealed behind a thick wood, waiting with complacent satisfaction the entry of our men into his ambush; very much after the manner that the spider would have the fly walk into his parlor."

The action lasted three hours. Gen. Seymour, having permitted his troops in the first place to be flanked, established them finally between two swamps, one in front preventing them from attacking the enemy, one in the rear preventing their retreat. In that hollow trap, subjected to a fire in front from twice their number, to a fire from sharp-shooters in the trees, which rendered artillery nearly useless, and to an enfilading fire which demoralized at least two regiments in succession, Gen. Seymour held his brave troops, and surveyed their slaughter "with unmatched equanimity." When out of less than 5000 men, 1500 had been killed or wounded, the remainder were allowed to fall back. The 54th Massachusetts and 1st North Carolina—colored regiments—covered the retreat. And so ended the battle of Olustee.

NEWS ITEMS.

A LEAD MINE IN NEW JERSEY.—The editor of the *Sussex Herald*, describes a visit to the Stickney lead mines, in Sparta township, Sussex county. The company was organized on the 7th of last April, and began operations May 10th. Two shafts have been sunk, one of which is sixty feet in depth, but they are not worked at present. A tunnel also has been dug thirty or forty feet below the bottom of the shafts. But the operations are confined to an excavation between the shafts and the tunnel, and already 2,000 tons of ore have been raised, valued at $50,000, which is in excess of the total expenditures thus far. The ore averages 32 per cent. of "great silver galena."

MR. LINCOLN AND THE SOLDIERS.—A letter from Grant's army, recently received in Washington, says that nine-tenths of the men composing it are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and will vote for him if they have the opportunity. On the 22d of February votes were taken in several brigades and divisions, and out of nearly thirteen thousand ballots polled, only five hundred and eighty-two were cast against him.

THE Nashville *Daily Times* is the title of a handsome and unconditionally loyal journal just started in Nashville, Tennessee, by Mr. E. G. Merder, formerly of the *Union* of that city. The *Times* displays both ability and industry, and its influence with the people, in their work of progress and reform, will no doubt be very great.

A FRENCH Protestant Church at Detroit, in which Father Chiniquy had been lecturing against Catholicism for several days, was attacked last evening by a mob of Catholics, on Saturday afternoon, who demolished the windows, and otherwise damaged the building considerably. Further demonstrations were checked by the police.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Tribune* says:

It will rejoice the hearts of thousands in the North to hear that Ben. Butler, by his pertinacity and tact, has succeeded in making arrangements with Commissioner Ould which will probably lead to an exchange of prisoners on both sides.

TRAY strongly Copperhead county, Knox, leads off the Vallandigham subscription with $629 25. This sum has been raised after months of persistent begging by the "poor" papers and leaders. At this rate the "apostle" will not speedily become a millionaire.

A MARRIED LADY in Boston has been one of the largest army contractors of the war. The total amount of her contracts is said to be about two millions of dollars. She has made a good deal of money.

It is said by some of the letter-writers that this session of Congress is not likely to be a long one. The committees are hard at work, and gentlemen are anxious to be on the stump again.

A PARLIAMENTARY return gives the gross income of the British Government for 1863, at £70,483,639, which shows an available surplus over all expenditure, of £3,632,433.

THE receipts of the Cleveland Sanitary Fair up to Saturday night were about $40,000. The receipts of the Buffalo Sanitary Fair during the same week were about $15,000.

PARTY RAGING is said to be writing a new play, with the acting part for Miss Kate Bateman.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

THE FIGHTING NEAR DALTON, GEORGIA.

The Engagement at Okolona.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Destruction of the Housatonic and Sinking of the Rebel Torpedo.

GEN. LEE SUPERSEDED BY BRAGG.

RICHMOND SENTINEL ON THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864.

I received to-day files of Richmond papers up to last Monday 29th ult.

Dalton, Feb. 26.—Yesterday Stewart's and Davidson's divisions did the principal part of the fighting. Breckinridge's old division was partly engaged. The enemy were repulsed everywhere, and fall back on our right. There was some skirmishing along the centre to-day. Two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, by attempting to flank our left, occupied the Gap three miles from Dalton, on the New Fayette road. Last night Smith's new Texas brigade drove them out. This morning, by hospital record, our loss in wounded is one hundred and fifty-one, including Col. Curtis, of the 41st Georgia, three Lieutenants, one Lieut-Colonel one Sergeant and eight wounded. The Yankees loss otherwise is not known, but it must have been greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement, and it is apprehensive that the enemy will retreat tonight.

Dalton, Feb. 27.—All Thursday night the enemy were occupied in removing their dead and wounded. Their loss is heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles. This afternoon they were five miles beyond Tunnel Hill, Wheeler pursuing. They robbed the citizens of Tunnel Hill and burnt several houses.

Tunnel Hill, via Dalton, Feb. 27.—The enemy passed through here last night at 12 o'clock, and will probably not make a stand this side of Chickamauga. One division of Hindman's corps has reached this place. Our winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed. Several unburied Yankees were left on the field. Our cavalry skirmishers are advancing, but all signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

Demopolis, Ala., Feb. 26.—The latest intelligence from Mississippi is to the effect that Gen. Forrest's force, during the recent engagement near Okolona, did not exceed 2,000, whilst the infantry force was estimated at 10,000. Late on the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three separate lines and made a desperate stand. They made three charges, in each of which they recoiled, and were driven back, with great slaughter, many passing through our lines and were captured. Next morning the road was lined with sutler's stores, dead horses, and Yankees. Gen. Forrest's command was not tired to continue the pursuit. Gen. Gholson with 600 or 700 State troops arrived, and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among the wounded is Col. Bertram, of Bell's brigade, who is severely wounded in the breast. Gen. Gholson captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres and saddles, and was pursuing their routed columns above Pontotoc, Miss., when last heard from.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 14th, says: The news from Mississippi by telegraph being interrupted by the military authorities, we are compelled to look to Mobile and Selma papers, and to passengers for information. It will be seen by the following extracts that the case is not as desperate in Mississippi as rumors floating about would lead us to believe.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* says: Reports from above are in some respects satisfactory, and are as yet too indefinite to base satisfactory judgment on. Major Fleming of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who returned at a late hour last night, from Meridian, states that the enemy divided their forces at or near Morton, the main body proceeding to the right, taking the direction of Mobile; the other column bearing to the left and pursuing the route of the retiring forces of Gen. Polk. There had been no fighting at moment sat, the Yankees appearing desirous to avoid a fight, but Lee and Forrest were busy in the rear. They were marching rapidly with their front and rear protected by their cavalry, and in Fleming's judgment, would strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the vicinity of Shubuta, or perhaps, Enterprise, which point they might reach this evening or to-night. Gen. Polk, with Forney's and French's Divisions, was west of Meridian near Chunky river, to dispute their progress to that quarter, while a large force is being rapidly transported to meet them from other movements in this direction. Some of the prisoners captured from the enemy have on their hats the profane motto "Mobile or Hell."

One account says the Yankees were at Benton yesterday. Another report places it in our possession. Up to this hour of writing we are without further advices of a positive character. Nobody can tell as yet where the enemy is, which is a little singular, considering the respectable numbers in which he was reported. We don't see how 20,000 men could be so completely hidden as for three or four days, for be it remembered that since they were visible to our troops, who offered them battle at Morton on Monday, which they declined, we have not heard of them. We think it very doubtful whether the enemy's infantry has ever been south of the southern road, while perhaps his cavalry may have made a dash on the Mobile and Ohio line. We shall not be surprised to hear, as a sequement, that the Yankees have retraced their steps to Jackson, having got enough of their inexplicable movement, and perhaps the affair will be less mysterious, when the truth becomes to be known about their real force. It will probably be found to be exaggerated in all its forms, and will taper down to a raid of very respectable proportions, instead of a grand army movement. A few days will clear up the mystery, and in the meantime we hope that the telegraph will be set free again so that the newspapers may inform the public of what is going on about matters in which they are so much interested.

Newbern (N. C.) Mirror, Feb. 12.—Wirt Adams attacked a Yankee wagon train, near Decatur, yesterday evening, destroying forty wagons and killing the mules and drivers. The Yankee infantry coming up in force he was unable to bring off the captures. Our loss is six killed and wounded.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 27th, says: We regret to be compelled to say that the news of Longstreet's army falling back from its advanced positions, which information before, we entirely discredited, turns out to be correct. We have no idea, however, that this retrograde movement has been made from any pressure by the enemy in front, but was probably caused by the advance of forces through Cumberland Gap, threatening our rear.

The Jonesborough, East Tennessee, *Telegraph*, of the 24th, says the army has met with no disaster or reverse, but is stronger and in better condition to-day than it has ever been since its occupancy of the country.

The Bristoe *Gazette*, of the 26th ult., says: Something is the matter in front. Longstreet has fallen back to Greenville and Bull's Gap. Portions of his force crossed at Strawberry Plains on Saturday last, and were attacked on Sunday by the enemy, who drove our forces back. The pontoon bridges were cut to keep the enemy from pursuing. The report is that Longstreet fell back to prevent a flank movement, but we believe he fell back in order to better subsist his army, and for more important reasons, which we deem imprudent to mention.

The Richmond *Enquirer, Examiner* and *Sentinel*, of the 23d ult., makes no mention of Washington's birthday. Washington's farewell address would doubtless be regarded as an abolition document anywhere in Dixie at the present time.

The *Housatonic*, it will be remembered, was sunk on the 17th of February, off Charleston bar, by the rebel torpedo boat Davis. The Charleston papers of the next ten days reported her as having sunk during a storm, and it was so telegraphed to Richmond. The fact that she had been sunk by the rebel torpedo boat was evidently not known in Charleston for ten days after, from which it may be concluded that the Davis went to the bottom with all hands on board.

The following dispatch was received at Richmond Feb. 23:

Charleston, Feb. 21.—The Yankee picket post, consisting of one officer and five men, was captured last night by our picket's boat commanded by Boatswain Smith. The prisoners have arrived in the city. They state that the boat sunk off the harbor, and reported lost in the gale, was the steam sloop-of-war Housatonic, carrying twelve guns and 200 men, and that she was blown up by our torpedo. The boats wheel and stern were blown off; five men were lost, and all the others saved. The torpedo boat was commanded by Lieut. Dixton, of Mobile. The enemy continued to shell the city.

The Richmond *Whig* says:

One Yankee prisoner, en route from Richmond to Georgia, escaped between Branchville and Augusta from a box car.

The *Whig* says that Bragg takes Lee's place in command of the Confederate armies. When a man falls in an inferior position, it is natural and charitable to conclude that the failure is due to the inadequacy of a task to his capacities, and was granted him a larger sphere for the proper exertion of his abilities. If, for example, a General has shown himself incompetent to command a single army, and conduct military operations within a limited area, it is logical and right to try him with the command of armies and the management of operations without limit. So, too, when a man has done well in a high position, it is best possible proof that he would do better in an inferior one, and it becomes a duty at once to reduce him. All reasonable men will therefore see the propriety of elevating Bragg and lowering Lee.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, Catholic Bishop of South Carolina, preached to the Yankee officers at Libby prison yesterday morning.

Judge Pearson, of North Carolina, on last Monday rendered a decision at Salisbury, that the act of Congress putting an end to the exemption of persons by substitution in the army, was a breach of contract between them and the Government, and unconstitutional and void. His attention was then called to the late act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, which reached him after his opinion was prepared, and he held that it did not apply to the principals of substitutes.

The Rome (Ga.,) *Courier*, of the 27th ult., says the Federal forces—a division of infantry under Gen. Osterhaus, and a brigade of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Wilder—have all retired beyond the Tennessee River. They recrossed last Tuesday night, and have fortified on the north bank of the river, opposite Larkin's Ferry. Their pontoons had not been taken up on Wednesday night. Our scouts now go to Larkin's Ferry, and also to Gunterville.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 29th, in an editorial, says:

We are favored with a continuation of minor successes, which are pleasant and valuable in themselves, and are pleasant, also, as omens pointing to a prosperous campaign. We must be encouraged by them, but not betrayed with the presumption. They must animate us to put forth every effort of which we are capable. Undoubtedly we shall have a severe and trying campaign. With all the obstacles which Lincoln has met in replenishing his army, we shall certainly have a very severe and protracted campaign. We must not flatter ourselves with other expectations. This campaign is the crisis of the war. We have been favored with cheering signs, in the last few days. Signs in every quarter of the horizon, that the campaign and victory will be ours, if we do our duty, but not otherwise. Let every man, therefore, stand to his work and to his post. Let our soldiers resolve to finish, this year, that war, for whose duration they have just enlisted so nobly. Let every man who is wanted to swell our ranks, hasten to take his place. Let the producers drive the spade, and turn the plough and hoe. It is his duty, as he loves his country, and fears his God, to make every bushel and every pound of food and provender of which his acres and his labor are capable. We have great work to do, and this is the year in which it must be done. Lincoln's hordes are pressing us on every hand. They will come with sword and fire, with robbery and confiscation. We must withstand them and drive them back, and we must disappoint those schemes of starvation of which an honorable foe would burn with shame to have even suspected. We must do all this, or we are forever ruined as a people never were ruined before.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1864.

SENATE.—Bills in place.

Mr. Connet—Supplement to the act relative to partnerships, approved March 3, 1836. Also supplement to the act encouraging the manufacture of iron, coke and mining coal.

Mr. Hoge—Bill relative to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Bank.

One relative to the capital stock of the Savings Bank.

One relative to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Walnut Bend.

Mr. McCandless—One giving the trustees of Walter Graham power to sell certain real estate.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Mr. Hoge—One for the construction of a bridge over Oil Creek, Venango county.

One to lay out a State road in Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Supplement to an act to pay interest on the State debt, approved April 16th, 1863, with amendment.

One to pay the deficiency of last year in the appropriation for transportation and telegraphic departments.

One repealing the law which makes the number of pupils attending schools the basis for distribution by the school fund.

One authorizing the Governor to appoint five additional Notaries for the county of Allegheny.

One relative to tax collectors for the county of Butler.

The bill forcing the Erie Canal Company to build certain bridges passed at the second reading under the spur of the previous question. So did the joint resolution asking Congress to raise the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, the Democrats voting solid against it.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Koonce—Supplement to the act of April 16th, 1862, and its supplement relative to military claims.

Mr. Bergwin—A charter for the New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphia—Relative to apprentices.

Mr. Lee—Incorporating a national cemetery at Gettysburg.

Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphia—relative to State railroads, canals, bridges, turnpikes and plank roads.

Mr. Reed—exempting the Monongahela City cemetery from taxation, except the State tax.

Mr. Riddle—to incorporate the Pen Gas Company in Westmoreland.

Mr. Watson—One relative to united partnerships.

Mr. McKee—One to incorporate Kittanning city.

One relative to the families of drafted men in Armstrong county.

Mr. Glass—One to incorporate the Kickminetas and Clarion Railroad.

Mr. Alexander—One for the relief of Mr Burns, former Treasurer of Clarion county.

Mr. Herron—A supplement to the act of 1863, concerning the Western Hospital.

Mr. Penny—A charter for the New Brighton Retreat for the Cure of Mental, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, females having the entire control.

Mr. Alexander—Supplement to the act establishing the Bald Eagle and Spring Garden Creek Navigation Company.

Mr. Coleman—Relative to railroad and canal companies.

Mr. Searight—Concerning the election of Supervisors in Wharton township, Fayette county.

One appointing commissioners to superintend the Warren and Brookville, and Warren and Shalleneville State roads in Forrest Co.

The House was in session still at half-past one, and meets again to-night.

Mr. Elsler—One allowing School Directors to levy a bounty tax in Shirley township, Huntingdon county.

Mr. Murtrie—One for the relief of Charles Hughs, of Blair county.

Mr. Bayer—Supplement to the charter of the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad.

The House adjourned until 3 P. M. J.

Latest Foreign News—Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, March 3.—The steamer Canada, has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 20th ultimo, and telegraphic dispatches of the 21st.

The Aus rialasian arrived out on the 19th.

The rebel steamer Georgia has left Brest.

There was a vague rumor that France intends soon to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The German forces have entered Jutland.

The Paris bourse was flat, rentes 66f 35c.

The Arch Duke Maxmillian will visit the Courts of Brussels, Paris and Windsor, before leaving for Mexico.

Consols closed on Saturday at 90¼.

The fall in the funds was owing to the tone of Lord Palmerston's speech on Friday evening, and increasing fears of further complications arising out of the Danish war.

The channel squadron in the Tagus is ordered to return to England, and assemble in Portland Roads to await further orders.

A Cabinet council was held at London on Saturday. It had been hastily summoned the previous night.

The French policy appears to be settling in favor of Denmark, and some of the journals utter warnings to Prussia.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—The sales of cotton to-day were 9,000 bales, the market closing dull and prices weak. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady at Friday's rates, except wheat which is firmer. Provisions are fast.

London, Feb. 20.—Illinois Central shares 20½@19½ discount. Erie Railroad shares 62@64.

LATER.—*London, Feb. 20.*—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Napoleon will not fall any opportunity given him to march French troops to the Rhine.

Little credence is attached to the reported intention of France to recognize the Confederacy.

All was quiet at Dafferin on the 19th.

In consequence of a circuitous movement of the Germans, the Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding in Jutland. A cavalry engagement subsequently took place, but without decisive results.

Mr. Miller, formerly British Consul at New Orleans, died recently in England.

The Germans were repulsed on the 18th in a general attack on the whole line of the Danish position.

The Canada has arrived with her machinery slightly disabled by an accident, when two days from port.

She has forty-six passengers for Boston, at which port she will be due on Saturday. She spoke on the 20th the Australasian, going into Liverpool.

A Danish frigate in the English channel had overhauled a large number of vessels.

Lord Palmerston, on Tuesday and Friday night, spoke strongly as to the Austrian and Prussian invasion of Schleswig, and was loudly cheered. He declined saying what he would do if the Germans entered Jutland.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 29, 1864.—Gen. Kilpatrick, at the head of a large force of cavalry, left this place on Saturday evening on a grand expedition. The strength of the entire command we do not deem it judicious to publish at present.

On Saturday night the command passed encamped at Old Verdierville, on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House Plankroad, eight miles south of the Rapidan.

On Sunday morning the force demonstrated in front of the rebel works upon Mine Run deployed as infantry, in order to cause the enemy to mass in that locality to resist the attack. In this capacity they acted all day, and at night rested in a retired and safe position between Verdierville and Robinson's tavern.

At three o'clock on Monday morning Gen. Kilpatrick took up his line of march southward towards the junction of the Virginia Central and Fredericksburg Railroad, arriving at the Spottsylvania Court House at about dark.

From this point, Col. Dahlgren, with a selected detachment from the cavalry, was dispatched to Frederick's Hall, midway between the junction of the above named roads and Gordonville, where had been parked the whole of the rebel reserve artillery. Colonel Dahlgren was to have destroyed the artillery, the roads and the telegraph lines, and rejoin Gen. Kilpatrick at Louisa Court House.

At seven o'clock last evening the expedition was heard from, and then everything was going on swimmingly, according to progress. Fredericksburg was only twenty miles from Richmond, and Hanover is twenty-six. To cover this movement a strong Union force moved to Madison Court House, but found no enemy.

Yesterday afternoon several discharges of artillery were heard in the direction of Gordonsville, but as no scouts have come in there is no reliable news to be sent forward.

Gen. Kilpatrick has dashed on with his gallant command until he has gone beyond the reach of regular communication, and doubtless the new news we shall get of him will be way of Fortress Monroe or through rebel sources. There need be no fear of his success for he knows that upon him depends the grand result of the whole expedition.

The Louisiana Election—Colored Troops Surprised and Killed.

CAIRO, March, 2.—By the arrival of the steamer Empress, we have New Orleans dates to the 23d.

The total vote of the State, as far as received is 9293. Hahn's majority over Felitows, was 2343, over Flanders, 3595, over both, 1727. The other candidates for the State ticket were elected by about the same majority.

The clerk of the steamer Pringle informs the Picayune that a regiment of the foraging expedition, near Johnson's plantation, Tecumseh landing, six miles above Grand Lake, Mississippi, on the 14th, a band of sixty well mounted guerrillas, dressed in four full uniforms, surprised a company of the 1st Mississippi infantry, colored, who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, capturing and disarming them, and before assistance could be rendered all were killed or mortally wounded except two, who escaped—Lieutenant Cox and Sergeant Spencer. Some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with bayonets, others had their brains knocked out, and others were shot through the head while on their knees begging for quarter. The guerrillas escaped without losing a man. After our dead were buried, the princely mansion, around which a guard had been posted, and no one allowed to enter, presents to the slaughter of our troops, and the building, with its splendid furniture, were consumed. Four thousand bushels of corn were taken from a crib containing about fifteen thousand bushels, when the foraging party returned to Vicksburg.

Four hundred guerrillas, of which the murderers were part, are reported by citizens to be encamped a short distance back in the country.

The steamer Golden Eagle from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed up with 569 bales of cotton.

The Memphis cotton market is active at 65 for good middling, and 64 for strictly middling.

From Washington City—Interesting Rebel News—Gen. Bragg Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Armies.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A large batch of very late and interesting rebel papers has reached the office of the *Chronicle*. The news is very important, and is in brief as follows: The Richmond papers announce with hardly concealed regret, the appointment of General Braxton Bragg to the commandership of all the rebel armies, over over the head of the great General Lee himself.

The *Examiner*, which for some time past has made the hero of Chickamauga a scapegoat for the military sins of Davis, assails Bragg with fresh bitterness. His appointment is exceedingly unpopular, and Davis and himself share equal odium.

The rebels boast of a complete victory in Florida, but admit of heavy losses of officers and men.

Captains Sawyer and Flynn, lately selected to be martyrs to retaliation, are about to be surrendered to exchange.

Deserters from the rebel army are now inflicted with terrible punishments to save the military power of the Confederacy. They go through a fearful process of branding, which is described in the rebel papers, and many of them have been publicly hung in the smaller towns.

The *Enquirer* again warns the farmers that agricultural products must be sold for still lower prices. The salaries of Government employees have been raised one hundred per cent., to enable them to procure the necessaries of life. Great ado is made over the copperhead disaffection in the North. Every attack upon President Lincoln's administration is quoted with exaggerated comment. Senator Pomeroy's circular is prominently copied by the Richmond press and endorsed with evident satisfaction.

Treasure from Oregon and British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived with 80,000 dollars in treasure from British Columbia, and $105,000 from Oregon. Money is plenty. Atlantic Currency Exchange, 60@65, premium for gold on New York legal tenders, 64@65.

Exchange of Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 2.—The *Press* has the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, March, 2.—Important arrangements for an exchange of prisoners have been made. For some time past an unofficial correspondence has passed between General Butler and the Rebel Commissioner General Ould, in relation to the exchange of prisoners. This correspondence has resulted in a declaration of exchange in which it is agreed that all prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 24th of January 1864, are declared exchanged.

Gen. Fremont—Address of Gen. Steele

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Two radical German papers of this city, the *Westliche Post* and *Kuezeil*, have hoisted named Gen. Fremont as the people's candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Steele issued an address to the people in Arkansas, in which he says that every facility should be afforded for the expression of their sentiments unsubdued by any consideration whatever, aside from those which affect their interest and property, at the election in that State to be held on the 14th.

Sherman's Expedition.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 29.—A private letter from an officer at Vicksburg, dated 22d ult, says: We hear nothing definite in character from Sherman, but no doubt he has taken possession of Selma, Ala.

It is said that Sherman captured five gunboats at Selma.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at Vicksburg in a fine manner. All the troops were reviewed by Gen. McArthur.

A rebel brigade was between Vicksburg and Jackson.

Louisiana Election.

CAIRO, March 2.—The steamer Express has arrived with New Orleans dates to the 24th. Hahn is elected by 100 majority over both of his competitors.

The Express has a very large cargo of sugar and molasses for Cairo and other points.

SPEAKING of the numerous (or numberless) expositions of Gen. Sherman's movement, which have appeared in the newspapers, some one slyly remarks: "But the positions which offer greatest ulterior convenience, are those taken by the New York *Times*, which, with its accustomed versatility, declares in one article that the expedition is a part of the fatal "scatteration policy," by which our armies are again to be wasted without results, and in another that it is a splendid opening of the Spring campaign. Between these two horns a journal can find a soft place to fall, whatever the fate of the expedition, and can then remark in the *Times* customary expression, "just as we predicted."

THE UNPRECEDENTED COLD.—The intense cold of this winter penetrated every where. The unprecedented low temperature in Italy has already been noted. Heavy falls of snow have occurred in the south of France, and the following announcement comes from Rome:

"The severity of the weather has been experienced even at Suez, where the utmost consternation prevailed in consequence of the discovery of ice—a substance hitherto entirely unheard of on the borders of the Red Sea."

ONE THOUSAND and eighty-three men were recruited in the State of Ohio last Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS BY CATALOGUE—THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.—On SATURDAY EVENING, March 5th at 7½ o'clock, will be sold by auction, on the Wood Street Commercial Sale Rooms, 56 Fifth street, a valuable collection of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, entirely new, and all of the best editions, many of them fine copies from the English Press, comprising works not reprinted in America. In the collection are Bible Pictures, 2 vols. Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. Archbishop Spottiswood's Church History, 3 vols. Jahn's Biblical Archæology, Bloomfield's Essays, Works of Adam Clarke, 4 vols. Barkworth's Sermons, 4 vols., Rev. Parson's Works, 3 vols. Fox's Martyrs, 2 vols. Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible, Reed's History of the Puritans, 2 vols. Brown's Philosophy of Physics, Memoirs James Montgomery, 7 vols. Thier's Consulate and Empire, 3 vols. Robin's Austria and Russia, 2 vols. Lynam's Roman Emperors, 2 vols. Memoirs of Painting, 2 vols. The Bibliotheca, 11 vols. Lord Holland's Memoirs Whig Party, 2 vols. Last of the Arctic Voyages, 2 vols. Encyclopædia of Sports and Games, 2 vols. Hunter's United States, 3 vols. McCaile's Geographical Dictionary, 2 vols. Encyclopædia Rustica 14 vols. Gleanings of British State Papers, 2 vols. quarto, Macgregor's Commercial Statistics of all Nations, 6 vols., quarto, &c.

Catalogues are now ready, and the Books can be examined on Saturday.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

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EASTERN HAMS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, March 5th, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, by order of James M. McKee, Trustee—

Three Lots, on Fifth street, on the west side of Meadow street, south of Jane street, and extending back 65 feet to a 20 feet alley.

Five Lots, on a 20 feet front, on the south side of Jane street, west of Meadow street, and extending back 120 feet to a 20 feet alley.

Five Lots, each 20 feet front, on the north side of Josephine street, west of Joseph street, and extending back 120 feet to a 20 feet alley.

Also, One Triangular Lot or piece of ground, fronting on the southwestern corner of Joseph and Jane streets, thence extending southerly along Joseph street 120 feet to a 24 feet alley; thence along said alley eastwardly 50 feet; and thence by said Jane street northerly 58 feet 24 inches, to place of beginning.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

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AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

At Mifflin, Pa., 300 Horses, Friday, 4th March.
At Williamsport, Pa., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.
At Altoona, Pa., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.
At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.
At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 22d March.
At Lebanon, Pa., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.
At Wilkesbarre, Pa., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sale to begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily till all are sold.

Terms Cash, in United States Treasury Notes only.

M. C. MEIGS, Chief Quartermaster, Cav. Bureau.

fe24 3t&15

CENTRE AVENUE PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sale Rooms, 54 Fifth street, the late residence of Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Centre avenue, in the Seventh Ward, the lot fronting 22 feet on Centre avenue, and extending back 183 feet to Duncan st. The dwelling is a large two-story brick, with basement, and furnished with hot and cold water, and all modern appliances.

Also, Lot No. 93 in Mrs. Mahon's plan of lots in Pitt township, having 24 feet front on Centre avenue adjoining the residence of Mrs. Kennedy, and extending back 120 feet.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash, and the balance in 12 months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 26, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED PUBLIC ANIMALS.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the PARK GROUNDS, in this city, on the 4th DAY OF MARCH, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following Animals, condemned as unfit for public service, viz:

15 MARES, with foal;
20 HORSES;
1 MULE.

Also, a lot of BROKEN LUMBER.

Terms cash, Government Funds.

O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r. fe27:td

MOUNT EMMETT PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8th at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, the site of the Emmett Hotel, late Hugh Sweeny's, on Mount Emmett, back of Allegheny City, which commands the most delightful views of the two cities and surrounding country. The lot is No. 84 in Sweeny's plan of Mount Emmett, being 178 feet by 102, with 40 feet streets front and rear, and a 10 feet alley along one side.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, and the balance in twelve months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

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EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GOLD WATCHES, FURNITURE, &c.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 4th, at 3 o'clock, by order of Mr. George Quigley, Executor of estate of the late John Andre, will be sold, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 54 Fifth street, 3 superior Gold Watches, 1 box Pearl Gems, 1 Liquor Stand, 1 set Britannia Ware, 1 Washington Portrait, Oak Seat Chairs and Rocker, Centre Table, Bureaus, Lounge, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

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SUPERIOR PIANOS.—On Friday AFTERNOON, March 4th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, two very superior Pianos, comprising:

One Chickering & Co., 6 octave, rosewood case, round corners front and back, full iron frame.

One Hazen' make, 6 octave, rosewood case, fine toned instrument.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

GUM AND OILED CLOTHING, of all kinds, always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, at the India Rubber Depot of

J. A. H. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 24 and 26 St. Clair street.

HOMINY.—15 bbls. "Favorite Mills" Hominy, just received and for sale by

JOHN S. CAMPBELL,
First street, near Wood.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERDEVOR.

GRAND CHANGE OF ATTRACTOR.

Benefit of Mr. NEAFIE, who will appear in his two great original characters, the Corsican Brothers, with the additional fourth act, written for Mr Neafie