Washington, February 14, 1862.

SENATE.

Montana.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committe on Territories, reported back the bill to provide temporary Government for the Territory of

Ether in the Army.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts without any recommendation.

Post Routes.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Verment, from the lommittee on the Post Office, reported a bill to esablish certain post routes.

West Virginia.

Mr. GARLILE (U.), of Virginia, introduced a old supplementary to the act for the admission of Vest Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Cudiciary Lommittee.

Canal Enlargement.

Mr. ROWARD, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported back the bill to enlarge the canals
and Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Mr. HGWARD contended that no consent of a person was required to place him under the rules and regulations of the military service, and it was just as proper to place contractors who cheat the Government under martial law, as to place private soldiers under such law. He saw nothing to complain of on behalf of such persons.

Mr. MORRIEL (Rep.), of Maine, thought the bill justly open to the criticism of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He could not see any necessity for bringing this class of persons under the rules and articles of war, so long as the courts were in existence. These contractors could always be reached in court.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

Trouble among the New York Democracy. Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, in a recent speech before a Democratic association in New York city, took occasion to propound some very strange and startling doctrines. United States draws to its close, I perceive. This erratic and flighty politician seems to cause the members of his last party much | passing hours, a better spirit, and a more concern. He cannot be depended upon, and hopeful feeling among our common friends. know whether it is a jest or a genuine sen- Houses, moving steadily to the support of viment. He has a gay and frisky way of the great measures demanded by the Godealing with affairs, and would readily play vernment, has at last convinced the a practical joke upon the latest edition of the Democratic party. Accordingly, when called upon to say a few words to his friends in New York he very deliberately. told them that their policy had been a mistake; that the time for making concessions to the South had passed away; that while he had been willing to say "wayward sisters depart in peace," it was now necessary that the wayward sisterhood should remain. Hence, he counselled the Democracy to remain and fight the quarrel to the that could be recognized was that of recon-Mr. VAN BUREN. He felt that the Demo- novel complications, it would be surprising flattered our national pride, and looked for rators against the Union might regain that their previous perfidy forfeited. It was not to be supposed that a demonstration like that of Mr. VAN BUREN'S would | clamation, he speaks of that measure as fol-

be passed unnoticed. The leaders of the lows?-New York Democracy like the Union very well; but it is a union of their own contriving, a union in which New York city may do as she pleases, with a probable prospect of a majority of the States following her example.

The Union as it was, and the Union as it should be, according to the New York definishould be, according to the New York definition, are very different affairs. The Union as it was contained too much of New England; it contained the Plymouth Rock; and as no true Democrat could submit to the perpetual humiliation of kissing such a Blarnystone, the sooner New England was disposed of the better. The Union as it should be-the Union as the New York Democracy would like to have it-must have no codfish or spelling-books-no stars and stripes nor Constitution, and no such humiliation as the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day. These New England States may have all the lumber of the old mansion, even to the crests and title deeds, if they only vacate the premises. This was the doctrine the New York leaders were teaching in a few easy lessons with such men as Cox, and VALLANDIGHAM, and Wood, as the preceptors. The New York World was coming to it gradually, and there were hopes that the Herald might be brought around as soon as the wind would permit the sails to be shifted. In the midst of these fond anticipations. with success very probable, and much to be desired, the defection of Mr. VAN BUREN is embarrassing. The idea of a Union with the middle States a part of the Southern Confederacy does not please the facile and jaunty Prince. He takes high ground:

they had favored it, a new election for President might have taken place in sixty days. He never doubted that Dyvis and the other leaders in this raballian ware opposed to reunion, and, therefore, until the South can put down the men who lead her into rebellion, the war must go on. He was utterly opposed to accepting mediation from any quarter." The World has been very petulant with Mr. VAN BUREN for his impertinent declaration, and not wishing to attack him openly, borrows the pen of a person called MAHONY, a Western demagogue of no standing or influence, who became notorious by the zeal of some over-zealous friends, and found himself in the Old Capitol prison. This MAHONY, who, according to himself, represents the entire Northwest, protests solemnly against the doctrines of Mr. VAN BUREN. "I say," says Manony, "that the people of that section, especially those of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, are opposed to a further prosecution of the existing war. Whatever they may have thought of the sincerity and motives of the Administration previous to the issuance of the proclamation of emancipation, the removal of McClellan, the degradation, so far as it could be done through partisan means of Gen. Porter, the people of the Northwest generally perceive and properly estimate now the designs of the Administration and of the party which controls its actions and policy. Some of us, among whom I was one, never believed that the object of the war was the restoration of the Union." Of course the opinions of MAHONY are of more consequence than those of such men as Mr. Senator RICHARDSON, whose declarations in the Senate, a few days since, were the same as those of Mr. Van Buren, and who, notwithstanding his opposition to the Administration, still clings to the Union. General McClernand, General Logan, and General HOVEY have also had some connection with the Democracy of the Northwest, and have been very decided in their allegiance to the Union; but what do men who have been fighting know about the feeling of the Democracy in their respective States? If they and the war, declared that "they never be-This is the position of the demagogue commenting upon Manony's manifesto, issued, and annuls the laws Congress has Missouri, in which the experiment is to be made, Mr. Wood, in his favorite character they see that the negroes are ready to fight to

monizing the friends of the Government Perhaps Mr. Van Buren has a selfish motive. He sees to what a pass the desperation of his friends is driving him. He knows that he bears an eminent and illustrious name. He has read how other eminent New York names became infamous for their toryism in a former contest between Liberty and Slavery, and he is naturally anxious to so reform and strengthen his re cord that none of those who follow him shall blush at the name of VAN BUREN.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1863. As the Thirty-seventh Congress of the through all the confusion and haste of the when he makes a new point it is difficult to The solid front of the majority in both Opposition that the work of crushing out the rebellion cannot be stopped. Should this disciplined determination be maintained, every important or essential act of legislation will be passed before the 4th of March, and the necessity for a called session obviated. The Administration will thus be armed for the high duty before it in the recess. That the measures adopted by Congress and sanctioned by the President will be subjected to severe end. He told them that the only policy expected. If these measures succeed, the day of unjust antagonism to the Administrastructing the Union, and that the tra- tion will pass away forever. It is not, inditions of the party would permit nothing | deed, to be expected that every hope of the that did not look to the reconstruction of the friends of the policy of the constituted au-Union. We can very readily see what was thorities will be realized. In this stupenthe controlling argument in the mind of dous struggle, and in the midst of so many cratic party had committed the fatal misif mistakes and accidents did not occur. take of arraying itself against a war which But I have an abiding faith that the theory upon which the war is conducted will geneits termination to the perpetual peace and rally be vindicated in the near future. I beglory of our Republic: He fancied that the | lieve that the emancipation idea will so far Administration was about to lend itself to triumph as to convince the rebel slaveholdthe intrigues of Napoleon, and profiting by ers of their fatal blunder in refusing to acthe error, he contemplated a graceful and cept the generous offer of the Government. brilliant streke of policy by which conspiling this connection, have you observed the singular speech of John Van Buren, last hold upon the affections of the people which | Tuesday evening, in the city of New York, in which, forgetting the bitter denunciations of himself and his confederates of the pro-

The confiscation act, purely a war mea-

sure, and terminating with the war, where-

ever executed, has proved to be most efficient in punishing treason, in proof of which I need only cite the experience of Andrew Johnson in Tennessee, Benjamin F. Butler in New Orleans, and the commanding generals in the Department of Missouri. The revenue bill, operating lightly upon the laboring classes, and pouring money into the public treasury at the rate of two hundred and fifty millions per annum, although most veheroas made a law by the not of all parties in Congress, with a few inconsiderable exceptions in the House, and cannot be called a party act. That the general banking law will triumph I have no more doubt than I have that the people have been plundered by the depreciated and too-often counterfeited issues of the State banks. There are many other subjects to which attention might be called, in regard to which we must await the slow and sure operation of time. Doubts and criticisms are soon dissolved be fore the magician's success. Take, for instance, the problem of negro courage. Does it not begin to look as if the colored man would fight? Every account we hear confirms the prediction that the negroes are not only brave, but that they are not savage, and while imitating the valor of the whites, they equal them in humanity to the wounded and "The South would not hear of a convention in respect for the dead. Even as I am indiuntil after their independence had been re-

ting this letter I find, on opening a newspacognized: and never, while he lived, should per called The Free South, published at that recognition take place if he could help Beaufort, South Carolina, by James M. it. They had refused to go into a convention to remodel the Constitution, while, if evidence of the obstinate and self-sacrificing bravery of the negroes under the command of Colonel Higginson, of that department. This article is so interesting that I copy it

"But in the face of doubt, of obloquy, and of pre-judice, deep-seated and rancorous. Col. Higginson has overcome all opposition and realized a splendid success. The first time his men are brought under fire, in the face of a night attack of cavalry, they are, in the face of a night attack of cavalry, the stand the shock like veterans, and repulse the enem with heavy loss. Ascending a narrow river, through a hostile country swarming with guerillas and bus whackers, these negro troops display the cooling and consummate skill in marksmanship of the cooling o a hostile country swarming with guerillas and bushwhackers, these negro troops display the coolness
and consummate skill in marksmanship of the
Western pioneer. The fortitude and care of these
men when wounded is not less extraordinary. After
the nocturnal fight with cavalry, one man who had
two wounds in the shoulder, brought back to the
landing, two miles, not merely his own gun, but that
of a wounded comrade. Another, with three bullet
wounds, stood guard with Col. Higginson at the
landing during the remainder of the night, not reporting to the surgeon till next morning. Another,
with three buck-shot in his neck, never reported to
the surgeon at all, for fear of being prohibited from
action on the next day. Another poor fellow, with
his life ebbing fast, as it seemed, from a shot through
the lungs, said nothing except to ask three times if
the colonel was safe.

"In a sanitary point the enlisting of negro troops
is not less worthy of consideration. So far as statistical inquiries have extended, we believe there is
no country, either temperate or tropical, in which
the mortality among the indigenous civil inhabitants
between the ages of 20 and 40 seems materially to
exceed 15 per 1,000 annually, and probably there is
no country where troops composed of the indigenous
inhabitants are subject to a higher rate. Among the
Cape corps, composed of the aboriginal inhabitants
of Southern Africa, it does not exceed 13; nor among those of Bengal it is not more
than 11 per 1,000 annually. African troops as well
as whites suffer from the climate of the West Indies,
because they are for the most part from the interior
of Africa, where the climate is very different. And
this mortality seems to affect negro troops in almost
every quarter of the globe where they have been deported from their nativity and employed. In the
Mauritius they die at nearly the same rate as in the
West Indies; in Ceylon, where a considerable numher where employed in the colonial corps of that
island, the mortality has averaged not less tha

the mortality of black troops serving on their natives soil will not equal one-half that of white troop brought from the Northern States." Do not be surprised, therefore, if, in a short time, the employment of negro troops is as popular as it is now unpopular with the unreflecting. Even the New York World, not many days ago, threw an anchor to the had remained at home, denounced the Union | windward in objecting to the thoughtless animadversion on the use of colored men in lieved the object of the war was for the re- the service. These tokens of the hour may storation of the Union," and been sent to be, and I think are, premonitory symptoms prison for treason, they might be supposed to of a great revolution in the public mind in know something of the people's sentiments. | favor of the war policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The shrewd Democratic MAHONY, and the World accordingly pa- leaders are beginning to scent a new rades him in large type, as a warning to all state of things in the passing breeze; who may think with Mr. VAN BUREN. and although the violent and bigoted "In times like these," says the World, of the class may refuse to yield, sagacious and cunning fellows like John Van Buren, findnothing is more perilous than to ignore ingthat the current is setting in an opposite the opinions of large masses of men who direction, will gracefully submit to its course, are rapidly growing to be a majority in an | and finally swim to the front. As I have important section of the Union. We have | said a thousand times, the Democratic for several weeks been watching, with masses are loyal. They have trusted conintense solicitude and concern, the tenden- fidingly to their chosen oracles, and when cies of public opinion in the West, of which they find, as soon they must, that these we have now stated the main causes, as oracles are at heart for disunion, and that nearly as we can ascertain them. Both the the South will accept no terms of peace that is as follows: facts and the causes which have led to them | do not degrade the North; when they challenge the prompt and earnest attention realize that the soldiers are protesting of the Government. If the policy of the against the Democratic leaders because of Administration is not speedily changed, we their sympathy with the rebellion; when fear that the calamities of the next six months it is impossible for them to deny that Mr. will be more serious and portentous than Lincoln's Administration is unalterably Loss of the Schooner Carmine—The Pirate any we have yet experienced." This last committed to the preservation of the nationsentence may be construed to mean ality of the Republic; when emancipation that in six months' time, unless Mr. itself proves to be a blessing, instead of a LINCOLN recalls the proclamations he has curse, as the future of the great State of

Porto Rico, on the 20th mit. of Cromwell, with Mr. MAHONY as his save the life of the Union and the lives of the faithful and godly Harrison, and his friends | white men of the free States, they may not | of the Five Points as retainers, will proceed all turn Republicans, and join the Ad- she probably captured. Previous to being over to Washington and take possession of the Government as Lord Protector. When these their teacher to surrender their trusts, or to surrender their false and things take place, Mr. VAN BUREN and his treasonable opinions. It is among the disciples will meet with the punishment due reasonable probabilities, that the Deino-BALTIMORE, Feb. 15 .- Some of the Union people to malignants and backsliders from the faith. | cracy will soon be a war party, and will having placed a national flag over the Souther dist Church, in Biddle street, the minister This New York affair as it stands pro. outbid the most ultra Republicans in de Rev. John Dashiel, who is a Secessionist, came to mises to be a delightful quarrel. We must say that our sympathies are decidedly with Mr. Van Buren. It seems to us that he is the sympathic say that our sympathies are decidedly with find an ample justification and vindication of his policy, and will be strengthened the church this morning and tore it down, for which act he was arrested, and is now in custody. The Secessionists worshipping at the New Assembly Rooms were unwilling to meet there to day, because wiser than his generation, and that his poli- to complete the work of the restoration of General Schenck ordered a national flag to be dis cy, if adopted, would do much toward har- the Union. OCCASIONAL. played on the building.

WASHINGTON: Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1863. An Important Arrest of a Rebel Spy. Colonel BAKER, Provost Marshall of the Was Department, arrested this morning T. T. TUNSTALL on the charge of being a rebel spy. Tunstall was appointed by President Pierce consul at Cadiz, and held that office until after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, when he was removed. After being removed, he went to Tangiers (Morocco) in company with Lieut. JOHN SNITH, whose real name was HENRY MYERS, and who was appointed a paymaster in the navy, from Georgia, in 1854. They were arrested by James De Long, consul at Tanglers, and their release was attempted by a mob, which proved unsuccessful. They were finally put in irons, placed on board the Inc, and brought to

After an examination in this city, he was paroled o go to Alabama, and not to return North until the close of the war.

Lately, in violation of his parole, he made his way North, and from thence to Nassau, where he made heavy purchases for the rebels, consisting of boots, shoes, &c. As soon as he saw them ready for shipment he made his way North again, and a week or so ago he arrived in Washington. His arrival was not known for several days, as he kept perfectly concealed during the daytime, walking out only at night, and then under a deep disguise. Last evening, while in conversation with some friends, he made some rather imprudent remarks, at least for himself, which were heard by a detec who kept a close watch upon him, and followed him to the residence of Dr. RILEY, on Fourteenth street, above F. The detective reported to Colonel BAKER, who ordered him to keep a close watch on the house and he (Col. B.) would this morning arrest TUN-STALL. True to his promise, Col. B., with several assistants, surrounded the house, to prevent his escape. Col. B. walked up stairs, and, after searching several rooms, could not find the gentleman he and searching and unjust criticism, must be expected. If these measures succeed, the forry she could not shoot the Colonel. This made him prolong his search still farther, and he was finally gratified in finding the individual he was in search of in bed, reading with great avidity a copy of the Baltimore Sun, and having at his side copies of the Ohicago Times and New York World. Mr. Tunstall was very indignant at his arrest, but he soon saw that it was of no use. He was sent this afternoon to the Old Capitol on the charge of being a rebel spy. He has openly violated his parole, and, therefore, is liable to be hung. If all the facts narrated above are proved against him, and there is no reason to belive they wont, his fate will serve as

> States Senator CLEMENT C. CLAY, from the same State, and is highly educated.
>
> The Banking and Loan Bills. The banking bill, which has passed the Senate, and the loan bill as amended and passed by that body, do not precisely represent the views of the Secretary: but he has always been ready to yield his judgment to that of the Finance Committees of the two Houses on questions not regarded by him as vital, and when unable to yield on such points, he submits if overruled. The two bills, as they have gone to the House, are regarded by him as embodying a scheme of finance which can be practically and essfully applied; but each measure is necessary to the success of the other, and both, therefore, really constitute one. Should the banking bill fail, he does not think the loan bill can be worked out to successful results, but that the only practical course will then be to increase indefinitely the issue of legal tenders, or to make loans by receiving the sues of suspended banks, increased also indefinitely. Either of these causes he is of the opinion will

TUNSTALL is an Alabamian, a cousin of ex-United

a warning to others.

result disastrously to the public and private in-The National Finances. Much speculation is based on the supposed views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and these are differently represented, according to various degrees of information or bias, but the following statement, the result of inquiry, is designed to remove all doubt whatsoever upon the subject. The Secretary regards the passage of the uniform currency and bank bill as absolutely essential to the successful working of the finances. It is not true that he does not expect immediate aid from the banking bill, though it is true, as stated in his report, that he does not expect immediate and direct aid from it. He does, howrect, aid from the rise in the value of United States bonds, consequent on their being made the perms nent basis for a national currency, which rise will enable him to negotiate bonds without additiona inflation of the currency; and that through these negotiations the means may be provided for all public demands promptly, while, at the same time, a check will be placed on the fictitious advance in regards the banking bill as vitally necessary to the support of the Government, and as a consequence to the most successful prosecution of the war, while he believes that its merits as a measure for the in roduction of a safe, stable currency, uniform in plan and value throughout the country, would require its adoption for the protection of labor, the security of commerce, and the perpetuation of the

United States Consul General THAYER, at Alex andria, Egypt, in writing to our Government, says 450 black soldiers, from Dalfons and Nubia, were, by miles south of Alexandria, and at night embarked Latta & Co., (a Pennsylvania name,) of the a destination generally understood to be Mexico. 7th, of February, the following additional with the object of aiding the French Emperor in his military operations against that country. These armed. It is well understood that the French Em his Mexican army has suffered from climate and disdeclared a month ago, that he was about to send a quality might be tested. His Highness, it is known has always been proud of his army, both black and white, the effectiveness of which, excepting in refairly displayed since the war of the Crimea, when pared with the other Ottoman troops. Our consul says he was awaiting explanation

generally telegraphed to their Government for instructions. Minister Dayton also briefly commun information to our Government upon the subject negroes furnished by the Vicerov. 1.000 in all, are to white soldiers, the black race not being subject to What the Rebels are Doing.

From information received from the Army of the Potomac it appears that the rebels are throwing up reastworks and rifle pits north of Fredericksburg t must not be inferred from the absence of eresting news from the Rappahannock that the army is in a condition of idleness. The abolishment of grand divisions has thrown many weighty matters upon the commanding general and his staff, and the various departments are sedulously engaged, without regard to hours, in matters pertaining to the reform, discipline, and onsolidation of the army.

this evening.

low them to preach.

once, to clear out the whole La Fourche country.

The weather was very cold. It was generally be-

lieved in New Orleans that General Butler would return to that city, if he was not made Secretary of

Rev. Drs. Sescock, Fulton, and Goodrich, had

reached New Orleans, but as they refused to take the oath of allegiance, General Banks would not al-

The water flows through Williams' cut in front of Vicksburg, and a small steamer had passed through the canal. If it deepens and widens, our fleet can pass down, leaving Vicksburg four miles distant.

This intelligence frightened the rebels considerable.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Pirate Alabama at Kingston, Jamaica

—She Lands the Crew of the Hatteras—An Ovation to Captain Semmes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- The steamer Talisman fur

nounce the arrival at that port of the pirate Alabama on the 20th of January, with the officers and crew, 165 in all. of the Hatteras. The Alabama was

Two United States men-of-war were reported off

Exchange at Kingston, which was given to him by the merchants of that city. He was lustily cheered.

The American consul had chartered the ship Bo-

A portion of the crew of the Alabama had been

before the magistrate for creating a row in a drink-

California and British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Arrived, bark Moon-beam, from Philadelphia.

There is a speculative demand for domestic li-

There is a speculative demand for domestic liquors.
Goods valued at about \$200,000, belonging to several importers, was seized by custom officers to-day, for violation of the revenue laws. It is believed that a system of under-valuation which has been discovered, has extended over several years, by which the Government loses nearly half the legitimate revenue on many important articles.
A telegram from Los Angeles says the news from Colorado is highly encouraging.
Letters dated the 10th of February say new leads are daily discovered, and the developments of those now worked show them to be unsurpassed in richness.

now worked show them to be unsurpassed in richness.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Salled, ship Archer, for Bokshama, Japan. It is raining, and there is no business doing. The winter has been extremely favorable to the farmers, and much larger crops have been planted than last year.

Advices from British Columbia state that \$3,500 has been raised in Victoria to send to England for the relief of the Lancashire operatives.

It is believed that the roads to Carriboo mines will become passable earlier than last year.

The Victoria papers estimate a gain in property values in the North colonies at five millions during the year. The total laboring population is less than 15,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.—The Legislature is not in session, both houses having adjourned over till Monday evening.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—The Newhall House was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 loss by fire this morning.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

POETLAND, Feb. 14, 10 o'clock P. M.—There are no signs of the North American, now due at this port from Liverpool.

Cold Weather in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 14.—The weather in this

Capt. Semmes had a reception at the Comm

There is nothing new from Texas.

everely riddled in the encounter

United States.

Postal Orders. The Postmaster General has issued orders to the from his office to St. Paul. Minneapolis, and St. Anthony, Minn., which will save twenty-four hour Another order has been issued to the postmaster of the principal cities of the North directing then to send the mails for the lower county of Parkers burg over the Marietta and Cincinnati Bailroad which will expedite them some forty-eight hour over the former time.

The Kansas Indians. The Senate has ratified the treaty by which the Kaw Indians are to be removed from Kansas and ments can be made by the Indian Bureau.

providing that the President's proclamation, afte Virginia a State, shall not be issued until certain a free and fair opportunity for voting upon such rati Dowell, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Greenbriar, Monroe dleton, Fayette, Nicholas, and Clay counties. Emancipation and Colonization.

Bills have been prepared, and only await an op ortunity to be reported from the select committee West Virginia, and \$450,000 to Delaware, for simila purposes in those States. They have also agree upon a bill to establish a board of emigration and plonization in connection with the War Depar ment.

Les Enfants Perdus. Verbal reports from Hilton Head report the disafection among the New York regiment (Les Enfants Perdus) as being even greater than represented i letters already published there. It is not improba-ble that by this time the whole regiment has been placed under arrest for insubordination. Dislike ments is said to be at the bottom of it. Arrivals in the United States.

The number of arrivals in the United States on Maine, 744; New Hampshire, 9; Massachusetts 6.122; Rhode Island, 34; New York, 99,142; Penn ylvania, 1,939; Maryland, 2,289; Florida, 126 California, 39.070. Total, 114,475. The number of females is a fraction less than Schooner Retribution. NEW YORK, Feb 15 -The schooner Carmine of Philadelphia, was totally lost in St. Johns harbor, The schooner E. A. De Hart, from Jacmel on the 29th, reports that on the 30th, off Cape Taburn, she was chased by the pirate schooner Retribution, who fired several shot and shell at her, but the De Hart outsailed her easily. Soon after, she saw the Retribution board an Eastern built schooner, which hauled by the pirate, she saw a large steamer which came from the same direction as the pirate Secession Demonstration at Baltimore.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. General Hooker Visits General Sigel-Head quarters of General Stoneman Burned— An Order Concerning Furloughs, Resig-Petitions.

Several petitions were presented for pitals and for an ambulance corps.

nations, Passes, &c.

New York, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Stafford
Court House on the 14th says General Hooker visited General Sigel to-day. He was accompanie on his return by Generals Sigel and Stahl. The Phillips House, opposite Fredericksburg, the headquarters of General Stoneman, was burned It was the finest dwelling in this section of the State. The fire was of ascidental origin, having caught from a defective flue. The mansion was located on a beautiful elevation, overlooking Frede ricksburg and the surrounding country, and has been cocupied by several Union generals as their head-quarters, including Gen. Sumner. Gen. Stone-Hospital Department.
Hr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, introduced bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army. Referred to the Committee or Military Affairs. man had just occupied it temporarily, pending the costly furniture was saved, and has been placed in the Lacey House, on the banks of the Rappshanlock, where such as is appropriate will be supplied for hospital necessities. The owner is a banker, in Fredericksburg. The destruction of this property, although purely accidental, is greatly regretted by

In consequence of recent publications injurious to the Union cause, measures have been taken to ar-rest and punish correspondents who have been guilty of making such developments; and plans are to be adopted which will prevent its future occurrence. Many violations of the law and regulations regarding autlers' goods, &c., having been brought to the notice of the general commanding, a new course has been adopted by the provost marshal general to detect and punish all who are engaged in general to detect and punish an who are engaged in illicit trade within the lines of this army. The traffic in contraband articles is not confined to reguarly appointed sutlers, only a portion of whom are believed to have been guilty of these violation by many others having permits to trade in the lines of the army. Large seizures of contraband goods have recently been made, and distributed for hospital uses. The offenders hereafter will be summarily punished FURLOUGHS, RESIGNATIONS, PASSES, &c. The following orders have been issued::

The following orders have been issued::

HEADQUARTEES ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, YA., Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—1. Corps commanders may grant leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to enlisted men, observing strictly the provisions of General Orders No. 8, from these headquarters, Jan. 30, 1863, except that leaves to staff officers, other than aids, will be granted only upon the recommendation of the chiefs of their respective departments, in divisions and corps, approved by the chiefs of their departments at these headquarters, and not more than one staff officer of each department will be permitted to be absent from a division at the same time. at the same time.

II. The following instructions from the Genera in-Chief are published for the information of a in the tare published to take information of an econcerned:

"All leaves to officers to visit Washington, without the consent of the War Department, are deemed null and void; and hereafter, all general officers who visit Washington on leaves not properly granted, will be dismissed. The mere passage through the city, when this is the surest or only line of travel, is not considered visiting." city, when this is the surest or only line or eravel, is not considered visiting."

III. No officer or soldier will leave this army under orders, unless such orders are given through the proper military channel.

IV. Corps commanders, under paragraph 1,647, army regulations may accept resignations of regi-

ticles of war, so long as the courts-were in existence. These contractors could always be reached in court. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said: the halls of Congress had rung with denunciations of fraudulent contractors. The Government is doing what it can, but it finds it has no law to reach these cases. He hoped the Senate would passaome bill in order to reach them. He offered a substitute for the second section, providing that all contracts for munitions of war, or supplies of every kind hereafter made, shall contain a provision that any person making such contract shall be considered in the military service and subject to the rules of war, confining its operations entirely to contractors.

After a discussion between Messrs. Davis, Howard, and Cowan, the amendment of Mr. Wilson was withdrawn, and the second section was stricken out. the proper military channel

IV. Corpa commanders, under paragraph 1,647, army regulations, may accept resignations of regimental officers of the volunteer service when accompanied by surgeons' certificates of disability, approved by medical directors of divisions and corps; and in cases where it plainly appears that the officer is unfit for his station, and can be replaced by one better qualified to discharge his duties. Resignations of medical officers will only be accepted upon the approval of the medical director of this army.

V. Corps commanders will be held responsible for the proper position and strength of their picket lines, and their proper connection, on the right and left.

VI. A full register of all officers and men, absent on leave, furlough, or on account of sickness, will be kept at the headquarters of each regiment, with the dates of departure and of return. These registers will be carefully examined by officers inspecting the regiments, and abstracts will be sent to corps headquarters every Saturday. Corps commanders will carefully examine the same, and report to these headquarters all cases of unauthorized absence. A register of deserters will also be kept at regimental headquarters, and an abstract of the same transmitted weekly to corps commanders.

VII. General officers of the day, and staff officers at corps headquarters, will, as occasion requires, investigate the complaints of citizens living in the vicinity of the cavalry and infantry pickets. Proper measures must be taken to prevent depredations and pillage, and such offences will be promptly punished.

VII. The following regulations with respect to The bill was then passed. The bill was then passed.

Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. It makes the gauge four feet eight and a half inches. He stated, as a reason for fixing this gauge, that it was necessary to make the gauge conform, as near as possible, to the majority of roads in the country, so that the rolling stock, &c., might be transferred. There are 20,657 miles of road of this gauge, and only 1,199 of a different gauge.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said it was conceded that such a gauge was too narrow. The Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said it was conceded that such a gauge was too narrow. The best roads in England had altered their gauge, and some of them were seven feet. The reason why so many roads were built on this proposed guage, is because they began so, and, having begun wrong, think they must keep on; but a wider gauge is saier, and susceptible of greater speed in travelling.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, could not agree with the Senator from Maine as to benefits of a wide gauge. The Eric Railroad in New York State had a gauge of six feet, and men of capital were seriously considering the policy of altering the gauge of that road to a narrow gauge on the score of economy.

Mr. MOLOUG ALL (Dem.) of California thought ounished.
VII. The following regulations with respect to Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, thought asses will be strictly observed by all concerned:

1. No passes to any persons, to go within the lines of this army, will be respected, unless signed by the

of this army, will be respected, unless signed by the Major General Commanding, the Ohief of his Staff, the Assistant Adjutant Heneral, at these headquarters, or the Provost Marshal General.

2. Commanders of army corps, by their assistant adjutant generals, may give passes between Washington and places within the lines of this army to such officers and soldiers of their respective commands as are duly authorized to be absent from their respective stations, and to no other persons.

3. A register will be kept by the provost marshal at the headquarters of each corps, embracing the names of The bill was then postponed till Tuesday GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to take u and no reason for issuing letters of marque against the rebels.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, also opposed taking up the ball. He was in favor of the Government taking the merchant marine, if necessary, and placing it under the national flag, but he was opposed to privateering.

Mr. GRIMES thought this was a most important measure. He would put a general law of this kind on record.

The motion was agreed to—yoas 31, nays 6.

Mr. GRIMES offered a substitute authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque as he deems fit, and make all needful rules and regulations.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill was postponed. names of

(a.) All'sutlers, regularly appointed, and their employees; also the number of wagons, horses, and mules employed by each. mules employed by each.

(b) All purveyors, caterers, or messengers for officers' messes, &c., naming the headquarters to which they respectively belong.

(c) All parameters vnich they respectively belong.
(c) All newsboys, news agents, &c., and their lo-

cation.

A copy of this register shall be furnished to the Provost Marshal General, who will give to the persons therein named the proper passes for themselves, and permits for transporting or landing their stores, on presentation of lists approved by their respective division or corps commanders.

Passes for the persons mentioned in class b will be limited to two for each division, and soldiers will not be employed for the purposes indicated in that class. oned.
The Senate then went into executive session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. class. Passes for newsboys will be limited to one for

Mr. Piggot.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of Jennings Piggot, claiming a seat from the Second Congressional district of North Carolina, and the protest of Charles Henry Foster against his claims, made a report adverse to Mr. Piggot.

Western Navy Yard.

Mr. MOCRHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Cemmittee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a navy yard on the Western waters at St. Louis. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLoud. 4. All persons not above enumerated requiring passes to travel, or permits to do business within 4. All persons not above enumerated requiring passes to travel, or permits to do business within the lines of this army, will apply at the office of the provost marshal general for the necessary authority; and any person doing business within the lines of this army without such permit is liable to arrest and the confiscation of his property.

IX. All officers, enlisted men, and other persons not entitled to use or draw forage, are forbidded to have horses or mules in their possession, and such unauthorized persons as now have them will immediately turn them over to the Quaftermasters' Department. Quartermasters will receipt for them, and take them up on their returns.

IX. All officers, enlisted men, and other persons not entitled to use or draw forage, are forbidded to have horses or mules in their possession, and such unauthorized persons as now have them will immediately turn them over to the Quartermasters Department. Quartermasters will receipt for them, and take them up on their returns.

X. No soldier, servant, teamster, or other person will be allowed to use a Government animal, except on duty under the order of some officer competent to allow it.

XI. Cruel or careless treatment of animals must be punished.

XII. The flag, designating the headquarters of army corps, will be as follows: A blue swallow-tail flag, with white Maltese cross in the centre of the field; the numerical designation of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, and the proclamation of the corps in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, in red figures in the centre of the corps, will be allowed to use a solonom with the figs on proper requisitions, to commanders will be held responsible for the faithful and brompt execution of all orders, within their respective commands.

By command of Major General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Gen. Banks' Forces Ready to Move—The Recent Capture of Smugglers—Expected Return of Gen. Butler—The Rebel Clergymen—Vicksburg Canal.

New York, Feb. 14.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans on the 4th, arrived at 10 o'clock

Mr. DAWES called up the report of the Committee on Elections against the claims of J. B.

Mr. DAWES called up the report of the Committee on Elections against the claims of J. B.

Mr. DAWES explained that the claims of Vive Countries, and the proclamation of a civil Governor. The military Governors, General into the designated by the

After further explanation, mittee was adopted.

Mr. Rogers. from New Orleans on the 4th, arrived at 10 o'clock drilling, were in condition to take the field. It was thought that a forward movement would be made at

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. DAWES then called up the report of the same committee, adverse to John B. Rogers, claiming his election from a district composed of portions of the districts represented by Messrs. Maynard and Clements. This new district was made by the rebel Tennessee Legislature. The Union men were disgusted, and during the election for member of the rebel Congress they voted for Mr. Rogers. The report was adopted.

Mr. Hydneton. Jews and a large quantity of medicines for the tonia. Letters were also found from forty or fitty Confederate Government. The Jews were tried be-fore Judge Pcabody, on the 4th inst., but the sentence was withheld until the parties who wrote the letters had been arrested, as ordered by General

Mr. Byington.

The House then took up the case of Legrand Byington, contesting the seat of William Vandever, as Representative of the Second district of Iowa.

Mr. Byington, who was heretofore granted the privilege of addressing the House, contended that Mr. Vandever was not elected according to the time fixed by the law of that State, and that even if Mr. Vandever was elected, he forfeited his place by the acceptance of a military commission; that the contestant had as much right to the seat as the Speaker of the House of Representatives had for Pennsylvania. Colonel Vandever was never, he isaid, an officer under the State authorities, but derived his original commission from the War Department. Hence the incompatibility of Mr. Vandever holding a seat as a member of Congress, the constitutional provision being against holding two offices at the same time. the same time.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, replied, insisting that the election took place at the proper time. It was in 1860 when Mr. Vandever was elected, and not in 1861. At what time Mr. Byington claims to have been chosen, he had seen no evidence. Mr. have been chosen, he had seen no evidence. Mr. Byington was nominated in a single Iowa newspaper. Secret circulars were issued by the State Democratic Committee, acquainting his friends that he was a candidate for Congress. No public notice was given or writs of election issued. In only nine of the fifty-nine counties his friends had placed the gentleman's name on the ticket.

Mr. WILSON then replied to the other points in the argument of the contestant.

Mr. WILSON caused to be read a protest signed by Legrand Byington, published in May, 1861, against Lincoln, Seward, Chase, and others, charging that they had undertaken an unconstitutional war to devastate the South by fire, sword, and famine, stimulated by Abolition fanaticism, &c.

Mr. Byington said his friends had since endorsed his principles.

Mr. MOORHEAD denounced this as an atrocious libel on a great State, and an unworthy and unjustifiable imputation on members of the House. It was falsely stated. He repelled the insult, and pronounced its author a libeler! The coal and iron of Pennsylvania were not exempted from the tax. Mr. RIDDLE (Re.) replied that he might possibly be mistaken about the provisions of the tax law, and yet it would be found that what he said was substantially correct. So far as the remainder of the stantially correct. So far as the remainder of the statement was concerned, he held himself responsible to any one who might think proper to call him to account. The citizens of Erie, for an entire winter, were in arms tearing up the railroad, and the State of Pennsylvania stood by permitting it to be done. The policy of the nation is so formed as to develop the wealth of Pennsylvania. Was it for Pennsylvanians here in a solid body oppose the in-terests of the West?

Mr. MOORHEAD replied—It was for stating a

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The following official report has been communi

ated to the War Department: cated to the War Department:

United States Gunbold Fair Play,
Off Dover, Tenr., Feb. 14, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant, I left Smithland, Kentucky, with a fleet of transports and the gunboats Lexington, Fair Play, St. Clair, Brilliant, Bobb, and Silver Lake, as a convoy up the Cumberland river. When about twenty-four miles below Dover, I met the steamer Wild Cat, with a message from Colonel Harding, commandant of the post at Dover, informing me that his pickets had been driven in, and he was attacked in force. I immediately left the transports and made signal to the gunboats to follow on up as fast as possible.

A short distance below the town I met another steamer bringing intelligence that the place was entirely surrounded. Pushing on up with all possible speed, I arrived here about 8 c'clock P. M., and found Col. Harding's force out of ammunition, and entirely surrounded by the rebels in overwhelming numbers, but still holding them in check. The enemy not expecting the gunboats, had unwisely posted the main body of his army in line of battle in the grave yard, at the west end of the town, with his left wing resting in a rayine that led down to the river, giving us a chance to throw a raking fire along his line. Simultaneously the gunboats opened fire up this rayine into the grave-yard, and over into the valley beyond, where the enemy had horses hitched, and most probably kept his reserve. The rebils were so much taken by surprise, that they did not even fire a shot, but immediately commenced retesting. United States Gunboat Fair Play, Affairs, reported back the bill to enlarge the canals and Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Government Frauds.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.): of Pennsylvania, said that the sectios provided that every person contracting to furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, and every person who procured or aided to procure any claim for any such supplies, should be considered in the military or naval service and subject to military laws and regulations. Such a provision was monstrous. It would sweep under martial law a large class of citizens, and all of the legal profession who might aid in procuring any claim, no matter whether they knew anything of the character of the claim. He would have a severe punishment meted out to those who defraud the Government, but he would have it done by the courts. He moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. POMENOY (Rep.), of Kansas, said he feared the bill would bring into the service of the United States as large a class of persons as were now in the army, and would not the Government also be bound in the way of pensions, etc., to these persons Mr. WILSON, of Massachuaetts, said that a very few hundred names would comprise all the contractors included in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD contended that no consent of a person was required to place him under the rules and regulations of the military service, and it was not even me shot, out minimum ery commencer re-treating.

So well directed was our fire on them, that they could not even carry off a caisson that they had captured from our forces, but were compelled to aban-don it, after two fruitless attempts to destroy it by don it, after two fruitless attempts to destroy it by fire.

After having dispersed the main body of the enemy, I stationed the Robb and Silver Lake below the town to throw shell up the ravine and prevent the rebels from returning to carry off their wounded, while the Lexington, Fair Play, St. Clair, and Brillant went above and shelled the roads leading castward. Supposing that the nettesting forces would follow the river for a short distance, I sent the Lexington and St. Clair to shell the woods, and harass and annoy them as much as possible, while this boat and the Brilliant lay opposite the upper ravine, and threw shells up the roads.

About 10 P. M., we ceased firing, with the exception of now and then a random shell up the roads. At 11 P. M., learning from Colonel Harding that the enemy had entirely disappeared, we ceased firing and took a position to guard the roads approaching the town. the town.

Although much of our firing was at random, w Although much of our firing was at random, we have the gratification of knowing that scarcely a projectile went amiss, and that out of the one hundred and forty buried to-day, the gunboats can claim their share. Even when the Lexington and St. Clair went above, many of their shells fell in the midst of the retreating rebels, killing and wounding many. many.

It is reported that the attacking force numbered

It is reported that the attacking force numbered some 4,500, with eight pieces of artillery, under command of Major General Wheeles, and Brigadier Generals Forrest and Wharton. It is certainly very gratifying to us to know that this entire force was cut up, routed, and despoiled of its prey by the timely arrival of the gunboats, and that Col. Harding and his gallant little band were spared to wear the honors they had so fairly won.

At first I regretted that I was not here with the gunboats sooner; but, upon reflection, I do not think I could better have arranged the time had it been in my power. Had we been here before Wheeler, he would not have matched to Fort Henry. Had we arrived during the day he would have seen our strength, and would have retreated with but little loss. Arriving as we did after dark, and when he least expected us, and was so sanguine of success, we caught his forces arranged in the most favorable position to receive a raking fire from our guns. vorable position to receive a raking me from our guns.

The officers and men were very glad to have a shot at these river infeaters, and only regret they did not remain within reach of our guns a little longer. As it is, they claim the honor of dispersing them and saving Fort Donelson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEROY FITCH, Lieutenant Com'd'g.

Fleet Capt. A. M. Pennock, United States Naval Commandant, Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.

Rumor of the Intended Recognition of the South-Emancipation Meeting in Exeter Hall-Affairs in Warsaw-The Trouble with Brazil-Com ercial Intellig Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port to day.

The steamer New York arrived at Liverpool on the 29th and the Nova Scotian on the 30th inst.

The Asia passed on the 2d inst., a hundred miles west of Cape Clear, the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.

The political news is unimportant.

It is reported that if Napoleon's proposal is rejected, France will recognize the South.

It is assumed by several writers that the proposal of mediation made by the Emperor is merely one preliminary to more important steps, and if refused, that the recognition of the Confederates will probably follow, whether England joins in the movement or not.

It is reported that the proposal of Napoleon was or not.

It is reported that the proposal of Napoleon was not submitted to Slidell in advance, and he as well as the other Secessionists in Europe pronounce the plan entirely inadmissible.

There are rumors of new difficulties occurring between the British and United States Governments, owing to the seizures of English vessels too near the coast of Bahamas.

The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was one of the most enthusiastic and imposing scenes that have been witnessed in London for a long time. In numbers, it was one of the most important since the days of the Corn Law League. The hall was crammed, and two other meetings were organized out of the overflow. The resolutions reiterate the sentiments of the Emancipation Society, and express great sympathy for the North.

It is, stated, that Heenan has matched for a prize fight, with an unknown, for \$10,000.

An amendment expressing sentiments hostile to the cause of emancipation was promptly voted down, and the resolutions were carried almost unanimously. The London Times was denounced by the speakers amidst groans and hisses similar to those given at similar meetings held at Bradford and other towns.

The operatives of Bradford have adopted a memorial thanking America for the relief afforded them, and suggesting that assistance to them to emigrate to the United States is the more effectual way of affording them relief.

The Times indulges in a most gloomg picture of the present crisis in America, both military and financial.

Sir Robert Peel, in a recent speech, declared him-Sir Robert Peel, in a recent speech, declared him-elf favorable to a separation of the North and outh, and strongly condemned Mr. Lincoln's eman-ization edite.

cipation edict.

FRANCE.

Admiral Bosse supersedes La Graviere in the French expedition to Mexico.

The Senate voted the address to the Emperor, there being only one dissenting vote. The address was read in the House. It expresses deep concern on account of the American struggle, and regrets that the Great Powers did not join France in her offers of mediation. The Bourse was heavy, Rentes being quoted at 69f. POLAND.

e Polish insurrection still smoulders, but no reach to the last th

Warsaw continues tranquil.
PRUSSIA.
The Prussian Chambers have voted an address ostile to the Government, by an overwhelming magnetic continues. THE LATEST, VIA SOUTHAMPTON. THE LATEST, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

WARSAW, Jan. 28.—The insurgents have received LOXDON, Feb. 1.—A telegram from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet does not intend to recognize the Kingdom of Italy at present.

considerable reinforcements from the better classes of society, including many from Warsaw. They exprired a body of troops near Piotrkras, including two Russian officers, who were immediately shot.

LOXDON, Feb. 1.—The Marquis of Lansdowne is dead. PARIS, Feb. 1.-The Bourse is inanimate: Rentes PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Bourse is inanimate; Kentes closed at 69.65c.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon, bringing dates from Rio, to the 9th of Jan.
The British Minister had demanded indemnity from the Brazilian Government for the unlawful appropriation of the eargoes of certain vessels which were wrecked on the Rio Grande. Being refused, the British seized five merchant ships. The Brazilian Government ultimately agreed to pay the indemnity.

demnity.

Coffee was quoted at 7||000@7||200. The shipments since last May have amounted to 50,000 bags. The stock in port was 90,000 bags.

The stock of cotton at Bahla amounted to 140,000 bags. Cotton was quoted at 17||600@18||000, at Pernambuso. bage. Cotton was quoten at Pheocognosis.

Turin, Jan. 21.—Marquis Pepoli will leave on Monday, for St. Petersburg, to open negotiations for a treaty of commerce.

Athens, Jan. 31.—M. Babli has been elected President of the National Assembly. The British Ministry has announced to the Greek Government that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has consented to become a candidate for the Greek throne, and will nominate his nephew, Prince of Coburg Kohary, his heir. The latter will embrace the Greek religion. This intelligence produced a favorable impression. elligence produced a favorable impi Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jar. 30.—The sales of the week amount to 24.500 bales, including 7.500 bales for epeculators and 5.00 bales to exporters. The market is flat and prices have declined 3.601 d for all descriptions during the week. The isales of to day are estimated at 3.000 bales, including 1.500 bales to speculators and for export, the market closing heavy at the following quotations:

THE LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—Evening.—The sales of cotton on the day of the departure of the Asia, amounted to 5,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to specifators and exporters. Prices have an upward tendency, and the market closed firmer; all qualities have advanced slightly since yesterday's reports; And in some cases are ½d. higher—Flour continues to decline. Wheat is dutil, and ld lower. Corn flat.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Consols 92½@92%.—Rric Railroad 46@46½. Illinois Central \$9½@40.

The market for American securities is firmer, and the quotations have slightly advanced.

Marine.

New York, Feb. 15.—Arrived, ships Sarah Marih, from Rio; Confidence, from Glasgow; Barks Jane Lackey, from Algoa Bay; Camellus, from Martinique. She was a little damaged from being ashore on Barnegat. Clementine, from Rio; Aurora, from Messina; John T. Yfe, from Glasgow. Brigs Guijana, from Cindad Bolivar; Alice, from Rio; Fortuna, from Lisbon; Arosetta, from Porto Cabella. Schr Donna Anna, from Matanzas. In the contraction of the contra

speak, representing the interests of the West. He put himself behind no rules.

Mr. MOORHEAD desired to reply, but the House agreed to the pending motion to consider the Indian appropriation bill.

The bill was amended, but not definitely acted The House then adjourned.

he Defeat of the Rebel Attack on Fort Donelson-Official Report-Brave Defence of the Garrison-Timely Arrival of the Gun-

never yet been able to unite upon a satisfactory opinion of the singular and remarkable Moor, and are as far from agreeing now as they were when Pope and Blackstone were discussing the etymology of the play's obsolete phrases. Our own idea of Othello is based upon his speech before the Senate, in which he pictures his wooing—the soliloquies of lago, when he analyzes his general's character with all the force of his wonderful intellect—and the calm and plea-sant scenes in the opening of the play. He was a soldier. The Duke honors him as "Vallant Othello." lago tells us that the State sould not "with safety cast him," and that "another of his fathom they have none to lead their business:" He was of noble lineage—"I fetch my life and being from men of royal siege." He possessed the accom-plishments of a gentleman. Brabanio charged him with having "enchanted" his daughter. He had travelled far and wide, and had closely observed although he himself, with diplomatic diffidence, called it "rude," was a model of eloquence, and so convincing that the Duke thought "this tale would win my daughter, too." He was of "a free and open nature, that thinks men honest that seem but so;" he was "constant, loving, noble," and, accord-ing to Iago, would prove to Desdemona a "most dear husband." All these qualities combined make what the world calls a model man. Othello possessed every attribute that gains the love of women and the respect of men. He was the incarnation of valor and! honesty, and he moves among the characters of the play-the courteous scholar Cassio, the grave and wise Montano, the proud Brabantio, the handsome Lodovico, the chivalrous Gratiano—an absolute em-bodiment of all their virtues. We can only appreciate the true idea of Othello's character when we look at Iago and Desdemona. Iago is, without exception, the most accomplished villain that Shakspear has created. He possesses all the great qualities of Richard III. and Macheth without any of their failings. The impatient and grasping ambition, the foolish vanity of Richard, which led him to-murder when it was unnecessary, and kept him leformed: he timidity and superstition of Macbeth, which made him the creature of spics and eaves-droppers, and the victim of witches, have noplace in the character of lago. He possessed every. uality of greatness but honor. Restless, busy, patient, cool, unremitting—never going too fast when precipitancy would have been dangerous—never

Public Entertainments.

hesitating when the occasion required courage and he very hearts of men : discovered their weaknesses. was the crystallization of selfishness and mental who loved him, did not receive a sentiment of love return, but was abused. And yet this man was an experienced soldier—a man of wit and education, and a complete master of the arts by which women, is what the epithet-mongers of the present day would be made friends. He is never to any accident or event. In the midst of a scheme of assassination which he had planned, on which its triumph depended, and which to his horror had. are made false and men made friends. He is never failed, he greeted Gratiano with as much courtesy. ion as though they had met in one of the saloons of Cyprus: 'Signor Gratiano? I cry you gentle pardon: There bloody accidents must excuse my manners, That so neglected you." Iago hated Othello, not merely because he had been

overlooked in the promotion of Cassio, nor because rumor had given the gallantries of the general a personal and offensive application, but simply because his heart found it necessary to hate some one, and his mind could only descend to hate the loftiest in view. Then, again, there was an idea of power, and pomp, and pleasure, that seemed to follow Othello's ruin, for he felt that if he could only accomplish that soldier's fail, the necessities of the State would raise him to renown. To this purpose he bent his mighty will; for, like men of that stamp, his will was unrelenting. Possessing intellect, he had every confidence in its power, and denying everything lik evelation, Providence, or divinity, was a materialist. "'Tis in ourselves," so ran his strange philosophy, "that we are thus, or thus. Our bodies are gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will plant nettles or sow lettuce, set hys- and Mendoza has tracked the robbers, with some offisterile with idleness or manured with industry, why, When we array an intellect like this, indomitable and irresponsible, with no fear of death, and no belief in life's hereafter, against one, like that of | In the next act, Febro is brought before the Ficeroy, Othello, who was great in heart and soul, and, like and the whole evidence goes so strongly against him, the greatest and best men, worshipped infinity, and that the Viceroy is compelled to believe him guilty. ked with veneration upon a charmed handker-It is an easy thing to criticise Shakspeare with a tionary, or the genius of a great actor by the tion is wrong, another false, another affected. We may become angry with the doublet or the buskins, denounce an actor because he shows his teeth when he smiles; and ridicule Hamlet for wiping the skull. This lisping, dilletanti, local-item criticism, greenroom, is very far from being the true test of o parse its sentences, nor attitudinize in a certain If we were disposed to engage in such a harmless and distasteful employment, we know of no actor that we would prefer criticising to Mr. Forrest. He than any actor on the stage. His disregard of the traditions is unblushing and inexcusable. Instead paying more attention to Colley Cibber than Sh nim to give the text the meaning that his genius

suggests, and to make his acting the living tragedy. has been urged in extenuation of this conduct that Mr. Forrest has genius—that he has experience and laborious attention of thirty years—that he has the emotions of anger from angry men-and Egypt. Then he has another shameful habit of thello a hundred times; he has studied it a hundred ragedian if we are not finished some time? and he tragedians play as we please? This constant adof crowded houses, while other worthy men undergo enches. According to the dilletanti critics, there is a careful attention to the prompter's book, a certain amount of affection to Desdemona, and a proper comcass of voice in the closing scenes. If we could all ousiness would pay better. The effect of a good so easy and natural, that we feel satisfied duce greater effects. We are convinced that there is that we could not do quite as well. The dilletanti better; but it is very probable that no audience in the little man in black." said one of Fielding's chatalked like other men and became frightened at the ghost. The king was the man for me, for he spoke loud and big, and acted splendidly." The same opinion is still expressed by men of the same stamp. They make acting traditional, hackneyed, and false and their criticisms have as much meaning as those of Miss Betsey Trotwood, in David Copperfield: "If he likes to fly a kite sometimes, what of that? Frank-

lin used to fly a kite. He was a Quaker, or some thing of that sort, if I am not mistaken. And a Quaker flying a kite is a much more ridiculous object than anybody else." Mr. Forrest ealizes Othello as Shaksneare created him All the grace, pride, majesty, and confidence; the soldier and the gentleman, in the most ten-der of human relations—that of a newly-wedded husband; his frank, free, and, generous nature shedding gladness and joy upon all around him-this is first two acts of the play-and this is Mr. Forrest. The impressions are the same. The dead words of

thinks that time and patience and opportunity will be necessary to undermine as great a nature as Otherlo's. He finds, however, that it is gunpowder he has to deal with, and not granite. The spark falls, and the whole mass explodes. Like the prairie fire, the workman drops a coal from his pipe, and the earth scenis to be one rushing, consuming flame, t was so with Othello. In a few minutes after he parts from Desdemona, full of tenderness, and truth, and love, and telling her that when he loves her not "chaos is come again," he is raving with jealous nadness, and after passidg every stage of fury, remorse, anger, hate, and frenzy, withdraws to furnish — Major John S. Sellou, long connected with the press of Springfield, Illinois, and recently editor of episode, in many respects one of the most sublime

the action of the play drives like a whirlwind. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-MR. lago has called up a flend which he cannot appears Any ordinary man would have been appalled by the onnest as "OTRELLO."-Mr. Forrest has given the third week of his engagement at the new Chest-nut-street Theatre to the performance of "Othello." terrible, flerce contention of human passion, and we sometimes think that Iago himself, when Othello seized him by the throat and vented his curse upon This magnificent tragedy affords an opportunity for the highest powers of the actor, and the most ingethe slanderer of his wife, for a moment pauses and almost retreats: nious investigations of the critic. The critics have

Are you a man? Have you a soul or sense?

fod he wi' your take thing follow the control of the c These are the words of a hesitating man. Iago

resigns his office. Othello's heattancy, ho "I think my wife be honest, and think she is not; I think that thou art just, and think thou art not. I'll have some proof!"

pauses in alarm at what he has done; he stammers, protests, would fly. He rails about the world, and

It is all over. Iago sees the advantage-presses it —hurries on the catastrophe. Othello is within his toils. The great soul of the man is conquered by the great intellect of the villain: Othello is changed. He as stopped to palter, and question, and ask for proof. His life is only revenge and passion. He becomes degraded. He talks of plots, and strategems, and ures, and commands the assassination of Cassio. All this is as foreign to the true character of Othelloas love and honor would have been to the true character of lago. He is no longer what he was. He is mad—his mind has become a passion—his passion is in slavery, and nothing remains but death and suicide. To depict these varying passions—to-show in an hour or two the vast change between the frank, constant, loving Othello, as he proudly confronts the Venetian Senate—and the bleeding, helpless, dying suicide, as he lay at the side of his murdered wife, is to attain the summit of tragic genius. We have seen Othello performed many times—we have looked upon it with various feelings—we have witnessed many splendid conceptions of the part, but we have yet to see a tragedian who from the beginning to the the end, in every variation of passion, from love to hatred, from marriage to death, from one extreme to another, more completely realizes the idea of Shakspeare, and the true meaning of the play, than Mr. Forrest. And this, we think, is the opinion of ill who have given his performance of the part a sareful study. This evening a double treat will be given to the

public: a fine play by the late Dr. R. M. Bird, a.

Philadelphian by adoption, and the principal character sustained by a Philadelphian by birth, of whom

his native city has the greatest cause to be proud. The play is "The Broker of Bogota," and the actor s Edwin Forrest. Ten years have passed since the play was last performed in this city, and, as our gentle public may have forgotten the plot, we shall here give them an idea of it. Febro, the broker, is literally, as we now understand the term, a banker, in one of the principal Spanish colonies : i. c. he recantile families. Circulation then had not made achas two sons and a daughter, with the last of whom the son of the Viceroy is in love, while his eldest son him to apply to his father, and finally applies to the old man himself. Febro refuses him, but makes him an offer to quit Bogota, which Caberero declines accepting. He then prompts the son to rob his father, the key to the vault having been lost for over one month—an error, perhaps the only one, in the construction, as very certainly Febro would, under such ircumstances, have had the vault broken open and new means of closing and gaining access to it provided. However, Caberero finds the key, and suggests to Ramon to make use of it, which he is partly induced to do by Mendoza's refusing his daughter to him, because he is without means. In the nean time an old scoundrel, Pablo-one of the most Shakspeareanly-drawn of all the characters-to whom Ramon is indebted represents to Febro the ing his heart. In the next act he visits Ramon, immediately after the robbery has taken place. This scene is very fine, and gives an opportunity to Mr. Forrest for a wonderful stage picture of paternal love. Ramon feels that he cannot retrace his steps without compromising himself and Caberero, and under the influence of the latter, repulses the old placed their money in his keeping, and discovers a Ramon will not deny it. The whole of this scene is Meanwhile Ramon has visited Juana, the daughter of Mendoza, and in a moment of passion confesses his brought up for sen tence, she comes forward and de nounces the lover, whom she has renounced as the morse, drowns himself. At the same time the son of the Viceroy, who has fled with the daughter of Febros is brought in. The old man believes he has dishomerely given the dry hones of the plot of this drama. in America. The characters of Febro and Caberero are superbly drawn. Pablo is a capital Shakspearian scoundrel, as we before intimated, and Juana is worthy of Dr. Bird's great reputation, and ought to itive genius of such an actor as Edwin Forrest. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Jane Coombs, ictresses on the stage, and a lady of very superior accomplishments, continues her engagement this week at Mrs. Drew's theatre. To-night she appears s Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," Mr. Hill supporting her as Claude Melnotte. As an afterpiece, Mr

This is an excellent bill. Mr. Eddy and Miss Kate Depin, who have been drawing very good houses in New York, commence an engagement at the above theatre. The bill presented is a good one, and from the known reputation of the artists we anticipate a full house. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- Signor Blitz and the mes; and he dares to study it over again, and play sort. The public do not forget their old favorite, neither are they unmindful of the mysteries of glass-

Hill appears as Michael Erle, in the "Maniac Lover."

rance Sisters, artistes of considerable celebrity, will Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH.—There are some (we trust but few) timid and weak-minded persons among is chilling, even unto death, by the long delay of the war. Such, doubtless, could have have had their fears dispelled on witnessing, at the Academy of nothing easier than to play Othello. It only requires Music, a few evenings since, the immense, enthusiastic, and patriotic audience which filled that distinguished and patriotic elocutionist, Mr. Murand been entertained with more unalloyed pleasure. ence; the beautiful and appropriate narratives and guished reader, who is devoting his time and talents matchless force, beauty, and eloquence with which forgotten by those who were privileged to enjoy it. The first selection read was from that truly nawith prophetic vision, he describes the possibility of May rise, with judgment clear, as strong as wise, And with a well-directed patriot-blow, Reclinch the rivets in our Union-band, Which tinkering knaves have striven to set ajar?" by the personages of the poem located in the far off the State of Illinois, the coincidence between the prophecy and its present fulfilment is quite remarkable; and it was especially gratifying to observe, that to the reader's suggestion of such a co the appreciative audience gave a hearty and unani-

mous response.
Then followed "Boker's" glowing and patriotic poem of "The Cumberland," to the beauties of which the reader did ample justice, followed by "Drake's American Flag," Read's "Battle of the Brandywine," from "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," also his thrilling poem of "The Oath," Halleck's "Marco Bozzarris," concluding with Longfellow's glorious "Ship of State," all rendered in that admirable style, of which Murdoch, of all living orators, is the acknowledged master. One of the most beautiful and effective poems recited was new to the audience. De Haas Janvier, and embalms, in undying verse, the well-known incident of Scott, the Vermont volunteer, who, from extreme exhaustion, fell asleep while on duty as a sentinel, for which offence rdoned by our humane President, and afterward

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .desirable assortment of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c., to be sold at auction, this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN .- Last evening the seventh anniversary of the Church Home for Children took place in the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter conducted the services on the occasion. The annual report, which was read, showed that the Home is now in quite a prosperous condition. The debt against the building has been entirely liquidated, and the balance now in the hands of the treasurer is \$435. The current expenses of the Home during the year were \$2,574.45. Seven children left the Home, and of these, five were returned to their parents or friends, satisfactory evidence existing that the children would be rightly cared for. The vacancies thus made were filled by six boys and one girl, making the total number in the Home 50. The health of the institution has been excellent, no cases of serious illness prevailing. None have been removed by death. The report congratulates the contributors to the fund out of which the Home is supported upon the noble return of their charity, in the contributing to so much happiness, and the alleviation of so much misery. ession. The annual report, which was read, showed