The Press.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. we can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. ** Voluntary correspondence solicited from all pasts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Abolition of Slavery.

Article V. of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, * * * * which shall be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress." Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, in accordance with this provision, has offered in the Senate a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery everywhere within the limits of the Republic. Mr. Sumner is not content with the practical abolition of slavery by the war and the Emancipation Proclamation, but justly desires that the United States shall formally decree the nonexistence of the curse. The Constitution as it stands has been interpreted as a pro-slavery document, and upon this interpretation was based the fugitive-slave law, which for fourteen years has stood as a disgrace to the whole North. National self-respect demands that we should henceforth make such interpretation impossible, by abolishing slavery through the Constitution itself.

To the method Mr. SUMNER proposes what objection can be made? It cannot be claimed that an act is unconstitutional which is so directly authorized by the Constitution. Hitherto, the great difficulty in all anti-slavery reform has been the standing objection that the Constitution authorized no reform: in fact, that it probibited reform. Of all that argument, we do not believe one word; but it is time that the constitution of a free country should formally forbid slavery. Had slavery never existed, never become the "synonym of rebellion," such prohibition had been unnecessary; but the sufferings we endure teach us that we must seize the opportunity the rebellion offers to make another rebellion

impossible. Mr. SUMNER's proposition has the merit of being practicable. The United States has become anti-slavery. The sword has convinced hundreds of thousands, over whom argument had no power. The people understand that slavery is the greatest enemy the Republic has ever had, ever can have, and they are anxious to abolish it. Nay, they will not be content, or calm, or assured of future safety, till they know that it is impossible for it ever to rise again. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, or a Convention of the people of Pennsylvania. would ratify to-morrow the amendment Mr. SUMBER wishes Congress to propose. And so it would be in every free State, and in most of the Southern States : for Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, and Louisiana are already registered among the States dedicated by the people to universal freedom. We believe the amendment will be energetically carried through, that it will be emphatically endorsed by the people, and that two years will not pass before it will be utterly impossible for a solitary slave to live in the limits indefinitely postpone Mr. Sumner's resolution was disagreed to by a vote of thirty-one to eight, a fact which leads us to believe that Congress will adopt the amendment, and propose it to the Legislatures during this session. Let the question go before the people as a part of the Union platform in the Presidential campaign: it will add to the strength, because it will increase the justice of our cause.

PARAGRAPHIC PEARLS have been going the round of the newspapers in reference to the Shakspeare ter-centenary jubilee. The latest comments upon the correspondence of the Earl of Carlisle with Mr. HACKETT, the comedian, in regard to the two nations of England and America joining hands on this remarkable occasion. Across the water they have set us such a good example of mutual misunderstanding that we might surely be pardoned for insitating that harmony of discord. In this country, and in dramatic circles especially, much is being done toward the adoption of the Earl of Carlisle's suggestion, the occasion being one in which the best delineator of SHAKSPEARE might honorably fill a prominent part. The memory of SHAKEPEARE calls for a monument in this country just as much as in England. We speak the language Shakspeare spoke. He has fused the minds of all nations and ages in the mould of his own incomparable intelligence, and we owe to him the expressien of our reverence as much as the people do among whom he was born. In two months and a half the ter-centenary anniversary of SHAKSPEARE will be present with us, and we feel certain that by that time something worthy of his name and fame will have been inaugurated in this country.

THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD has again distinguished himself on the floor of Congress, not by quoting peace poetry, not by proposing a whisky tax, and then voting against it, but by offering an amendment to the enrolment bill. This amendment is only to exempt from the draft all those who declare themselves opposed to the war. In other words, Mr. Wood wants his entire the 4th of March, 1865, is dependent upon party exempted by act of Congress, and the the result, and will give zest and fire to the draft to include none but Union men. This canvass. It is an election in which the would be very pleasant, indeed, and the idea is very creditable to its author's audacity. Unfortunately for his constituents, the amendment was tabled by a vote of 103 to 23. Has FERNANDO Presidential aspirations, too? It looks very much as if he wished to have made his record more illustrious, so that at some future day he might have proudly pointed to the grave of this amendment, and eloquently said: "Boys! if it hadn't been for that stubborn Union majority, I would have exempted the whole Democratic party."

Our correspondent "Occasional," in one of his recent letters, referred to the sharp, opportune, and overwhelming reply of the Hon. JOHN F. KINNEY, delegate in Congress from the Territory of Utah, to the chief of the Copperheads, FERNANDO WOOD, on Wednesday, the 27th of January. As a good deal of interest has been manifested to read what Mr. KINNEY said on that occasion, we copy this morning, from the Congressional Globe, a report of his response to the self constituted leader of the Democratic party in the free States.

The War Problem.

After a lapse of time, some one has been found competent to set forth the problem of the rebel dilemma. We find it in twenty propositions, which are based upon the leading opinions of North and South, and brought into phalanx by an enterprising cotemporary. Each proposition establishes a quandary; and though the rebellion may be a powerful fact, it is at least a logical impossibility:

1. If they increase their army they cannot feed it.
2. Unless they increase their army they are hipped.
3. Unless the press speaks out their liberties are 4. If the press speaks out their Government will be gone.
5. Unless they draft the whole population they 6. If they draft the whole population they must starve.
7. Unless they recover East Tennessee they can

7. Unless stary accesses the salt person of the sal O. If they free the negroes they've nothing left to sight for.

11. Ever since the rebellion begun negroes have heen falling. been falling.

12. Nevertheless, their greatest fear now is, leat
the negroes should rise.

13. Unless Jeff Davis repudiates his present debts
the can't borrow from anybody.

14. If he repudiates, nobody will lend to him.
15. If he impresses food he turns the land into a
desert. 16. Unless he impresses food he turns his men into deserters.

17. They can't aucceed in the war until they have got the means of building railroads.

16. They can't get the means of building rail-

oads.

19. If they fight they lose the day.

20. Unless they fight they lose every day.

The Artists' Fund Reception. The reception given last evening by the artists of the city, at the Academy of Fine Arts, adds another interesting page to the record of art in Philadelphia. The charm of hearing music and seeing pictures at the same time might have given color to Byron's idea of the music of a picture, and tent tone to those pictures which belong to music itself. We can remember better exhibitions than that of last evening, but the novelty and merit of a number of prominent works must have given it value. The usual collection of clever

pictures made up the body of the exhibition, and of those which were not clever and more than clever, the number was perhaps about equal. Specimens of elaborate dullness, painted in mud-color, still remain a fixture on the walls. We hope that these will, in time, be crowded out by the pressure of merit. If the Academy has room, certainly it is time that it should have no measure, subsists upon it, and certainly it brings into the world new suggestions and considerable vivacity. Of artists able to refinc, take pains and think, and present us with rational pictures of the subjects they select, we have some reason to ask for more. That we have in Philadelphia some artists inferior to none in the country, the reception last evening bore witness. A new historic picture by ROTHERMEL has the usual luxury of his sombre color, with his fine groupings, vague suggestions of character, and admirable composition. Mr. Hamilton, who is rarely equalled as an imaginative artist, is fortunate in the production of a cabinet of fine ideal scenes, and a passage from the Arabian Nights translated into his own inimitable poetry. The receptions of the Artist's Fund Society deserve the fullest

attention of the artistic public. THE TRIBUTE which Philadelphia paid to Gen. MEADE yesterday was worthy of her loyal and warlike spirit, and well-deserved by the hero of Gettysburg. The brief reply of the General to Mayor HENRY is simply true, and he has earned the right to speak for the Army of the Potomac, which has been too often superior to its leaders. Bad generalship has not ruined it; delay has not liscouraged it; defeat has not shaken its resolution to gain ultimate victory; and under good leaders it has never failed to justify the trust reposed in its valor. Gen. MEADE. when he returns to the Army of the Poomac, will take with him the assurance that Pennsylvania has not forgotten Gettysburg.

RICHMOND has been frightened at last The report of ten thousand Union cavalry within ten miles of the city alarmed its in habitants more than did one hundred and eight thousand troops, within six miles when led by General McCLELLAN. But alarm seems to have been unnecessary in either case.

"Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richmo
Than did the substance of ten tens of bundreds,
Armed all in proof, and led by Gen. McClellan." The rhythm is bad, but the fact redeen

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the thoughtful series of articles upon the Revision of the Revenue Laws, of which the third is published on our first page to-day. The suggestions of our correspondent de serve, and will doubtless receive, careful examination.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1864. The first State election in this, the Presidential year, will be decided in New Hampshire early in the coming March. It is the evident determination of the Copperhead leaders there to make a desperate effort to defeat the friends of the Union, For myself. I entertain no doubt that the result will be the success of the Union ticket: but, to make the victory sure and complete, every patriotic nerve must be strained. In the last State election several thousand War Democrats refused to go with the usurped organization of the old pro-slavery party, and voted for Colonel Walter Harriman for Governor, a Democrat then, and now at the head of his regiment in the field. In the

contest soon to come off, in March, there

will be but two tickets: that supported by

the friends of the Government and the war.

and that nominated by the leaders who are opposed to both. If the people of New Hampshire were sound and loyal in the former elections, subsequent events ought to make them even more thorough and enthusiastic on the same side. What will serve to encourage the friends of the good cause will be the presence of numbers of the veterans who have fought for their country in the late glorious struggles, and who will return home to vote for the candidates and the party that so fearlessly sustained them in their absence. I learn that such eloquent champions of the good cause, heretofore sometimes numbered with the general Opposition as old-line Whigs or old-line Democrats, as Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi, Col. Gantt, of Arkansas, Hon. Greene Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Hon. Winter Davis, of Maryland, Hon. Richard Busteed and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, will address the masses of New Hampshire. This great element of power has worked wonders wherever it has been set in motion. No honest Democrat can resist the appeals of such men. In Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. they met the sophistries and falsehoods o the Copperheads, and dissipated and destroyed them. The choice of a United States Senator to serve for six years from deepest interest is felt by all who desire to

see the Administration strengthened and fortified in the midst of its many trials. OCCASIONAL.

Once upon a time there were a people who as serted that they were of a better type, a better race a better destiny than the people against whom they were warring. They were homogeneous and their enemy was heterogeneous, and ten Southerners could whip fifty Yankees. "Strange to say," says the Richmond Whig, this new and heroic race has disappeared as suddenly as it appeared—the one noble population of the South has become extinct: noble population of the South has become extinct:

"Patriotism is dead, corruption and fraud stalk in high places; the finances are in runns; food is nearly exhausted; extortion and speculation rule aupreme; not a particle of statesmanship is displayed; Congress has gone mad; civil liberty is threatened at the hands of the friends of the Chief Magiatrate; civil ability has perished; military laient is repidly usuning; and, what is worse than all, the people are begrudging food and clothing to their son who are fighting, and have given themselves up, the men to drinking and the greed of gain, and the women to paint and exposure of their persons."

Here is, indeed, a handful of bitter askes which Here is, indeed, a handful of bitter ashes, which the war has raked down from the smouldering fire o

Southern brayado. The ligors of the conscription law beget a host of accusatory personalities, and no person of an eli-gible quality can feel himself safe from the inquisi-tion of patriots in Richmond. Since the army needs every man who has a tolerable body, the Richmon editors appear to think the South has too much population—outside of the army. Complaints are ade of the country gentlemen who try to evade the draft, and fill up the Richmond ho military vermin with shoulder-straps who infest the public haunts; of all persons, indeed, who are no victims. Hearing that forty Congressmen have bee elected to stay at home, a zealous patriot inquires Why don't you give a list of these forty conscrip and tell us how they voted on the bill to repeal ex

emptions?" A Richmond editor recommends "a so place for substituted men :"

"Seek out—less often songht than found— A soldier's grave, for thes the best; Then look around, and choose thy ground, And take thy rest." A savagely grim and sarcastic humor pervad the Richmond papers, and no satire of the rebellio could be more severe than their own. The Ea proposes a new subject for an historica painting: The Enquirer man tearing up the Confederate Constitution for waste paper. Mr. Memminger picking up the pieces to print 50-cent Uonfederate notes on. Framers of the Constitution in
the background, sitting on mourners' bench,
wiping their weeping nozes on illustrated cotton
pocket handkerchiefs. Detailed editor of independent paper, dressed in uniform of artillery private of Confederate States, going out to be shot as
a deserter for not spelling "liberty" Libby, preceded
by a band, playing "When this Cruel War is Over,"
"Thembarrassed Government." in the shape of a minger picking up the p Unembarrassed Government," in the shape of s in-horse coach, with the drag-chain broke, bein backed by a stubborn mule down a very steep hill into the guli of despotism. Mr. Benjamin looking ont of the coach window, and singing "Peace by the next mail from Europe." To be painted in oils (made out of lard at \$4 per pound) and suspended in the Commissary Department!—This is a picture whose grotesque allegory is full of justice. The future genius should paint the slaveholders' rebellion, if not with "hues of earthquake and eclipse," at least with an abundant laying on of "black an

Northern readers will guard themselves more

carefully in future against "sensations" from the South. The remarkable paragraph from the Bichmond Whig, viz.: "Slavery has stabbed itself to death," from thinking that slavery has said to deal. So far from thinking that slavery has committed "the unpardonable sin," the Whig assumes that slavery doesn't need to ask pardon of anybody, and arowa that when the war is over every Yankee should be made a tlave for hise, and made to wear an iron collar, as a badge of inseriority to the Assican, "Slavery will stab itself just when the Yankees tell the :uth." Remark, slavery out its throat long ago. "What man, seeing this, that would not blush and hang his head to think himself a man?" we are inhang his head to think anisable Cowper, when reading verbatim from rebel print, "at a sale at Gainesville, on the first day of January, one negro Sainesville, our and any ought \$3,000; one boy, nineteen years old, brought \$3,000; one boy, fifteen years of age, brought \$3,000; a girl, twelve years of age, \$4,005. A mule, somewhat aged, brought \$118." Man, after all, is not a little lower than the angels, but only a little higher than the

The death of a once respected resident, Habeas Corpus, is noticed in the Richmond papers. He died of wounds received at the hands of a philosopher. His funeral will take place from the office of the Richmond Enquirer, on Monday next, at 4 P. M. The learned and Reverend George Fitzhugh will place for anything less than clever. Cleverness need not be discouraged, for art, in a Phelan, Brown, Gartrell, and Barksdale. Driver of the hearse, Mr. Nathaniel Tyler. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral. So, it will be seen that the rebels boast at least an appearance of being merry. They have acquired a grim humor at the work of grave-digging, like the clown in "Hamlet," and, by way of imitation, may sing, as they fit out for slavery a grave without a m ment, some such appropriate stave as this of old

**Hold and Hopkins:

'He digged it well, he digged it deep,
He digged it for his brother:
By his great sin he did fall in
The pit he digged for t'other." Apropos of the rebellion, Gen. Garfield's witti-cism is good. A stanza from the nursery rhymes

England he commends to those extra-bleached auper-superior patriots who propose to put down the rebellion with corollistory mesmerism: "There was an old man who said, how Shall I flee from this horrible cow? I will sit on the stile
And continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of this cow."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9. Congressional Gossip. The Senate will pass the House confiscation bill It will be ten days or a fortnight before another sup-plemental tax bill will be reported to the House from the Ways and Means Committee. Petroleum om the Ways and Means Committee this morning finished the House Naval Committee this morning finished of Mr. Merrick, of Philadelphia. They also examined Robert Cameron, the engineer of the Penescola.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War began

an examination into the ice contracts this morning Gov. Currin is upon the House floor to-day. Government Affairs. The city government of Washington voted bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to volunteers SEYFERT, MOMANUS, & Co., of Reading, Penna.,

offer to sell the Government all the eight and teninch ordnance needed in 1864. It is stated that the loyalty of the employes of The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad case is still up in the Supreme Court from last week.

Claims of Deceased Soldiers. Official documents show that during the year 1862 13,600 claims of deceased and discharged soldiers were settled at the Tressury Department. The number settled during 1863 was 45,700, and there remained on hand unsettled, on the 1st of January last, 74,600. By the middle of August next all claims now in the Second Auditor's office, when the necessary evidence can be obtained, will be settled; but, as a bill has passed the House giving increased facilities, and which will doubtless soon be concurred in by the Senate, the causes of delay in the settlement of such claims will in a great measure be removed. Amendment of the Constitution. The joint resolution, which Senator ANTHONY nes to repeal, and which is now before the Ju

proces to repeal, and which is now before the Ju-tiary Committee, is as follows:

Article 12. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State. This resolution was approved March 2d, 1861, and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, the assent of three-fourths of Constitution, but owing to the breaking out of the rebellion there was no general action of the Legislatures upon the subject. The resolution was one of

Committee. Amendments to the Enrolment Act. The House has made various amendments to the Senate enrolment act, principally those proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs. Of course the amendments will have to be sent to the Senate for their action, including one retaining the present commutation, viz: \$300, the Senate having proposed to make it \$400. Both Houses, however, are agreed on consolidating the two classes, and exempting from the draft only the Vice President, and such as may be declared by the proper officer physically or mentally incapable of bearing arms.

Senator Sherman's Gold Bill. Senator SHBRMAN's bill, introduced to-day, prohibit ng speculative transactions in gold, makes all time sales of specie or foreign exchange null and void, and partial payment thereupon reclaimable by suit, and it is made the duty of the district attorneys to prosecute such suits—the money reclaimed going in equal parts to the informer, the district attorney, and the United States treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given in such transactions, are made void, excepting when they have passed into the hands of a third person ignorant of the agreement. But the person making the sale may, at any time within three years, bring suit for the recovery of the full amount from the person to

Mr. Pendleton's Bill. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed as the select committee on Mr. Pendle-ron's bill, authorizing Cabinet ministers to occupy seats on the floor of the House, Messrs. PENDLE TON, of Ohio; STEVENS, of Pennsylvania; Mor-RILL, Of Vermont; MALLORY, of Kentuc SON, of Iowa; Ganson, of New York, and BLAINE, of Maine.

The Lieutenant Generalship. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported back the House bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General, with amendments stri the clause making that officer the commander of the armies, and also adverse to the House recommends ion that Gen. GRANT be appointed to the position.

Social Life in Washington. There have been a greater number of large, bril-liant, and distinguished evening parties during the present season than at any former one during the last three years. Last evening there were four or ve, including those of the Spanish Minister and of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury FIELD. Military, &c.

Gen. HINKS, of Boston, has received intimation from General ButLee that, at the request of the latter, he will be ordered by the Secretary of War to report for duty at Newbern.

The soldiers who were injured at the Long Bridge on Saturday are as comfortable as could be expected. No amputations have yet been made, though it is feared that it will be necessary in two or three cases.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Operations of the Rebels-The Late Re washington, Feb. 9.—A letter from the Army of pahanhock, since the return of our forces. A regi ment of rebel infantry yesterday threw up a range of rifle-pits opposite Norton's Ford, and a longer line of breastworks within musket range to the rear. The number of prisoners taken during the late reconnoissance does not exceed fifty.

Captain John R. Coxe, commissary at headquarters, and his wife, gave a large party last night. It was fully attended by a select company of ladies and fficers. Captain Coxe being justly held in high repute for his general good qualities, drew to his resention the entire staff at headquarters. The excel lla' Zouavea) was in attendance. Among the refugees lately arrived in camp are several ladies who encountered the dangers and pri-vations of an escapade from rebeldom. They were

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Union Prisoners to be Removed from! Richmond. DEFEAT OF GUERILLAS.

HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA. Feb. 9.-ISDO cial to the New York Herald.]—Information of high importance reached our outposts to-day, and was brought in by a mounted deserter from Gen. Early's ommand. The deserter says that when he left a rumor was prevalent of the removal, or prepara-tions being made for the immediate removal, of all the Yankee prisoners from the neighborhood of had detained the mails, newspapers, &c., going from Richmond to the soldiers in camp.

Captain Dougherty, of the 18th Virginia Union Infantry, while in command of a sout, in Hamp-shire county, yesterday, encountered the noted rebel guerilla Mike Cairn, at the head of his gang, killing the leader, and capturing his lieutenant and our men, with horses, equipments, &c. The encounter t Morefield, when the guerillas were beaten and compelled to take to the woods and mountains in all Cirections for immediate safely.

There is no news of importance from the Kanawha region as yet. Trade and travel have been re-

rumed with renewed vigor on the line of the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad. Removal of Rebel Prisoners. SANDUSKY, Feb. 9 - Four hundred rebel prisons commissioned officers, crossed the Sandusky Bay this afternoon in a steamer, and were landed in this city. They are quartered in comfortable quarters, with plenty of food and fire, and start in the 11 o'clock train for Baltimore. The noted guerilla chief, General Jeff Thompson, and Captain Breckinsidge, son of the renegade general, were among the number. A strong guard from the Hoffman Battalion will escort them to The communication is now established between Sandcaky and Johnson's Island.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Trouble in the Free-State Convention at New Orleans.

TWO CANDIDATES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR. GEN. BANKS' LETTER ON ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-The steamer George Crom-

well has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 2d inst. She passed the Morning Star for New Or-leans, in the Mississippi, and the George Washingon, for the same port, off the Tortugas on the 5th. There is no military news.

General Banks' letter to the Free-State General Committee, dated the 29th, is published. He will allow all persons to vote at the ensuing election who have been registered as voters under the President's proolemation of the 25th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders upon this subject. He will be glad to appoint comnissioners of elections, who will be authorized t administer the proper oath of allegiance to per-sons who are otherwise qualified to vote by the State law. As to registration, the oath of allegiance will be a sufficient register of the votes cast, and all persons who take it on the day of the election should be authorized to vote; and soldiers lso, who are eitizens of the State, will be allowed to vote. Those who are not citizens of Louisiana, though they may have been in the State one year, cannot vote. Gen. Banks adheres to the day at first fixed for the election of members of a constitutional convention, viz.: the first Monday of April, deeming that its change to the date of the State election (Feb 22) would not afford sufficient time for mature consideration by the people in the selection of delegates. Governor Shepley's proclamation for a State elec-tion on February 22d, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Banks, is also published.

D. B. Grierson, an old merchant of New Orleans,

The weather was very warm.

F. S. Whitaker, in a published letter, has declined he use of his name before the State Convention as the use of the development State Convention as a candidate for the Governorship.

The steamer St. Mary had arrived at New O:leans from Pass Cavallo, with the 33d Illinois Vo-On the 1st of February, cotton, under liberal reccipts, was dull, and buyers were standing aloof. 740 was quoted for ordinary, to 791/c for strict middling. Sugar dull, and stock light and firmly held. es active; sales of 1,500 bbls at 43@61s for in Molasses active; sales of 1,500 bits at 2500 both ferior to very choice. Gold dull at 163%, a decline. Silver 150@154. Exchange in good demand; sight on New York 160% discount.

Arrived January 30th, bark J. C. Nichols, of Philadelphia; 31st, brig Belle Barnard, Philadelphia; Cleared 30th, schooner Margaret Reinhart, Philadelphia. Echyptary 12th bark St. Teney Philadelphia.

lelphia; February 12th, bark St. James. Philadel

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2 .- The Free-State Nominating Convention met last night, a large portion of the State being represented. The body was divided choice for Governor between the Hon. Michael Hahn and Hon. B. F. Flanders, Hahn having a majority in his fayor. An exciting scene ensued, and the Flanders men bolted, when the majority nominated Hahn for Governor. The bolters held a separate convention and nominated Flanders with a full ticket, a portion of which is the same as the regular icket.
There is no war news. The recruiting of veteran volunteers exceeds all expectations. An active campaign is looked for as soon as Farragut's fleet arrives. There is no doubt that Mobile will become ne scene of active warfare in the coming summer. All is quiet in Texas. The recruiting of refugees es active. The negroes have all been carrie

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. EXPEDITION TO WEST NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Force of Indians and

Whites Routed. NASHVILLE, Feb. 8.—To Major General Halleck, General in Chief: General Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indians and whites at Quallatown has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss was two killed and six wounded.
U. S. GRANT, Major General.
[Quallatown is in Haywood county, North Caro-

lins, about fifty miles southeast of Knoxville, and about three hundred west of Raleigh. To reach it, the expedition must have crossed the Great Smoky GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH IN MEMPHIS. At the complimentary dinner given to Gen. Sherman, in Memphis, the General, in response to a

At the complimentary dinner given to Gen. Sherman, in Memphis, the General, in response to a toast, said:

Do Soto saw that the Mississippi was the sorta of a mighty nation. He was searching for gold and died disappointed. Afterward French families appeared, and Germans and Yankees; lastly the African was brought here; brought here because labor was scarce; brought here as a mere matter of speculation: to make money—no more than the cotton speculators of the present day are doing. After a time the colonics declared themselves aspable of self-government and threw off the authority of the mother country. The question of State rights arose and caused, for a time, dizunion. At length articles of confederation were agreed upon; precizely such a form of Government as Jeff Davis has organized. Under this the people lived a very few years—just about as many as the Jeff Davis has organized. Under this the people lived a very few years—just about as many as the Jeff Davis Government would exist, provided it was left alone. They needed a contral prover. They needed a Constitution. They needed a ruler: we all need a ruler. The United States progressed in power and attainments. The South professed to be particularly careful about points of honor.

An election came. The man legally elected was not the favorite of the South. The point of honor was waived. They in honor should have abided by an election into which they had entered. I was in Louisiana at the time. A brave soldier, Major Haskins, was in command of a guard of forty-five men at the arsenal in Baton Rouge. When Bragg came with 600 men and demanded the surrender of the place, the Major scornfully refused. At last, by laise promises, he was induced to give it up. When the gallant Major was brought a prisoner up the river why did you not rise to the resoue?

If we were to wipe out every vestige of civilization in Louisiana, it would not have bismed Hurlbut had he done so, when I think of the ignominy heaped upon the brave Major Haskins by the population of this city,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel News-Pickett's Army Fallen Back Sixteen Miles from Ne Bixteen Miles from Newbern. Fortress Monroe, Feb. 9.—The Richmond Sen-"Our army has fallen back sixteen miles from Newbern, finding the fortifications so strong that it it could not be taken without too great loss." The negro soldier who shot the rebel Colonel Shaw was captured and hanged. The Hon. John A. Wilcox, a member of Congress from Texas, died last Saturday in Richmond,

NEWBERN, Feb. 5, P. M.-Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army have been coming into the city since yesterday morning. They report that the rebel General Picket informed his command, consisting of about 15,000, that were but 2,000 Union soldiers in Newbern, and that he intended to take the city by a night assault. The arrival of a regiment from Beaufort just before the enemy cut our communication with that point, together with the arming of the firemen and tizens, white and black, satisfied the enemy that we were more than a match for them, hence their ailure to make the assault.

The enemy have fallen back to Kinston. The town of Warsaw, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult., accidentally.

W. McBride and Calvin Cox, citizens of Norfolk, were committed to jail yesterday, by Captain Morey, charged with communicating information to the enemy, leading to the Smithfield disaster. Ten refugees arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day

Steamer Seized by Guerillas.

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Illinois, from New Orleans, with dates to the 29th uit., has arrived bringing a heavy cargo of sugar and molastes. The officers of the boat learned at Island No. 76 that the steamer Gilburn had been seized by the guerillas, under Colonel Lee, and used to ferry their horses, mules, and wagons to the Mississippi side. They also took Mr. Cole, the manager of the Government wood yards, and twenty contrabands. They released the negroes after crossing, but carried Mr. Cole and a man acting as guard of the wood yard with them, who, it was said, would be hanged. They carried away much property from Bolivar Landing and burned the town. No harm was done to the boat or The steamer Dunleith has arrived from Nashville with the 59th Illinois Infantry, 300 strong, en route for home.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 9.—Cotton is dull at 74c for middling. The receipts are small. Wheat firm; ranging from 125@135c. Corn dull at 105@112½c. Oats lower; sales at 93@94c. Bulk Pork Shoulders, 6%c; Hams, 9%c; Ribbed Sides, 8%c. %c; Ridden Sides, 072 c. A meeting held in Farmers' Hall, last night, apointed sixty delegates to the Louisville Freedo Convention from among the most prominent Radieal Emancipationists of the city. A large number of counties of the State will send delegates. The Christian Commission in Delaware. WILMINGTON, Feb. 9,—A great Union meeting was held here to-night, in Institute Hall, on behalf of the United States Christian Commission, Hon. Judge Hall presided. Eloquent addresses were deivered by Right Rev. Bishop Lee, Rev. C. P. Lyford, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadel-

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—In the Assembly to-day Major General Hancock was welcomed by the Speaker, and responded by stating that the object of his visit to Albany was to procure enlistments for the New York regiments under his command. The Malden Bank Robbery.

Boston Feb. 9.—Mr. Green was arraigned yesterday, at Malden, for the murder of young Converse, and pleaded "not guilty" of the murder and robbery of the bank, but pleaded guilty to setting fire to and burning a block of buildings in Novemer last. They adjoined the post office, and it is upposed he expected that that building would be estroyed. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORY, Feb 9 — Plout is very cull and nominal. Wheat firm: Southern white \$1.90@1.95: Kentucky \$1.86 (21.93 Cora quiet at \$1.460.15 for white, and \$1.360 (1.95 for y-llow. Whisky dull and heavy: Onlo is of-sred at 90s. Coffee steady: sales of 1.000 bags at 58%0 of 15.00

was taken up. The clergy and leading citizens occu-

Visit of General Haucock to Albany.

pled the platform.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Richmond-The Panic of the Citizens-How the Federal Force Withdrew. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.—Vessels passing the guardship Young Rover:
Sailed.—Steamer New Jersey, Capt. Hoxie, for Washington; steamer Weybosset, Capt. Friend, for Nawbern Washington; steamer we subsets, copy. Cone, Newbern.
Arrived.—Steamer John A. Warner, Capt. Cone, from Yolktown; schooner Sarah Mirge, Captain Moore, from Havre de Grace: steamer City of Jersey, Capt. Hancock, from New York, and bound to Newbern; steamer Nellie Pentz, Capt. Phillips, from Washington, bound to Hilton Head; schooner Plumet Mars, Capt. Henry, from Baltimore.

The citizen prisoners, who came down to Fortress Two citizen prisoners, who came down to Fortress Monroe from Richmond, having been exchanged

through the interposition of Mr. Petriken, say

Richmond was in a feverish state of excitement from midnight on Saturday up the time they left, at 20'clock on Sunday afternoon. At midnight, on Saturday, the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying "To arms! to arms! The Yankees are coming!" During the remainder of the night an intense commotion was everywhere visible. The Home Guards were called out, and the tramp of simed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and chil-dren were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as had seldom been On Sunday morning, there was no abatement in

the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defences, and the armed citizens placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this commotion became intense. It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among the women and children, continued during the morning.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the prisoners were about to leave in the truce boat, alarm belis were again rung with great fury, and they left a

scene of confusion and turmoil such as they had never before witnessed in the city. The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their mpression that 5,000 or 10,000 cavalry would have found but little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the prisoners, destroying the forts and publie property, and returning by the Peninsula be-fore any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it. For several days previous to this alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of with great despatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by General Meade. In this they were right, as, during the progress of the excitement on Sunday, intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan. On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back

from the Chickshominy, and had abandoned the Porto Rico. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-The schooner Oriental arrived this evening from St. John, P. R., on the 30th of January.

Two regiments had just arrived from the old country, and 400 men sailed on the 22d ult. for San Do The British trigate Immortalite had been to Crab Island to recognize the Spanish flag. Sugars high, and not much is made, on account of Bounties in New York.

New York, Feb. 9.—The supervisors of this county to-day appropriated \$2,000,000 for bounties to volunteers. They estimated the total number of men to be obtained by draft on the 10th of March at

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Washington, Feb. 9, 1864.

ENATH,

Petitions for the Abolition of Slavery,
Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called the attention
of the Senate to gettions on his desk from 100,695 citizens, male and female, over eighteen years of age, in
the various States, praying Congress to pass an act for
the speedy emancipation of persons of African descent.
He said these petitions were too bulky for him or the
pages to carry up; but he would desire to present them
unitedly, as an illustration of the motion ou our United
States coins, "E Pluribus Unum." These petitions only
presented the feelings of the heads of these persons, that
slaveryly as the guilty origin of the war, and if continued
would slways be hurtful to the national welfare, and, as
a consequence, that the hideous monster should be at
once destroyed. To Congress, under the Constitution,
were committed the powers of the fancient Roman dictators, to "see that the Republic received no detriment."
Mr. FAULSBURY. of Delaware, said that the intention
of the Senator evidently was, in introducing these petitions, to affect the action of Congress. This large number
of signers will be paraded in the newspapers, as an evimr. FAULEBURY. of Delaware, said that the intention of the leastor evidently was, in introducing these petitions, to affect the action of Congress. This large number of signers will be paraded, in the newspapers, as an evidence that Congress was disposed to listen to popular appeals. He recollected that when, three years ago, a senator from New York, now in the Cabinet, presented, numerously signed petitions, and the Senator from Kentacky (Mr. Crittenden) presented petitions straed by 17,500 clitzens of Massachusetts. calling on Congress to pass meanings to prevent civil war, they were scouted and spurned, and a dgat ear turned to them. Now, this petition is presented as the voice of the country. It ill became those who would not then regard the voice of the country, for the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, to present petitins like liose now before us.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire. Those resolutions were not adopted because the patry with which the Senator from Delaware acted refused to vote for them. Mr. Salusbury said that on the amendments of Mr. Crittenden every member of the dominant party voted for taking them no Unione occasion, when the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hark) moved a substitute, ever in the Construction of the Construction of the Construction of the States wrongfully, as he was the rights of the colored citizans of the first statement of Mr. Saulsbury. The preposition of Mr. Crittenden was to recognize slavery south of 38° 30' and forbidding the abolition of slavery in the National capital without he censent of the slavery south of 38° 30' and forbidding the abolition of slavery in the National capital without he censent of the slavery south of 38° 30' and forbidding the abolition of slavery in the National capital without he censent of the slavery south of 38° 30' and forbidding the abolition of slavery in the National capital without he censent of the slavery south of 38° 30' and forbidding the abolition of slavery in the National capital without in economy the character of a Chr

to had been adopted, civil war would have been avoided Mr. PlowEil, of Kentucky, thought that the remarks of Mr. PlowEil, of Kentucky, thought that the remarks of Mr. Wilson reflected severely upon Mr Crittenden The propositions rejected by the Republican party were endined the senator from Massachusetts would affect the character of their author. The Republican party were alone responsible for the rejection of these propositions to avert civil war. He considered the present an arrociona assault upon the memory of one of the purest sixteemen the world ever saw.

Mr. WILSON disclaimed any purposa to cast reflections upon the memory of the decased Senator. He entertained a sincere regard for his life and memory. He criticised his proposition as he would that of any other man, became he regarded it against humanity and Christian civilization. reman, became he regarded it against humanity and Chiertan civilization.

Mr. NUKINER said that while Mr. Crittenden's propositions favored the crime of human slavery, the petitions he presented to-day favored freedom. Of this there could be no doubt.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said that, whatever might have been the sause of the present unhappy troubles, we should devise every proper method operior of them. Delays were dabgerous. He deprecated the spirit in which this discussion was conducted. Whether those who supported the Crittenden propositions had done wrong was between them and Heaven, and it might be found hereafter that those who had supported them stood an equal chance before the bar of heaven with those who opposed them. The Father of his Country, held slaves in bondage at the time of his death. Does the benator from Massachusetts suppose that his chance for mercy will be superior to that of the Father of his Country.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the Father of his Country.

for mercy will be superior to that of the rather of his Country' Mr. 8UMNER replied that the Father of his Country' Mr. 8UMNER replied that the Father of his Country would appear before Heaven's bar as the emancipator of his slaves. Mr. CONNESS, of California, said if the Republican party prevented the passage of the Cri.tenden Compronise, he honored them for it, leaving the question of slavery outside of the question. They were introduced at a time when a traitorous Cabinet and P ssident were organizing rebellion. Me thanked God that the time had come, and that we were the ministers, to relieve the country of the crime and treason contained in African slavery. The pelitions were referred.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General with amendments, striking out the clause making the said officer commander in chief, and the clause resummending General Grant for the posaid the clause of the clau

and the clause recommending General Grant for the position.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill forbidding speculations in gold, silver, and foreign exchange. Referred to the Phance Committee.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. POWELL presented a proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving to each Siste as many Presidential electors as it has millions of population, and divides the State into electoral district accordingly. The Electoral College shall be divided, by lot, into six classes, and each class shall choose one from the succeeding six, and from the six so chosen two shall be selected by lot—the first shall be President, and the other Vice President. The college shall be dissolved if, at the end of twenty-four hours from its organization, it has failed to elect these officers. The elector must take, an eath of support the Constitution, and not to aid any political party. Referred to the Indicary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill transferring the acting assistant pay masters in the army to the regular naval service on their undergoing the regular examination. Restreet to the Committee on Naval Affairs

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill establishing additional judicial districts in New York Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill is theseme as introduced in the House by Mr. Diven.]

Mr. DES HITH, of Oregon, introduced a petition call-(This bill is the same as introduced in the Mount (This bill is the same as introduced a petition calling for a record of the proceedings of the court martial, in New York, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon Webster, United States volunteers.

The Bill for Enlistments—Speech of Mr.

Docitatie.

The Bill States volunteers. "Speech of Mr. The Bill for Englature."

The Senste proceeds to consider the bill for the gromotion of enlistments.

Mr. DeOLHTILK of Wisconsin, said that war, and not peace, was our real situation. His opinion was, that whatever gave strength to our armies demanded the first consideration of Congress and every department of this Government. He would speak but one word—"Fill up our ranks: press on our columns." Other extended the sphieds would arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds would arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds would arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well arise in the progress of the war, and one sphieds well arise to the sphieds and the cussing anhiers not periativing to this shill. If we look at this question, we will find that in 1880 the guestic was, Shall slaver ever the Territories? It said nothing about the state of the progress of the rebellion there are the progress of the rebellion there are the progress of the rebellion that was not old med to the sphied war. They row declare they would destroy the Government and dissolve the Union, and would not submit to the decision of the majority at the ballot-box. They boldly proclaimed the progress of the war, they are the progress of the war. They row declare they did was done in the name and corner to the other of they did was done in the name and dissolve the Union, and would not submit to the decision of the majority at the ballot-box. They boldly proclaimed to the grade of the progress of the first of the progress of the first of the countries being plunged into their own vitals, and the life-blood of slavery is guashing out all around us. They call it, also, a divine institution, and declare this against the configur

been put down by our vast armies in the field? He would say it was because your thoughts were turned to the negro. leaving out of the question the white man, who has carried civilization as far as it has gone; and thus far the Administration is responsible to the American people for the continuance of the war so long. We had never called in vain for troops on our write citizens. Any other country than this would long are have been destroyed under the blunders of an Administration like this. his. Mr RICHARDSON then spoke in favor of granting such in smnesty to the rebels as would give them time to re-lect. He thought, on sober reflection, they would re-tre from their position, if fair terms were held out to

tire from their position, it fair terms were near out to them.

In answer to Mr. Richardson, Mr. SHERMAN explained that he was not in favor of the exercise of any extraordinary power. He would affirm it as the understood right of Congress to say that the wives and children of slaves used in this war were free. Where men were rebels we had the right to emanicipate their staves under the laws of war. He never claimed the right of Congress to alter the laws of war, but to use these laws against the rebels.

After a long colloquy between Messrs. Sherman and Richardson the question was postponed till Thursday next. next.
Mr. WILSON reported a bill for the examination certain army officers. Passed.
The benate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Louisiana Election Case.
Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called up the Louisian election case. a election case. Mr. FIELD resumed, and spoke in favor of his right to seat from that Stantiu, and spoke in tavor of his right to seat from that Stantius and seat of the field's attacked in the seat of the New Orleans Judica of May 1869, it which was sudd that forme particular to the seat of May 1869, it was the seat of the ade such an imputation. Mr. FIELD a ked who was the author of the charge o

Mr. FIELD a feed who was the author of the energe of disloyaity.
Mr. STI-VENS replied that it was Major Gen. Butter.
Mr. FIELD Said that so far as his loyalty was concerned, the charge was wholly false.
Mr. DAWAS, of Massachusetts, remarked that letters were here from a man well known to this House, the r. m. michael Hahn, who says, akthough he differs from Field, he took pleasure in certifying to Field's loyaity.
Mr. Dawes added that Field does not believe that houistana is a foreign nation, and not to be retained as a state of the Union.
Mr. STEVENS said that that was a very poor answer to hierometric. Mr. STEVENS said that that was a very poor answer to hisqueette in.
Mr. STEVENS said that that was a very poor answer to hisqueette in.
Mr. Fig.D thanked Mr. Dawes for this statement. He was prepared, here and elsewhere, to vincleate his loyalty. Some persons mey have communicated with the gentleman from Fennsylvania (Mr. Nievens), aspersing his loyalty becares he did not subscribe to the doctrine of a portion of the people, who were opposed to his elsetion on the ground that, it ulsians being out of the Union, he was bett writiout a constituency. Louisians, he row has been writiout a constituency. Louisians, he row has been writiout a constituency. Louisians, he present with her Senators and Represent with her Senators and Represent with the property of the fixed here have he was a proved or as the think of the present have he was a proved or as notioned, to some a way. What he was approved or cancitoned, to some a way, which he proved or the fixed and the world of the was approved or substituted to a represent the provided the form of the Committee of Elections, he has been and the world not have hesitated to secrifice them on the altar of his country's good before any star should be blotted from our brilliant galaxy.

He would never the the soil of Louisians be again polgalaxy.

He would never let the soil of Louisiana be again poluted by the footprints of Sidedi, Benjamin, or any of
their fraternity, so long as he could raise his voice
against it. WASH SUBNE, of Illinois, said he had received
etters from a gentleman in New Orleans stating that Mr.
Field was one of the most loyal men of Louisians, ever
true to his flag and country, and that Field had been
commended to him for his patriotism and devotion to his
country.

commended to him for his patriotism and devotion to his country.

Mr DEMING, of Connecticut, spoke about his military experience in New Orleans, and of his acquaintance with Field in that city, saying the latter was an exemplar of loyalty and stathful among the faithless.

An interest of the country of the Connecticut of the Computation Bleetons, said he could not conscientiously method in the Br. Field should be admitted to membership the country of the conduct of the conduct of General Shepley, the Mind disapprovate of the conduct of General Shepley, the Mind disapprovate the should be admitted to membership the conduct of General Shepley, the Mind disapprovate the should be served to the reward to the resulting the permitted an election in 157 covered to the conduct of the rebellion, the relation of Louisians to the Idion had been charged, and that she stood in the attitude of a conquered province. He (Mr. Ganoon) had always advicated a victorus prosecution of the war; but when the rebellion is suppressed within any State, so that civil authority resumes its sway, he proposed to treat the people of such States as citizens belonging to the Union, and that whenever they submit to the Crustitution, and the enforcement of the law, the impending strife ought ocease.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, a member of the Gommit-

shall that whenever they stipling to one constitution, and the enforcement of the law, the impending strike ought of ease.

Ar. BROWN, of Wisconsin, a member of the Committee on Elections, said it was generally agreed by the committee that Louisians had never been out of the Committee that Louisians had never been out of the Thomas and that by her own and the could not go out. The third had been no election, the military power had the people as entitled them to a representative heart of the people as entitled them to a representative heart of the people as entitled them to a representative heart of the people as entitled them to a representative heart of the people as entitled them to a representative heart of the report they agreed in its conclusions. The military power had interfered to such an extent as to deprive nine thousand out of ten thousand of the right of suffrage. He briefly argued to show that Mr. Field had neither law nor constituency to sustain him.

The House adopted the committee's resolution, declaring that Mr. Field is not entitled to a seat as a Representative in this House in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

ress. The yeas and pays were refused. The vote.hy a division, was 87 yeas against 14 nays. The Enrolment Act.

The Honse want into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr Davis, of Massachusetts, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill amendatory of the enrolment law. Exemption of Clergy.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, offered an amendment exempting from draft clergymen not engaged in trade or secular business. During the debate,
Mr. COX opposed the amendment, saying the pestiferous clergymen onghi not to be exempted.
Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, was also opposed to the amendment, but for a different reas m. He did not want to put an insult on the patriotism of clergymen.
Mr. BPAULDING, of Onlo, said up patriotic clergyman had asked any such exemption. Dr. Olde' church will remedy all defects of which his colleague (Mr. Cox) had complained. complained.

Mr. COX resumed, saying the rebellion was fomented by clergymen. North and South. His colleague. Mr. by clertymen. North and South. His colleague, Mr. Spaulding, was not the man to impugn his (Mr. Cox's) loysity, for he had stood here opposing Secession, while his colleague was singing anthems to John Brown, and plotting redition and revolution.

Mr. ARNULD, of Illinois, made an earnest appeal not to waste time in personal disputes, but at once to pass the bill before them, as within thirty days the draft is ordered, and we are about to enter upon a campaign the most important and decisive since the rebellion commenced

mest important and decisive since the rebellion commenced

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, offered a proviso that the munisters have not, therethore, and will not in future preach politics. (Langhter I He said ministers are intermeddlers and stirrers up of strife and miscalef, and they ought to go to the war because they are more famed for war than they are for pease.

Mr. Kernan's mendment was rejected.

The committee disagreed to an amendment, by a vote of 70 against 74, that, in assigning the quota of troops, credits shall be given to States and countles from which mer bave ephisted in the military organizations of other States for three years or during the war.

Mr. FERNANDORWOOD offered an affendment, viz.: to exempt from draft all who, from emedications dishalled in the miniaty, necessity, or eventual success of this war, are opposed to its further prosecution until an effort has been made and failed to end it by negotiation.

Their committee rejected this by a vote of 23 against 103, and refused to sirtle out the clause which proposes to consolidate the two classes by a vote of 25 against 60. The committee then rose without concluding any action on the bill.

The House, at half past 4, adjourned.

n the on: The House, at half past 4, adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 9, 1864 SEMATE,

The Senate was called to order at So'clock P. M., but mmediately adjourned without transacting any business. HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.

On leave, Mr. LA BABK read in place an act to authorize the township of Durham, Bucks county, to levy a tax to pay bounties to volunteers. The same gentleman Browed to proceed to its consideration. Agreed to, and the bill passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BIOE, a bill of similar import relative to the township of Palmer, Northampton county, was taken up and passed.

The Huse then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the private calendar.

The foll wing bills were onjected off the calendar on first realing: The lolic wing bills were observed on an attracting the city of Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
An act to regulate the compensation of county com-insioners, &c. in the county of Bucks.
An act for the relief of William Himrod
The following ware read a second time and passed

An act to incorporate the Fairmount Steam-forcing Hose Company, Ro. 2, of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Coastwice Steamship Company.

An act to anthorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia. An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia.

An act providing for the election of Councilmen to fill vacancies in the city of Philadelphia.

An act authorizing the Pittsburg and McConnellsville Railroad Company to construct a branch railroad An act to vacate a certain fifty feet-wide street in the late village of Holmes burg, now the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act to extend an act relating to sheriffs and prothonotaries costs in Luzerne county, approved February I, 1889, to the county of Cumberland. An act relating to the opening of streets, and payment of damages therefor, in the city of Philadelphia.

An act for the opening of Jackson street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia.

The Honce tock a recess of ten minutes to view the 93d Regiment, and, on reassembling, passed several local bills of no interest to Philadelphia.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] CONVENTION OF DELEGATES TO PROfore Recruiting .- An adjourned meeting of deegates from the different wards of the city, for the purpose of raising recruits and avoiding the draft, was held last evening at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Mr. Lewis, from the committee appointed to assertain the quota of each ward, reported that the committee had not been able to obtain official information on the subject; but that the committee believed that an estimate published the committee believed that an estimate published in The Press some time ago of 8 000 being the number required under the call for 300,000, was as nearly correct as could be obtained, and that for 500,000 the proportion would, of course, be two-thirds more. The report was accepted and committee continued. The committee appointed to invite Gen. Hancock to address the citizens of Philadelphia on the subject of recruiting the army reported progress, and were continued. were continued.

Sheriff Thompson moved that the estimate of the sommittee in reference to the number of volunteers required from each ward be taken as a basis for the operations of the convention.

The following is the quota of each ward, as agreed upon by the convention:

(480)

......480 Adjourned to meet at the call of the officers.

DEPARTURE OF COLORED TROOPS.—The DEPARTURE OF COLORED TROOPS.—The 22d Regiment U. S. Colored Troops will arrive at Berks-street station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, at 10 o'clock this morning, and march over the following route: Down Second street to Arch; out Arch to Broad; down Broad to Chestaut; down Chestaut to Third; down Third to Lombard; down Lombard to Second, to the steamer at Washington-street wharf. This regiment is 1,000 strong, and was recruited by the Supervisory Committee in thirty days. It, is commanded by Col. Kiddoo, an excellent officer. A full band goes out with the regiment to Fotress Monroe. WASHINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SECOND

WASHINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SECOND WARD—At an election held on Monday evening last, the following teachers were elected: Principal of Male Grammar School, S. Macutcheon; First Assistant, Miss Mary Simmons. Principal of Female Grammar School, Rachael R. Evens: First Assistant, Miss S. Sangran; Second Assistant, Miss S. Sangran; Second Assistant, Miss Anna Johnson. The new school will be opened on the first of March next. ANOTHER LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. W. white Williams, who spent some time in Jerusalem, is now engaged in delivering a series of interesting jectures. This evening he will lecture in the Clinton-street church, on the subject of Arabia, Mount Sinai, and the Hebrew Wanderings in the Wilderness from the Nile to the Jorcau. The lecturer will exhibit many relies obtained in that country, every one of which has an interesting history. THE NAVAL COMMITTEE of the House of Representatives will visit Philadelphia on Saturday, for the purpose of inspecting the grounds of League Island and Chester, and judging of their relative values as sites for the great navy yard. SERIOUS ACCIDENT. -- Yesterday morning a man, named Wm. Reinhart, fell from a platform, at the Pencoyd Iron Works, Manayunk, and was very seriously injured.

NEW COUNTERFEIT. - Last evening

new counterfeit on the two-dollar notes of the Stroudsburg Bank, Pennsylvania, was discovered in the city.

Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPBRA.—To-night, "La Dame Blanche" will be sung, with an admirable cast, inding Mesdames Johannsen and Frederici, Herren lermanns and Habelmann. This charming work osed, and its music is popular the world over for ts fine sentiment, great vivacity, and peculiar adaptiveness to its theme. We feel assured that his will be one of the most successful performances of the German Opera, which has shown renewed pirit in its present season.

National Circus.—A beautiful and entertaining scene of equestrianism, entitled "The Peruvian and his Bride," is being performed at the Circus every

evening, among other attractions. It is worth PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the great manager, museum proprietor, and lecturer, will lecture at Musi-cal Fund Hall, on Saturday night, upon a subject which he is supposed to understand—"The art of money getting." Mr. Barnum has delivered this lecture in England with great success, and recently n New York, where his words were reverentially

istened to by thousands. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1864.

There was considerable stir in gold to-day over the news from the Peninsula, but the highest price reached news from the Pennsula, but the highest price reached was 169%, closing firm at that figure. The supply of money is increasing, and no trouble is experienced in preceding the necessary, if anything like a good collateral is offered. In Government securities there is no change. The five-twenties are worth 104; seven-thirties and sixes, 1881, 107. Quartermasters' vouchers are in deand sixes, 1881, 107. Quartermasters' vouchers are in demand.

The stock market was moderately excited, without much change in prices. The demand, however, for the more promising fancies is undiminished, and the public are still large buyers. Everything in the tone of the market indicates steadiners and confidence, while it is assumed by many that the continued issue of five percent. legal-tenders cannot but have the effect of raising prices. Priladelphia and Erie sold at 3%4, Catawissa preferred at 43%, the common at 25%, Long Island at 42%, Minchill at 61, Little Schuylkill at 48%2, Reading at 60, North Pennsylvania fell off to 36%2. Pennsylvania rose to 76%4, Camden and Amboy sold at 167, Beaver Meadow at 78; Mining and Canel shaves more active. Futton was steady at 6%6%, Elmitra at 16%, Pennsylvania at 9, Big Mountain at 8, Girard at 6%, Union sold at 4%, Susquehanna at 25, Schuylkill Navigation rose to 25, the preferred to 38, Delaware Division sold at 48. referred to 38. Delaware Division sold at 43. Passenger Railways were firm, Third

teenth sold at 19; Arch street at 34; Second and Third at 79; Race and Vine at 21. State, city, and corporation loans are in fair demand at good prices. The market | Constant of the Company of the Com

av admitted to membership by the Board of Brokers, o his city. The official averages of the banks in the city of New Including the exchanges between the banks throng the Clearing-House, and including also the Sub-Treasury tatement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year:

In Sub-Treasury. 5.672.911 35.223,715 37.957,724
The New York Eventus Post says:
Gold is stronger to day, and closes at 1595.26159%. Exchange is moderately active at 174%.
The loan market is active but easy, at 7 per cent.
Mercantile paper is passing at 627 for first class single 129088. Mercantile paper is passing at 6@7 for first-class single rismes.

The stock market opened with less animation. Governments are steady, bank shares duit, coal stocks quiet, and state stocks firm. Railroad bonds are more active: Erie fourth and fith being the strongest on the list. Railroad shares are irregular.

Before the first session Gold was selling at 159% (MINK. Erie at 114% (MINK. and afterwards at 1.3% (MINK. Hudson River 147% 1474). Reading at 118% (MINK. Pricts at 1154% (MINK. And afterwards at 1.31% (MINK. Pricts at 1164% (MINK. And afterwards at 1.31% (MINK. Pricts at 1164% (MINK. And afterwards at 1.31% (MINK. Pricts at 1164% (MINK. And afterwards at 1.31% (MINK. Pricts at 1164% (MINK. And afterwards at 116% (MINK. Pricts at 1164% (MINK. And afterwards at 116% (M

United States 6s, 1881, regis. 107
United States 6s, 1881, coupon. 107
United States coven-thirties. 108
United States seven-thirties. 108
United States 1 year cor., gold. 1023 Foled Grand

Fort Wayne

Prairie Du Chien

Ferre Hante anton..... umberland.....

Philada Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 9 BETWEEN BOARDS

4 Bank of N.Amer. 163
100 North Penna, R. 37%
725 Penna 5 34
100 Little Schuyl, R. 5 42
200 de 94%
300 Penna B., 2d mor107
300 Ph. & Br. R. R. 5 80383
200 do 95 800 Penna B., 2d mor107
300 Unich Canal. 4%
300 Unich Canal. 4%
300 Research R. Bos 80
10 do 50 80
10 Schuyl Bay. 52
100 Reading R. 53
100 Long Island R. 42
400 Fulton Ceal. 10ts 63
2000 U. S. 5-20 Tr. Notesio4

SECOND BOARD.

AFTER BOARDS. 100 Arch street R. .. 260 34 | 11.0.0 Gity 6: 1881. CLOSING PRICES-FIRM. Bid. Asked. Penns R....

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphi Markets.
FEBRUARY 9—Evening.
The Produce markets are without any material change Querettron Bark is in steady demand. Cotton is firm, but the sales are limited. Utal is dull. Fish and Fruit are unchanged. There is rather more doing in Flour, but prices are as last quoted. Wheat is dull. Corn is less prices are as last quoted. Wheat is dull. Corn is les active. Oats are in demand. Coal Oil is quiet at previous rates. The Iron market continues very firm. In Provisions there is not much doing, but prices are un changed. Seeds are in domand. Sugar is firm, but he sales are limited. Wool is rather more active. GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat are light and the market is dull at former rates; about 16 000 bushels sold at \$1.600.68 for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, and white at from \$1.500.195 \) bushel, the latter for prime. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.300.195 bushel. the latter for prime Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.300.00 bus at \$1.10%.00 l 12 \) bushel. Oats are rather more active; about 16,000 bus have been disposed of at \$6c, weight cuts at \$1.10½@112 \$\text{p}\$ upanel 0.265 are rather more active; about 16,000 bus have been disposed of at \$56c, weight PRCVISIONS —The market is firm, but quiet for most kinde; about 500 bbls Mess Pork sold at \$20 for old, and \$20 for bbl for new City packed Mess Beef it selling in lote at \$31.50@17 cash, and country at \$81.50@12 \$\text{p}\$ bbl. Beef Hame are firm at \$2.22 \$\text{p}\$ bbl. Dressed Hoge are solling at \$60.25 the 100 lbs. Bacon 18 firm, but there is very little deing; sales of Hams are making at 120 fee for pain and fancy; Sides \$3/@10½, and Shoulter at \$2.00 fee for pain and fancy; Sides \$3/@10½, and Shoulter at \$2.00 fee for pain and fancy; Sides \$3/@10½, and Shoulter 121 fee for a stat at \$2.5c, and Shoulders at \$2.00 fee, black at 123/@15c. Lard is firm; about \$0 obls and tierces sold at 124/@15c. Lard is firm; about \$0 obls and tierces sold at 124/@16c. Lard is \$1.00 fees, old and new, at 143/@15½c. Butter is less sective not prices are unchanged; sales are making at \$2.00 fee file for good to prime. Cheese is selling at 140 fee file and kage \$2.5 \text{p} dozen.

METALS —Fig from is held firmly at the advance, with rates of about 5, (0) tons arthractic at \$15 for Mo. 1, and \$41 \text{p}\$ lon, cash, for No. 2. Sectod Fig is very searce. with raises of about 3,100 tons arthractic at \$450 tor NO. 1, but \$41 ton, cash, for NO. 2. Scotch Pig is very scarce. Lead continues very scarce, and we hear of no sales. In Copper small scales of yellow metal are making at 356 for theets.—There is very little domand for Quercitron, BARK.—There is very little domand for Quercitron, About 40 hhds 1st No. 1 sold at \$37 ton. (CAN) LES—1 demarkine are firmly held. Small sales are making at 70% \$210 for ehert weight, and 23@33% by 15 for full weight. Tailow Candles are unchanged. COAL—The market continues dull, and very few orders are coming in; we quote at \$707.50 ton, free on board. left are coming in; We quote at our content of the coming in; We quote at our content of the coming in; We quote at 20034cfor Rio, and 2403444 rm: about 1.40bage sold at 2003 serior hio. and 2003 134 of the first squayra.

OUTION —The market is quiet and prices are rather lower: about 120 bales have been disposed of, in lots, at \$100 to \$1 holders are firm in their views: 6.00 bis sold on private terms; sales from store are making at \$16018 for No. 1. \$1(\tilde{\tid

LUMBER. There is a moderate business doing ook Boards are worth \$21, and rafted Lumber at MOLASSES is very firm; 80 hhds Muscovado MOLASSES is very firm; 30 and muscovad, and 57,860c.
NAVAL STORES.—There is very little doing in pitch or Rosin. Spirits of Turpentine, is rather from mall sales are making at \$3.10,33.15 \$ gal.
OHS.—Linseed Oil is in good demand and saling the sales are making at \$1.000 to your of Lard Oil are making at \$1.100 to for Winds of Lard Oil are making at \$1.100 to for Winds of Lard Oil are making at \$1.100 to for Winds of Lard Oil are making at \$1.100 to for Winds of Lard Oil are making at \$1.100 to for Winds of Lard Oil are firm at 1.100 to for the sale will be sale for firm of the sale will be sale will

2,21

New York Markets. February 9. Ashes are firm at \$8 75@8.87% for pots, and and Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and W.,
Flour is a shade firmer, without, however, any 1922. riour is a shade friner, without, however, ally include change in prices.

The sales are 9,000 bbls, at \$6.35@6 65 for super.

State; \$6.6@7.10 for extra do; \$6.60@6 70 for super.

Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Oblo, etc.; \$7.07.50 for super.

Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Oblo, etc.; \$7.07.50 for super.

Michigan, Indiana, Iowa.

Southern Souri is firm and in fair request; \$4.00 for extra do.

Deliant & 7.50@8.15 for superfine Baltimore, and \$3.50 for extra do. or extra do. Canadian Flour is firm, and in moderate death ales 550 bbls at \$7@7 25 for common, and \$7, 3000,777 sales and bhis at \$\frac{\pi}{\infty} 25 for common, and \$7.3\pi_3\pi_3\pi_8\rm \text{Red}\$ to choice extra.

Red to choice extra.

Lord fine and superfine.

User has a constant a fine to superfine with a moderate demant.

Wheat is very firm with a moderate demant.

Red to the least a forget for Chicago spring; \$1 \\
1.01\frac{1}{2}\$ for Milwaukee club; \$1 \\
6.02\pi 16 \\
6.03\pi 17 \\
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6.03\pi 17 \\
6.03\pi 18 \

New York Cotton Market-Feb. 9 CITY ITEMS.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF MECHANISM -If the igh praise can be bestowed upon any article of a hanism, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machin sold at 730 Chestnut street,) is certainly entity that distinction. These popular instruments ha fact been carried to so high a state of perfection improvement would seem impossible. So we the and so thousands of persons in this city think have them in use. This is the only machine at be remembered, that performs the finest emission with all the elegance of the finest need! besides being the best machine for all kinds family sewing. No one should buy a machine with examining the Grover & Baker, and an examinat s certain to insure its preference over all others GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS ON "THE REIGHT PEACE."-We invite the attention of our render Fund Hall, on Friday evening next, by the emin lecturer and author, George W. Curtis, Eq. proceeds of the lecture are to be employed by Penn Relief Association to aid our sick and wounded soldiers. The fame of the lecturer, no less the

the noble charity in which his eloquence is enlist will be sure to crowd the hall. We therefore advi our friends to secure seats in advance, or go For particulars, see our advertising columns. SUPERIOR QUALITY MUSTARD .- One of the me important establishments in its line is the Nation Union Mustard Factory of Messrs. Myers α R phael, No. 113 South Fourth street, (in The building,) where the celebrated Dusseldorf French Mustards are produced in the highest poss le excellence; also, the best Red and White w Vinegar.

NEW PIOTURES BY GUTEKUNST.—Mr. F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, has just Tasued in cartes and Imperial Photographs of Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Tyndale; also, we unnerior nictures (in card and one-dollar sizes peace Thackeray, copies of which are now for "BUY THE FLORENCE,"-This is the laconic a

vice given to all who are about to invest in a Sewin Machine by all who have tested the merit that these admirable machines need is a fair addin partial comparison with any others in use. The are warranted by the agent to give perfect sai tion, or the money will be refunded to the purchase ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 thest. nut street, under Jayne's Hall, have reduced their splendid stock of fine winter clothing in prices so to make it an object really for people to buy whete they need clothing or not. They are offering in liberal terms for a few days, in anticipation of t spring season, for which they are now making princely preparations.

AE ELEGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH ing Goods, embracing everything necessary in the line for a man of taste to wear, will be found George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Political Chestnut street. Medal " Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the Sh

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds, Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the season, w now prepared to make a large concession from (a)

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. Prootor & Co. The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street SPLENDID CONFECTIONS .- Mr. A. L. Vansant really elevated the Confectionery business into wart. His goods are not only the finest, richest, and purest made, but they are the most beautiful a tempting in every particular. His choice domes

and foreign fruits are also very popular. THE RAID ON RICHMOND lacked this imporfeature to make it one of the most brilliant chapt of the war-namely, success. Everything at this day is estimated on the score of how it succeeds. It is this ground precisely that W. W. Alter, the ents prising Coal dealer, 935 North Ninth street, is to garded as the Napoleon of his profes COSTLY DRESSES.—The Counters of Hatziell owns more Oriental shawls than any woman in Estrope. One of her morning dresses is a Turkish is bric of silk and pure gold. No less remarkable the

this is the fact that Rockhill & Wilson, proprietal of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 60 Chestnut street, above Sixth, make pantaloons the will stand alone, provided the legs are in them Their garments are the most elegant in the worl WE CALL ATTENTION to an advertisement for capitalist to engage in a vaulable coal propert The parties are entirely reliable, and can furn satisfactory proof of the fact. THE DRAFT.-The various Ward committees at making strenuous efforts to fill up their quotas unde

the recent call of the President. As it is a mer matter of money (not matrimony) the men at readily obtained, and citizens would do well to giv liberally in aid of the cause. Each volunteer, th obtained, would be enabled to procure a suitable ou fit at the ONE PRICE military and citizens' cloth mart of Granville Stokes, at No. 609 Chestan REASONS WHY JAYNE'S TONIC VERNIEUD

Children, with variable appetites, fortid breaths, a so pleasant to the taste, that children readily take?

Second. It dissolves and removes from the Sto
mach and Bowels the slime or mucus in which the worms are nested and produce their young, the ually ridding the system of them, and render acidity or sourness of the stomach, and removin

heartburn.

Fourth. This VERMIFUGE, by removing Assaride cr small white Thread Worms, relieves the intollers, ble itching sensation of the rectum, frequently ex-perionced by both oblidren and adults; and it very generally cures Piles, which are frequently cause Fifth. It is a powerful Tonic, imparting strength not only to the stomach and bowels, but to the whole system, promoting an appetite and rebuilding All parents anxious for the health and comfort their children, should, therefore, keep themselve supplied with a remedy so well adapted to cure to common ills and allings of every household. Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON. ATTENTION is called to advertisement headed Valuable Delaware Wharf Property For Sale, in another column. DPARNESS, eye, throat diseases, catarrh, treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, oculist and aurist. Total ilmonials and references can be examined at his

office. 1027 Walnut street, NOTICE.-Dr. E. B. Lighthill, from 34 St. Maik's place, New York, author of "A Popular Treating on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., will shortly make a professional visit to Philadelph when he can be consulted on Deafness, Cats Discharges from the Ear, and all the various disc of the Ear, Throat, and Air Passages. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENL Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured with pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacha-rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 321 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city.

FAMILY COAL.-The Hickory and Fisk Coa also Spring Mountain Lehigh, prepared with and offered at reduced prices. Office and yard, Nint and Willow. HAMLIN'S CABINET

STECK & CO.'S ORGANS. J. E. GUULD,