We can take no notice of anonymous commu parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Punishment of Treason. If, after baving learned at the point of the bayonet that slavery is the enemy of Union, we fail to use this grand opportunity of destroying it, then we shall deserve another rebellion, and shall literally court the future destruction of the Republic. We shall conquer in this war; no doubt of that. But to extinguish flames and leave the embers burning is to invite the fire to rise anew from its ashes. But half the work is done when GRANT has annihilated BRAGG, or MEADE entered Richmond with all the drums beating and all the flags flying in triumph. Military victory will destroy present danger, but cannot prevent future troubles. All our successful campaigns, past and to come, but conquer a basis to build upon. General STEELE drove the rebel armics from Arkansas, and the next thing was an Anti-Slavery Union Convention of the people at Little Rock. Why, this is as great a victory as Chattanocga. It is moral victory; it is the second half of the work; and now that we have no reason to doubt that the perfect triumph of our arms is ultimately certain, it is indispensable that we should follow up that triumph with correspondent legislation. Congress will obey the commands of the people in proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the whole country. The House has already struck a terrible blow, not only at this rebellion, but at the possibility of future rebellion, in passing the joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation act. The heavier such blows the better. It is not with rebels that we are to deal so much as with rebellion. What is the use of hanging traitors if we leave treason unharmed? At Richmond it is not the throne, but the power

it we wage the war. The confiscation act, as it now stands, is a declaration that the real estate of rebels can be confiscated in fee, and not for life simply. As originally passed, it was subject to interpretations which would have defeated its purposes, and made it but an idle threat. Now, it is a strong blow at one of the roots of the rebellion. The objections to this measure, in the great debate which preceded its passage, ignored the truth that rebels can have no rights which the rights of the nation do not imperiously transcend. To put down the rebellion, and leave the wealth of the South in the possession of vanquished rebels, is to subdue the enemy and leave his weapons in his hands. The spirit of puerile mercy to the traitors who have had no mercy to us, is, faithfully translated, nothing less than cruelty to loyal men.

The resolution will undoubtedly pass the Senate by a larger majority than that of the House, and will work to the permanent advantage of the Union. It has been intimated that the President will not sign the act as amended, but the rumor is not worth contradiction. It is well worth noticing, however, that there is a combined and persistent attempt to claim the President as a conservative—that is, as unwilling to sanction those severe measures for the punishment of traitors, and the extinction of slavey, which the people earnestly desire, and Congress is actively adopting. To this claim the anti-slavery record of Mr. LINcoln, the emancipation proclamation, and the oath annexed to the offer of amnesty, sufficiently reply. There is no doubt that the entire Government and the loyal majority of the people are united upon a national policy, and the attempt to divide the Union party upon such a question as the confiscation of the property of traitors is preposte. rous. It is especially absurd to predict opposition to stern and practical measures for the destruction of the rebellion from the President, and we may very emphatically rest assured that any change of the policy

The Freedmen. We find the New York correspondent of the London Times, in his anxiety to serve the interests of slavery, and prove the Emancipation proclamation a criminal interference with the law of forced labor, declaring the condition of the freedmen to be miserable, cruel, and hideous. In a recent letter he says the liberation of the American slaves is an "act of cruelty to the black, as well as of suicidal folly to the white race." This he makes good by an exaggerated picture of the sufferings of the freedmen on the sugar the helplessness of the wives and families of the freedmen who have fled from slavery to the protection of the American capital, and are now "huddled together like vermin' in the camps and hospitals around Washington; and of the inability of the freedmen who have emigrated to the Northly gained, is a curse to the black man. Mr. YEATMAN's facts, according to this correstrive invariably to get the utmost positive smallest possible amount of wages; that if ceases, and he is turned adrift to starve, state of slavery." He tells of 2,100 colored from starvation and diseases, and states as Mr. YEATMAN'S conclusion, that "the ne- | males only. groes who cannot obtain work are dying facts such as these the correspondent accruelty, and finds freedom and misery symethod of reasoning, this argument of the

founded on the impartial testimony of our It cannot be denied that the condition of the freedmen along the Mississippi has given our enemies ample opportunity, and that the falsehoods they tell are dangerous, because they are not entirely false. There is great suffering, great tyranny, great waste of life and labor among the freedmen and their families. We know why. We unsociety are never more certain to bring misery than when they make freemen out gered or postponed. It is our duty and our interest to accept fairly the facts of des- long before the cession was made. titution and disorganization among the correspondent of the Times has very of the Duchies. This act of justice

the white, and that, again and again in the history of the war, the freedman has vindicated, by his industrial and social progress, the wisdom and humanity of the President of the United States.

But, it is the dark side of the picture that we should force ourselves to examine. Let the prosperous plantation alone. It will take care of itself. Our duty is to help the wretched thousands. They beg of our generosity what they might demand of our justice. It is useless to deny that the plantations are badly managed, and that, saving their freedom, many of the freedmen were better off as slaves. It is not useless to attempt to change their condition, and make every slave set free as prosperous as those who are now becoming landholders on the seaislands of South Carolina. General Lo-RENZO THOMAS, who has been especially commissioned by the Government to visit the Southwest, and organize a liberal, just system of leasing plantations, employing colored labor, and providing for the wants of the freed people unable to work or obtain work, is doing much-probably no man could do more. But he can be helped, and no city is better able to help him than Philadelphia. To-morrow night a free public meeting will be held at the Academy of Music by the friends of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association. Let it be well attended. Those who care to know the facts, whether friends or foes of emanci-

ary, and slavery the final cause, will have the surest and the speediest plan explained. The Eternal Danish Question. The latest news from Europe permits us to imply that England may interfere to maintain the supremacy of Denmark over Schleswig-Holstein, which the German Confederation would transfer from CHRISTIAN the Ninth to Prince FREDERIC, of Augus- into the hands of the heartless rufflang tenbourg. One account says that England will be joined, in this interference, by Russia is too valuable to be easily or even temporabehind the throne, that is mighty, and against and Austria, -that she has sent a fleet into rily surrendered. Some of the most intellithe Baltic,—that her war establishment is | gent observers of the times do not hesitate to be immediately augmented by twenty to thirty thousand soldiers. Another statement denies all this, declaring that France will not set in accord with England, andwhat is very probable—that, as the British Parliament would have assembled on the But when we note the grand land and 4th inst., Lord PALMERSTON would not water movement organizing under Sherman take any decisive measure without the advice and concurrence of that body. It is evident that, having signed the tions equally important with that of Eastern Treaty of 1852, by which Prince Chris- Tennessee, and thus rendering it physically TIAN, of Glückstadt, was appointed succes-

> Piussia-who were parties to that Treaty, spire to make it as decisive as possible. right to the disputed Duchies as to any of cool deliberation. The blows soon to be sink their legislatures in that of Denmark, the South, are drawn from a fresh and and to insist that the language of Denmark athletic race, who are strong from the double should be used in their courts of law and on motive of leaving their families or those usual public occasions, was enough of dependent on them well provided when wrong to the people of the Duchies. That | they go to the field, and the ennobling con-CHRISTIAN IX. is King of Denmark is true, sciousness that their cause is good. There defacto; that he is Duke of Holstein is what is no holding back in such recruits; no reof Saxe-Cobourg, cousin to Queen VICTORIA, brother of the late Prince ALBERT, uncle to the Prince of Wales, and uncle-in-law to ferent from the rank and file on the adverse the Princess of Wales, eldest daughter of

It has been contended, by one of the

ablest lawyers in England, (J. MANNING. Queen's Ancient Sergeant,) that Prince FRE-DERIC has no legitimate claim to inherit even his own father's Duchy of Augustenbourg, and that, even if he had, his father's sale of of the Government is, of all political impossi- his claims upon Holstein wholly cut him cut. As these points are historically as well as legally curious, we shall give them here. The reigning Duke of Augustenbourg, still alive, contracted a morganatic marriage, of which Prince FREDERIC is one of the issue. the European law of princedom is that the issue are noble, but not princely (adelig, aber fürstlich nicht). The issue are, for all purposes, the lawful children of the mother, and can inherit her property, but they have and cotton plantations of the Mississippi; of | no claim upon the rank, the titles, or the property of the father. So, if a noble contract a morganatic marriage with a bourgeoise, the issue are bourgeois; so if a prince contract a morganatic marriage with a bour-

King CHRISTIAN.

If a prince make a mésalliance—say if an Emperor marry the daughter of a peasant ern cities to find employment. He quotes (a Griselda), with his right hand—the issue the report of Mr. YEATMAN, president of are not less inheritable than if the mother the Western Sanitary Commission, who vi- had been a princess born; while a morgasited the plantations between Cairo and natic marriage, which is with the left hand, Natchez, as evidence that freedom, sudden- does not invest the issue with any right to the inheritance of the father. Prince FRE-DERIC is the fruit, not of a mésalliance, but spondent, show that "the white lessees of a morganatic marriage—the mere fact of the husband's giving his left hand to the must," he said, "have more than two hunamount of work out of the negro for the bride emphatically affirming her inferiority. The ducal family of Holstein had long a negro becomes ill his pay immediately consisted of four branches. Four centuries ago the eldest and reigning branch acquired which was not the case when he was in a the crown of Denmark. The last prince of this line was the late King of Denmark and women and children living amid squalid suf- Duke of Holstein, FREDERIC the Seventh. fering and destitution; of a camp of 4,000 | The crown of Denmark was descendible to refugees reduced to 2,000, chiefly by death | females in default of males, but the County or Duchy of Holstein was descendible to

The three junior branches of the Holstein off, and that these who do obtain it are in a family were: 1st. That of Augustenbourg; state of involuntary servitude far worse than 2d. That of Glückstadt; 3d. That of Gottorp. that from which they have escaped." Upon | The Augustenbourg branch had no blood connexion with Denmark; that of Glückcuses the United States of heartlessness and stadt represented through females the royal family at Copenhagen; that of Gottorp is nonymous. We at once reject this peculiar represented by the Czar Alexander II., of isted "because there were so many of the Russia, who, without the territory, inherits weak or the subtle mind, which so dexterous- the title of Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. In ly makes a principle responsible for an acci- 1848 the present Duke of Augustenbourg dent, and confuses the grand end of a great | joined the rebellion in Holstein, and, on its system with its incidental and local results. suppression, was pardoned and restored to We will not believe these stories entirely his forfeited possessions in Holstein, upon true, and affirm them to be the exaggerations condition of relinquishing his contingent of our enemy. Grant that we are right in right of succession to that Duchy, for the this, are we to end with an indignant debenefit of Prince Christian of Glückstadt, nial of slander? It would be well first to who, by reason of a renunciation made by see if the slander of our foe may not be the Landgravine of Hesse, of the first Holstein branch, had become the presumptive heir to the crown of Denmark. At the same time, he received, as compensation, a sum of \$150,000. The reason why Prince CHRISTIAN of Glückstadt was appointed successor to the childless king of Denmark. was that he had borne arms, on the side of Denmark, in the rebellion in Holstein.

The Duke of Augustenbourg renounced, before 1852, for himself and descendants, derstand that the sudden revolutions of all claim to the Duchies. The public law of Europe has generally made such renunciations binding upon descendants. Of this of slaves. Sudden changes which break up there are numerous historical examples. systems of labor are necessarily injurious, All the descendants of the party thus reeven when they are wholly for permanent nouncing hold bound by the act. If the good. All the more reason for using Puke of Augustenbourg, who is still alive, every energy to lessen the amount of bound only himself, his son now claims, transitory and intense evil, that the triumph | not in his own right, as the next heir, but of the permanent good may not be endan as the cessionnaire of a right which had, as against the cedent father, been extinguished

It would appear, then, that the Augusfreedmen, and to begin at once to reform tenbourg prince rests his family claims to the reform. To make the slave free is not the German Duchies of Denmark on very enough; we must give him the opportunity | slight grounds. The whole difficulty might to use his freedom, and, when necessary have been settled, on the accession of King must teach him to use it. That freedom | Christian, by his taking such measures does not mean misery we know. The as would have preserved the nationality carefully omitted all reference to the was advised not to do. The result is, condition of the freedmen of Port Royal, | the inhabitants of the Duchies have shown and has selected only such instances as themselves anxious to withdraw from their illustrate his argument from the plantations | allegiance to Denmark, and even King of the Southwest. We might refer to the Christian's own brother has quitted Coof the Southwest. We might refer to the cuccess of the experiment of sudden eman-penhagen rather than take the oaths to him. PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—The steamship Jura sailed for Liverpool at 5% o'clock this afternoon.

cipation, if we chose, and cite numerous | Another curious anomaly in the political cases, but we shall not tell the old tale to trouble is that, out of the six European our readers at present. It is enough that | Powers who appointed Christian to the they know that freedom is proved to be as Danish Crown, two are in arms against great a blessing to the black man as it is to him, and it is said that a third (Russia) has threatened to annex Denmark if the treaty of 1852 be not carried out. The fact that their respective Parliaments have refused to supply the sinews of war to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, may check the onward course of these princes.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. -One of the best olitical bon mots of the age was M. Jules FAVRE'S retort to NAPOLEON'S Minister, during the recent debate on Mexico in the French Legislative Corps. M. ROUHER referred to universal suffrage as the test of Mexican feeling, on which M. Jules Favre remarked that it was odd policy to kill a nation in order to obtain its vote. "Are we, like Pagan priests," said he, "to consult the entrails of victims for favorable auguries?" This is an epic in brief; the Emperor's Mexican policy in a nutshell.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1864. The military situation begins again to assume a grave and momentous aspect, and the interest aroused by the proceedings of Congress is once more absorbed in the progress of our armies and in the probable purposes of the rebels. Many speculations and not a few complaints spring from the rumored dangers surrounding our recently-recovered vantage ground in East Tennessee; but feel justified in saying that, whoever may be to blame for the late reverses in that pation, will then hear the whole story; and quarter, very little apprehension need be those who sincerely wish to relieve the sufentertained as to our ability to hold ferings of which freedom is but the secondand rivet what we have gained. It would, indeed, be a sad termination of all the sacrifices and losses of the people and the army, and a mournful sequel to the liberal contributions of the free States, in response to the appeals of such patriots as Taylor and Montgomery for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the impoverished population of Eastern Tennessee, if that interesting region should fall from whom it has been rescued. The prize to say that the rebel chiefs would rather yield Virginia than fail in the reconquest of Eastern Tennessee, and this theory is advocated the more strenuously since the last report of the evacuation of Richmond. and Porter on a more distant line, involving and closing in, as it must, a section or secimpossible for the rebels to retain any sor to the late King FREDERICK VII. of Den- part of that State, we may well dismiss semark, England is bound to maintain him rious apprehensions. The coming campaign on the throne which he now occupies. So, will, of necessity, be one of the greatest one would think, are the five other Powers | magnitude. Every reason and every interest. France, Russia, Sweden, Austria, and political, financial, and commercial, conthe double purpose of which was to pre- It may be that the preparations for this camvent any difficulty on the death of FREDE- paign have given to the rebels an opportu-RICK VII. without issue, and prevent the nity suddenly to attack our salient points severance of the dominions governed by with such forces as they have at hand, but him. That FREDERICK VII. had as much these will be ventures of impulse rather than other part of his dominions, appears to be struck by the Union forces will be terrible admitted; but that he treated them as they Our reinforcements, unlike those extracted desired to be treated, may be doubted. To from the famished and desperate people of

Prince Frederic of Augustenbourg denies. | morseful recollections; no ghosts following In this denial he is supported by the Duke | them (as they march to the defence of their country) of breadless children and despondent wives, mothers, and fathers. How difside! You have only to read the debates of the conspirators in the Richmond Congress to enjoy the eloquent and convincing contrast. And the confessions are from men that we know to have been men of mark in days when they had not blackened their souls with perjury and treason. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, (no doubt the same who was near being elected Speaker of the House five years ago, and was, in fact, elected for a short time, and would have taken the place but for a The points of disagreement between the two branches few changes of votes.) declared on the 30th of Congress are comparatively trifling, and will soon of January, in the Richmond "Congress," The fact of this left-handed union with a that there were four hundred thousand lady of inferior birth is not denied. Now, men on the muster rolls of their army, and that less than one half of this force probably issue of a morganatic marriage follow the was now in the field; "but it is well fortunes of the mother. It the father be a known," said he, "that we are unable to prince and the morganatic wife a noble, the | feed this fractional part that is in the field." If provisions were to be seized to feed this army, "where, he would ask, were the means to feed the ten times that number who remained at home?" "Private appeals were daily coming to members of Congress from soldiers in the army, speaking of the sufferings at home-how many of their

families are wanting the necessaries of life. when they are unable to send them any part of their scant pay; how many are asking A Railroad Train Captured by Guerillas. relief from the farming interests; how some, stimulated by the prospects of starvation, and the deficiency of food in the army, are driven to despair and dese tion." Mr. Chalmers, of Virginia, another familiar name, said, in the same debate, that 'manufactures were as necessary as agriculture, and there was as great a deficiency in clothing to day as there was in food. He was opposed to exemptions. "We dred thousand men in the field next spring. We have all the supplies we will have then.

for the farmers' products (Indian corn) won't be available till next winter." Mr. Goode, of the same State, better known in the free States than many of the living actors in the Secession drama, declared that his State could not stand another draft, and that their great danger to-day was not Jeff Davis, "but the tyrant at Washington," And last, though least in stature, comes

the erratic and impulsive ex Governor Mc-Rae, of Mississippi, whose rampant Secessionism seems to have oozed out under the presence and pressure of the Northern hordes. He contended that their present insufficiency of provisions and clothing exenemy within our borders, and we had not sufficient numbers to drive them out." I need not add that no such utterances have fallen from any opponent of the Union, not even from Fernando Wood in Congress, or Vallandigham in Canada. They would be laughed at by their own associates if they made the attempt, and by none more than by the brave men in the field, composing, as they do, the best-fed, best-clothed, and best-paid army in the world. It is this army, in the face of such confessions of the rebel leaders, and of the actorious disaffection in, and thousands of desertions from, the rebel lines, and the despair of the Southern people, that will soon be thrown upon the forces of the traitors. The latter will fight with the fury of desperation, but the endurance, the morale, and the boundless resources of the North, will prevail as sure as that God liveth. As well might the pirate with his

let loose upon them. OCCASIONAL. The Treasury. Washington, Feb. 13 -There are over twentyfive millions of gold in the Treasury, and it is ru-mored here that Mr. Chase will, before long, sell a part of it for notes to apply to the expenses of the

The Secretary is waiting to see what Congress will

black flag essay to defy the tempest that is

marshalled for his destruction, as for the

rebel hordes to roll back the tide soon to be

do in reference to taxation, before deciding what de acription of new bonds to issue.—Post. Government Sale of Cigars. BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Twenty cases of cigars, libelled in the United States District Court for violation of the revenue laws, were sold at auction to-day. El 'Desiquio brands ranged from \$62.50 to \$123 per thousand; other choice lots brought \$90 to \$102. The average amount per thousand was \$93.71. Specie from California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The steamer Constitution sailed to-day for Panama, with \$600,000 in specie for England and \$500,000 for New York.

The Steamer Jura.

WASHINGTON. Washington, D. O., Feb. 13. Arrival of an Escaped Officer from Richmond.
Captain John F. Porter, of the 14th New York

Cavalry, arrived here to day, overland, from Richmond, having escaped two weeks ago from Libby Prison. He came out of it in rebel uniform, having secured one that had been abandoned. He remained nine days in Richmond, unsuspected. Among the recently-escaped officers from Libby Prison are Col. STREGET, Col. TIPPEN, Major JOHN HENRY, and Col. Rodgers; but it is not known whether they have yet cleared the rebel dominions. The rations issued to the officers in the prison con-

The rations issued to the onicers in the prison consist of a quart of rice to sixteen men every eight days, and a small piece of corn-bread every day to each, together with about four ounces of very poor fresh meat once a week, and very rarely salt and The Adjustment of Claims. Representative Hale, of Pennsylvania, and Se-

afor Davis, of Kentucky, have severally introduced bills, similar in substance, and which are before the Committees on Claims in both Houses, to provide for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of pro-perty by the army of the United States, or by military authority, during the present rebellion.

These bills provide for the appointment of one Commissioner and one Solicitor of Claims for the district composed of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Publisher. ore Commissioner and one Solicitor for the district composed of the States of West Virginia, Onio, and Indiana; one Commissioner and one Solicitor for the district composed of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana; one Commissioner and one Solicitor for the district composed of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; one Commissioner and one Solicitor fo the district composed of the States of Illinots, Misselli, and Kansas; and one Commissioner and one Schicitor for those States not included in the fore-

Schietor for those States not included in the foregoing districts.

The commissioners are severally to have cognizance of all claims against the United States arising in their respective districts, and which abould be presented to them by any person who, during the present rebellion, has sustained, or may sustain, damages by injury to, or destruction of, any property which has been, or may be, injured or destroyed by the use or occupation of the army of the United States, or any division or portion thereof, or by any military authority: Provided, That all existing claims embraced in the provisions of this act not presented for adjustment within three years not presented for adjustment within three years from the passage of this act, and all subsequent claims not presented for adjustment within thre years from the time such cisims may or shall accrue, shall be forever barred. shall be forever barred.

It is made the duty of the commissioners also to inquire and take testimony as to the loyalty of every person who has sustained loss or damage to his or her property during the present rebellion, and who

may present their claims under this set, and as to bether the said persons in any manner supported or favored rebellion against or resistance to the laws of the United States. And no person who has engaged, or shall at any time engage, in the presen ebellion against the Government of the United States, or been at any time hostile to such Govern ment, or given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion, shall derive any benefit under this act.

Destitution among the Cherokees. Mr. Lewis Ross, brother of the chief, John Ross with credentials showing him to be associated with the present delegation, has just arrived at Washingon, direct from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation which place he left on the 22d ult., with despatches to the delegation, and a communication to the Presi-dent from the National Council, touching the posi-tive destitution and suffering condition of the loyal Cherokees, and general mismanagement of army affairs there, which is corroborated from other re-liable sources. The following are a few extracts from the report of our present U. S. Indian Agent, J. Hablan, Esq., from Fort Gibson, Dec. 7th, 1883, to Wm. G. Coppin, superintendent of Indian affairs, at Leavenworth City, Kansas: There seems to be no system in anything but one in the management of the army here. And let who will be at the head of affairs, the same system continues, and that is, to keep the whole Indian force, (twenty-two hundred of whom are Cherokees) sciely against their will, cooped up as closely as possible in Fort Gibson, while Kansas troops and others jayhawk the country for cattle for use and abuse-horses to run off to Kansas, all the corn

A man must be here; and see and hear for minuter, to get a just idea of the management, or want of management, "Under the present management, and it is as good, I think, as the present managers can do," white soldiers, sutlers' wagons, army wag oners, foragers, acouring the country in every direcion on every road, have left desolation in their wake throughout the nation. "We are excused, and sometimes justified, when, under uncontrollable passion caused by great provocation, they inflict a great in tion is ruined by its friends, which has done no wrong, there is no excuse. We are taught to believe there is a just God who rules the universe. Why the Cherokees should be wholly destroyed, tortured, by the Government, under treaty stipulati which the Government received an adequate consideration, shakes the faith of the truest believer.' And in a communication from John T. Cox, Esq., Indian agent, dated Fort Gibson, C. N., Dec. 5, 1883, to Superintendent Coffin, he says: "I must, as in my former letters and reports, urge that more abundant supplies be sent, on account of the constant decrease of supplies; and the inclemency of the season

they can use and destroy, and garden vegetables.

A man must be here, and see and hear for himself.

than three thousand will be promptly on hand to receive them, but we will not have one pound of flour or meal for them, nor a possible chance for any for three weeks. Nearly ALL MUST SUFFER, and MANY The enrolment bill, as returned to the Senate, with the House amendments, will be acted upon by the Military Committee of the former body to-morrow. be adjusted and the bill become a law.

Gov. Andrew Johnson. . Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kollock, who feigned to be affected with the small-pox, has described from the U.S. steamer Brandywine Acquittal of the President's Coachman. PATTERSON MOGEE, the President's former coachman, who was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the President's stables on Wednesday night, has been liberated by Justice Drury, the charge not having been substantiated. The accused was at

covered. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Grover's theatre at the time the fire was first dis-

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—The express passenger train which left Camden-street depot on Thursday night, for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a company of rebels when near Kearneysville depot, about eight miles west of Harper's It appears that a switch had been turned and the

It appears that a switch had been turned and the usual signal, the waving of a lighted lamp, made by the "raidets" as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine. The train was then surrounded by the rebels, and a number of a: med men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom, of course, there was great consternation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransom. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, while several rejustantly gave discounted rings or prosesting as acquirely. mends, rings, or breastpins as equivalent for their personal liberty.

The aggregate amount of money taken from passengers was not less than \$20,000, while the value of the jewelry was also considered large. It is said that Major Harvey Gilmor, of the rebel cavalry, was in command of the expedition. No one was injured, nor was there the least disposition on the part of the "raiders" to take any prisoners, Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from the western counties, were

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE RAID. DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, Feb. 14.—[Special o New York Herald]—A portion of the guerilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured a few hours after the rob-bery was committed. From the best information it does not seem that they numbered over thirty-eight, and we got ten of them. Our cavalry bands are still on the hunt. They consist of some of the chivalry, and rebel

sympathizing Baltimoreans constitute a portion. RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE. ST. Louis, Feb. 13.-The Memphis Bulletin pub.

ST. LOUIS, FED. 13.—The mempais buttern pub-lishes a card, signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that place, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of State, and the re-establishment of relations with the the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best and truest policy and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 22d inst. REORGANIZATION MEETING AT MEM-PHIS.
CAIRO, Feb. 14.—A reorganization meeting was held at Memphis on the 10th, and adopted resolu-

Johnson.

Advices from Natchez to the 5th represent a healthy reaction as taking place in that vicinity. The planters are returning to their allegiance and their property, and a large number of deserters are their property, and a large number of deserters are coming into our lines. They report the country in a terrible state of disorganization. All the males between sixteen and sixty years of age are being taken for conscripts. Boots are sold at \$200 per pair; costs, \$350; overshoes, from \$100 to \$150.

The Union sentiment in and around Natchez is growing. Eighty-four men enlisted in the 2d Lousiana Cavalry from one section alone. Much sickness prevails in the contraband camps, and the small-pox is raging to a considerable extent, and many are dying for want of the proper treat-

tions of emancipation as recommended by Governo

ment. There are also many cases among the citi-The judiciary district of Natchez has been fully corganized under Judge Hart and his associates.
General Chetiain, commander of the colored troop in the State of Tennessee, has left for Memphis. an the State of Lennessee, has left for memphis.

A number of horse-thieves, and notorious courterfelters escaped from the Cairo jail last night. The steamer Swan passed here to-day for Cinci nati, with 620 bales of cotton.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.-The steamship Ge-FORTERSS MONROE, Feb. 12.—The steamship Ge-vernor Chase has arrived here, in twenty-six hours from Philadelphia, with the 22d United States Colored Regiment. The trip was a pleasant one, and the troops are all in good spirits. FORTERSS MONROE, Feb. 14.—The brig L. D. Carner, Captain Samuel White, from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacola, was wrecked on Farmer's Beach last night, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS. Reported Escape of 169 Officers from Libby Prison.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-A gentleman who arrive

to-night from the Army of the Potomac saw before he left there a Richmond paper of Thursday, found on the person of a deserter who came into our lines, in which appears an article stating that 109 Union efficers have escaped from Libby Prison, by digging a tunnel under the street for that purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners had been engaged upon the work for at least a month. They were missed at roll call, and forthwith troops were despatched in various directions to capture them. Four were overtaken on the Williamsburg and Hanover Court House roads. The others, it is supposed, were secreted in the neighborhood of Richmond. The guards were arrested on the belief that they were in collusion with the prisoners, but were afterwards released, the subterranean mode of escape having become known. The paper says that Neal Dow was not among the runaways, but was probably waiting to accompany the next batch.

The deserter above referred to says a large numr of his regiment, the 14th Louisiana, were bare. foot, and that the daily ration consisted of a quarter ound of meat and one pint of meal.

There have been no active military movements

or a week past. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST, REBELS DEFEATED ON THE YAZOO RIVER. A SICK NEGRO SOLDIER MURDERED-RETALIATION. Rebel Deserters at Little Rock Entering

our Army. CAIRO, Feb. 14.—The Memphis papers of the 12th contain no news.

The steamer Platte River has returned from Sar-The steamer Platte River has returned from Sarlatia, Yazoo tiver, where she, with other transports and gunboats of Generals Porter and Sherman's expedition, were attacked on the 5th by a force of 3,000 Texan troops, who, with artillery and musketry, fired into the transports, wounding six soldiers. A fight enaued in which a portion of our infantry and our gunboats participated, resulting in dislodging and driving the enemy, with what loss is unknown. Eight of our men were killed and thirty wounded. The 11th Illinois, with the negro cavalry and infantry, were engaged in the affair.

The enemy were also driven from Mechanicaville without loss to us. rithout less to us A sick negro soldier, belonging to Col. Wood's command, atraggled from the regiment, and was murdered by the rebels. A licutenant and two pri-vates, who committed the deed, were captured, and

Col. Wood, in retaliation, had them blindfolded, caused them to kneel upon the dead body of the negro they had murdered, when they were shot. Colonel Andrews, of the 3d Minnesota Cavalry, at Little Rock, has been made a brigadier general. His regiment has re-epliated. A portion of them arrived here to-day en route for ho All was quiet at Little Rock. Deserters are coming into our lines in large numbers, and regi-ments are forming, two of them being filled with de-serters from Price's army. They state that no knowledge of the amnesty proclamation existed among Price's men, and express the opinion that as

soon as they know its conditions there will soon be

little left of his army.

The Steamers Built for China-Return to England.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Hong Kong papers of December 20, received here, do not mention the sale of the steamers which came out from England for

They say that the Chinese Government repudiates the bargain which its agent made for versels with Osborn, the agent of the British Government, on the ground that his instructions were exceeded, for instead of furnishing river flottila, which was intended, Osborn brought out a fleet sufficient to guard the entire Chinese coast, composed of expensive vessels, too large for river service.

Moreover, the owner's agent, Mr. Lay, entered into an ergagement with the officers and crew, involving great outlay, without authority. After further refusal, Osborn went to Pekin, making there every effort for the acceptance of the steamers, but in vain. The Ohinese Government preferred to forfeit the advance already made. Osborn consequently returned to Shanghae, registered the vessels as British at the Consulate, and despatched them, part to England and part to Bombay.

The Horg Korg Press of the 16th save they have They say that the Chinese Government repudi-

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1864 SENATE. Communication from the Secretary of War. Communication from the Secretary of War. A report of the Secretary of War was read, answering a resolution relative to efficers' commutations for quarters and fuel, and see wing that there are 357 officers here drawing such commutation, viz. 9 major generals, 18 brigader tenerals, 34 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 24 majors, 12 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 24 majors, 12 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 24 majors, 12 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 25 majors, 10 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 18 majors, 10 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 18 majors, 10 colonels, 16 lieutenant colonels, 18 majors, 10 colonels, 18 majors, 10 colonels, 18 majors, 18 ma and asking aid in the construction of a wagon road, with military protection through Central Minnesota. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN, of lowa, introduced a bill for the registration of voters in Washington city. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. WILGON, of Massachusetts, the Sentre then proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the pay of Upited itates soldiers.

Mr. COMMES of California, withdraw his amendment confining the benefits of the bill to those in the service from the passage of the ast.

Colored Troops and the Bounty—A Debate.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment providing that in cases where the Secretary of War shall be antised in the persons of color have been mustered into the service at the rate of \$319 per month, they shall be paid at that rate for previous services.

on its nerits, without making it reirospective. from lows.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the clause in the committee's bill giving colored troops the same pay, &c., except bonnty, during the whole time they have been in the service; and insert. from and after the lat day of Saumay, 1864."

Mr. SUMNER said he would not withdraw his amendment without explaining that its providens would only that the United States could afford, at this time, to do injustice to the colored troops.

Mr FESENDEN, of Maine at this point of the proceeding, claimed the floor, and from the Committee on rinence reported certain amendments to the House Beckiency Rill. He asked that their consideration be postponed until Monday.

Mr. JOHNSOF, of Maryland in reply to Mr Summer, and that it the black men of Maryland were as good as black men elsewhere, why make exceptions? They were all crilisted under the same law. If justice were done according to the views of the Senstor from Massachuseits, some \$500, (Clo would be taken from the treasury, or, as he understood it about \$1,000,000. All should he paid alike. Why did not Massachuseits pay those troops herself?

Mr. FESSENDEN said 1c understood that the colored troops refused to receive it.

Mr. WILSON explained the circumstances under which the colored troops from Massachusetts had refused to receive their pay. They held the Government to the pedges made to them, and wanted the full pay of thirteen doilars per month, or ackned to be discharged from the service.

Mr. JUSNON said then they were colored gentlemen the service.

Mr. JUBNSON said then they were colored gentlemen
of extraordinery sensibilities

Mr. GRIMES said that from the very outset his colleague (Mr. Hallar) and bitmself were in favor of putting
the negto ir rooms on an extrative of extracrdinary sensibilities

Mr. GRIMEN said that from the very outset his colleague (Mr. Hallar) and bimself were in favor of putting it he negro troops on an equality with the whites. He was on the record in this respect previous to the action of the Sciator from Massachasetts (Mr. Summar)

Mr. VDMNER said that in a public speech he had stated that while he was in favor of carrying the war into Africa, he was more in favor of carrying the war into the war. (Laughter I)

R. Mr. GRIMES said he was not only in favor of carrying the strice in into the war, but for paying him thirteen the said contains and ar placing him on a footing with the other saidler, and ar placing him on a footing with the other saidler. And ar placing him on a footing with the other saidler of the was informed that there were colored troops from Massachusetts, &c. why not pay those from Tennesse? He was informed that there were some thirty regiments of was informed that there were some thirty regiments of was informed that there were thoughter there was troops there.

He thought there was troops the first fourth and particite young making the strictle of the said of the footing the footing that the could have the was also in favor of going back in favor of the white men who were our of going back in favor of the white men who were our earliest volunteers, and had borne the heat and burden of the day. He was not in favor of overriding the statutes to do justice to these negro troops until equal and exact justice had been done to the veteran white soiters. When the country should be restored to its wonted presperty, we could so justice to all, but now it is exceedingly datagerous.

wonted presperity. We could to justice to all, but now it is exceedingly dangerous.
It is exceeding dangerous.
It is exceedingly dangerous.
It is exceeding dangerous.
It is excee

CHARLESTON.

Attempt to Destroy the Blockading Fleet Boston, Feb. 13.—The Herald's Folly Island correspondent says that the rebels have tried severa times, lately, to reinforce the almost worn out garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumpter, but have failed. Most of the men in Fort Sumpter are negro slaves, and that twenty or thirty are killed daily.

Night before last, it being somewhat hazy, one of the rebel rams, in company with a cigar-shaped tor-pedo boat or infernal machine, left Mount Pleasant, and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sulli van's Island, for the purpose of going out to make an attempt to destroy the gunboats Housatonic and Nipsie, which were doing guard duty that night in Santee Channel, near Beach Inlet. When the ram and infernal machine had got ready o make a dash out of the inlet it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She was then turned back into the inlet, where she now lies. She went down, carrying ten of her crew to the bot tom. This put an end to the attempt to destroy our

vessels. This is the third infernal machine the rebels A few days since a guard of ten rebel soldiers, including a sergeant, escaped to our lines. They say that starvation stares them in the face in Charleston; that all civil laws are at an end; and that military rulers have full sway over the civil auti ty; that they are becoming desperate, and that they will resort to every means in their power to force the blockade here. They report the city badly dam-sged from the effect of Gilmore's shells.

NEW ORLEANS. Arrival of the Morning Star-Capture of a NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-The steamer Morning Star

has arrived from New Orleans on the 7th via Havana. A Spanish war steamer arrived at Hayana o the morning of the 9th with a brig in tow having on board about seven hundred slaves, captured off Remedios, on the north side of the Island of Cuba. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.-There are no army rovements to report.

The split in the Free-State party continues. It is thought that Mr. Flanders will be withdrawn before A grand flag presentation has taken place. The

fing was the gift of the ladies of Massachusetts, resident in New Orleans, to the 4th Brigade of Cavalry. The presentation was made by the oldest daughter of Gen. Banks, and acknowledged by Col. liudley, commanding the brigade. The re-collaiment of veterans progresses finely.
The 14th Maine is the last regiment recorded. It has just arrived in the city on the way home.
A Conservative Union ticket was nominated last night, with Christian Roselius at its head for Governor. Its constituency is composed of semi-secesh and pro-slavery Unionists. Its hopes for success are based upon the split in the Free-State party, but the friends of Mr. Habn are confident of beating both it and the ticket nominated by the bolters from the regular convention.
The United States steamer Hartford left last eve-

sing, for the purpose of visiting, it is supposed, the fleet off Mobile. Gold is selling at 63@63%c, and 62@62%c is the buying price. Exchange on New York is part of a discount. The discount market is quiet. Cotton—Low middlings, 73%; strict, 75%, a decline. The market is quiet. Sugar—Inferior, 8%@9%; common to good earning. mon to good common, 1014@11%; fair to fully fair, 1214@13; prime to choice, 124@13%; yellow, clariled, 13%@14; white, do, new crop, 15@16½, and good fair old crop, 12%. Molasses—1,200 bbls sold at 50c fer common, 53c for ordinary, 55@56c for good, 58c for prime, and 60c for choice new orop.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT. Two Cars Run off a Bridge One Hundred and Twenty five Feet High.

and Twenty five Feet High.

(From the Toronto Globe, February 10.]

One of the most frightful railway accidents it has been our duty to record for a length of time, occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, resulting in the instant death of three persons, employes on the road, The following are the particulars of the affair: The Grand Trunk Railway, a short distance west of the Georgetown station, crosses over as British at the Consulate, and despatched thempart to England and part to Bombay.

The Horg Korg Press of the 16th says they have all left ere this.

Arrived—Ship Lydia Schofield, from Boston; bark Edith Rose, from New York.

Butter is firm, and the shipments from the East are continued.

The dry weather operates to the injury of the growing crops, causing the grain markets to assume increased firmness.

The collector of the port, Mr. James, sailed to-day in the Constitution for Washington.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

New York, Feb. 14—Bermuda papers of the 2d inst. bave been received here. The steamers Index, Emily, Minnie, and Caledonia, had arrived from England, and were supposed to be intended for blockade-runners. There had been no arrivals from rebel ports. The steamers Don and Dee had sailed for Narsau.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—15t SESSIAN

Speech of George Thompson. At the close of Miss Dickinson's lecture in Boston, on Thursday, George Thompson, the English

Abolitionist, was called for, and responded as fol-

Abolitionist, was called for, and responded as follows:

My Friends: If one unaccustomed to public speaking is ever placed in an embarrassing position it is when he is called upon, as I am now, to address an audience that has been so charmed and highly excited by such cloquence as that which it has been active the provider of the public peace; and my privilege to listen to to-night. Shakspeare asys "as when some actor who has crossed the stage retires, the eye looks listlessly to see who follows next," and so I come before you to-night. Nine and twenty years ago America coast me from her. I was a vile, peatilent man; I was a disturber of the public peace; I was an enemy of the Union; I was thought worthy to be denounced by your President, and in an address to consect. I am unchanged. I have not wandered off from the point on which I then stood, but have preserved it, without variableness or shadow of turbing. When I was cast forth these were my last words: "America will yet witness nother revolution. The first great, noble one was for independence; the second, holier, more benign, more biessed, more impartial, will be for liberty. But you, the people of Massachusetts, will live, and I pray God I may live, to see the day when the principles for which I am hated, persecuted, and banied, will be the piniciples of the Old Bay State." I am no enemy of America now! I have been an all-but idolations admirer of your country. Bring me an American here to night and place him foot to foot with me, and let us see who is most American in Gelling, in hope, or aspiration, he or I. Thirty years ago I saw this dark cloud upon the horizon. Nothing that has taken place in your country has surprised or which I pleaded apparently in vain. I have nothing to address to you to night, nothing. I have been speal-bound. America, be proud of your durghter. Were she my country man and a merican in Gelling, in hope, or aspiration, he or I. Thirty years ago I saw this dark cloud upon the horizon. Nothing that has taken place in your country MY FRIENDS: If one unaccustomed to public speaking is ever placed in an embarrassing position New Mode of Warfare in River Naviga-

The Memphis Bulletin of February 5 says:

The guerilias did heavy work yesterday, on the Missisppi. The Emma No. 2. Captain Willard, Was fired into at the foot of Ship Island, fitteen miles below Helens, with cannon and musketry. Three shells struck the Emma and exploded—one in the pantry, one in the ladies' cabin, and the other against the pilot house. The shells were filled with Greek fire, and the boat was soon in fames in of mind of Captain Willard, the fire was soon extinguished. About twenty-five musket shots also struck the boat, and several passengers narrowly escaped them. Mrs. E. O. Bynum, of Missisppi, St. Louis, were in the ladies' cabin, but escaped uninjured.

The shells were filled with Greek fire—a servent. St. Louis, were in the ladies' cable, but escaped uninjured.

The shells were filled with Greek fire—a compound of phosphorus and chlorate of potash; the compound spread over the boat and burned with rapidity everything it touched frequently rekinding after being smothered with water, when exposed to the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Several passengers touchen the phosphorus, and it rekindled by the natural heat of the hand, and burned again, in some instances burning the hands of persons touching it.

of persons touching it.

DEATH OF EX GOV. MORTON.—The Hon. Marcus Morton died at his residence, in Taunton, on Saturday morning, after a few data? illness. He was born in Freetown, December 19, 1784, graduated at Brown in Freetown, December 19, 1784, graduated at Brown in House the Wassenbusetts Senate in 1811. He held a seat in Congress from that State from 1817 to 1821. In 1823 he served in the Executive Council it in 1821 was elected Licutenant Governor, and subsequently appoint the dupon the Supreme Bench, where he continued for many years. He was twice elected Governor. His public career has been long, useful, and honorable. The Springfield Republican relates of him that when Governor of Massachusetts, for the first time, he one day addressed his Council upon his intended appointments, and among other matters he alluded to a petition from a young man who desired the appointment of messenger to the Governor and Council. The applicant had then just commenced his public career, having spoken as political mestings with excellent effect. The Governor re-

The Great Quicksilver Case.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE. - We are

Public Entertainments. THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The patronage beatowed on the Gorman opera has, so far, been unusually brilliant, the Academy having been thronged every night. This evening, for the first time in America, Spohr's opera of "Jessonda" will be pro-duced. New dresses and scenery will give an addi-tional colat to the production of this opera. Indeed, we feel confident that the management will more than keep its promises in this respect. The period represented is the sixteenth century, and the scene on the coast of Malabar. The cast is a fine one, including Johannsen, Frederici, Hermanns, Himmer, and Steinecke. The German opera has always been very successful in this city, but never more so than during the present season, when each department has been so unusually thorough and efficient. NEW UHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE -The last nights of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" are anounced. During the past week the audiences have seen excessively large. The evenness of the castis the great morit of the performance. Notwithstanding the great success of Tom Taylor's play, it will be withdrawn after a few nights to give way to other novelties. From the decided success of the new company we are led to look for equal excellence in each fresh performance. We have remarked before. and we reiterate the opinion, that it has never been so vell performed in this city, and that the largest, most gratified, and altogether most paying audiences that have ever assembled within the walls of the New Chestnut, have convened there within the term of Mr. Grover's management. The Saturday matiness are new features, whose excellence should promote their popularity even should they meet with counter

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte NEW ARCHSTREET THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson closed on Saturday an engagement which we cannot class among the most brilliant of her negociations. Old, threadbare, and by no means overattractive plays, were produced, though whether this was her fault or that of the management we do not know. Miss Thompson (by advertisement and otherwise) has been abundantly extolled elsewhere. But this not increased her popularity here. She possesses a touching, charming voice, and is fascinating in some of her roles. But, to be perennially attractive in the class of plays which she prinally attractive in the class of plays which she principally produces demands considerable novolty. We are aware of the cut-and-come-again career of stars. We know that they are here to day and gone to we know that they are nere today and gone to-morrow, although, to use another original phrase, unlike the Biblical sparks, they do not always fly pward. But with the private troubles of the theaupward. But with the private troubles of the thea-frical profession, which is just as much a matter of fact means of gaining a living as that of the newspaper is, the public cannot be expected very greatly o concern itself. Where something novel, and audden, and unexpected, and awful, and terrific, and grand, takes place, (as, for instance, the totally new mode of proof of the immortality of the soul, by the Davenport infants,) the public are very willing, once in a while to pay-a dollar and a half, let us say. But where filmsy plays are reproduced with no especial attraction added, the public are very pardonable in keeping themselves to them Miss Richings enters upon an engagement this evening. One or two operas, never before presented in Philadelphia, are announced. "Departure for California," seems to be the theatrical dodge. Ever

so many clever people have gone there, and the latest announcements are those of Miss Richings and Miss Western. This naturally brings us round WALRUT STREET TREATRE.—As we suspected, ited to two weeks. Miss Western, Mrs. Waller, the management, and the public have been mutually accommodating, and we shall have "East Lynne" for a few nights more. Mrs. Waller, who is a legi-timate and most effective tragedienne, and who has not visited us for one year, will shortly commence

THE MORRIS MINSTRELS.-The Morris Minatiels and Brass Band, from Boston, enter this evening on their second week at Concert Hall. Their is not without skill and refinement. That bane of theatricals, want of space, has hitherto prevented our noticing the very pleasing novelties of the Morris troupe. The company is large, the programme is new and piquanty and the force is most efficient.

Signon Britz.—The children of tender years, known as the Davemport Boys, having vanished, Signor Blitz is alone in his glory at the Assembly

Buildings. The entertainment is always new, and so is his popularity.

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS.—To morrow evening, and also on Thursday and Saturday, Mr. Jas. E. Murdoch will give a course of Scriptural read-E. Multicoon will give a course of Scriptural reac-ings. The renowned elecutionist has entered upon a new field, and one which will undoubtedly attain unparalleled success. Musical Fund Hall has been secured, and will be crowded upon each occasion. THE NATIONAL CIECUS.-The National Circus continues on its way, which is by no means winding. Its path has been one undeviating course of deserved success. On next Thursday evening the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker will take place. They are hardworking public performers, and deserve aubstantial encouragement.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] VISIT OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE TO LEAGUE ISLAND—BANQUET AT THE CONTINENTAL. On Saturday the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States visited League Island, in their official capacity, for the purpose of examining personally the merits of that po-sition as a site for the new navy yard. They were essorted to their destination by a committee of City Councils, and everything necessary to personal comfort, as well as to affording the best means of a most complete investigation, were amply provided. On their return in the evening the comvided. On their return in the evening the committee were invited to participate in a sumptuous banquet to their honor, which came off, as every one could have wished, in the most pleasant manner. At 9 o'clock a large company sat down to an elegant entertein ment in the main dining room, Mr. Lynd, wasident of Salast Louncil procedure at the head of president of Select Council, presiding at the head of the table. On either side of him were the members of the committee, members of the Board of Trade of the committee, memoers of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Association, of this city, and distinguished citizens. Members of City Councils and their friends occupied the transverse tables, and Birgfeld's bard, in an ante-room, enlivened the appetites and spirits of the company by the performance of popular airs. Mr. Lynd opened the festivities with the following speech: tivities with the following speech:

GRNTLEMEN: The representatives of a great city have assembled to do honor to the representatives of a great nation. At our instance, and with a view and a hope to subserve at one and the same time the intests of the United States and of the city of Philadelphia, the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives left their seats at Washington and are now in our midst. They are with us in a two-fold capacity. In their official capacity they represent the country at large, and in their incividual capacity they represent our most cheriable sister States of this Union.

We meet gentlemen whose public zeal and not

ty they represent our most cherished sister States of this Union.

We meet gentlemen whose public zeal and private worth have made for them a nation wide, if not a world wide, reputation. [Applause.] To do honor to them Philadelphians assemble here to hight, the entire body of City Uouncils, deputations from the Board of Trade, and from the Corn Exchange, representatives of the press, the judges of our courts, including those of the highest tribunal in our State, and many other distinguished citizens, and this feative board groans with delicacies and luxures from every clime.

The interchange of feative courtesies has been a time-honored custom with all civilized nations. In observing it we merely follow a precedent whose origin is of a date whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. [Applause.] The duty of hospitality, both public and private, is worthy of all commendation; its judicious performance will facilitate and hasten the binding up of the broken links of our Union.

But, gentlemen, my functions here this evening are only to introduce the speaker, not to make a speech myself. I therefore say, in conclusion, that the city of Philadelphia cyapets every man to do his duty, and I hope that that duty will be so performed that the evening's amusement will bear the morning's reflection.

When this speech was concluded, knives and forks began to rattle, and the splendid fare of the establishment was tested to an interesting extent. The

lishment was tested to an interesting extent. The Liver hand at seal the shared of additional control of the state of th feast of reason and flow of soul commenced about eleven o'clock, when the chairman announced the

Union shall be maintained though it cost years more of desclating war.

"Our honored guests" was very eloquent sponded to by thon John A. Griswold, of Naw Mr. Griswold sai: I left Washington with; pentation of receiving such acts of hospitals kindness at the hands of the people of Philad as I have this day been honored with. I Island was this morning to me a myth. I was what in tha, fix of the young lady who had visited the Falis of Nisgara. She was asked had visited the spot, and, ashamed of her limit yels, replied she had never seen them, but had them very highly spoken of. I had never Lesgue Island, but had heard it very highly spoken of. I had never Lesgue Island, but had heard it very highly spoken of. I was told in Washington the Naval Committee of the Senate had attent visit it the other day, and were unabland. [Laughter.] It was an extraord position. It had been recommended as great naval depot of the country; and it was in the committee encountered in land. [Laughter.] The deep mand sopping at the Continents, like respectant should be the committee encountered in land is and stopping at the Continents, like respectant should be suffered committee of the thing undertook to approach Lesgue Island, is laid like the dignified committee of the Holy undertook to approach Lesgue Island, as as powerful arguments in its favor, and, we interested in the spot, I should propose interested in the spot, I should propose froat calmness, that every person in of pestition be invited to investigate it. I was sa so powerful arguments in its favor, and we have a right to feel proud. I am to know there are five States of the Union. As a ditten from other State, I feel a pride in whatever you poof which you have a right to feel proud. I am to know there are five States of the Union. As a ditten from other State, I feel a pride in whatever you poof which you have a right to feel proud. I am to know there are five States of the Union. As a ditten from other State, I feel a pride in whatever you poof which you have a right to The Great Quicksilver Case.

The triangular Quicksilver fight was begun in the Supreme Court, and attracts much attention. It is the case of the Quicksilver Mining Company and the Berreyess Mine against the Government and sgainst each other. The case was called on the calendar and set down down for argument on 50th of this month. The question to be argued is whether the line between the Berreyess and Fassat Ranches locates the Almaden Mine of California upon one or the other of these ranches, or whether the southern line of both these ranches lies north of the mine, leaving the mine on Government land. Several years ago this same case was up before the Supreme Court, and it was remanded to run the line in a sertain manner, and that court, after reyers Ranch. The Quicksilver Mining Company our 1st wenty-fourths of this ranch, and if the last detent be the owners. Two of the remaining twenty fourths to some minor heirs. If the last deteion should be aftirmed, the company will to thatex fourths belong to Mr. Garrison, of New York, and 3 desion should be aftirmed, the company will own the whole of it. If the court locates the southern line of the two ranches so as to leave the mine on the public land, then neither the Berreyea owners nor the Quicksilver Mining Company will have any interest, but it will belong exclusively to the Government. The Attorney General and Mr. Wills appear for the Government, Messis. Black, Cushing, and Curks for the Quicksilver Company, and Mr. Will liams, of California, for the Berreyesa interest.—We are attached to a manuence that the telegraphic reports.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.—We are suthorized to announce that the telegraphic reports, published in the morning papers, under date of Cincinnati, Feb. 11th, to the effect that parties arriving at Nashville from Knoxyville, on the 10th instant, report that Cumberland Gap is cut off, and that nearly all that part of East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels, is not confirmed by any information in the possession of the Government, but, on the contrary, there is good reason to believe that the report is not true. If such news had been received at Knoxville on the 5th or 10th instant, it would gertainly have been communicated to the Government here before this time.—Wath Republican.

and brothers from an partial description of the State Legislature. [Applaure.]
Hon. T. J. Bigham, of the State Legislature sponded in answer to the toast honorary of vernor Curtin, and Hon. Wm. D. Kelley folion reply to the sentiment.

"The Hon. Secretary of the Navy—Under hon-tatation our navy has grown to be the for

in reply to the sentiment.

"The Hon. Secretary of the Navy-Under her in the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

Judge Kelley eloquently depicted the grow the navy, and paid a just tribute to the indebibility and quiet atatemanship of Mfr. Welley then said that he was intensely interested for I. Island, and would say to Congress that if I. Island, and would say to Congress that if delphia did not present the best site for a great station, he would not ask that it should be accompleted in the situation in fresh wat nearness to the coal and iron of Pennsylvac configuity to a great and thriving city, he not but feel that as every day passed by the one day less to indulge anticipations, so ith his belief that Philadelphia is the right locat!

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who was the speaker, expressed very decidedly his prefor League Island, in the course of a speech I sive to the "Army and Navy." He said the Philadelphia delegation, regardless of politice a urit in favor of League Island, and that the Committee, despite the abuse against the lower disposed to do it full justice.

On account of the latences of the hour, for unday night had vanished into the peace-ful of the Sabbath, the regular toants of the covere thereafter dispersed with. As the gower about breaking up, there were louid c. Mr. Donnelly, Representative from Milonesso. were thereafter dispersed with. As the 60 were about breaking up, there were loud c. Mr. Donnelly, Representative from Minneso in response to the urgest demands, Wr. D. brief, patriotic, and spirited speech, in who pledged himself to do for Philadelphia, phome, whatever was in his power, wheneve not violate the obligations he owed to his owntinency. stituency. Among other guests, Hon. J. M. Brooms the delegation of citizens from Chester last week, so handsomely entertained the Naval Committee and a large representation cans from Philadelphia, were present, we belie invitation.

invitation.

The entertainment was furnished in the histyle, but the conduct of those having charge of arrangements was characterized by a discound to say, does not reflect outpon our municipal interests. which, we keer count to say, does not renect crew upon our municipal interests.

Philotechnic Society.—This society which is composed of Alumni and undergrading of the Polytechnic College, held its first publicate ing of the year in the lecture-room of the solid on Thursday evening last, the President, law F. Witmer, Esq., of Lancaster county, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the seeding business meeting by the newly elected and tarry. Mir. F. Firmstone, of Easton, the prosidint of the same seeding business meeting by the newly elected and interesting account of the history of modern achievers, especially as regarded the "litual interesting account of the history of modern architecture, especially as regarded the "litual ment of these depended the capacity of the 'man ficetest vessels to certain curves derived from a ficetest vessels to certain curves derived from a ficetest vessels to certain curves derived from the proof that the world was indebted for the proof that the world in the cross-sectious and the longitudinal ought the dopted, at least below the water line. He is trated and enforced his position by diagrams of world was indepted to the "dead-flat" or will section, and crosswise from the water-line to the edad-flat proof will section, and crosswise from the water-line to the edad-flat proof will section, and crosswise from the water-line to the edad-flat proof will section, and crosswise from the water-line to the edad-flat proof will section by diagrams of the proof that the principle, and mathematical tables of the proof that the proof that the proof that the proof that

re the audience, who testified the faction by passing a resolution complimentar the lecturer before adjournment, ADVANCE OF PRICE.—The horseshoer

this city have resolved to charge two dollars pe for horseshoing. All the "bosses" have expre their determination to enforce the rate. CITY ITEMS.

THE ! FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE. -This brated Sewing Machine, made by the Floren M. Company, and sold in this city at their splen establishment, No. 630 Chestaut street, is ju attracting universal attention. It makes no than four different stitches, all perfectly; is open with more case than any other; perform yall of thirds which no other machine had a tempted; is so simple and yet durable in its c struction that for it to get out of repair is sim impossible, and is highly ornamental. It wonder, therefore, that it is rapidly taking the front place in the sewing machine category. own judgment is, that it is the most perfectlystructed labor-saving machine in the word. Every body should go to No. 630 Chestnut street and these machines in operation.

GREAT GUNS !- This expression is sometim used in a literal sense, but oftener figuratively. the former it applies appropriately to the greatest non recently east at Pittsburg, weighing 115.4 pounds; in the latter it applies with equal force the great Coal Establishmant of W. W. Alter, North Ninth street. We are quite sure that the latter does more firing than the Pittsburg gua wi ever do, though it may make less noise. Towing ICEBERGS.—A genius in New Bedferl fitting up a steamer for the purpose of towing is bergs to India, where they sell for six cents a possible would be about as sagacious as to attempt the sell of t take around upon rollers, to all the customers of the concern, the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Re-AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FT

bill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut stre above Sixth. Persons in want of a ton of ice or first class suit of clothes will profit by this hint. NISHING GOODS, embracing everything necessary that line for a man of taste to wear, will be foun at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Priz fedal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the Shir of the age. \ Great Reduction in Prices. Great Reduction in Prices.

Ladies' and Blisses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds. Rich Furs of all Minds.

In anticipation of the close of the season, we in now prepared to make a large concession from fet

mer prices on all our stock.

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BUY YOUR WINTER CLOTHING AT CHAS. STO Buy your Winter Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co. Buy your Winter Clothing at Ones. Stokes & Co. 3

"One Price,"
"One Price,"

Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel. Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel. Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel. THE DIAMOND DURE, who came so near losis said to be contemplating a visit to this country it the purpose of transmuting his diamonds into Unit States Government securities, considering them much the safer investment. He has already trans mitted to the Parisian cutter at the fashionable tal-loring establishment of Granville Stokes, No. & Chestnut street, his order for a complete outlited

the latest American styles. DEAPNESS, EYE, EAR, throat diseases, catar rances can be examined at his office, 1027 Walnut THE EAR, ITS DISEASES, AND THEIR TREAT MENT.—Messrs. Martin & Randall, publishers, "South Sixth street, announce that this great popular medical work, by the eminent aurist, Dr. Vo Moschzisker, is now ready for sale. ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTICED by everybod ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTIOED by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasting a bottle of "Jayne's Expectorant," by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or soft thin the same and the cough of hoarseness, or soft neglected cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of stretchion, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entile months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at one "Jayne's Expectorant." It is a standard remely, and its curative powers have been tested to the

and its curative powers have been tested by the sands of persons who have resovered the latest and the its use. The expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayns & Son's family medicines, are prepared only at No. 249 Chestout street. 42 Chestnut street. UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER,

With Oog-Wheels, warranted, 53,818 sold in 1863. Send for a descriptive circle lar to E. L. Burnham, 27 S. Sixth street. fel2-3" Notion,-Dr. E. B. Lighthill, from 34 St. Maril PROTICE.—Dr. E. B. Lighthill, from 34 St. Maril¹⁸ place, New York, author of "A Popular Tree¹²⁶ on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh, "&c., &c., will shortly make a professional visit to Philadelphia, when he can be consulted on Deafness, Oatarrh, Discharges from the Ear, and all the various disassing the Ear, Throat, and Air Passages.

of the Ear, Throat, and Air Passages. Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Esharold Joints; and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacht rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 221 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city.

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