The Press

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

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

General McCleilan's Report.

General McClellan's report is at last before the public-a document necessarily long, considering the wide field over which it traverses, but extended for purposes of personal defence. We are not about to enter upon its review, which would, of course, be tedious, but we venture to say that the public will be as much dissatisfied with General McClellan's report as with his action. We suggest, also, that this report might be still further extended if General McClellan would only write a defence of FITZ JOHN PORTER, or give us a fuller chapter explaining his relations with General Pope. "I am sure," said General Mc-CLEILAN, in an interview with the President, September 1, 1862, "that, whatever estimate the army might entertain of General Pope, they will obey his orders, support him to the fullest extent, and do their whole duty." The President, at this interview, asked General McCLELLAN to telegraph to "FITZ JOHN PORTER or some other of his friends," and try to do away with any feeling that might exist. To what a condition had General McCLELLAN brought the army that so honest a man as the President found it necessary to ask him to write a letter urging his generals to do their simple duty! His own disparaging words with regard to General Pope, and many wellknown incidents of the second Bull Run campaign, show clearly that the McClellan faction in the army premeditatedly failed to give that officer cordial support, and history will approve the dismissal of Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER as one of the most righteous acts of the war. Certainly one of its greatest wrongs was the treatment which General Pope, whatever be his merits as an officer (and his claims to consideration were then equal to those of any other general, where all had risen from obscurity), received from those whose business and duty it was to aid him.

The one great fault of General McCLELLAN appears to have been his over-estimation of his own importance to the country and to the army. With much plausibility, he was insubordinate, dictatorial, and, at the same time, meretricious. He had the greatest army of the country entrusted to him, and, for a while, had no critic or chief but the President. All his troubles seem to have commenced when he found a commander-inchief, and yet General HALLECK was and is still the military superior of General GRANT, who "has always obeyed orders" General McClellan seems to have always considered himself a success, whereas the country regarded kim as an experiment, and to this day the young Napoleon is not disenchanted. Suffice it to say that two representative generals have gone out of date for parallel reasons-we mean Generals Mc-CLELIAN and FREMONT. If there is a choice between them, we think time has proved that the latter was the most indispensable. Certainly he has best preserved his lege of making his own estimate of his per-It is not a little amusing to read the fol-

lowing in the concluding pages of General McClellan's report:

McClellan's report:

"In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns, the direction should be left to professional soldiers. A statesman may, perhaps, be more competent than a soldier to determine the political objects and direction of a campaign; but those once decided upon, everything should be left to the responsible military head, without interference from civilians. In no other manner is success probable. The medding of individual members of Committees of Congress with subjects which, from lask of experience, they are of course incapable of comprehending, and which they are apt to view through the distorted medium of partisan or personal prejudices, can do no good, and is certain to produce incalculable mischer."

The greater portion of this statement is

The greater portion of this statement is true, though its general spirit is too absolute, and its author means to imply that he was sacrificed to the interference of civilians. But we shall measure Gen. McClellan by his own rule—a rule that should work both ways. Further, he says, with what profundity may be observed: "I believe that a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the Union is the entire defeat or

establishment of the Union is the entire deleast or virtual destruction of the organized military power of the Confederates; and that such a result should be accompanied and followed by co-citatory measures; and that by pursuing the political course I have always advised at its possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union," ac.

What business, we may ask, had General McClellan to dictate the policy of the nation? The public is not aware that his advice upon the subject was ever asked. If the civil Government has little right to interfere with military matters, the military has still less authority to interfere with affairs of policy. We commend to recollection the irrelevant letter which General McClrllan wrote to the President on the heels of his defeat on the Peninsula, a letter in which not a single word occurs applying to his own martyred army, or to any army whatever, but which is engrossed with a schedule of policy marked out for a Government which he apparently supposes not wise enough either to direct him or to control the war. On the strength of this vanity, General McClellan presumes to instruct the Government, not only as to how it should prosecute the war, but as to what its politics should be. Egotism and presumption should go no further. At this period he found it easy to do two things, which his few admirers will find it hard to reconcile to military ethics: first, to throw the blame of his disasters upon the Secretary of War; second, to dictate the policy of the President.

If General McClellan failed at the most critical hour, it was not for want of repeated warning, and it was chiefly through his own fault. He placed his army in a position where, according to his own showing, it could larely succeed, and where, if it failed, its failure would be stupendous. It is a characteristic of his military career that he could never have enough. He placed the Administration in such a dilemma that he could demand where they could not give. In brief, he never worked for the Government, but required, for the success of his operations, that Government, nation, time, tide, events, men, and armies should work for him. Though he required "more men" than any general of history, his greatest want was a want of "time," Men and time, however, were not enough without a certain policy. His folly has become monumental, and, as folly, it is certainly greatso great that it is imposing. When we consider this, we hardly wonder that he is not silent, or that his partisans do not cease to claim that he was a great general or anything else than a small man with a large

On the whole, General McClellan's report will impress the reader with three grand things, as necessary to the war as the war itself. First, General McClellan; second, General McClellan's policy; third, General McCLELLAN's strategy.

Jefferson Davis to His Soldiers.

MARK TAPLEY, at the head of a despondent body of emigrants, could scarcely have addressed them with a more galvanic cheerfulness than JEFFERSON DAVIS has exhibited in his proclamation to the rebel armies. Mr. DAVIS welcomes the hour of depression as an opportunity for showing the elasticity of his spirits, and the vivacity of his imagination. With half the tancy of his prose, he might have become eminent in second-class verse. He congratulates his soldiers on their glorious victories, upon their "cheerful submission to restraints upon their individual will," upon their enthusiasm for himself, and the noblest of human triumphs, their victory over themselves. Is this an allusion to the recent mutiny of an Alabama regiment. which refused to re-enlist, and was fired or by the regiments appointed to keep it from running home? What a superb audacity in his praise of the rebel soldiers for their spontaneous and unanimous offer of their lives, when the very men he praises know that, by the action of the rebel Con-

gress, they have been forced to remain in arms, though their terms of enlistment have expired. What charming faith in the crefrom East Tennessee, when he assures them that their battle-cry will ring loud and clear in the North, and silence the vain glorious boastings of corrupt partizans and a pensioned press. Mr. Davis paints the condi-

only less gloomy than those in which the angry ghost of Joe MILLER, whose his Northern allies delight to picture traditionary jokes he appropriated wholeour approaching ruin. Debt, taxation. wholesale conscription, Mr. Davis?) dissensions, the plunder of the public treasury, the | gave V. F. its death-wound! consciousness of a bad cause, all enfeeble rebel success in the spring campaign. He STEPHENS—both gentlemen well known in reminds his soldiers of the Chickshominy, this city. They have united to produce

month.

General Grant Advances.

The campaign has begun in the Southwest, and, though from the brief and gene-SHERMAN has entered Jackson. Mississippi: Gen Logan has marched from Huntsville Alabama, to act in conjunction with him. a phrase which does not necessarily mean a union of the two armies: a cavalry expedition simultaneously crossed the country southwardly from Corinth: and the entire army at Chattanooga, under command of reported that the rebels are receiving reinbama, Georgia, and Mississippi is begun. That a decisive battle will be soon fought, is simply conjectural; that a decisive campaign is already beginning is certain. That the rebels have thus far been defeated and driven back in the skirmishes in Mississippi, means the concentration of their forces. However brilliant may be the preliminary successes of the detached Federal forces, they will have but an indirect influence on the result of the great battle to come. But it is this great battle for which the country is ready; for this our veteran regiments have re-enlisted; for this the Government bas used every energy in preparation; and for this General GRANT has gone to the front. The news from the West is full of interest and encouragement. Gen. GRANT advances, and we have no fear that he will

No Luxuries Need Apply.

Mr. Davis is not of the opinion that if you will give him the luxuries of life, he can self-icspect, albeit he never knew how to do without the comforts. He does not obey events, and claimed the peculiar privi- even want the luxuries, let alone the comforts. He has forbidden their importation. A few spiteful imaginations have indeed pictured the luxuries of life as hanging far above his Richmond roof-tree, a giant vineyard, all whose grapes are disagreeably acid. But the fervor with which Mr. DAVIS deprecates and animadverts upon the luxuries of life leaves us no room to doubt his being in earnest. No luxuries need apply. They will be turned from the door without a hearing. Mr. Davis and Thanksgiving ducks and current jelley will henceforth be total strangers to each other. In place of these, hashed-up victuals will prove most acceptable, and even the cold shoulder that has been given him by his foreign relations will prove the most palatable morsel in the world, when he has learned to like it. The Southern Confederacy has been so long used to luxuries, that this peremptory order of Mr. Davis will, of course, be most severely felt. The South, having never known want for the last three years, will feel disagreeable, not to say decidedly uncomfortable, at first. But it will soon get over this, and, conformable to that law of human nature by which we soon accommodate ourselves to any inevitable fate, will wisely despise luxuries which are no longer necessities, when necessities have become so luxuriously scarce.

Prophetic Geography.

A few years ago, before the Italian war of 1859-60, an ingenious French politician proiected and published a new map of Europe, the leading divisions of which were believed to have been supplied from the Tuileries. As far as we remember, it extended Russia down to the Dardanelles, making Constantinople the southern capital of this enlarged Muscovite empire; it added Servia to the Austrian dominions, and also threw in Greece; it divided Germany into three realms, among which Prussia and Austria were severally continued; it annexed Holland and Belgium to France, to which it further gave the boundary of the Rhine; it placed Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland under one sceptre; it gave the whole of Italy to the Pope, and it gave over Egypt as an appendage to the British Empire. As far as we recollect, these were the leading divisions of the new map. It probably was put forth as a new Napoleonic ideaone of the clever feelers which the astute nephew of his uncle sometimes submits to the public.

There has lately appeared in Paris, a pamphlet from the pen of M. HENRI DRON, which is entitled "Europe in the Twentieth Century." It consists of fifty pages of small type, and professes to foreshadow what Europe must be in the year 1900which is only thirty six years distant from the present Anno Domini. If M. HENRI Dron were a denizen of Utopia he could not have become map-maker on a more inventive principle. His idea is to dismiss Kings, allow rulers of inferior rank perpetual leave of absence in the New World, (which gets en very well without them,) and simply divides Europe into ten empires. France is to begin by absorbing Belgium, Holland, and the banks of the Rhine, (the idea of the map of 1858;) Germany, rid of its crowds

of Kings and smaller rulers, to be an Empire, with Dresden as its capital; Vienna to be the capital of the Greek Empire, as Rome would be of the Italian, and Stockholm of the Scandinavian; Russia to be divided into two Empires, the Muscovite and the Circassian, of which St. Petersburg and Constantinople should respectively be the chief seats; Portugal to be absorbed in Spain, to make the Hispanian Empire; and Great Britain to remain, what it is, a leading Empire, though possessed of limited

European territory. All this may seem extravagant, and is. ndeed; but actualities not less remarkable have occurred within living memory. Men who still take part in public affairs—the venerated EDWARD EVERETT for example -must remember when, after the Treaty of Tileit, in 180-, the first NAPOLEON was master of Europe, with the exception of Russia, Treaty, and of England, which always steadily opposed him. Then, instead of the proposed decade of empires, Europe was virtually in the hands of the County and the county and the county and the county and the county are staff, and now in the Mexican service, arrived here to-day, as bearer of despatches from the Juarez Government to Washington.

On the 13th inst., Capt. Madison, of the 2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery (colored), was about the county and the county are staff, and now in the Mexican service, arrived here to-day, as bearer of despatches from the Juarez Government to Washington. peror Napoleon, and the King of England. If, in 1788, the year before the French Revolution broke out, some M. HENRI DROK had mapped out the greater part of Europe as under the sway, in twenty years from that time, of a Corsican adventurer, with no heritage but his sword, how the world would have ridiculed the prediction!

THE GETTYSBURG LECTURE.—Next Tuesday evening is set apart for the delivery of a lecture by Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg. The subjectis, "Rattle of Gettysburg." We know that the subject of this lecture will be enough to attract an immense audience, and anticipate a most en-thusiastic reception of its delivery.

While it lasted, Vanity Fair was th Punch of this country-generally as good, dulity of the men who were repulsed so | frequently better; in short, the only thobloodily at Gettysburg, and driven in rout | roughly good pictorial and satirical periodical we had. Its ability did not save it from death. Had its literary been equal to its pictorial accomplishment, Vanity Fair would have been flourishing now. The ill. spelt · common-places of Artemus Ward tion of the United States in colors ruined its naturally strong constitution, and

Pictorial Humor.

sale, (disfiguring them, as gipsies deal with repetition of heavy drafts, (but what of an stolen children, to prevent their being recognized,) hurled the fatal arrow which Its leading artist was H. L. STEPHENS, the loyal States, says Mr. D., and ensure and its editor and proprietor was W. A. (alas! we confess the Chickahominy,) of "Stephens' Album Drolleries," of which Fredericksburg, and Chancellorville, but three sets, each containing a dozen illusby a strange lack of memory omits trations, have already appeared, and are on all reference to Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Bale, (or ought to be,) at all booksellers, Chattanooga, battle-fields which are as stationers, and newsyenders. These hustars of the first magnitude, and eclipse morously satirical pictures, carte-de visite his incidental triumphs, winning neither size, are printed in oil colors, from security or territory. This is a strange original designs by H. L. Stephens, proclamation, but that which it proclaims and are published by W. A. STEPHENS. is not the consciousness of strength, but the The first set is entitled "Our Relations desire to be thought strong. "Your reso. at Home and Abroad." England figures as lution needed nothing to fortify it," says the British Lion; France as the Gallic the complacent usurper, but we are de Cock; Rebellion as the "belligerent' cidedly of the opinion that the rebel armies | Wolf; Mexico as the Vulture; and Uncle would rather have one week's decent allow- sam as the Eagle. The hits are neat and ance of rations than all the windy compli- the vraisemblance is ornithologically prements that Mr. DAVIS could make in a served throughout. The Conscript, his adventures and misadventures, is the subject of the next set of Drolleries. Here, the Conscript figures as a Rabbit, fashionably attited in manly costume, and the contrast between his various appearances, from ral accounts of the military movements, the his horror to being drafted to his aspect plan cannot certainly be determined, it is on the field trying to shoot with the stock evident that all our forces are co operating of a rifle, and finally figuring as a against the main body of the enemy. Gen. hero, are very laughable. The Slave figures in the third series. He is shown variously-in the cotton field; enjoying himself during the Christmas week: sold by auction; parted from wife and child;

flegged; giving blow for blow; hiding in the swamp from the bloodhounds; free, as a fugitive; elevated to manhood under the Union flag; uniformed and in arms Gen. Grant, is moving upon Dalton. It is against his old oppressors; smitten down in the hour of victory; and, finally, forcements, and everything indicates that | honored by the land for which he fell the great struggle for the mastery of Ala- There is no humor in this set of pictures but grave and stern truth, which he who runs may read. In these times, the pencil as well as the pen should assist the sword. Louisville, Kentucky, will next Mor day witness the Convention of Free-State men. All the representatives of slave States freed from rebel rule will be on hand. An-DREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee; GANTT, of Arkansas; HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland; C. D. DRAKE and GRATZ

Brown, of Missouri; J. M. WHITE and THOMAS J. DURANT, of Louisiana, will be among them. As an Emancipation party is now organized in Kentucky, that State will not be without a representative. The object of this Convention is the noblest the mind of man can conceive of. Not only the nation, but the world is interested in its operations The principles which will one day govern humanity are concerned in the transaction of the Louisville Convention.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 Our Relations with France. The rumors as to an intended protest by our Go vernment against the French occupation of Mexico are certainly not well founded. The policy of the Government on this subject is fully explained in the lately published diplomatic correspondence.

The Vallandigham Case. The case of Vallandigham ex parte was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to day. The petitioner asked that the writ of certiorari ected to the Judge Advocate General for a revision of the proceedings of the military commission which tried him, the jurisdiction of which was de-nied as extending to the case of a civilian, and the object being to have the sentence annulled on the ground of illegality. The Judge Advocate General Colonel Holt, had responded in a written argument that the court might, with as much propriety, be called upon to restrain, by injunction, the proceedings of Congress as to revise by certiorari, and reverse the proceedings of the military authority, in time of war, in the punishment of all military offences according to the usages of all civilized natious, and the power given by the Constitution and laws o the United States, for the common defence and pub-

lic safety.

Justice WAYNE to day delivered the opinion of the court, refusing the writ on the ground that, even if the arrest, trial, and punishment of VALLAN-DIGHAM were illegal, there is no authority in the courts to grant relief in this mode, and that there is no law by which any appeal or proceedings, in the nature of an appeal from a military commission to the Supreme Court, can be taken.

Bonded Goods. The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to day authorizes the entry for consumption until June next of any goods which have been in bonded warehouses more than one year, and which are required by the present law to be exported. The bill also corrects an error of the tariff of 1862, so that registered vessels in the coasting trade may be placed on the same footing in respect to tonnage duty as enrolled vessels. The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States will continue its present session until the first of May, when it will adjourn till the December term. Destruction of Blockade-Running Vessels. The Navy Department has received the following despatch:

Newport News, Feb. 4.

Hon. Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Navy:

The Pequot has arrived, and blings a report of the destruction of four blockade-running steamers, viz:

The Nectifield, on February 4th, by the Sassacas; the Dee, on February 5th, by the Oambridge; and the Emily, Fanny and Jenny, on the 10th. by the Florida.

Acting Rear Admiral.

The Nectifield is an inconsadile wheel steamers of

The Neetfield is an iron-paddle wheel steamer about four hundred tons. She is a new, fine, and powerful boat, and sailed from London in December last, with pork, biscuit, &c. The Dee is a double screw iron steamer, built es pecially for the Southern trade, at London. She is a new vessel of light draft, and said to have been very fast, making eighteen to twenty miles an The Fanny and Jenny is the old prize Scotia

captured in October, 1861, and condemned and sold to outside parties, not being considered fit for naval service. Her name was changed to General Banks, and she was taken to Halifax, and sailed from there the name of Fanny and Jenny. The Emily is a new screw-steamer, built in London last fall. She is a handsome boat, about five hurdred tons burthen.

H. Morgan, Lleut. H. Schwester, 62d Illinois; Lieut. W. B. Pearce, 11th Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. A. The Escape from Libby. Nothing further is known here this morning re-

specting the alleged escape of over one hundred officers from Libby Prison. Death of Captain Ramsay, Captain Alan Ramsay, of the United States Marine Corps, a son of Commodore William Ram-say, U. S. N., died at the head quarters of the Marine Corps, at eleven o'clock this morning. Capt. RAMSAY was on the Richmond during all her fights on the Mississippi, before and after the running of the forts, and was recommended for three bravets. His disease was confluent small pox. He had been in fifteen engagements during the war.

The Prize Ceres. The prize steamer Ceres, captured off Wilmington some time since, has arrived at the Navy Yard here Auction. A large amount of beef, hides, and tallow will be offered at public auction here, to morrow, by the Government; also, a large lot of condemned horses; and on Thursday, the 3d of March, all the condemned

stock in the hands of the Government. Officers of Colored Regiments. The Board of Examiners for officers of colored troops, have examined 1,460 applicants, of which number 685 have been rejected.

Mr. Murdoch's Readings. Mr. MURDOCH gave a reading in the Senat Chamber this evening, for the benefit of the U.S. Personal.

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH, the elocutionist, reads in the Senate chamber this evening. Edwin Booth appears, for the first time, at GROWERS' Theatre.

Dr. TURNER, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon upon the war in the Hall of Representatives, yesterday, to a very large audi A New York officer, just escaped from the Libby Prison, Richmond, is with the Secretary of War this morning. Despatches from the Juanez Gowernment. Cairo, Feb. 15.—Gen. Coolbaugh, formerly on Gen. McPherson's staff, and now in the Mexican the shoulder by a citizen, a short distance below Columbus, Ky. Six citizens of the vicinity were arrested, and will be hald as hostages for the ma

Good middling 71c. Illness of Senator Hicks. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15 -Senator Hicks is reported to night to be very ill of typhoid fever at Washing-ton. Great fears are entertained that he will not recover.

About 760 bales of cotton were shipped at Mem-phis on the 12th. The market is dull and drooping.

who shot the captain.

The Chesapeake Piracy Case. HALIPAN, N. S., Feb. 15 — In the Provincial Almirality Court here, to-day, the Hon. Judge Stewart gave a final decision in the Chesapeake piracy case. The vessel and cargo are to he restored to al. original owners, on the payment of all proper doets at d charges.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DOCUPATION OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. A FIGHT AT CLINTON. ENGAGEMENT AT LEBANON, ALABAMA

GEN. LOGAN'S CORPS IN MOTION. Grierson's and Smith's Cavalry Operating.

A FLANK MOVEMENT ON JOHNSTON.

GENERAL THOMAS MOVING ON DALTON. Entire Line of the Memphis and Charle Railroad Abandoned.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15 .- A despatch from Nashville to the Gazette, gives official news that Gen. Sherman entered Jackson, Miss., on the 5th. The enemy offered but little resistance, and was supposed to be falling back over the Pearl river. It is believed There is no news from Gen. Thomas' front. The

eterans are rapidly returning to the army.

THE FIGHT AT CLINTON. CAIRO, Feb. 15 - The reports from the rebel papers of a fight with a part of Suerman's forces near Clinton, Miss., on the 4th inst., are confirmed by officers who have just arrived from that point. Our troops charged on a rebel battery, and lost 15 killed and 30 wounded. Among the latter was Col. The enemy was criven from its position, and our

ALABAMA. ALABAMA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A fight occurred at Lebanon,
Alabama, on Wednesday last, between Lewis's
squadron and our troops. According to the Selma
Reporter, "The enemy (Federals) 9,000 strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon, and retreated toward the Tennessee river. The rebel force is said to have [Clinton is on the line of the railroad from Vicksouig to Jackson, line and a half miles directly

west of the latter place. Jackson is distant from Mobile, by way of Meriden, 229% miles,] LATER.
In connection with the above, the following spatch, 12th, from Chattanoogs, is interesting:
"General Logan left Huntsville, Alabama, some
days ago, with the 15th Army Corps, to act in conunction with General Sherman.
"The cavalry expedition under Grierson and Smith ercased the country from Corinth, moving southwaidly.

"It is understood that these columns are intended

to set in conjunction—the one to attack, and the other cut off Polk's retreat and disperse the cavalry of Forrest, reported as scouring Central and North-"There is no reason to doubt, though beyond this enterprise the combinations are merely conjectural, but that a greatflank movement on Johnston's army "The army at Chattanooga is by this time in motion

for Tunnel Hill and Dallon. Its movements may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, out it is under marching orders." REVOLT IN JOHNSTON'S ARMY,

A despatch from Chattanooga, dated 12th inst., to A despatch from Chattanoogs, dated 12th inst., to the Cincipnati Gazette says:

"There was a great affray in Johnston's army on the 9th. The 2d Kentucky Regiment refused, in a body, to be conscripted, and were placed under guard of the 3d Alabama. Col. Woodward, Major Lawis, and three captains, of the 2d Kentucky, fired revelvers into the Al-bama men, killing and wounding forty-two. Both regiments broke in disorder.

"Thirteen deserters arrived yesterday, including Lieut. Charles Allen, tormerly of Stonewall Jackson's staff. Ten hundred and twenty seven deserters came into our lines during January.

"Cheatham's Tennersee Division has gone South to keep the men from deserting."

Clare, Feb 15—Gen. W. S. Smith's cavely were CAIRO, Feb. 15 .- Gen. W. S. Smith's cavalry exedition left Memphis on the 11th inst., in the direction of Collieraville.

The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was evacuated by our forces on the 13th, it having been held for the past six months merely

to aid Smith's cavalry expedition in getting a good Gen. Sherman considers that the holding and garrisoning of the road has been a source of weakness to us. He does not favor the guarding of railroads, unless they are of vital important The steamer Mill Boy was sunk on the 1st inst., when eight miles of Jacksonport, on the White river. She was laden with Government stores, for was saved. The boat was valued at \$16,000.

The Duvall's Biuff Railroad prohibits the transportation of private property for the present.

The steamer Lady Franklin passed here to-day, om Memphis, for Cincinnati, with nearly 800 bales of cotton. CAIRO, Feb. 15.—General Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson, Miss., on the

7th inst. He has since been heard of at Brandon. THE ESCAPE OF UNION OFFICERS FROM LIBBY PRISON CONFIRMED.

COLONEL STREIGHT SAFE. Desnatch from Gen. Rutlaw

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 15 .- I have received a telegram, under date of February 14, from General Wistar, which states that Colonel Streight, with one hundred and ten other Union officers, escaped from prison at Richmond by digging a tunnel Colonel Streight with seventeen others have come in. Colonel Streight is safe. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Mai. Gen. Com'd.

A LIST OF THE ESCAPED OFFICERS. The following is published in the Richmond Examiner of Thursday, Feb. 11: "The following is a list of the principal officers who escaped from the Libby Prison, with their "Among them we regret to have to class the no-torious Streight, Cols. J. F. Boyd, 20th Army Corps; W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut; H. C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin; W. P. Kendrick, 3d West Tennessee

Cavalry; W. B. McCreary, 21st Michigan; Thos. E. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania; J. R. Spofford, 97th New York; C. W. Tilden, 16th Maine; T. S. West, 24th Wisconsin; A. D. Streight, 51st Indiana; D. Miles, 79th Pennsylvania.
"Majors J. P. Collins, 29th Indiana; G. W. Fitzsimmons, 13th Indiana; J. H. Hooper, 15th Massachusetts; B. B. McDonald, 100th Ohio; A. Von Witzel, 74th Pennsylvania; J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana; J. Henry, 5th Ohio. There were besides thirty-two oaptains and fifty nine lieutenants, making in all 109 who gained their liberty without the reliminaries of parole or exchange.

"Of this number, four only had been returned to the prison, up to last evening, recaptured. These were two captains and two lieutenants. Two were overtaken near Hanover Court House, and the others

about twenty miles below Richmond, on the Williamsburg route. Brigadier General Neal Dow did not attempt the passage of the tunnel, for the reason that he was afraid his strength would fall him in his flight to the embrace of Butler the beast." THE PRISONERS RECAPTURED. The Richmond Examiner, of the 12th instant, has the following: ring are the names of those retaken up o last night:

Colonel J. P. Spofford, 97th New York; Captain J. Yates, 3d Ohio; Captain G. Stair, 104th New York; Captain F. Frank, 45th New York; Lieut. H. Hanks, 57th Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. N. Dailey, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. A. B. White 4th Pennsylvania Cavairy; Lieut. E. Schroder, 74th Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. S. Watson, 21st Wis, consin; Lieut. F. Moran, 73d New York; Lieut. C. Moore, 4th Kentucky; P. S. Edmonds, 67th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. P. H. White, 83d Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. J. M. Wasson, 40th Ohio; 2d Lieut. S. P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvanis; 2d Lieut. G. S. Gord, 84th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. S. P. Brown, 15th U. S. cavairy; Adjt. M. R. Small, 6th Maryland; U. S. cavair; Aujt. Mr. At. Sman, our marytanu; Isaac Johnson, engineer steamer Satellite.

The following list of officers are reported as having arrived at Williamsburg: Colonel Streight, Colonel McCreary, 21st Michigan; Lieut. Col. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin; Captain Wallack, 51st In. diana; Lieutenant Harris, 9th Ohio. Sixteen other officers have also arrived at Williamaburg, but their names are not reported yet.
Our cavalry are secuting the country to the Ohiokahominy, and the gunboats have gone up the James river and Chickshominy to give protection to such

as can be found. Fire at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—A fire last night destroyed the dry goods atore of J. M. & H. Howe; causing a loss of \$30,000, which is insured in New York, Albany, and Philadelphia offices.

Messrs. Whitlard & Marshall, dealers in harness and leather, lost \$5,000, and Parker, a druggist, \$5,000.

The Third New York Cavalry.

NEW YORE, Feb. 15.—The 3d New York Cavalry, veteran volunteers, home on furlough, are asse bling to-day for return to the army. They are 1,200 rong, and are ordered to Newbern by Gen. Butle NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — One thousand bales of cotton were burned at Wilmington, N. C., on the 8th inst., by an acsidental fire.

ROSTON, Feb. 15 .- The savings bank at South ituate was broken into between the hours of two and four o'clock yesterday morning, and the iron safe blown open and robbed of five hundred dollars in bills of various denominations, some sixty dollars in counterfeit or worthless bank notes, three or four bank books, belonging to as many individuals, several bonds and other papers, and three or four foreign silver coins. The banking-room is in a building, one part of which was robbed of some five or eight dollars in bills, and 200 cents. The robbers gained an entrance to the building by picking the door look, either by false keys or other means. A Constitutional Election in New York. ALBANY. Feb. 15 .- The Governor to-day signid the bill perfecting the amendment to the Constitu-tion, which enables soldiers to vote, and appointing the sround Tuesday in March for submitting the

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler. BOSTON, Feb. 16 —Philauder H. Pease alias Pennington alias Livingston was arrested to-day on the charge of having obtained a large amount of wool from Riley & Co. by false pretenses. He was taken to the Police Court, and in default of \$25,000 bail. was committed for trial. It is said that he has been identified as the person, who, under the name of Lie vingston, committed some heavy swindling opera-tions in Richmond, Va., about a year ago, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 15.-The steamer Ariel has an rived from Aspinwall, with \$453,000 in tressure. The French flagship Pallas was at Panama. The French blookade of the west coast of Mexico s now effective. The steamers of the Pacific Mail Company are excepted, being allowed to touch at Acapulco for provision, to land and receive mails, but not passengers or cargo.

Advices from Bogota report that tranquility is restored in the whole republic. Other accounts, said to be reliable, report that the revolutionists in An ticquis have several thousand men, and haverouted the Government troops in an engagement. They were, however, defeated in invading the State of Cauca, and were pursued into Antioquia.

Nicaragua. NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Advices from Nicaragua to the 29th of January, state that the Congress has of met assembled, but its ratification of the contract with the Central American Transit Company is not doubted. The company has the cash there to pay for the privileges asked.

The Indian Territory. FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 15 .- Col. Phillips, comnanding the expedition to the Indian Territory, reports to Gen. Theyer that he has driven the enemy ptirely out of that region, and in several skirmishe killed nearly a hundred rebels, and has captured one captain and twenty five men. Gen. Curtis leaves here to morrow.

Arrival of the North American. PORTLAND, Feb. 15 .- The steamer North Amerian, from Liverpool on the 28th uit, arrived this morning. She reports having spoken on the 1st the steamer Hibernian, and on the 14th the Jura. both ound East. Her news has been auticipated. Newbern.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15,-The steamer Decatur arbrought thirty-seven rebel soldiers, who were set at berty immediately on their arrival. The Ram Atlanta.

Atlanta, arrived here this morning from Philadel-NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The following is the statement of the banks in this city for the week ending

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1864

Mr. WADE, of Chio, introduced patitions for repairs of the barbor of ashtabula, Chio Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin. offered the resolutions of he Chamber of Commerce of Mitwankes, recommending the construction of a ship canal around Misgare Salla, on the American side, which was referred to the Committee or Commerce. on Commerce I study which was reserved to the Committees

Mr. *HERMA N.ofiOhio, prosented petitions of citizens
of the United *tates, praying for an emancipation act.
keferred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen
Mr. HENDLICKS presented a petiti-in from citizens of
Michigan City, indians, praying for improvements to
the harbor of Michigan City.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the bill to legalize the
rayments of Psymaster E. C. Doran was taken up and
passed. rayments of Paymaster E. C. Doran was taken up and passed.

Mr FOSTER, of Connecticut, presented a bill to define the renk, pay, duties and emofluments of chaplains in the United states Army, which was referred to the Committee on Minitary Affairs. This bill gives them the pay of a major of infantry. It allows their acceptance or resention of pastoral charges, requires them to breach once every weed, to hold social religious meetings twice a week, keep libraries for soldiers use, and appoints a chaplain inspector to each Department.

Mr. RAMSEN introduced a bill to promoe the emistee.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the bill granting a pension to John L. Buins, for patriotic services at vertysburg, was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hows. the only granting a pension to John L. Buins, for patriotic services at esthysburg, was considered and passed.
On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Fenate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with the amendments of the Hunse.
The Fenate refused to recede from its provisions by a decided wote, and the bill goes back to the House.
Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill relating to stamps. It provides for the right of appea from the decisions of the commissioner to the Supreme Court, and against a reversal of his own decision, or that of a predecessor, makes provision for stamping instruments objected to in court, when in certain cases they are not legally stamped. Referred to the Finance Committee.
On motion of Mr. FERSKNDEN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill.
Mr. HENDEICKS offered an amendment, increasing the salary of the architecture. \$4.0.0. Mr HALE moved to amend the amendment, by pro-viding that af er the close of the present fiscal year, the salaries of all the assistant secretaries shall be \$5,000 per mnum.

Mr. Ha'e's amendment was adopted by a vote of 20 Mr. Ha's's amenament was adopted by yeas to B nays.

The amenament of Mr. Hendricks, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 25 to 15

Mr DOOLITTLE chered an amendment to strike out the sum of \$5,000 and insert \$3.50 as the salary of Assistant Secretaries, after the present year.

This was adopted by a vote of 25 to 16.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment to include the First and Second Assistant Postmaster Geograf in the provi-

wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof.

Mr. HOLMEr, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of 30 to 58.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has charge of that subject.

Mr. ALNOLD objected to the suggestion.

The resolution was passed by the following vote: Yeas 78, nays 62.



Grider, Hall.

Harding, Morrison, Wood, Fernando
Mr. ARNOLD, of Hilhois, reported a bill for the construction of a sbip capal around the Falls of Niagara
Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee
on Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation
bill for the year ending with June, 1855.

Mr. JENCKS, of Rhode Island, from the special committee reported a bill establishing a uniform system of
bankrupicy Ordered the printed and recommitted.

Mr. STEVENNS also reports d back the Senaste's amendments to the Bouse bill for increasing the internal revance, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENNS exprained the difference between the
bill as it passed the Heuse and the Senate's amendments and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENNS exprained the difference between the
bill as it passed the Heuse and the Senate's amendment with the principle it greenfore occlared by legislation—ramely, that taxes should be prespective on all
articles. The con miltee were of opinion that a pledge
to this effect-had been given to the country, and manufacturers had a right to rely upon its as best of their busines. As a revenue measure, the bill from the Senatewas much better than that of the House. The amount
of spirits on hand, which the House proposed to tax, did
not amount to more than 200.000 barrels, or about
10 000 000 06 of gallons. This, at 40 cents a gallon, would
produce \$4,000,000. But nobody who had seen its operation of the tax law could suppose that not more than
this quantity would be tax yielding. On the other
head, the Senate bill, after the lat of Jannary next,
would yield \$44,000,000.

Mr. F. WOOD, of New York said the effect of the motion of Mr. Stevens, to concur in the Senate's am ndments, was practically to restrict the revenue to be
relised by the bill. This was a most extraordinary propusition, coming from the quarter that it did. Those
whose duty it was to protect the public interests had not
be to an order than the control of the public interests and onthe control the second of the pub

yielding only \$4,000 000, the tax would produce \$10,000 000. The Cebate was continued till half pass four, but no action was taken on the Scuare amendments.

Mr DAVIS of Maryland, from the select committee on insurrectionary States, reported a bill, which was cordered to be printed, giving to certain States, wherethe governments have been overthrown or usurped a republican form of government. It among other things, provides for the appointment of provisional governors, charged with the civil administration of the States until said States can, by means of elections be re-established. All slaves within the Territories are declared free and any person nereafter in the rehel public service is decared not to be a citizen of the Uniced States.

The House then adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 15, 1884.

SECATE.
The Senate met at 8 o'clock P. M. There being no norum they adjourned. The Hense met at 7% o'clock P. M. and was called to order by Mr. SMITH, of thester, in the absence of the Speaker.

A number of petitions were presented, among them A tumber of petitions were processed that the comone by
Mr SHERMEE, for the passage of a law making it competent for perrons to testify in their own saits.
Meters. WATON, QUIGLEY, McMANUS, SCHOPIELD, and LEE presented streen pittions from citzens of Philadelphis for the passage of a law layoring toe
tunning of the city rairond pussenger care on Suddyy
Messrs. WATON, PANCOAST, SUTPHIN, SAITH
and LEE presented petitions for the dismissal of Fredsrick C. Brightly from Select Council. Reserve. WATEON. P. NCO.ST. SUTPPIES. SMITH and LEE presented petitions for the disnistal of Fred. 2 High Capture of the C. Brightly from Select Council.

The Military Committee reported negatively on this bill giving pay to Capper Berry for services as briga a inspector.

Anumber of bills were introduced, among them the following. Mr WATEON, a supplement to an act for the self-nort of certain military claims.

Mr SOTY-BIN, an act insorporating a railroad company, by sinuing at Seventh and morris streets, then along Rings are mon to first floor of the same building on Strawbilling Mount Vernon to Twenty third to Coates, thence along Rings are not of mont Verno, there along Rount Vernon to Twenty third to Coates, thence show Coates to Fact monet Park and Twenty second street to Wallace thence along Sides avenue, thence along Ridge avenue to Spring Gadea, thence along Pring that decreased by the Sourses, to the place of beginning and the south was coscupted by Mr. J. O Weeden. He supplies a paper manufacturer, and used this place for the purpose of storing goods and samples. A portion of twenty hind to Coates, thence along Ridge avenue to Spring Gadea, thence along Pring Isrdent desventh, thence along Pring Isrdent desventh, thence along Ridge avenue to Spring Gadea, thence along Pring Isrdent desventh, thence along Pring Isrdent desventh, thence along Pring Isrdent desventh, thence along Ridge avenue to Spring Gadea, thence along Pring Isrdent desventh, thence along the purpose of storing goods and samples. A portion of the supplies of the purpose of storing goods and samples. A portion of the supplies of the purpose of storing goods and samples. A portion of the supplies of the sup

Additional Correspondence between Fos-The following delayed letters complete the chapter of correspondence between (lenerals Foster and Longstreet:

ter of correspondence Detween Grenerals Forser and Longstreet:

Headquarters Department of E. Tennuager, Junuary 11, 1864.

Major General J. G. Foster, Commanding Department of the Ohio:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of January, with its enclosures, &c.

The distingenuous manner in which you have misconstrued my letter of the 3.1 inst. has disappointed me. The suggestion which you claim to have adopted is in words as follows: "I presume, however, that the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have on that sufject through me, rather than by hand-bills circulated among our soldiers."

This sentence repudiates in its own terms the construction which you have forced upon it. Let me remind you, too, that the spirit and tone of my letter were to meet homorable sentiments.

The absolute want of pretext for your construction of the letter induces me to admonial you against trifling over the events of this great war. You cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of the three solve to a soldier; and yet, it is hard to of the letter induces me to admontsh you against trifting over the events of this great war. You cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of frackness due to a soldier; and yet, it is hard to believe that an officer commanding an army of veteran soldiers, on whose shoulder-rests. In no small part, the destiny of empires, could so far forget the height of this great argument at arms, could be so lost in levity, and so destroy the dignity of his high station, as to fell into a coutest of jests and jibes. I have read your order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received. Step by step you have gone on in the violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Our farms have been destroyed, our women and children have been destroyed, and our houses have been pillaged and burnt. You have laid your plans, and worked diligently profuce wholesale mudder by service insurration, and now, the most ignoble of all, you propose to disgrace the human race by inducing a diliers to desert and forswear themselves. Soldiers who have created the storm of battle in defence of their honor, their families, and their homes, for three iong years, have a right to expect more of honor even in their adversaries. I begleave to return the copies of the proclamation and your order.

I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of great respect.

I have the house to find a first obedient servant,
Your most obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

· HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, KNOXVILLE. Tenu, Jan. 17, 1864. Lieut. General Longstreet. Communding Confederate Forces in East Tennessee: Forces in East Tennessee: Commanding Conjecture:
General: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 1th inst. The admonition which you give me against triffing over the even's of this great war does not carry with it the weight of authority with which you seek to impress me.

I am, reverthcless, ready to respond in plain terms to the suggestions conveyed in your first letter, and which you quite in your second despatch, it that I communicate through you any views which the United States Government may entertain having for their object the speedy restoration of peace throughout the land."

These views so tar as they can be interpreted from the policy laid down by the Government and sustained by the policy laid down by the Government and sustained by the people at their elections, are as follows:

First. The restoration of the rights of citizenship to all those row in rebellion against the Government who man the control of the rights of citizenship to all those row in rebellion against the Government who man the control of the rights of citizenship to some the control of the rights of citizenship to some the control of the rights of citizenship to some the control of the rights of citizenship to some control of the rights of citizenship to some control of the rights of citizenship the control of the rights of citizenship the control of the rights of citizenship the citizens rust. The responsition of the rights of citizenship to all those row in rebellion against the Government who may lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Second. The prosecution of the war until every attempt at armed resistance to the Government shall have been oversome. I avail myself of this opportunity to forward au I avail myself of this opportunity to forward au order publishing the proceedings, fludings, and sentince in the case of private E. S. Dodd. Eighth Texas Confederate Cavalry, who was tried, condemned, and executed as a spy.

I enclose a copy of an order which I have found it necessary to issue in regard to the wearing of the United States uniforms by Confederate soldiers.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER, Major General Commanding. Magruder in Europe Death of Sam Houston, &c.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1864, To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Sir: In the last news from Europe it is reported that the rebel General Magnuder had arrived in England on his way to Paris. Allow me to state that the report is probably founded upon the fact that Major George Magnuder, a nepnew of the rebel general, is now in Paris, where he was sent by his linely input private business: very likely to communications. general, is now in Paris, where he was sent by his uncle upon private business; very likely to communicate with his family, who are now living there. Major Magruder was in Brownsville, Texas, at the time that the forces under General Banks were reported at the mouth of the river, and immediately crossed over to Matamoros, where he remained about a month before he could get away and proceed to his destination. The writer of this was in Houston, Texas, in the early part of October last, and, being compelled to run away, arrived in Brownsville about the 1st of November, and eventually found his way to where a person can enjoy the immunities of a free country. I would also state that the old hero, General Sam Houston, did really die on the 25th of July last, as I am personally acquainted with the physician who attended him during his last moments.

REFUGEE FROM TEXAS.

Flogging in the British Army. the sum of \$3,000 and lasert \$3.50 as the salary of Assisiant Secretaries, after the present year.

This was adopted by a vote of 25 to 16.

Mr. HOWE effered an amendment to include the First and Second assistant Posimaster General in the provisions of the amendments increasing the salaries of Assistant Posimaster General in the provisions of the amendments increasing the salaries of Assistant Posimaster General in the provisions of the amendments increasing the salaries of Assistant Posimaster General in the provisions of the amendments increasing the salaries of Assistant Posimaster General in the provisions of the amendment of the amendment of the amendment of the Section and Position of the Section of the Inthe Section and Forth Manager.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Mengs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Register of the Treatury.

Also, a bil extee dulg the time for the withdrawal of a bill exteed from the special committee on the Pacific Railroad, granting public lands to the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company by the northmen of an Assistant Register of the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company by the northmen of the Section of the Section of the United States of the Committee on the Judiciary. This to establish a mint in that Territory.

Also, While Developed the Section of the The Toronto Leader, of last week describes a pub-

inflicted altogether upon the unhappy man, the doctor advised a suppension of the punishment, being of opinion that the entire number of isshes could not be inflicted with safety to Welch's life. He was loosered from the triangle and the usual sail.

The State Election in Tennessee. Governor Johnson has called an election in Tennessee for the 2d of March, two weeks hence, for justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, trustees, circuit and county court clerks, registers, and tax He says in his proclamation:

"But inasmuch as these elections are ordered in the State of Tennessee, as a State of the Union under the Federal Constitution, it is not expected that the enemies of the United States will propose to vote, nor is it intended that they be permitted to vote or hold office."

The electors are to be only free white men, sitizens of the State, and of the county where they vote, and they must take the following oath:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful ditzen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the fights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies, and the defeat of all those who oppose them, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently catabilished and enforced over all the people, States and Terricories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So held me God." He says in his proclamation:

GERMAN OPERA .- Spohr's "Jessonda," an opera of high power and originality, if somewhat delicient in the variety sought for by general audiences, was produced last night with considerable success, to a ill house. The German troupe have given and proof of their greatest industry, true musical spirit, and superior accomplishment. Mesdames Johann sen and Frederici were especially excellent.; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: A communication appeared in the Evening Bulletin yesterday, stating that the Commissioner I the Sinking Fund had sold about two thousand shares of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 75%, thus causing a loss to the city already of upwards of \$14,000. The correspondent inquires, Where were the city rectors? I would state that the books of the The corre company will show that five hundred and fifty shares of the stock were transferred to a retiring city di-Respectfully,

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The advertisement of this popular and useful paper will be found in to-day's Press. A careful perusal will inorm the reader what he may expect, and what he ertainly will receive, by patronizing this truly LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &C .-The early attention of dealers is requested large and valuable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, (stock of boots a d shoes to close an estate,) embracing samples of 1,100 packages of prime fresh manufactured goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commenoing this morning at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 234

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE POURTH PAGE

ANOTHER COAL-OIL FIRE .- About three ANOTHER COAL-OIL FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of No. 38 South second street, occupied by George W. Wootten, an extensive dealer in coal oil sad coal-oil lamps, &c. The building was built of brick. five stories bigh on Second street, and four on Strawberry street. Fortunately there was but twenty barrels of coal oil in the cellar at the time. Shortly before three o'clock several young men were engaged in hoisting some lumber up the hatchway from the basement to the first floor. Mr. Wootten, who was sitting in his private office at the time, saw a small flame issuing from the basement; in a few seconds it became brighter, and soon the first floor was en fire. He was unable to save any of his books, but had to get out as fast as possible, not however, without having, his hair and whiskers singed. The finnee extended upwards in a money

goods. The basement was filled with bales of wool and the first floor with bales of cotton, which was goods. The basement was filled with Dalas of words and the first floor with bales of cotton, which was damaged considerably by water and shoke. The loss is covered by insurance in a New Haven company. The building adjoining, on the north corner of Trotter's alley, was owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Mortha, manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of hosiery goods. His atock and furniture sulfered more or less from water and smoke. The house and goods were fully insured in city companies. On were two three story brick chement houses. Only was occupied by Mr. Henry Sharkey as a dwelling, and the other by Mr. Martin Breitner as a shoe store. Both were slightly damaged by water. On the correr of Strewberry street and Tretter's alley was an English ele house, called "The Shades," occupied by James Cropper, which also suffered by water. Stock insured in tha Royal. All these bouses were owned by Mr. Murtha, whose loss is covered by insurance. A number of houses in the neighborhood were slightly damaged from the sparks of the steam engines. The fire composies were promptly on the ground, and by their active exertions much property was saved. The coal oil was still burning at a late hour last evening. GAS WORKS IMBRIGHIO.—The Board of

GAS WORKS IMBRIGIJO.—The Board of Trustees of the Gas Works is composed of twelve men, six of them having been elected by the Union members of the City Councils and the other six by the Opposition; there is, therefore, a tie vote. The twelve members me ton Friday evening; John McCaithy was chosen temporary chairman. The meetings of the Trustees are held privately, a resolution to open the doors to the reporters of the press, offered by the Union men some time since, having near voted down by the Opposition. We learn that thirty-seven beliots were taken for permanent president without effect.

The Union members made every offer that honorable men could make towards organization, but all in vain. The Opposition rejected every offer. The Board finally adjourned, without coming to an understanding. In consequence of the opposition, rearly \$60,000 like to have gone to protest on Saturday; but such a disaster was happily averted by the efforts of the Union men.

The Board met sgain yesterday afternoon, and had a long assation, but what was done has not been made known from any source that we consider even semi authentic. ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS .- Yesterday after-

ARRIVAL OF SOLDERS.—Yesterday afternoon the 1st New York Cavalry, numbering 441 privates and officere, arrived in this city from Halltown, near Harper's Feiry. They have participated
in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potaman, and distinguished themselves greatly. Company O of this regiment is composed of Palladelphians, and its commanded by Captain Stevenson
and Lieut Knowles.

Those who arrived here re-enlisted for three years
more, and were ordered to report, through Gov.
Seymour, to the superintendent of the recruiting
service in New York. About 150 of the regiment
were left at Frederick, they not having re-enlisted.
The following is a list of the officers: Majors T,
Quinn and Harkins, Adjutant Loear, Surgeon
Elliot', Captains Lones, Railey, Stevenson, Passeger, Prendegrant, Hertzog, Martindale, and Batteraby; Lieutenants New, Knowles, Vermilya, Krynisky, Woodruff, Disbrow, Daber, and Lewis. The officers and men were fed at the Union Volunteer and
Cooper shop Refreshment Saloons before taxing the

ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following report of the Army Hospitals, for the week ending Pehinary 13th, was received at the Medical Di-rector's Office yesterday: HOSPITALS.

lary-fifth and Vine stree COMMISSIONER.-Major A. J. Flommer-COMMISSIONER.—Major A. J. Flommerfelt, late tax receiver, will probably be elected to
the position of Commissioner on Street Cleaning,
under the admirable bill that has recently passed
the City Councils. There is no other person paged
for the position and he will, of course, be selected
by seclamation. The salary of the office the Major
thinks of no account whatever, when compared
with the honor and the credit of the city. We
think the people can congratulate thomselver on a
very fair prospect of having clean streets at last.

RECRUITS FOR LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Under order of the Secretary of War. Lieut. William M. Runkle, with Sergeant Byron Pope, are in town for the purpose of recruiting for light artiflery service. Their office is at 406 Walnut street. Those wishing to join an acceptable regiment cannot do better than by enlisting with Lieut. R. PERSONAL.—It will be seen, under the list of hotel arrivals published in this day's Passs, that three persons arrived yesterday from Richmond, Va. They report that quite a number more from he same place may be expected to arrive in a short

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON.—Yesterday morning, by order of United States Marshal, part of the careo of the prize ateamer Chatham, consisting of 127 bales cotton, was disposed of at public auc-FOUND DEAD. - An infant was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at No. 1320 Corn stree below Wharton. Coroner Taylor held an inque DEATH REPORTED.—The death of Den-is Buggy was announced yesterday morning at he Medical Director's office in this city. He died t the Filbert street Hospital on the 18th instant. SLIGHT FIRE.—A small stable, in Pearl atreet, near Sixteenth, owned by Mr. Blackburne, was elightly damaged by fire at an early hour yes-terday morning. COMMITTED SUICIDE.—A woman named

Mrs. Bennett committed suicide yesterday, at her residence, No. 822 Rashel street, by taking lauda-num. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1864. Gold was very strong to day, and advanced to 161%,

notwirhstanding the rews of the occupation of Jackson and Yazoo cities, in Missisvippi, by the Federal forces. The demand for Government securities for investmen purposes is very heavy, and prices are stiff, having advanced a fraction to-day. Money is very accessible at easy rates.

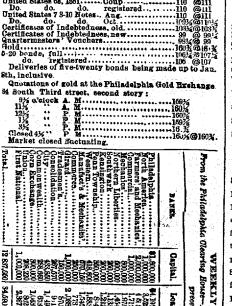
The speculative feeling at the Stock Exchange is on The spectrative reening at the stock exchange is on the increase, and almost everything on the list advanced. Mining shares are particularly active, especially the "Coppers," many of which are new to Phitadelphians, the Bostonians having monepolized the principal mines, Our city, however bids fair to rivat "the hub," and the formation of new and promising companies is progressing. opper is advancing in price, and in the past year the Gopper is advancing in price, and in the past year the falling off in the production of the mines all over the world, with the exception of those of Michigan, has been very remarkable. This fact should stimulate copper mining enterprises Mandon was in strong demand and rose to 3; Girard rose to 7½: Æina to 23; Penn to 9%; Bohemian to 18½; Fulton Coal advanced to 7½; New Greek sold at 1½; New York Middle at 11½; Penns Oil sald at 0½; Passancar Relilways were steady.

to 7%; New Greek sold at 1%; New York Middle at 111.5; Renna Oil sold at 9½; Passenger Bailways were steady. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 40½; Ridge Avenne at 29½; Spruce and Pine at 16; Race and Vine at 20; West Philas alphia at 71; Girard College at 31; Second and Third at 80.

Reading shares'advanced to 62½—a rise of 1½; Pennsylvania to 35; North Pennsylvania to 36½; Philadelphia and Erie to 37½; Little Schuplkill to 49; Catawissa sold at 25, 43½ bid for the preferred; Huntingdon and Broad Top preferred sold at 30; Thester, Valley at 5; Norristown at 60; 43 bid for Long Island; 160 for Camden and Amboy. den and Amboy.

Canala were active. Union preferred was largely laken at 7. Susquehanna sold at 25; sixes at 68 Schuyl kill Eavigation sold up to 27½; the preferred to 40½. Sixes 1882 selling at 90½. Morris sold at 69 The market for good securities was steady. The whole market closing strong, with an upward tendency.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows: Inited States 6s, 1881...... Conn.



#191,000 4,755,944 4 6,563 1,715,603 1,715,603 1,715,603 1,715,771 0104,000 111,306 211,346 211,3 1,258 3,000 Balances. \$428 851 96 412, 229 62 612, 054 91 323, 443 54 318, 763 70 616 044 45 \$36,086,916.52 36,086,916.52 \$2.727,416 11 at shows the condition of the The following statement shows the condition of the sauks of Philadelphia at various times during 1863 and 1864: 1868. Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposits | 1384 | Loans | Specie | Gircul. | Deposits |
1384	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158				
158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158		
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158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158		
158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158

There are thirteen banks in the State of Minnesota,

the responsibility of their several of Winons, has no circulation, The Second National Bank is in cont. 8 of organization in Newark, N. J., with a capital of \$\infty\$0.000, and the First National Bank is to increase its capital from \$150. The Lagrange Dank is to increase its capital from \$150.000 to a quarter of a million.

The New York Evening Post of to day says:

Gold has advanced 1 per cent. on news of the movements of Grant. Opening at 159%, it closes at 169% 160%.

Ex. hange is relling at 175%@175%.

Ex. hange is relling at 175%@175%.

The temmittee on Ways and Means have reported this morning a joint resolution authorizing the Steretary of the Treasury to sell, hene time to time at his discretion, ony gold coin in the treater, any over man above the among which, in his option, tray he required by the Government for the payment of interest on the public debt, and for other purposes. | Holard dompared with the latest prices of stars of the compared with the latest prices of stars of the compared with the latest prices of stars of the compared with the latest prices of the latest

with an aggregate capa al of \$562.500, and a circulation

and two are represented by the Comptroller rather shally, the value of their notes depending the responsibility of their stocks olders. One, t

moul for the payment of interest on the public deet, and for other purposes.

The lost market is easy at 567 per cert.

The slock market is easy at 567 per cert.

The slock market is active, and a large number of new buyers are making their appearance.

Before the first esselve the street was crowded from an early hour. But a considerable amount of business was carly hour. But a considerable amount of business was carly hour. But 160% [150]; New Zork (interial a 1818) and the constitution of the limit of the light of the constitution of the light of the constitution of the light of t Capton-Comberland Chiesgo and Alton-Inic silver Burlington and Quincy Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 15. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.] FIRST BOARD.

AFTER BOARDS. 500 do ... bl. 40 | 220 do ... 60 soprin. 33 | 100 Recding ... b30 | 60 | 100 do ... b5 | 100 do ... b5 | 100 do ... s5 | 100 do ... b5 | 33 | 100 Februa & ... blo 85 | 100 Februa & ... blo 85 | 100 do ... b5 | 85 | 100 Februa & ... b5 | 100 do ... b5 | 85 | 100 Februa & ... b5 | 100 do ... s5 | 100 Februa & ... b5 | 100 do ... s5 | 100 februa & ... b5 | 100 | Chosing Prices | Bid. Asked. | Sec. | 100 | Construct | Sec. | 100 | Construct | Sec. | CLOSING PRICES.

Philadelphia Markets. FERRMANT 15 -Evening.
The Flour market continues dull at former rates: sales The Flour market continues dull at former rates: sales comprise about 900 bbis Pevnsylvania and Weet-rate for good brands. The revailers and fakers are buying moderately at from \$406 80 for superfine: \$6.750 72 for extra; \$1.68 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$10 72 bbis for fancy brands according to quality. Rys Flour is quiet; small sales are making at \$3.25 72 bbis. There is little or nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are witheout charge. out change.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues dull at former rates; sales seech about 4 000 burhels, in lots, at 18%@183c for good o choice reds, and 186@186c for white, the latter for choice. Rye is selling in a small way at 130c B bushel.

Corn is firmer and more active, with sales of about 9.100 bushels yellow at 111@112c, in the cars and afloat. Oats are in steady demand; emall sales are making at 86 287c, weight. are in steady demand; email sales are making at 85 287c, weight.

BakK — First No. 1 Cuercitron is in steady demand, the market of the mail sales at \$27 \text{P} ton.

With mail sales are of middings are making at \$1 \text{S} to \$2 \text{D}.

With mail sales are sales at \$25 \text{P} to \$25 \t Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard continue moderate, reaching about 1,250 head. The market is firm, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Eteers are selling at from 12@15c; second do at 11@11½c, and common at from 8@10c P fb. Four pair of show Cattle sold at 133,@.5c P fb. The market closed very firm at the above rates. blow Cattle rold at 133,050 \$7 h. The market closed very firm at the above rates.

Cows.—About 160 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$20 up to \$50 \$9\$ head, according to quality.

SHEEP.—There is a fair demand, with sales of 5 000 head at from \$20 up to \$50 \$9\$ head, according to quality.

Hous.—About 7.70 head sold at the different yards at from \$1(0)1.50 the '00 ha nett.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following Steles:

Go head from Pennsylvania.

456 "from Ohio.

560 from illinois

400 "from Delawara.

58 following are the particulars of the sales.

40. "from Detaware. The following are the particulars of the sales: legitin & Shriver. 75 Western and Lancaster-county Steers, selling at trom It@Be for fair to extra. Ullmen & Bachman, 50 Penna Steers, selling at from 100120 on that the extra @12c for fair to extra. A.M. Puller & Co., 76 Western Steers, seiling at from A M. Fuller & Co., 76 Western Sieers, setting at from 10@1c for centmon to extra P. Harbaway, 55 Chester and Lancaster country Steers, selling at from 1:3% det, the latter rate for show eatie.

James Turner, 15 Lineastor-county Steers, editing at from 1:03% c, the latter rate for show eatile.

John Kilwin, 30 Western Steers, Selling at from 13@14c, the latter for chew actile. the latter for show cattle asserts, setting at from 130 14c.

Jones McClese, 17 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at

prices ray sing from 160-1%c for common to good.

A Kennedy, 38 Caster county Steers, selling at from

26 20 10r common to extra

Mooney & Smith, 70 Onio Steers, selling at from 110 15c

of fair to extra for fair to extra

for fair to extra

for fair to extra

for fair to extra

12c for extra

12c for extra

13c Hood, 40 Cheeter county Steers, selling at from 106

13c for common to extra

Rice & bmith, 73 oblo Steers selling at from 11612346

for fair to extra

13c for common to extra

Rice & bmith, 73 oblo Steers selling at from 11612346 for fair extra quality.

To the extra quality and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard seach about 160 head. There is a fair d-mend at for mer rates. Springers are setting at from \$2.640, and Cow and Caif at from \$2.640, and Cow and Caif at from \$2.640, as to quality; old lean Cows are setting at from \$1.640 fer head.

(Alves -About 3S head hard been sold at orices ranging from \$2.670 fer h. as to weight and condition. ing from \$\%\@7c \vec{P}\$ ib, as to weight and condition.

THE SHPEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales at Phillies' Avenue Drove Yard are fair this week, reaching about 5.000 head. There is a fair demand and price are well maintained. Fair to good are selling at from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Or} c\$ and extra Sheep at from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Or} c\$ and extra Sheep at from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Or} c\$ and extra Sheep at from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Or} c\$ by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Or} c\$ be a from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Or} c\$ be a

New York Markets, February 15. ASHES are quiet and firm at \$8 76@8.37!2 for puts, and \$10 for pearls. The market for State and Western Flour is stady, but the demand is quite moderate. The raises are \$6.000 bbs, at \$8 4.00 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high, louisne, lows, and Ohie; \$8 500 for superfine Min high superfine Min hi Michigap, Iodians, Iowa, and Ohic. 38 559/5 50 for experimed do. including shipping brands of return hosp for extra 47 22@7 45. and trade orands do at \$7 00@5 D. Who at Southern Flour is firm, with sales of 800 bbls at \$7 00 (5 10 for supe fine Bertimore, and \$5 15@00 for extra do. (5 oradian Flour is quiet and steady; sales 59) bbls at \$7.05 for common and \$7.05@8, 70 for good to choice 13. ANTIA.

Rye Four is selling moderately, at \$5.50@6, 60 for the range of fine and supering.

COTTON—The narket remains jextremely dull, and prices are very heavy: sales to-day of a few hundred lates on a basis of Si@81/2c for middlings.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Feb. 15 — Fit medult. Red Whest is active and advanced 365c. but white it dult. Own active; white and yellow \$1.100 13. White ye dill and nominal style. Confee firm at \$86,46c for \$150 or like yellow \$1.100 is Feb. 15.—Cotton receipts 507 bales and no saltern heavy, \$665 co for superfine. Wheat lower, \$1.200 is Feb. 15.—Cotton receipts 507 bales and no saltern heavy, \$665 co for superfine. Wheat lower, \$1.200 is for prime to choice. Cern steady, \$1.200 is 1.200 is for prime to choice. Own steady, \$1.200 is 1.200 is for prime in \$1.200 is \$1.200 is 1.200 is