TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commualeations. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

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Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

The Old Subject. Hon. C. M. PRESTON, a slave-owner, who acted as chairman of an emancipation meeting recently held at Covington, Kentucky, asked this important question: "Can any one for a moment believe that slavery can exist in Kentucky, surrounded on all sides by free States? If there is such a man, I envy not his credulity." It is yet more significant if we ask, can any one believe that slavery can exist in the entire South, whilst the civilization of the world is established upon freedom? England anti-slavery; France anti-slavery; the North antislavery; all the great nations, whether monarchies, political tyrannies, or free republics, equally opposed to such a system as the rebellion would establish. It is impossible that slavery can maintain itself against this outside pressure, even were the internal elements of disorganization lacking. The recognition of the independence of the slave States would only hasten the inevitable end, for it is evident that, to the protection of the United States, to the power of the free North, slavery owes the immu-

Carolina masters, her slaves will be able to This is the old subject: Slavery, slavery. slavery. The misery, the injustice, the folly, the villainy of slavery; the necessity of destroying it: the methods of attacking it. Are we weary of the old story? We have reason to be, having read it so long in fierce, disgraceful debates in the national Congress; in the corruptions of Administration after Administration; in the ruin of our public men; in the depraved morality of a people. We have greater reason now to be thrice weary of it, having read the black record by battle-light, and finding the suffering written no longer in the blood of the negro merely, but also in the best blood of the Northern freeman. It is time that we should be tired of slavery and anti-slavery; yet, as Christian in the allegory could not rid

nity from interference it hitherto enjoyed.

When Pennsylvania ceases to protect South

himself of his burden till he had reached the cross, we must endure this curse till we deserve the blessing. We want the American people to read so much of slavery, to know so much of it, that they will be sick of its very name—as they are. Never again shall we return to the olden apathy, far worse for us all than the fiercest war. On the contrary, we must exchange indifference to slavery for the most intense interest in its fate. It we end the war without abolishing slavery, we will have fought

to little purpose.

We are afraid that the proposed amend ment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout all the land, may not be presented by this Congress to the States, for we cannot find in the House of Representatives the essential two-thirds majority There seem to be a very few votes too many in opposition to the measure. In the Se nate the required majority undoubtedly exists. By three-fourths of the States it is evident that the amendment would be sanctioned. Even Arkansas and Maryland are anxious that the slave system should not give the results, which the report to the Seonly be constitutionally annihilated, but cretary of the Navy thus sums up: the Constitution. If, therefore, the Onnosition in the House (powerless as an attack, but not impotent as an obstacle) should prove able to postpone the passage of the amendment, this immense popular feeling in its failure will speedily effect it. It would be well, therefore, for the Legislatures to act. In more than three-fourths of the States resolutions can and should be passed, showing the necessity that the Constitution should be amended so as to prohibit slavery, and urging the immediate submission of the question by Congress to the people. Cannot Pennsylvania lead in this matter? If a minority in Congress can baffle national reform, we want the majority of the people to at least declare their principles and their will. It is well to remember that in the session of Congress immediately before the war an act was passed by the required majority, amending the Constitution so as to any length of time protect slavery forever, and that had it not the Constitution in favor of slavery; let us | board of one of the Government steamers, see if we cannot make good use of it in to determine practically the full economy in

1864 for the benefit of treedom. The Spring Campaign. As winter recedes and spring advances, we are daily led more thoroughly to appreciate the importance of the coming campaign. The hopes with which we follow every new development, however slight, and our profound convictions of cur ultimate and not remote success, contrast as they will with the correlative anticipations of the South, are not such as to precipitate our action. At a time when there is comparatively but little military movement of any kind, we may rest sure that quiet kind of work is going on which will tell immensely in future logistics. But while Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN, who will be the chief actors in the opening of the campaign, are perfecting their strategic plans so as to direct their tactics to the greatest advantage when really before the for, the Southern leaders, likewise, have done all within the scope of their ability to avert the final failure which the North feels sure awaits them. We know that the last conscription in the Confederacy will sweep it out, root and branch. Sixteen and sixty march side by side, and women, children, slaves, and overseers, are about all that remain of the Southern people, as distinguished from the army. This last desperate conscription effort was not made without an anticipation, if not expectation, of corresponding future good. The wounded man has a limb amputated to save his life. The Confederacy sacrifices the flower of the youth, as well as the ashes of the aged, in the hope, which is next door to despair, of maintaining its existence. It is not to be thought for a moment, that destitute and wretched as the South are, they have thus been rallied, to cry for quarter without the shadow of re-

The rebels are fond of a raid occasionally, and now that they are destitute of food and forage; they ought to be fonder of it than ever. Some of the greatest loyal excitements and demonstrations that have existed during the war have been the offspring of these rebel raids. From the lesson which they were taught at Gettysburg, however. they have learned to be less blindly-daring. To feel desperate, and yet to have been taught prudence enough not to act desperately, is, indeed, a terrible dilemma to are pledged only to the execution of a be placed in. The perplexities of this di- treaty, which it is claimed the Danes have lemma, if the seeming strategy of the Division of the Mississippi be carried out, will soon be pushed to their utmost verge. The the disputed territory in possession for its Mobile papers have anticipated the invasion | claimant, the Duke of Augustenberg, of Central Alabama by SHERMAN, and it is reported that Selma, which is located in the | they merely intend to restore Holstein to the very centre of Alabama, was to receive a convoy of non-combatants from Mobile, as it was thought that city was to be attacked | the people of Schleswig, and was designed by our forces. The district of country in- to incorporate Schleswig as a part of Den. cluded between Merician and Selma and mark, Schleswig all the while holding to its Mobile is in form almost a right-angled | rights as a duchy. The Austrian and Prustriangle, of which the distance between sian ultimatum is expressed in the note of Selma and Mobile would be the hypo- the ministers, Brenner and Balan, who thenuse. This district, as we have before left Copenhagen at the beginning of hostiremarked is of material value to us. But lities. They summon the Danish Governwe must be prepared for delay and seeming | ment to withdraw the Constitution of the inaction for the co-operation of Grant and 18th of November, 1863, "which rests upon EHERMAN to be ultimately successful. The no legal foundation," etc.; and in case of name which we are to place beside Gettys- non-compliance, threaten war. Denmark burg and Chattanooga, and which will be has certainly broken the recognized treaty, synonymous through all time with the de- but defends itself with the argument that struction of rebellion, is not to be hastily or Germany has also violated it in sustaining lightly won. It must be borne in mind | the cause of the Duke of Augustenberg, who, that grand tactics on paper have not un- it was once conceded, had surrendered all frequently proved grand failures in the rights to the Duchy. To save the territory

arms of the united nation, the motives are Looking at the situation through our pre. | for dispossession?

sent spectacles, Mobile seems to be the key which, once delivered into our keeping, would unlock the rusty doors of rebellion. It has been long since those portals have has been long since the sunshine of prosperity flooded the broad Southern lands. The spring campaign, if a fierce and despepreparations which on both sides have been not only is the atruggle itself portentous, but that upon the issue of that struggle depends a decision which will affect the fate of the world.

Petroleum Will be King. Although the abundant existence of Coal

Oil, or Petroleum in this State was well

known, from the early settlement of Pennsylvania - earlier, perhaps, for the Indians used it as a medicine, and also as a vehicle for their war-paint - only a very few years have elapsed since its collection from Artesian wells was made for commercial and other general purposes. The supply appears to be inexhaustible, and the persons who brought capital and enterprise into the business have gained very large profits. Nor is there much reason to fear that the supply will soon be exhausted. Nature, in her bounty, has bestowed similar productions upon other countries: in Italy, in Sicily, on the banks of the Caspian, in Trinidad, in Burmah, and elsewhere. From the vicinity of Rangoon, (the commercial capital of Pegu,) the Burmese Empire and Hindostan generally have been supplied, for centuries past, with this natural carbonaceous oil, now to the extent of 400,000 hogsheads per annum, and the supply has never intermitted. As the pubknow, the uses of Coal Oil are various. It is employed to lubricate machinery; for lighting, after its purification; for the production of inflammable gas; and a new purpose for its application, which promises to effect a revolution in steam navigation,

has lately been discovered. Some months ago we copied, from Paris journal, an account of a new process of using coal oil as fuel for the generation of steam, by the new patented method of Messrs. Shaw & Linton, of this city. It had been brought under the notice of the French Government, had been examined by their bly reported upon, as uniting feasibility. economy of fuel and space, and entire freedom from danger. It was then brought before the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, who immediately appointed a committee (Messrs, W. W. Wood, JOHN P. WHIPPLE, and ALBAN C. STIMERS, Chief Engineers of the United States Navy), to examine and report thereon. They were so instructed in October, 1862, and their report to Mr. Welles is dated May, 1863. There was evidently no undue haste in their examination, for it extended over five months. It was an examination made by the great practical test of experiment. The order given was "to investigate, by actual experiments the process of using, as fuel, hydro-carbon oils for the generation of steam, by the method and process of Messrs. LINTON & SHAW, of Philadelphia, Pa., and to report the relative evaporative powers of the oil, as compared with anthracite coal. the practicability of its use, if unattended with danger, and its advantages, if any, set forth." The details would be very interesting, no doubt, to scientific men, but a public journal, addressing the many, need only

annihilated expressly by the very letter of evaporation of 10.36 pounds of water per pound of oil; or in the proportion of 23.206; 4 pounds per ton.

And for the mean of best anthracite coal, 5.1 pounds of water per pound of coal, or in the proportion of 11.424 pounds of water per ton of coal; being a higher evaporation in favor of the petroleum, of 103.1 per cent, in the same boiler, and under precisely the same conditions.

The times of generating steam from water of equal temperature, to 20 pounds pressure above the atmosphere, were, for the oil, an average of 28 minutes, and for the coal, 60 minutes; or a percentage in favor of the oils, 114 3 per cent.

These results so favorable to the value of the oils for generating steam, have been obtained under great disadvantages of economizing and utilizing the heat which passed off without contact with aurfaces, which might, in a property constructed boiler, be made available for generating steam, and multiply greatly the percentage of evaporation in favor of the cils.

The time, from full operation, for the complete extingulahment of the tire, in the use of the oils, was about 16 accords. The rate of combustion, and contequent generation of steam in its use, is attended with but little labor, and is regulated with the supply, and dispenses with that required for stoking and handling of coals; and but fittle residuums result from its use, so far as we have been able to discover.

As to the supply of coal oil, the report

As to the supply of coal oil, the report considers it equal to almost any demand for Not only the crude oil, but the waste resibeen for the war this act would have been duum left from its refinery, is employed by submitted to the State Legislatures. In this process. The report recommends to 1860 was thus given precedent for amending | the Secretary of the Navy to introduce it on

the use of oil as tuel instead of coal.

The case, as to the benefit ocean-steamers would derive from this process, has been put thus: Suppose a steamer like the Persia has to start with 1,200 tons of coal; it would, according to the figures given in the above report, not take more than 575 tons of oil residuum to supply her with fuel for a trip across the ocean; and the space of 625 tons of the Freedman's Bureau bill, he will reply to his saved thereby could be turned to account for carrying treight or passengers. The saving, indeed, would be, not only in bulk, but in personal labor and in the cost of fuel. In the latter alone, in the instance of the Persia, \$3,600 per trip would be saved by using the crude oil instead of coal. In bulk, personal, and cost, the saving would be \$12,100 for each trip.

Experiments upon a large scale, i. e., by trial on an ocean-steamer, will speedily be made to test this process in the fullest manner. The present patentees are about to transfer their patent rights, under certain conditions, to a joint-stock company, now being formed in New York, to purchase a sea-steamer and to apply and test the use of coal oil as its fuel. Should the result equal what may be fairly anticipated from the official report now on file in the Navy Department, steam navigation will be revolutionized. A war-steamer with oil-fuel could hold the sea thrice as long as now, and lines of commercial communication, now too far apart, from the difficulty of carrying sufficient coal and the impossibility of having coaling stations, would then be formed with ease. Direct lines from New York to Australia, and between California and China, would be of easy accomplishment. We see in this, too, further employment for the natural wealth of this great Pennsylvania of ours-since the greatest production of Coal Oil on this Continent is beneath her soil. Cotton, hurled from its place of pride, will be deposed by Petroleum.

Execution and Occupation. A difference exists between the allies who have just stormed the Dannewerk, and this

difference is interesting as a curiosity, if it does not grow hereafter into what is more seriously termed a difficulty. The Germans desire an occupation of the Duchy of Schleswig, and the Prussians and Austrians violated. In other words, the German Principalities will not be satisfied until they hold whereas the other Powers announce that status quo-that is, to abrogate the Danish Constitution, which was imposed upon of Schleswig, Denmark proceeded to incor-In both North and South, once the equal | porate it with the kingdom. The present invasion will undoubtedly annul the fact of at work which will terminate the struggle. | incorporation-will it be the entering wedge

Though the story that Gen. SHERMAN has captured 12,000 rebels under Polk may be readily dismissed for the present, we lack been opened to the genial air of liberty; it | no confirmation of the success of his brilliant march in Mississippi. An official tele gram to the rebel War Department at length appounces his presence at Quitman, abou rate one, will, it is hoped, be final. The thirty miles from Meridian, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and directly on the way naking, and are being made, suggest that to Mobile. in progress of what the Richmond Examiner is hardly pleased to call the holdest movement of the war. From the same authority we hear that SHERMAN'S force is thirty thousand strong, marching in close order, and tearing up rails and burning bridges behind them. Governor WATTS proclaims that Mobile is about to be attacked, and orders all non-combatants to leave. There is no reason to doubt that the rebel military condition, as it at present affects Mobile, is one of panic and bewilderment. We learn from the energy and purpose of General SHERMAN'S movement, what it truly is to have an army thoroughly mobilized. In the meanwhile, may we be permitted to ask, What has become of the Reverend General Polk?

We do not believe that, if the teachings of Washington had been forgotten by the people, his birthday would have been celebrated with such universal enthusiasm. We answer those who declare that we have forsaken his principles, with the patriotism and pride of yesterday. For years the day has not been welcomed with such general joy. A fact is always better than an argument. Is it not a fact, that in this city, which sustains the Administration, the war, and a national anti-slavery policy, the memory of WASHINGTON is still venerated and beloved. Is there then discrepency between devotion to the patriotism of 1776 and the lovalty of 1864? Not so. It is a single spirit which honors the man who founded the Republic, and sustains the men who are striving to preserve it. Washington was a Virginian, and a slaveholder, yet the very State of his birth has disregarded his advice, and only in the Northern States is his memory honored and his advice obeyed. A slaveholder by social accident, all his opinions were hostile to slavery; and it is recorded that he earnestly wished its abolition by law. Where, then, special commissioners, and had been favora. | must the man stand who professes to respect the memory of Washington? Not in opposition to the Government. The very soul of the great leader has passed into the war for the Union, and the measures for the abolition of slavery execute his cherished plans. Yesterday, Philadelphia was radiant with flags, glorious with music, and grand in the outpouring of her people; but the tribute we pay to the mere birthday of Washington is nothing compared with our

fidelity to his principles. WASHINGTON. [Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22 The National Union Committee. The National Union Committee met at the rani dence of Hon, Edwin D, Mossan, at noon to day, and was called to order by that gentleman as its The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvaa, was elected secretary of the committee in place Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who us absent from the country.

Upon consultation a call was unanimously adopted for a National Convention in the following

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, plete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention, to assemhie at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June 64, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the num Electoral College of the United States." A resolution was also adopted, inviting the territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of

Edwin Donigan, New York, Chairman. Chas, J. Gilman, Maine. Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont. John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts Thomas G. Turner, Rhode Island. Denning Duer, New Jersey. Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania James F. Wagner, Maryland. Thomas Spooner, Ohio. Henry S. Lane, Indiana. H. M. Hoxie, Iowa. W. S. Washhurn, Minnesote

Cornelius Cole, Chifornia. O. H. Irish, Nebraska. Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia. The committee were entirely harmonious in their dings, and adjourned in the best possible Mr. Wood's Intentions. Instead of Representative FERNANDO WOOD in-

kending to make a speech, taking the ground that alayery is "Dead beyond resurrection," as recently stated in a Philadelphia newspaper—it is known that, if an opportunity occurs pending the discussion colleague, Representative BROOKS, on that point, and will urge the American people to stand by the fundamental law and sustain the established Government against executive control. On the slavery and other domestic questions, it is known that all the opposition members of Congress are not har-The United States Courts.

Congress and the United States and District courts were not open to-day, having adjourned over in honor of Washington's birthday. The Executive Departments were open as usual for the trans-action of business. To-night the great fair in the Patent Office building was opened with imposing eremonies, for the benefit of the Christian Commis sion and the families of District of Columbia volun-The Tax on Whisky.

The Committee of Conference on the whisky bill had a meeting to-day. It consists of Senators Fas-SENDEN. JOHNSON, and Howe, and Representa WASHBURNE, of Illinois; Stevens, and Fernando Wood. As both Houses had agreed to strike out the proposed tax upon spirits on hand, it was not deemed by the majority of the Committee to be in controversy, and hence it so remains.

It is understood the sliding scale has been adopted with modifications, namely, spirits distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for con sumtion or sale previous to the first of July next, of first proof, to pay in addition to duties payable on licenses, a duty of sixty cents per gallon, and upon all liquors which may be distilled after the passage of this act and sold, or removed for consumption or sale on and after the 1st day of July next, and previous to the 1st day of Janu-ary next, sixty-five cents a gallon; and all liquors which may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold or removed for consumption or sale on and after the lat of January next, seventy-five cents a gallon. The modifications are from twenty to sixtyfive cents, and from eighty to seventy cents. Anothe point in controversy has been settled, viz: on distilled apirits, imported from foreign countries previous to 1st of July next, of first proof, forty cents additional a gallon; on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after 1st of July next, and ous to the 1st of January, duty forty-five instead of fifty cents a gallon; and on all such spirits, imported on and after 1st of January next, fifty ents instead of sixty cents a gallon. The report of the committee on conference will probably be acted upon finally by both houses to-morrow. Gen. Sherman.

The National Republican, in a semi-official announcement, states that the Government, up to this afternoon, has no information confirming the report f the capture of 12,000 rebels by Gen. SHERMAN. A Consul Recognized. The President has recognized ELI B. BUDD as Consul of Costa Rica at New York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The Maryland Union State Convention met this morning at Temperance Temple, and was called to order by Collector Hoffman. There was a full attendance of delegates, every county being represented, and from some counties two sets of delegates contesting their rights to seats.
Sebastian F. Streeter, of Baltimore, was called to
the chair, and George M. Russum, of Caroline
county, was appointed secretary. The Convention
is at 111 in secretary. were adopted by the Union State Convention today:

Resolved. That the delegates elected by this Convention to the National Convention be, and they are hereby,
instructed to vote for Abraham Lincoin, first, last, and
all the time.

Resolved. That this Convention is in favor of the entire
and immediate abolidion of slavery in this State and in
the States in r. belief, and is opposed to any reorganization of State Governments in those States which do not
recognize the immediate and final abolishment of slavery
as a condition precedent. That this Convention expresses
its sympathy with the radical emancipationists in Mistouri and Arkansas, Tennesses and Louisiana, and reseret that influences in the Cabinethave, in Maryland and
those states, depressed the efforts of the radical Intended
the continuation and of emancipation, and give prominence and indistration and of emancipation, and give prominence that That this Convention of the

Resolved. That this Convention of the

minence to those who are the unwilling advocates of consocipation.

Resolved, That this Convention fully approves of the proclamation of anneaty of President Linsoln, and regards it as calculated to weaken and destroy the rebelion, respectively, and make us a great and preservous nation. H. H. Goldsborough, J. A. J. Creswell, and H. W. Hoffman were elected delegates at large.

All the counties of the State were represented, with the exception of Charles county.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Recapture of Escaped Union Prisoners. GENERAL SHERMAN AT QUITMAN, MISS His Advance Considered the Boldest of the War.

HE DESTROYS ALL BRIDGES BEHIND HIM

General Scammon a Prisoner in Richmond &c. &c. &c. &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—The Richmond Ea aminer of Feb. 20th says that Spencer Dayton was arrested, tried, condemned, and hung as a Yankee spy yesterday, at Castle Thunder. Col. D. Miles, 79th Pennsylvania; Captain Thos Hurdy, 79th Illinois; Lieut, J. C. Hall, 112th Illi nois; Lieut. Greble, 8th Michigan; Captain Wil-kirs, 112th Illinois; Lieut. Col. Ely, 18th Connecticut; Captain E. S. Smith, 19th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Wilcox, 10th New York Oavalry; Lieut. Adams Hanf, 45th Cavalry; Daniel Fransk Michigan Cavalry; T. J. Roy, 49th Chio; J. H. Godeby, 19th U. S. Infantry; M. M. Bassett, 53d

Illinois; M. Bedell, 123d New York; Captaiu N. Moore; 32th Indiana; Lieut. Simpson, 10th Indiana; Captain Phelps, 73d Indiana; Captain Roseman, 3d Ohlo; Col. Thomas S. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania; H. Ohio ; Col. Thomas S. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania ; H P. Crawford, 2d Illinois Cavalry, and S. B. Suther and, 125th Ohio, have been recaptured and returned to the Libby prison.

An official despatch to the War Department. dated February 18th, announces Sherman's arrival at Quitman, on the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, without opposition; but he will not be allowed take Mobile without a desperate battle. Their advance is without comparison the boldest movement of the war. Sherman has 25,000 to 30,000 men, and they are tearing up the railroad track, and burning the bridges in their rear. He meditates no step backward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived this afternoon.

The Richmond papers of the 20th inst. contain no despatches from Charleston since the 12th, and those of that date were very unimportant. The Hampton egion has re-enusted. Privates Morgan and Guncon, of a Georgia reginent, were shot on the 18th for desertion at News Mobile, Feb. 19.—Farragut has not renewed his ttack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies in the sound the weather being too bad for action. No landin has yet been reported in the direction of Passa

Major General Scammon and staff arrived in Richmond and were lodged in the Libby prison to-day, which is a pleasant offset for the loss of Colonel Forty-eight escaped Yankes officers have been re

Forty-eight esuspen I amade the state of the title of the Libby prison.

Five descriers, who went to Newbern and took up arms against the Confederacy, were captured and hung at Kinston, N. C., on the 12th instant. The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th has the lollowing depatch: towing uspacen:
MOBILE, Feb. 16. — Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The Government property, was saved.
Captain Adair, of Forrest's staff, has arrived here. Forrest was at Oxford on the 9th. He was con fronting a column of infantry 6,000 strong, whi had come from Memphis via Hernando, and 12 caalry regiments which had marched via Colliersville Sherman's force is 35,000 strong, and is marching I Lee's cavalry are harassing their flanks and pick ing up stragglers.
ORANGE C. H., Feb. 16.—The enemy have not

fallen back to Centreville, as reported.

Gilmer's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles above Har-per's Ferry, paroling fifty officers and obtaining PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15 -The enemy's fleet, including the flagship, has gone to the eastward through the Sound, in the direction of Grant's Pass. Four more gunboats have just appeared steering in the MOBILE, Feb. 16.—Governor Watts, this morning, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile stating that the city was about to be attacked, and exhorting all non-combatants to leave.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 22.—A despatch which has just been received by the commanding general from

Col. West, commanding at Williamsburg, says:
"The following officers who escaped from Richmond have arrived at Williamsburg, viz:-Colonel Charles W. Tilden, of the 16th Massachusetts; Major Hooper, 16th Massachusetts; Capt. Chamberlain, 97th N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery; Capt. Fisher, of the Signal Corps. This makes fifty in all who have arrived here safely." have captured forty-eight of the officers that escaped leaving eleven still unaccounted for The Webster hotel and five other buildings were

destroyed by fire at Newport News on the evening The following vessels, bound to Philadelphia, have passed the guard-ship Young Rover: The Union, from Yorktown; schr. C. P. Stickney, from Fort THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

RUMORED RAID IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE BY MORGAN The Rebels Blockading the Tennessee River. LONGSTREET'S SITUATION, GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—A despatch from Chatta-coga to the Gazette, dated the 21st instant, gives a rumor that two divisions of the enemy occupied Maryaville yesterday, but afterwards retired.

It is said that the rebels have appeared on the Tendessee line, below Loudon, blockading the at-Chattanooga.

Another rumor declares that John Morgan crossed the Tennessee between Florence and Tuscumbia with 10,000 men, with the intention of making a raid

on Middle Tennessee. The Court House at Mobile, valued at \$200,000, was recently destroyed by fire. All is quiet in front The situation of the rebel army is unknown. The reather is growing mild and pleasant. KNOXVILLE. CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—A despatch from Knox-ville dated yesterday, to the Commercial, says, that the rebels have broken up their winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry plains.

They have completed the pontoon bridge at the Plains, and two brigades of infantry are across. A body of cavalry also crossed and had a skirmish on Saturday with our cavalry, six miles from here, and were driven back to the river.
General Haskel encountered the enemy two miles out yesterday, at the south side of the river, and killed and captured six or seven of them. It is re-ported that the rebels have been reinforced by Buck ner with a heavy force of artillery.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENERAL POLK. New York, Feb. 22.—A rebel despatch of the 14th reports General Polk at Meridian, and much cenaured for not attacking Sherman. His force consists of 16,000 men. Forcest and Lee are stated to have reoccupied Jackson, and to be hovering on Sherman's rear. Another report says Adams and Logan have reoccupied Jackson instead of Forrest and Lee. A rumor was current that General Smith, leading Sherman's cavalry, had a fight at Meridian, and that he was seriously wounded. This is thought

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamer Ellen S. Terry has arrived from Newbern, with advices to the 17th The Newbern Times announces that several thousand Union prisoners were sent from Richmond to Georgia a few days since. Persons who fled from the abandoned plantations on the approach of the rebels, are beginning to return to their labor.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. Louis, Feb. 22.-A daughter of the Rev. Dr. Elliott, aged 17, and a daughter and son of Thos. L. Saliabury, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, aged 18 and 14 years, were drowned on Saturday, while skating near this city. The iron-clad turreted gunboat Ozark made a rial trip to Cairo on Saturday, to the satisfaction of the naval officers. She will be immediately armed and equipped for active service.

Ex-U. S. Senator Borland, of Arkansas, died in Texas recently. Gen. Davidson has been relieved of the command of the 1st Division of Steele's army, and is ordered to Cairo to report to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington. General Carr succeeds David old Division. CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The steamer California has arrived from Panama with a cargo of merchan has arrived from ranams with a cargo of merchan-dise, which had accumulated on the isthmus, being partly from New York and partly from Europe. The ship Enoch Train has sailed for Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, tallow, and copper ore. The money market is easy. Atlantic currency as York. Sterling exchange unchanged. Sacramento, on the 25th of March, to choose dele gates to the National Convention. Treasure from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The steamer Golden

Age sailed from this port to-day with a few passengers, and \$593,000 in treasure for England and 335,000 for New York. two sets of delegates contesting their rights to seats.

Sebastian F. Streeter, of Baltimore, was called to the chair, and George M. Russum, of Caroline country, was appointed secretary. The Convention is still in session.

The mouth of the Patapseo is completely blocked up with heavy ice from the Susqueshanna river.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Union State Convention to-day:

Resolved. That the delegates elected by this Convention to the Rational Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote for Abraham Lincoln, first, last, and all the time.

Resolved. That this Convention is in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery in this State and in the States in r.bellon, and is opposed to any reorganization of State Governments in those States which, do not recognize the immediate and final abolismont of slavery.

Reception of Gen. Burnside in Portland. Reception of Gen. Burnside in Portland. PORTLAND, Feb. 22 -General Burnside arrived at one o'clock to-day, and was excerted through the city by a civil and military procession.

> Homicide in New Haven. New Haven, Feb. 22.—John Reilly, a bricklayer, was mortally wounded by a soldier this afternoon, being stabbed through the thigh and having an artery severed. Arrival of a Bussian Frigate. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Russian steam frigate Alexander Neusky has arrived from Havana,

COMMEMORATION OF WASHING-TON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Route of the Procession one Blaze of

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

Patriotism. BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED Philadelphia Remembers the First Commanderin Chief of the Union Army,

United Demonstration of our Veteran Volunteers. THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE. peeches by Morton McMichael, Esq., Daniel Dougherty, Esq., George H. Boker, Esq., and others.

he Public and Private Dwellings Deco

rated with Flags, Banners, Mot-toes. Shields, Insignia,

Wreaths. Etc. second anniversary, the memory of Washington enved an ovation which will bear comparison with all his past career he never could have been in the receipt of more homage than he yesterday received.

All through the times that are to come, his name, if the thought the time that all the more devoutly cherished because the nation will have advanced to a deeper knowledge of the principles of liberty which he was the prophet, priest, and king. Every nock and corner of Philadelphia was yesterday lite-rally alive. Patriotism was at home. The celebra-tion of the hour was full of newer meaning from the fact that war worn veterans, and vonths whose maiden swords had not yet been fleshed, marched in company to do honor to the Father of his Country.

The flags and streamers which floated from almost The figs and streamers which floated from almost every window in every principal street; the impatient crowds which clung to door steps, railings of squares, curbatones, lamp posts, roof-ledges, signs, and awnings; the unique decorations with which the exteriors of both public and private dwellings were fitted up; the ubiquitous spirit of homage and curiosity, and patriotic devotion evinced, now in silent contemplation, and now in tumultuous shouts from roof and pavement; the order and decorum which notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the mulwhich, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the mul-

The celebration of the one hundred and thirty-econd anniversary of the birth of Washington will go down-to posterity at one of the most enthusiastic that ever took place. The centennial anniversary, in 1882, was celebrated by the military and civic associations, in which the trades were represented. That of yesterday was exclusively military, this organization alone being considered strictly in accordance with the spirit of the age. At daybreak the firemen rung their bells, cannon were fired in different parts of the city, and the people generally run out their flags, which, for a time, hung silently, there being no breeze. The sun came up from a clear horizon, the breeze sun came up from a clear horizon, the breeze freshened, and the national ensign unfurled its beauty against a caim and smiling sky. The weather was all that could be desired. The temperature, at nearly fifty degrees, felt comfortable, after the recent "cold snap." The early trains of cars from the distant or rural parts of the city were fully freighted with humanity. Extra cars were put on the tracks, and it was found necessary to make several extra trips. Thus the human tide flowed on to the heart of the city, the grand centre of attraction. Such dense masses of people, all dressed in holiday attic, all with faces radiant with happiness and hope, with hearts pulsating with patriotism, we have seldom seen in the great metropolis of the United States, Philadelphia. The line of military was to be formed on Broad street, United States, Philadelphia. The line of military was to be formed on Broad street, with the right resting on Chestnut street, at half past ten o'clock. Before this hour the various regiments, battalions, and companies, formed at their rendezvous, in the several streets near where the inspection was to take place, and, of course, multitudes congregated about in spots, and the streets were blocked. Finally the moving throngs commenced flowing on to Broad street, and, in a short time, this great thoroughfare was filled to overflowing. Such a See of human heads was never seen in that street before. The imspection was teditous and large amount of time was taken up by seen in that street before. The inspection was tedious, and a large amount of time was taken up by
this movement. Major General Hancock rode up
and down the line several times, and we learn that
he expressed himself satisfied with the display, and
the military skill as exhibited by the men. The
march did not commence until haif past twelve
o'clock, and as a consequence hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children were kept standing much longer than they had expected. But
everything passed off in the most enthusiastic manner. The line of match was taken up as follows:

Mounted Police.
Squad of Policemen.
Brig. Gen. O. S. Terry and Staff.
U. S. Officers on duty in the city, mounted.
First City Troop , Cornet S. J. Randall, commanding.
Sth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. Piggott,
Companies B and L. 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry,
Capt. Samuel L. Comfort.
Battery I, Pennsylvania Artillery, Capt. R. J. Nevin, University Light Artillery, Captain
Henry, Battalion of Heavy Artillery.
Soldiers of the War of 1812, with drum and flag.
Band. 98th Regiment, P. V., Col. John F. Ballier. 99th Regiment, P. V., Col. John F. Ballier.
Band.
99th Regiment, P. V., Col. Mr. Rickards.
Band.
29th Regiment, P. V., Col. Wm. Rickards.
Band.
28th Regiment, P. V., Lieut. Col. Flynn.
75th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Ledig.
73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Cresson.
88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major J. S. Steeples.

47th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. Band.

Invalid Corps, Colonel Charles M. Provost, com-Guards from the various hospitals, with banners nd colors. Washington Grays, Lieut. Raiston.

Washington Grays, Lieut. Ralston.

Band.

20th Regiment, P. M., Colonel Wm. B. Thomas.
Birgfeld's Band.

Gray Reserves, Colonel Chas. S. Smith.
Philadelphis Band.
Biue Reserves, Colonel W. W. Taylor.
Cempany G, 3d Regiment R. B., Captain G. West
Blake.
Liberty Cornet Band.
Henry Guards, Captain John Spear.
Minute Men, Captain John Durborrow.

Band.
U. S. Mint Guards, Captain Butler.
Engineers from Polytechnic College.
Sauders's Cadets.
Eckendorf's Cadets
Wyer's Cadets, of Westchester.
Arsenal Guards, Captain Chas. Fair.
Band.
Provost Guard, commanded by Hand.
Provost Guard, commanded by
Captain John H. Jack.
Inmates of Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, in ambulances.

Inmates of Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, in ambulances.

The entire line passed by in full view of Major-General Hancock, who was mounted on a fine warcharger, at Sansom street and Broad. The various military sections saluted the General as they passed, which he acknowledged in the true military style.

It was remarked that the Philadelphia Union Artillery, Captain Stary, paraded independently, some misconception having arisen with respect to the distribution of new uniforms. The company formed in line immediately on the right of the Veterans of 1812. Major Weimer, superintendrat of the city arsenal, loaned the necessary equipments.

The procession, in point of numbers, is estimated at from five thousand. The veteran regiments earlied their builet-riddled and torn flags, which were enthusiastically cheered on different parts of the route. The point of dismissal was reached about 4 o'clock, and the various regiments and companies diverged in all directions, and the immense multitudes separated for their respective homes, all well satisfied with the stirring and enthusiastic events of the day.

PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS ON THE ROUTE—SCENES

the liminest mutitudes separated for their respective homes, all well satisfied with the stirring and enthusiastic events of the day.

PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS ON THE BOUTE—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Among the patriotic decorations along the line, the large military stores of Messrs. Evans & Hassall, Arch street, above Fourth, attracted universal attention. Their principal warehouse on the south side of the street was dressed in the colors of the Union from crest to ourb, while flags of the most beautiful designs waved from every window, and fiuttered gaily around the entire top of the building. In front of the second story was also displayed a fine oil painting of Washington, appropriately enshrined in a wreath of laurel, whilst, suspended across the street at various altitudes, were no less than nine large national flags. The Womrath building, on the lopposite side of the street, a large portion of which is also occupied by this firm for manufacturing purposes, presented a display only second to their main editie. The windows of both buildings were occupied by hundreds of handsomely dressed ladies, many of whom waved flags, furnished to them for the occasion, while the procession reasted this point in the route it was, by previous arrangement, halted for three minutes, while the eminent photographed for three minutes, while the eminent photographed of the whole scene from a building in the vicinity. We need hardly add that this aplended display was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by the various regiments as they passed.

The handsome millinery establishment of Messre. P. A. Harding & Co., near Fourth street, was also beautifully decorated with flags, and attracted considerable notice; and the same may be said of the old dry-goods atore of Messre. Fyre & Landell, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Arch streets.

The rich store of Messre, T. W. Evans & Co., on Chestnut street above Eighth, was very assetuilly arranged in red, white, and blue. A well-painted portrait of Washington, surrounded with the national e

or unfuried their beauty from windows and flag staffs. Such motters as "Washington, the Father of his County;" "First in war, first in peace, first in the fearts of his countrymen;" "Washington and our Union;" "The Union one and inseparable;" "We'll never give up the Ship;" "Fight on until the last rebel foe expires," were displayed in store windows and private houses.

The hore carriages of a number of fire companier were stationed on different parts of the route, and the bells were merrily rung as the pageant movelables. Steam fire engines were fired up and added to the general enthusiasm of the day.

The flags of the shipping were displayed in all pasts of the port.

A salute was fired off at the navy yard, and there was general discharge of small arms by many of the clitzens in several sections of the city, particularly in the First ward.

Previous to there old men joining in the parade, they held a meeting in the Supreme Court room. There was quite a large turn out of the sld soldiers. Peter Hay, Eg, presided, and John H. Frick, Egq., appeared at his post as secretary.

Capt. George Emerick, on behalf of the executive committee, presented the following resolutions,

soil.

After the applause which followed the address of Mr. Dougherty had subsided, George H. Boker, Erq., secretary of the Union League, came forward and accepted the beautiful gift in the following eloquent and patriotic terms:

ADDRESS OF GEORGE H. BOKER, ESQ.

who, concealing her own emotions beneath a laughing face, waves her handkerchief to her departing brother as he marches forth to his grave.

That I have not misjudged you, my patriotic country women, in imputing to you those sentiments which have enabled you to endure so many secridees of the most cheriahed of your domestic relations, that beautiful flag most emphatically attests. After the League, through an entire year, has to a greater or less degree, deprived you of the companionship of your husbands, your fathers, and your brothers, you come to our doors, with your genile company decowhich were seconded by Col. John Thompson, and then adopted unanimously:

Realwid. That among the heroes and patriots whose names adorn the pages of history, our own washington promptly pre-infleent. unarizated in pure, on its and adorn the pages of history, our own washington of the promptly pre-infleent. Unarizated in pure, on its and the promptly pre-infleent. Unarizated in pure, on its and the promptly pre-infleent. Unarizated in pure, on the war of 1812, embrace with sincere pleasure this opportunity (to some of us most probably the last) of celebrating the anniversary birthday of the only man, in all our history, whom the American perfect have deemed worthy of so high an honor. Washirston, the father of his country.

Resolved. That amids the perils that threaten the very existence of the Union, whether from open rebellion, or the machinations of secret foes of our free institutions, as eatablished by our fathers. We firmly whether intitions, as eatablished by our fathers. We firmly shore the public, at every recurrence of this anniversary, the evidences of the pure, unsessably particusm of the summary the evidences of the pure, unsessably particusm of the anniversary. The evidences of the official called to bis whole life, and emphasionally expressed the words or onloops admonited and the first of the official career; and we, therefore hall with pleasure the preparations that are being made to relieve our youngerfellow-cliticans from tre necessity of a draft or conscription. By means of lineral bountes to voluntary the efforts that are everywhere being made to relieve our youngerfellow-cliticans from tre necessity of a draft or conscription. By means of lineral bountes to volundary families, and at the same time far bising a more efficient body of soldiers for the public service.

Resolved. That we again invoke the promot and liberal action of Congress in all of the wildows, children, and mothers of thoregallant soldiers who have searchiced the control of the same found of the same found of the same amoun which were seconded by Col. John Thompson, and then adopted unanimously: or less degree, deprived you of the companiouship of your busbands, your fathers, and your brothers, you come to our doors, with your genile company decreated by the glorious symbol before me, and reverently bestow the standard upon our institution. That fing is woman's visible benediction upon the League. It says as plainly as your orator could utter it, "Well done;" It says more. It says, here is the crimson of our blood—here is the whiteness of our purity—here is the heaven of our faith—here are the stars of our hopes! Take them all! Take all that is in woman's nature, and use it ungrudgingly in our country's service! Noble offering! Nobler sacrifice! As far as a moral attribute is above any earthly thing however sacred, so far is the grander of your action above the silken blazonry which your skilful hands have made for our seceptance.

I shall not dwell upon the great works performed by women during this long and, to us men, sometimes disheartening struggle against the banded forces of treason. I have yet to see the first true woman who has qualied before the advancing shadow of the Southern army; even when its myrisd eather the promothory of loyal steel which intended to towards Gettysburg, and upon which charge after charge, wave after wave of rebel in fantry broke, as the driving billows break upon our very soil; when the boom of its fantry broke, as the driving billows break upon our ocky coast. I have yet to see the first true woman who has changed color at the cowardly threats of the trattors who crawl about our strates, just within the limits of too lenient laws, and whose mensuing hiss is to be heard only in the hour of our reverses. There are many of us who, in moments of despondency, have rekindled our drooping spirits at the firshing eyes of the patriotic women who surround us; for with you, ladies, there has been no moment of despondency; no, not even while the mangled forms of your believed herces were breathing out their souls beneath your gaze. Vour deliadata ha-Col. Robert Carr, the oldest member, then read

us; for with you, ladies, there has been no moment of despondency; no, not even while the mangled forms of your believed heroes were breathing out their souls beneath your gaze. Your delicate natures have not shrunk from services in the hospital and in the samp. Yes; and I am now looking in the faces of some who sought the very field of battle, while the smoke of the dreadful fray was yet surging in thick clouds above it; and thera, like destinded angels, ministered to dying men, whose course these brave women rivalled in that act of mercy. I need give no praise to deeds that belong to the historian. That which you have performed for the widow and the fatherless, for those who have felt, superadded to the widowhood and orphanage, the pressing necessities of diesses and want, my eyes will not trust my tongue to detail. God only knows how much good of this kind you have done in sceret, and God will remember it before His rised saints.

I receive this flag from your hands, sir, in the same Washington's farewell address.

After the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned. OBLEBRATION AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE—
FLAG PRESENTATION.
While the military were about commencing to move down Chestnut street, an interesting ceremony was transpiring in the upper rooms of the Union League House. A beautiful silk flag, handsomely worked by the lady friends of the League, was presented in their behalf, by Daniel Dougherty, Eq. The presentation took place in the presence of a densely packed assemblage of ladies, who manifested in their looks and gestures the deep emotions which the patriotic occasion excited. Every available and of the edifice was occupied, and a band of music in done in secret, and God will remember it before His risen saints.

I receive this flag from your hands, sir, in the same spirit in which it has been presented. Hetween the fair donors and the Union League there is a confidence and an affection which I shall not attempt to strengthen by vain comment. They who give and we who receive are upon such terms as bind together the members of one great family. Our tie of relationship is our loyalty; our common parent is our country. Let us spread our influence in every direction, and draw all who call themselves Americans more closely around the household altar. The day is not far distant, if one may read the horoscope hanging in that silver constellation, when universal harmony and universal freedom shall follow this bloody storm, and over all the subsiding waters shall brood, for endless ages, the tranquil spirit of the doys of peace.

Mr. Boker's touching address was listened to with deep interest, and was concluded amid much applicate. the spacious yard outside enlivened the proceeding with patriotic tunes. The rooms of the League were profusely decorated with flags, festooned from the ceiling, paintings, and windows.
In introducing the exercises of the day, Morton.
McMichael, Esq., spoke as follows:

McMichael, Eq., spoke as follows:

SPECH OF MORTON M'MICHAEL, ESQ.

In behalf of the Union League, ladies, I bid you welcome. Under any circumstances your presence here would be a source of gratification to the managers and members, and it is especially so this day, as well on account of the associations connected with it as of the purpose to which, in part, you propose to dedicate it. which, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the multitude, were everywhere observed; these were evidences not only of how dearly we yet hold Washington in remembrance, but also of the chastes and refined regard in which we love to contemplate him. Several of the stores and private dwellings were festooned with unusual test. All along the route of the procession these became special points of interest. The drug store of Mr. W.

J. Caffee, at the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut, was very gracefully ornamented. The Chastnut-atreet window was embellished with banners effectively grouped. The sides of the building were elegantly festooned with the national colors, and were almost hidden from view by two large American flags, which streamed from the windows. All day long a large crowd was collested at Broad and Chestnut, which was at once an eligible point for display and a general rendezvous for admiration. All along the route, and at this point particularly, the various decorative demonstrations elicited the greatest furore.

THE PABADE.

The birth of Washington—inaugurating, as it did, the most momentous epoch of modern history, and identical as it was with the birth of a mighty nation—was an event so full of grandeur lating the provence, that by his own countrymen, at least, its anniversary should always have been provadly commemorated; yet, strange and sad to say, in the condition of political degeneracy into which of late years the republic had fallen, that cause to be regarded with apathy or indifference.

But the sort momentous epoch of most momentous epoch of mostern history, and identical as it was with the birth of a mighty nation—was an event so full of grandeur lates of the provence, that by his own countrymen, at least, its anniversary should always have been proved, and the condition of political degeneracy into which of the republic had fallen, that cause to be regarded with apathy or indifference.

But the soft negation of the east of the most momentous epoch of most momentous epoch of most momen

tion of our national difficulties. Shortly after 10 o'clock the entire building was That ever "The nobles man

That ever lived in the tide of time."

In these manifestations, ladies, you have characteristically resolved to stare, and, urged by particitic promptings, you have come hither to bestow upon us this beautiful flag. To other voices than mine belong the agreeable and grateful offices of presenting and accepting this superb token of your favor; and I congratulate you on the folicitous choice you have made of a representative in the person of him whom we, as well as you, claim as our orator, my accomplished friend, Mr. Dougherty. While endeavoring, so far as we might, to equal your good fortune in this respect, we have selected as the recipient of your gift our poet, the poet of our country, my no less accomplished friend, Mr. Bluker. And, ladies, when I recall the frequent occasions since this mad war—now happily and rapidly, let us hope, hastening to its clone—was begun by wicked traitors, on which the clarion tones of the one have rung out clear, and loud, and strong in the assertion and vindication of the right; and how often there have burst from the polished and fervent lips of the other thrilling strains of triumph, to inspire with fresh zeal the gallant living, or tender strains of mourning to hallow the memories of the lamented dead, I feel that you and we are honored in the honors we have thus conferred upon them.

Mr. Dougherty then ascended the stand, and, in That ever lived in the tide of time." illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks terminated the exercises of the evening, affording ples aure to hundreds of apectators. The Colored Guard and the Celebration. PHILADBLPHIA, Feb. 22, 1864.
To the Editor of the Press: Mr. Dougherty then ascended the stand, and, in that graceful and charming manner for which he is celebrated, thus did fustice to the ladies, the League,

and the occasion:

8PEECH OF MR. DOUGHEETY.
GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LHAGUE: Towards the close of 1862, when the legions of treason were frenzied with success; when coward traitors in our midst were impatiently waiting to safely raise the rebel flag; when it was declared that New England should be driven from the Government; when the people of the North, deceived by partisan leaders who maligned their country, seemed deserting the cause; when all were desponding save our undaunted soldiery, some thirty gentlemen met in a private house in this city and vowed, in the holy embrace of a patriotic brotherhood, that one grand THE DAY ELSEWHERE CARLISLE. CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was appropriately commemorated here to day by the Union Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania. under the auspices of the atudents of the ancient Dickprivate house in this city and vowed, in the holy embrace of a patriotic brotherhood, that one grand sentiment should absorb their hearts and sway their every action; and the sentiment was that, though the North might be invaded, though the surrounding towns and villages were in ashes, and the foce at their thresholds, living or dying they would be ever faithful to the dear old flag. They invited to join the confraternity citizens who, like themselves, were resolved to fling away partisan prejudices, arouse the masses to the impending danger, with might and mind cheer, aid, and sustain the brave men in the field, and the constitutional chief in the council, in their united efforts to conquer rebellion and preserve the Republic for posterity.

Thus was formed this, the first Union League. Your example was caught up by loyal and liberty. der the auspices of the students of the ancient Dickinson College.

Wm. H. Merriam, Esq., of New York, who is on a
brief visit to Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg, delivered an eloquent oration at the Union Hall, to a
large and interested audience. Mr. Merriam's name
rarks bigh on the list of honorary members of the
society, the seventy-fifth anniversary of which was
celebrated this evening, with speeches by Messrs.
Heyworth, the anniversarian ashenfelter, Hood,
and others. BALTIMORE.

the Republic for posterity.

Thus was formed this, the first Union Lesgue, Your example was caught up by loyal and liberty-loving men everywhere, and now the land, from Maine to California, is alive with Union Leagues, not cath bound, assembling in secret with signs and passwords, but in the broad daylight, openly and proudly proclaiming that our cause shall never fail while there is one dollar left to spend or one arm atrong enough to strike.

On this revered anniversary, one year ago, this house was formally opened. How brief the past—how startling the change—how cheering the future! The worse than barbaran hordes who in early summer last furiously rushed across our border, gloating in the heliborn hope of blighting with their tread the fair fields of Pennsylvania, and giving to pillage and flame our own beautiful city, were on the field of Gettysburg struck by a terrific blow that sent them retiring, routed, defeated, and dismayed back into the far recesses of their strongholds, where they are gathering again for the last mighty effort, nerved with the courage of despair. Victory after victory has followed our eagles, and the people, at length conscious of the tremendous issue, have with enthusiastic unanimity railied to the across hards have watched these starting INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS. Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed. The military and civic procession was very imposing, including the Governor and his staff, and over 5,000 soldiers. The city was handsomely decorated with flags and evergence. Votory after victory has followed our eagles, and the people, at length conscious of the tremendous issue, have with enthusiastic unanimity railied to the aid of the national authorities.

The true women of our country, with eager gaze and anxious hearts, have watched these startling events. They seel the struggle with an intensity that man's colder nature can never guess. The American Union is wrapped around and rooted in their hearts. The traditions of their families; the sacred injunctions of departed parents; their own happy memories, make them love it as they alone can love. They think not of party, nor quibble about the Constitution; they only know that the honor of the nation is involved; that human liberty is at stake; their own dear native land in peril, and with all the devotion and carnestness of their being they aid our righteous cause.

They have given more than their lives—they have sacificed their hearts, their hopes, and happiness. The sister has counterfeited joy as she waved a last adde to her brother as he gaily passed her, marching to his grave. The gray-haired matron has blessed her darling boy, and sent him forth to die. The bride has stified her sobs, and smiled through her tears as she bade an eternal farewell to her husband, even at the altar. These are the awful immolations our women have made. They feel in their iomoat souls the stern realities of the hour, but are neither disheartened nor shaken in their purpose. They repudiate with soon the wretch who calls a rehel by the sweet name of brother! Brother! He is the inoarnate flend who has butchered their kindred—he is the assassin of American liberty—the blood dyed traitor who has turned his native land into a Golgotha. Out: any they, on the craven who would offer peace based on compromise. To yield a foot, an inch, a hair breadth, is to leave our children an inheritance of woe—to ignore the truth, and own ourselves the guilty authors of the war—to insult and betray our dead, whose blood will cry to Heaven for vengeance on us. Oh, may

Mr. Chase and the Presidency. NEW YORK, February 20. SIR: The "Union Lincoln Association," of the State of New York, commend the enclosed circular as an evidence of early action on the part of the friends of Mr. Chase.

The circular gives evidence of a determination to take the field without delay:

The circular gives evidence of a determination to take the field without delay:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1861.

SIR: The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his Administration. So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor, and purity, and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

That even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influence which will opposs him.

2. That, should he be re elected, his manifest tendency toward compromites, and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human lifterty, and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through its many continue to languish during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, some of the employment of the contract of the country in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, slready commenced by the friends of Mr. Liacoln, bas develop

quent and patriotle terms:

ADDRESS OF GEORGE H. EOKER, BSQ.

LADLES: It seems to be your pleasure to make the Union League in every way your debtor. You not only bring us a gift for which we can make no adequate return, but your orator also presents it in you had not allured into your service, by charms which I have always confessed, without pretending to comprehend, the distinguished gentiem at to whose voice you have just listened, he, cocupying my place as the delegate of the League, might do justice to a theme for which my unpractized abilities but poorly qualify me. Standing in the midst of this brilliant assemblage, excited by the stirring periods of your eloquent spokesman, but above all by the presence of that sacred symbol of our country, the sight of which inspires me with feelings which my sex expresses in cheers, and yours in the silent rapture of thems as I fear it will be insufficient to you.

Amongst the many presentations which I have witnessed, it has seldom been my channe to be concerned in one where the right to bestow and the right to receive are so nearly balanced as on this consistent. I need not say to you, lacies, that, from the done for the great antional cause which negrouses our individual sympathies. We are proud of that acknowledgment. One of the chief sources of our strength has been in the applause which are successfully and character furnishes the surest obtainable for public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Ling. All the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Ling. All the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Ling. All the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Ling. All the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Ling. All the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced even to his success, and while we are aware that this stre

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1864 SENATE.
The Senate met at 8 o'clock this evening, and on

Mr. DONOVAN, adjourned until Thursday at 6 o'elock P. M. The Bounty in Bucks County. DOYLESTOWN, Feb. 22.—A convention of the citi-zens of Bucks county was held to-day, at which it was agreed to pay \$400 bounty to every volunteer credited to the county.

Arrival of the Bohemian. PORTLAND, Feb. 22.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, arrived here last night. Her news bas been anticipated. There are no signs of the Calcdonia, now due from Glasgow. Bank Statement.

New York, Feb. 22—The following is a statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending Feb. 22d: THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL make his second public appearance in this city, since his return from Europe, on Monday next, at the Academy of Music, choosing for the subject of his lecture "America's Message to Great Britain." The sale of tickets will begin on Wednesday next. LARGE SALE TO-DAY.—Real estate, stocks, &s. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement and catalogues.

THE MONEY MARKET. FEBRUARY 22, 1864

were well maintained, and a dealer to purchase was ex-hibited. The list of sales will be found below. Beading was the most active on the list. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities. &co...

To the Editor of the Press:

Sin: The appearance of the colored guard at the office of the Supervisory Committee, under the charge of Captain E. E. Gilbert, of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was quite a feature in the day's celebration, and added much to the grandeur of the display. Indeed, it seemed that, for the first time in history, the whole people of the country joined in doing honor to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." And but for a single circumstance, which I must attribute to the ignorance or prejudice of the guilty ones, we might point our children to the record of to-day with emotions of pleasure to all coming time. In passing the guard, who were handsomely drawn up in line in front of the office, many of the patty officers did not return the salutation of these negro volunteers. omers did not return the salutation of these negro volunteers.

I carneatly wish that they could feel the force of the example of the Veterans of 1812, as, with bowed form and whitened looks, they approached the black volunteers; as their eyes fell on the new defenders of the liberties for which they had suffered. The following state 1963.

gratitude.

Let our Pennsylvanians but do their duty toward all and every one, at home and abroad, high and low, white and black.

A COLORED MAN. January 5.
February 2.
March 2.
March 2.
March 2.
May 4.
June 1.
July 6.
August 3.
Sept. 6.
October 6.
November 2.
Decem'r 72.
January 2.1864.
Febr'y 1.
8.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The day has been almost universally observed as a holiday. The streets in all directions were gay with flags, salutes were fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon, and at sunset. The Union State Convention met to-day. The tone of the Convention is strong for immediate emancipation, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration, and declaring Mr. Lincoln to be the first and only choice for the next Presidential term. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally celebrated here. The State Militia, headed by the police and the 5th Ohio Veterans, turned out in large numbers and made a fine appearance. The city was profuserly decorated with flags, and the atreets were crowded with people.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was pretty generally observed here. There was a fine military display by the local military and Provost Guard. The Merchants' Exchange was closed, and the city handsomely decorated with flags. The streets were crowded with people nearly all day.

Miss Dickenson delivered a lecture on Saturday night, and snother this evening to overdening. BOSTON.

BOS

The following circular is printed in the New York

Steers, of the steep.

The arrivals and control of fair.

The arrivals and control of the steep.

Satter for Hooft and the last open desirable and from hasottement of boots, shoes, brogans, trunks, soft hats, &a., &a., embracing asmiples of clock precises. A prime and fresh assortment of desirable articles, including a stock of boots and the last opporting sold by catalogue, further the house, to be person printly sold by catalogue, further the house, to be person printly sold by catalogue, further the months' credit, commencing this morning, at the months' credit, commencing this morning, at the sold at the sold at the sold at the sold printly and sold at the sold printly sold by catalogue, further the months' credit, commencing this morning, at the months' credit, commencing this morning, at the sold at the sold at the sold at the sold printly sold by catalogue, further the months' credit, commencing this morning, at the sold printly sold by catalogue, further the months' credit, commencing this morning, at the sold at t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. FERRUARY 22, 1854.
The general suspension of business, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Washington, caused a dull p-riod in the it side of the offices on Third street. Quotations for almost everything were about the same as on Saturday. Gold was steady at 1859 1899. Government securities were strong and in demand. At the Slock Exchange but one board was held. Prices were well maintained and a desire to our chase was ex-5-20 bonds, full.... es of 5 20 Bonds made to January plause.

An elegant collation was then served down stairs to the ladies, thus closing the presentation seremo-In the evening the members of the League assem bled in large numbers, and partock of an elegant collation. A short address by Lieut Col. West, of the 22d Wisconsin, preceded this caremony. Col. the 22d Wisconsin, preceded this caremony. Col. West is one of the recently-escaped prisoners from Libby Prison, Richmond, and the narrative of his escape was plainly told, and afforded much satisfaction. General Hancock was a guest of the League during the evening. As the meeting was more of a social character, there was no public interchange o sentiment, but there were mutual congratulations without number, on the happy celebration of the day, and the gradity in guidences of the pear adjusted. 111000 1156.007 156.00 day, and the gratifying evidences of the near solu-24,000 \$299.000 \$127.149 \$127.149 \$127.149 \$12.000 \$1.000 \$38,712,908 69 \$2 934,102 69 ment shows the condition of the Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposit

The New York Evening Post says:

Gold opened at 1591, and closed at 1582/@158%. Exchange is dull at 1734.

The loan market is fully supplied at 6 per cent, and rates tend to greater save. The bank statement shows an increase of 72 millions in deposits, and of 3 millions in loans. The specie reserves have declined \$997.535.

The difficulty with expitalists and leading institutions this morning seems to be that they cannot lend their large balances.

The stack market is feverish and irregular. Governments are steady. State stocks firm, bank duti, coal stocks strong, and railroad bonds quiet Easiroad shares are active, and New York Central. Hudson River, Harlem, and Pitts burg have advanced 24/@23 Scent.

Toledo and Wabben preferred has advanced 4 Ficent, and the common 1 B cent, under an active demand. The chief excilement was in Fort Wayne, for which par was bid for any part of 10,000 shares.

Before the first session there was considerable activity in the street, Eric attracting the chief attention, Gold was selling at 168@1694. New York Central at 1884@156. Michigan Central at 1464@148. Michigan Southern at 1884@19. Galenaat 1223/@124. Rock I-land at 121@1226.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latter prices of vesterfays. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 22. deported by S. B. SLAYMAKER, Phi BEFORE BOARDS. 

AFTER BOARDS 96 Alleg Mining...... ½ 2000 Cam & Am 6: 1875 100 Korristown R...... 59½ 2dys.103½ Philadelphia Markets

[The Corn Exchange and most of the places of business were closed to day, and there was little or nothing Philadelphia Cattle Market. FEBRUARY 22-Fyening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle continue moderate, only reaching about 1,270 head. The market in

rate, only reaching about 1,270 head. The market in consequence is more active, and prises have advanced. Ist quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at 13%@16c, 2d do at 11@12%c, and common quality at from 1@10%c at 10 head sold to go to Baltimore, at from 8%@7%c \$\text{Ph}\$, gross, as to quality The market closed very firm, and all the stock on sale sold at the above prices.

Cows have advanced; about 130 head sold at from \$20 up to \$60 \$\text{Ph}\$ head, as to quality 130 head sold at from \$20 up to \$60 \$\text{Ph}\$ head, as to quality.

SEEF, are also better, with sales of 5,000 head at from \$20 up to \$60 \$\text{Ph}\$ head, as to quality.

SEEF, are also better, with sales of 5,000 head at from \$100 \$\text{Ph}\$ from \$100 he net, which is an advance. The Catlle on sale to-day are from the following states: \$50 head from Pennsylvania, \$00 from Ohio, 141 from 111mois, may are the particulars of the sales:

The following are the particulars of the sales:

The following are the particulars of the sales:

All the Shreiner, 76 Chester county Steers selling at from 11%@16c the latter for et tra.

Belling the country steers, selling at from 1000 \$\text{Ph}\$ for fair to extra.

A. M. Fuller & Co., 51 Western Strers, selling at from 11%@16c \$\text{Ph}\$ to control \$\text{Ph}\$ for the tree extra. Jones movies. At a constitution of the constit A Kennedy, or reunsylvania Steers, selling at from 116013c.

B. C. Baldwin, 15 Chester county Steers, selling at from 116014c for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith. 257 Ohio Steers, selling at from 1265
138/c for fair to extra.

Frank & Shamberg, 141 Illinois Steers, selling at from 26012c for cramon to fair.

Christy & Bro., 15 Bucks county Steers selling at