We can take no notice of anonymous commucications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

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

The Presidential Question The circular signed "S. C. Pomerov Chairman of the Executive National Committee," is said to be the Herald's latest hoax, or the World's latest triumph over truth. "We are authorized," says the Washington Republican, "by a distinguished friend of Mr. CHASE, to state that the Secretary of the Treasury denies having any knowledge of the 'Circular' published in our first edition, and signed 'S. C. POME-Roy, Chairman of the Executive National Committee.' We doubted the genuineness of the document when we first saw it, and now we are glad to be able to state that the whole thing is a hoax. The Copperhead papers that appear to rejoice over it have ad a joke practised upon them."

The authenticity of the document was generally doubted, even by those who are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, for its spirit and tone are far more likely to increase than to diminish his popularity. It is perfectly fair for the gentlemen who prefer Mr. CHASE, or Generals BUTLER, FREMONT, or GRANT, for the Presidency, to urge their fitness with all zeal; but it is manifestly absurd to suppose that the warmest admirers of Mr. CHASE, a statesman of distinguished ability, and a member of the Cabinet, would attempt the superfluous task of elevating him in public estimation, by bitterly depreciating Mr. Lincoln. We infer, from a leader in the New York Tribune, that that journal prefers to see Mr. CHASE the next President, yet, while it insists upon the value of the oneterm principle, it honestly declares itself satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The truest supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN are the last men to oppose the fullest discussion of the Presidential question. We entirely agree with the Tribune in urging that, "while each has a perfect and undoubted right to his preference, and its free and full expression, great care must be used that our discussions do not become heated and exasperating, and so divide us into factions so alienated and embittered as to prevent our cordial, efficient co-operation in the great struggle before us." This is all-important; we do not hesitate to sav that it is more important than the actual choice between the four or five prominent men whose names are likely to be presented to the Baltimore Convention in June. We should be sorry to see an attempt made to elevate Grant by pushing down Fremont, or the friends of a Cabinet officer disparaging the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. We have begun the greatest political campaign of the age, and it would be pititul, indeed, if our first action should be a domes-

tic quarrel. The Alexandra Case. The English Court of Exchequer having decided not to grant a new trial in the case of the Alexandra, the law officers of the Crown appealed to the Court of Exchequer Chamber. This really is a Court of Error, and consists of eight out of the ten Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The respective Chief Justices of these Courts are very able men. Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, one of the soundes as well as most brilliant of English lawyers, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from November, 1856, to June, 1859, when, on the promotion of Lord CAMPBELL to the Woolsack, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Sir CHARLES-CROMPTON, better on the bench than at the bar, was appointed puisne Justice COLIN BLACKBURN was made a Justice of the Queen's Bench, in 1859, solely through the favor of Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL-apparently for no other reason than that he was "a brither Scot.". His position, in practice on the Northern Circuit, was neither high nor lucrative, and his career on the bench has been one of plodding mediocrity. Sir J. MELLOR, also a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, has been too recently appointed for a fair estimate of his judicial ability to be made here. From the Court of Common Pleas, the judges who were to sit on the appeal are all of high professional repute. Sir WILLIAM ERLE was made a puisne Judge of the Common Pleas in 1845, transferred to the Queen's Bench in 1846, and was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1859-with the general opinion of the whole bar that no man was better qualified for that high office. Sir Edward V. Williams, Sir James Shaw (respectively made puisne judges of the Common Pleas in 1847, 1855, and 1858), are lawyers of great ability, learning, and honor. These eight Judges were to have decided, on the 6th inst., on the appeal from the refusal of the Court of Exchequer to grant a new trial in the Alexandra case. wish the law to be definitely fixed. Should it be carried before the House of Lords, the final decision there, according to custom, will be made, not by the House at large, but by the few among them who are designated Law Lords. At present, this class consists of Lord WESTBURY, Chancellor of England; of ex-Chancellors ST. LEONARDS, COLCHESTER, CRANWORTH, and BROUGH-AM; of Lord WENLEYDALE, Who was a judge from 1828 to 1856; and of Lord KINGSDOWN, formerly Mr. T. PEMBERTON LEIGH, and a well-known Chancery lawyer of eminent learning and skill. Every Peer is entitled to speak and vote on appeals before the House of Lords, but, for a long time past, such causes have been left to the Law Lords. The decision of the House of Lords, as the ultimate Court of Appeal, is

How Old is Washington ! Some of our cotemporaries seem to have ignored Worcester's Unabridged, and to have totally forgotten that WASHINGTON was born in 1732, and not in 1733. Wor-CESTER gives us the following definitions: "ANNIVERSARY.—A stated day, celebrated as it returns in the course of the year." "YEARLY.—Annual; occurring once every year." "Yearly" and "anniversary are used as synonymes. If Washington had lived until the twenty-second of February, 1864, he would have been one hundred and thirty-two years old. According to our cotemporaries, he would have been only one hundred and thirty-one years old. According to them, when a child is one vear old. he has no anniversary at all. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, for instance, is born January 1st, 1863. On January 1st. 1865, when he is two years old, his first anniversary (still according to our cotemporaries) will be celebrated. Still proceeding by the same authority, all the world are mistaken in regard to the ter-centenary SHAKSPHAREAN jubilee. The twenty-third of April, 1864, is the two hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of Shakspeare's birth. When a young man is twenty-one years old he celebrates his twentieth anniversary, and not his twenty-first. Celebraters of golden weddings will please remember that the forty-ninth anniversary of the marriage day, and by no manner of means the fiftieth, must be observed. A stand should certainly be observed on this point. An anniversary turns in the course of the year." A child, or a nation, is born on a certain day. The first anniversary of its birth occurs one year after that day. WASHINGTON was born February 22d, 1732, and, had he lived until the present time, would have been one hundred and thirty-two years old. To comply with a notion of accuracy, the names of the years in use are those of the completed and not of the current years. The Christian era is not yet one hundred and sixty-five years old. and, until it is, we shall continue to speak of the present year as eighteen hundred and sixty-four, although we are in our one hundred and sixty-fifth year, just as much as we are in the nineteenth century. The next anniversary of the Declaration of

Independence will, as we understand it, be the eighty-eighth anniversary of that declaration. Our country is not so very old that it need wish to lose a year. We shall be eighty-eight years old as a nation next 4th of July, and President Lincoln sets his hand and seal to this in all his proclama-

The Southwest. We have at last some news of General Smith's cavalry expedition, which lately rode into Mississippi as a co-operative force fol man's army. The passage of t operative force following General Sher-The passage of the Tallahatchie was opposed by the rebels under Forrest and Chalmers, but, deceiving them with an infantry force, General Smith crossed at another place with perfect success, and on the 17th arrived at Pontotoc. This expediand on the 17th arrived at Pontotoc. This expedi-tion is necessarily behindhand, but, under its enter-prising commander, it will yet render greater assist-ance in harassing the enemy, destroying communi-cation, cutting off supplies, &c. Mobile in our pos-sersion, the rivers of Alabama open to our fleet, and a strong mounted force ready to operate from Fiorids on Georgia, with Sherman and Grant from other directions, the enemy in the Southwest will be in-volved in a fatal strategy.

General Polk must either follow Sherman to Mo.

bile, with the certain chance of being demolished if he is encountered, or march to Selma to hold the road between Sherman's army and Johnston's, A refugee who has arrived in Nashville from Montgonery, which place he left to escape the conscription, repeats the story of discontent among the rebel population, and avers that there exists throughout Central Alabama, and he believes throughout the South, secret Union organizations, which will be heard from at the proper time, and the voice raised will be no feeble one. He represents that the utmost consternation prevails among leading Secessionists; they are between several fires; they dread the advance of the Union armies, being almost frantic people, and are unwilling to rely upon them.

WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatches to The Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22 A Speech by the President. At the opening of the Patent Office Fair last night, after Mr. CHITTENDEN had delivered his speech, Major B. B. French read a patriotic poem, which was loudly applauded. Loud calls then being made for President Lincoln, he stepped forward and said that he appeared before the audience to apologize for not speaking, rather than to speak. He thought that the committee had practised a little fraud on him, for they did not intimate when they came to see him in the morning that they expected him to speak; therefore, he had come before the audience totally nuplepared to say anything. That was taking one at a great disadvantage after the eloquent speech of Mr. Chittenden and the poem of Mr. FRENCH. There was great objection to his saying anything, for necessarily, in consequence of his position, everything went into print. [Laughter and applause.] If he made any mistakes, it might do both himself and the pation harm. [Applause] It was very difficult to say sensible things. [Laughter.] He therefore hoped that the audience would excuse him, after expressing his desire that the charitable citerprise in which they were engaged might be abundantly successful. [Applause.] Interference with Elections.

The report recently made by Senator Howard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military or naval service of the United States from interfering posed to be prevented by fine and imprisonment. The report says that long atterior to the passage of the accession ordinances there was a stong party in many of the Northern slave States which joined in the threat to break up the Union in the That there have been all along, and still are, great numbers of such persons in the several Border States admits of no doubt. It is perfectly notorious that when the rebellion broke out there were large and influential portions of the people of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, who were open supporters and advocates of the rebellion. It could ot be doubted that but for the presence of the loval troops who hastened from the North to hold those States to their allegiance by the iron grip of war, that they, too, would have proved false to the Union and the Constitution, and would to-day have been, as communities, either in arms against the Government of the United States or in its military occupation. That they are still in the Union and in the enjoyment of their rights and high privileges under it, is due to ar less numerous than has generally been supposed. The Committee on Military Affairs say that so far as they have been able to ascertain, the evil which the bill is intended to remedy is almost wholly imagicary, and the fact that there is so little real g scenes of excitement and disorder in which they bave been compelled to interfere, speaks loudly in praise of their justice and forbearance, and is high vidence of the impropriety of passing the bill. of the Queen's Bench in 1852. Sir | The New Whisky Conference Committee. The Speaker has appointed, as the new conferee on the part of the House on the whisky bill, Repri sentatives WASHBURNE, of Illinois; KASSON, of Iows, and DAWSON, of Pennsylvania. A large number of persons from abroad are here looking after the whisky interest. As soon as the vote in

> they thronged the telegraph office at the Capitol, aending messages to their respective friends. The Quicksilver Mining Case. The California quicksilver case has attracted to the Supreme Court many interested parties. Judge BLACK and CALBE CUSHING are counsel for the company. The former made a motion to-day to exclude the United States from the controversy on the ground that the Government was not a party in the court below, having filed no exceptions, and Mr. Carlisle, of Washington, and Williams, of California, appear for the claimant BERYESA. Se nator REVERDY JOHNSON represents the New Almaden Company, and seeks to withdraw his appeal

the House on disagreeing to the report of the conference committee on that subject was announced

Robbery of a Paymaster. Some time last night Major Malone, a paymeste in the United States army, was robbed of \$70,000. WILLES, and Sir JOHN BARNARD BYLES, which he had drawn from the treasury for the pur pose of carrying to the front in order to pay certain regiments there. It appears that after drawing the under his bed. During the night the trunk was taken from his room, and this morning a servant in the house found the trunk in the stable, broken open, and an amount of postage currency scattered about. A number of arrests have been made, and, among them, that of Mr. Briess, the paymaster's It is said, however, that, whatever their decision, it will not be final; for all parties no money has been found. The detectives are, however, actively at work endeavoring to ferret out the robbers. It is rather a suspicious loo

The U. S. Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice NELSON de livered the epinion of the Supreme Court, to-day, in the cause number one hundred and thirty-two, Greene C. B. Bronson, et al., appellants, vs. The Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company et al., it being an appeal from the District Court of the Opinion reverses the decree of the District Court ceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Su-The Quicksilver Mining case was taken up this morning in the Supreme Court.

Rebel Letters. Capt. Scheetz's detectives have lately ferreted out several lots of rebel letters. The vigilance of this corps has made epistolatory communication with rebeldom quite perilous. By their activity they have also captured quite a quantity of contraband goods in several different places. We understand they have found that a member of the Maryland Legislature, who lives in Southern Maryland, has secreted a quantity of arms, ammunition, rebel flags, &c. Contingent Expenses of the War Depart-The Sceretary of War communicated to Congress

E. A. SOUDER & Co., of Philadelphia, offer to charter the steamer W. H. Seward to the Govern-CHARLES KNAPP, of Pittsburg, continues his offer of eight and ten-inch columbiads to the Ordnance make a fresh call for troops are believed here to be

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed George F. Seward, New York, consul general at Franklin Chase, Maine, consul general at Tampico. Joseph C. A. Wingate, New Hampshire, consul at Swatow. Henry J. Cuniff, New Mexico, consul at Paso del Norte. George P. Hansen, Illinois, consul at Elsinore. Aaron Young, Jr., Maine, consul at Rio Grande,

Richard E. Morse, consul at Curacoa.

Benj. F. Hall, Colorado Territory, consul at Valpainiao.

Jay T. Howard, Pennsylvania, consul at Naples.

B. L. Hill, Michigan, consul at San Juan del Sur.

W. H. Blake, Indiana, consul at Manzanilla.

Joseph C. Marx, Ohio, consul at Amsterdam,

Wenston J. Trowbridge, of Connecticut, consul at James Boutwell, consul at Dublin.
Albert Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, consul at Jeru-Falem.
Lewis N. Tappan, Jr., of Massachusetts, consul at Batavia.
Albert G. Riddle, of Ohio, consul at Matauzas.
George V. Tefft, of Maine, consul at Stockholm.
John S. Smith, of Pennsylvania, consul at Can-

TO BE COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. Edward L. Pence, Third district of Massachusetts. John H. Morris, Tenth district of New York. Louis Clephane, District of Columbia. Louis Clephane, District of Columbia.
Andrew S. Case, Second district of Virginia,
Philip D. Moore, Washington Territory,
TO BE ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
F. H. Piper, 12th district of Illinois.
Andrew Hyatt, 10th district of New York.
Hascall Ramslord, 19th district of Pennsylvania,
John W. Killinger, 10th district of Pennsylvania,
Wm. H. Jessup, 12th district of Virginia.
Peter Page, 1st district of Virginia.
Peter Page, 1st district of Illinois.
Luke A. Taylor, 6th district of Wisconsin.

Charles P. Hanns, of New Jersey, consul at De-merara.

Luke A. Taylor, 6th district of Wisconsin.

MISCELLARIOUS.

James W. Shanklin, of California, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of San Francisco. John F. Swift, of California, to be register of the Land Office at San Francisco

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph W. Shiveley to be Surgeon in the Navy, vice Surgeon W. D. Harrison, dismissed. son, dismissed.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry F. McSherry to be surgeon in the navy, vice Surgeon B. E. Black, transferred to the retired list.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel J. Jones to be surgeon in the navy, vice S. A. Engles, transferred to the retired list.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Coleberas to be

curgeon in the navy, vice R. L. Weber, transferred to the retired liet.

Josiah H. Caiver, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice C. O. Carpenter, resigned.

John McD Rice, of Penna, vice Assistant Surgeon C. Carter.

Samuel J. Draper, of Delaware, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice R. E. Van Greson, resigned. surgeon in the navy, vice R. E. van Greson, resigned.
Robert Willard, of Massachusetts, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice E. P. Pierson, deceased.
John W. Goles, of Pennsylvanis, to be assistant aurgeon in the navy, vice A. Hutchins, resigned.
Wm. H. Jones, of Pennsylvanis, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice J. H. Mears, resigned.
Wm. T. Kemp, of Maryland, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice J. J. McGree, transferred to the retired list.

be retired list.

David V. Whitney, of Illinois, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice J. W. Shively, nominated for geon in the navy, vice J. W. Shively, nominated for promotion.

Charles H. Page, of New Hampshire, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice H. F. McSherry, nominated for promotion.

Wm. M. Reber, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice J. J. Gibson, nominated for promotion.

James R. Tryon, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice S. J. Jones, nominated for promotion.

David Mack, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice W. W. Leavitt, resigned.

James N. Hyde, of Connecticut, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice D. W. Ballentine, decrased.

James M. Flint, of New Hampshite, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice H. L. Plympton, deceased.

ceased.

Wm. Commons, of Indiana, to be assistant surgeon in the navy, vice W. G. Terry, resigned.

Charles M. Scammon, to be first lieutenant in evenue cutter service.

Myrick Snow, to be second licutenant in revenueufter service.

John G. NicIntyre, to be third lieutenant in reve-

we cutter service.

Wm. Walkin, to be third lieutenant in revenueoutler service.
The following were confirmed as chief engineers in the navy:
First Asistant Engineers Wm. Roberts, Jackson McElwell, Alexander Greer, and John H. Long.
Charles Upson, of Chalifornia, to be surgeongeneral of California.
Horatio N. Marsh, to be deputy postmaster at Joliet, Ill. ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS IN VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Horatio N. Marsh, to be deputy postmaster at Joliet, Ill.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS IN VOLUNTEER PORCES, Dudley W. Rhodes, Ohio; Wellington Vrooman, Weat Virginia; O. S. Chase, Wisconsin; George B. Congdon, Wisconsin; Josiah Tilden, Illinois; Marshall Grover, Indiana; N. C. Sawyer, Vermont; Henry S. Great, Michigan; Barnabas B. Hammond, Rhode Island; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; John S. Herrick, Ohio; Josiah Miller, Kansas; Wm. C. Lupton, Indiana; George Truesdale, New York; James S. Thurston, New York; Edward G. Fahnestock, Pennsylvania; Robert D. Clark. Pennsylvania; John H. Dolman, Ohio; B. T. Tennly, Ohio; Chambers Baird, Ohio; John W. Wallace, Pennsylvania; Selden E. Marvin, New York; Nicholas St. John Green, Massachusetts; Gharles K. Littlefield, New York; Ethan S. Reynolds, Indiana; Berjamin L. Martin, Indiana; Benjamin Grgory, New Jersey; George W. Hanck, Ohio; William H. H. Alleu, New Hampshire; David T. Dickson, Illinois; Edward Woloott, Massachusetts; Peter R. G. Hall, Pennsylvania; George Putnam, Casilornia; Elias Cooper, Illinois; Joseph W. Moore, Pennsylvania; George B. Dudley, New York; W. T. Davidson, New York; D. B. Forrest, New York; M. S. Guuckle, Ohio; H. H. Huim, Wicconsiu; R. B. Haythorn, New Jersey; George M. G. Hart, New York; M. S. Guuckle, Ohio; H. H. Huim, Wisconsiu; G. W. Lopping, Indiana; W. S. Lamb, Icdiana; Allen McKane, Pennsylvania; George Morton, Ohio; James G. McKenney, Massachusetts; F. M. Northrop, Connecticut; J. H. Nelson, Michigan; Wm. V. Porter, New York; G. D. Resser, Massachusetts; John N. Scott, Indiana; M. H. Dickerson, Pennsylvania; Nelson H. Van Vorhies, Ohio; George W. Chandle, Illinois; F. B. Dixon, Virginia; Egbert T. South, Ohio; Guy H. Wakins, Pennsylvania; J. D. Plaislier, Misine; Zachariah Voorhies New York; George A. Hamiton, Illinois; Jass Whitehill, Pennsylvania; Nelson H. Van Vorhies, Ohio; George W. Chandle, Illinois; F. B. Dixon, Virginia; Egbert T. South, Ohio; Guy; Fennsylvania; S. John W. Kring, Ohio; Mark Hollingshead, Ohio; Wm. H. Biair, Pennsy

PAYMASTERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY. Edward Wright, Illinois; Rodney Smith, Ken-neky; Additional Paymaster John P. Brus, of the egular army.

PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY. Assistant Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark, do. Geo. Cochran, do. Thos. F. Caswell, do. George A. Saw-Cochran, do. Thos. F. Caswell, do. George A. Sawyer.

To BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Iames Gufley, of New Jersey; Henry Stavens,
West Virginia; S. M. Beatty, Onio; John M.
Green, Maryland; Rodney Gage, Massachusetts;
John A. Spooner, Maryland; S. P. Ives, Illinois;
James B. Crane, Pennaylvania; Thomas H. W.
Monroe, Districtof Columbis; Jacob Fronkel, Pennaylvania; Peter McGrone, Pennsylvania; Elward
McGlynn, New York; Griffeth Piven, Maryland;
D. C. Ormsby, New York; D. D. McKee, Indiana;
John W. Arthur, Delaware; William Smith,
Alabama; William K. Talbot, Kontucky; Almon
Gregory, Indiaca; William L. Mather, Massachusetts; William Eamshew, Pennaylvania;
Franklin W. Olmstead, Vermont; Jos. A. Stevens,
Indiana; Thos. Willet, New York; Norman W.
Camp, New Jersey; Wm. H. Paddock, Pennaylvania; Chas. H. Heisley, New Jersey; J. A. Crawford, Pennsylvania; Robert Day, New York; Wm.

nia; Chas. H. Heisley, New Jersey; J. A. Crawford, Pennsylvania; Robert Day, New York; Wm.
J. Potter, Massachusetts; Patrick F. McCarthy,
District of Columbia; J. A. Heiden, Tennessee;
Manuel J. Gonsalves, Pennsylvania; Alex Shiras,
Pennsylvania; Philip McKim, Missouri; James
Schoffeld, Iowa; Chauncey W. Fitch, Indiana;
John Yohey, Illinoia; D. D. Von Antwerp, North
Carolina; James H. Birown, Pennsylvania; Alfred
Nevin, Pennsylvania; Herman Eggess, Tennessee;
Chas. Carener, Pennsylvania; Christopher Grown,
Pennsylvania.

In addition to the above, the Senate confirmed the nominations of about 115 assistant quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A REBEL AMBUSCADE. Attack on the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. WASHINGTON, February 23,-Yesterday morning

about 11 O'clock, as a detachment of the 2d Massa-chusetts Cavalry, under Captain J. L. Reed, who had been out on a scouting expedition, were return-ing towards Drainsville, on the way to Vienna, they were attacked on the Drainsville Pike, about two miles from the latter place, by a gang of rebel guerillas, supposed to be under the command of the notorious Moseby, concealed in the pines. The de-tatchment of the 2d Massachusets Cavalry con. sisted of about 150 men, while Moseby had, it is supposed, at least between 200 and 300.

The cavalry were fired upon from the dense pine woods, near Drainsville, and retreated. Afterwards, eight of our men were found dead and seven wound-ed, while it is supposed that at least fifty or seventyfive were taken prisoners. At least, so many are from time to time, the number will doubtless be considerably reduced. Among the prisoners is Cap-tain Manning, of Maine. Captain J. S. Reid, the commander of the detachment, was shot through the lungs, and died a few moments after being wounded. His body has been brought to this city, and will be embalmed by Drs. Brown and Alexander, and thence will be sent North to his wife, who lives in Dorchester, Mass. Moseby beat a precipitate retreat. Troops were at once sent in pursuit of the guerillas, but the pursuing party had not

FORTRASS MONROE.

FORTRES MONROE, Feb. 22.—The birthday anniversary of Washington has been duly celebrated to-day in this district of the Department by the fir-Minnesota, and the two frigates lying in Hampton review of troops took place inside the Fortress. General Butler returned this morning from Point Lookout, where he has been of business for the last two days. Ebenezer Paine, a citizen of Norfolk, was commit-

ted to jail yesterday for attempting to run the block-Michael Heely and William Kennedy, charged with desertion, escaped from Norfolk jail on Satur. day night. Also, Jones, a rebel prisoner of war, escaped from Fort Norfolk. The flag-of-truce steamer New York returned this P. M. from City Point, in charge of Major The ice is troublesome in the James river, and ned the New York some time.

SALT LAKE.

Artemus Ward Captured by Indians. ST. Louis, Feb. 22.—The Democrat's Salt Lake Oity correspondence, dated the 6th inst., says a desperate band of highwaymen exists along the road from Sait Lake to the Bannock Mines, to to-day an account of the contingent expenses of the rob and murdering the returning miners. Some War Department. lance committee, who have hung thirteen robbers including Henry Plummer, the captain and sheriff of Bannock and Stinking Water Mines; Buck Stinson, deputy sheriff; and George Lane, deputy sheriff of Virginia City. Seventy-two names are still on the list in the hands of the vigilance committee, who will be treated in the same manner as the Artemus Ward and Dr. Hingston, his agent, were captured by a band of Indians while on an excursion to Salt Lake, but were released through the efforts

> CAIRO, Feb. 22.—The steamer Graham, from Memphis, with dates of yesterday, has arrived. She brings ninety bales of cotton for St. Louis. Twelve barges, containing 12,000 bales of hay, were burned at Memphis on the evening of the 20th. The hay was valued at \$200,000, and belonged to Goff, Cochran, & Co. Another account says it had been delivered to the Government. The gunboat Conestogs, ten miles below the mouth of Red river, recently captured four rebel officers, two of them colonels, while attempting to cross the two of them coloness, while attempting to cross the river with a large rebel mail, \$200,000 in New Or leans money, thirty bales of cotton, and a number of mules, horses, and wagons. The property was delivered to the quartermaster at Natchez. The prisoners were retained on board the gur Nearly 300 rebels have been captured in the neighorhood of Helena, and sent to Nashville, by Gen. ford, during the past month. The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans, with dates to the 15th, has arrived. She brings ninety-one bales of cotton and a large lot of sugar

Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Ward, who have re-enlist-Arrival of the Louisiana. New York, Feb. 23.—The steamer Louisiana has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anti Fire at Canton, Missouri,

ST. Louis, Feb. 22.—Sixteen stores and dwellings at Canton, Missouri, were burned on the 13th inst. Loss \$55,000; insurance about \$5,000. Fire at Freemansburg, N. Y. ITHAOA, Feb. 23.—A large part of the business por-tion of Freemanaburg, New York, was burned last night. Thirty five buildings were destroyed, inding a bank, hotel, and other buildings. The loss

General Burnside at Augusta. PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—General Burnside went to Augusta this morning, where he received his friends in the Governor's room, at the State House, this evening. He takes a special train for Boston to

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. General Smith's Cavalry at Poutotoc Mississippi, on the 17th.

Passage of the Tallahatchie, ADVANCE OF GRANT'S ARMY.

THE RETREAT OF LONGSTREET, MEMPHIS, Peb. 20.-General Smith's cavalry ov pedition was followed and harassed by Forrest's and Chalmers' forces. A detachment of the 19th Penn-sylvania Cavalry has arrived from the Tallahatchie iver, where they left General Smith's command and returned with despatches. The courier reports that the Tallahatchie river was guarded for fifteen s in front of Holly Springs, as Forrest expected that the expedition would cross near that place General Smith's advanced brigade of infantry occu ried the enemy from this side while he moved east

o New Albany, Mississippi, with his cavalry, where he expected to make a crossing on the 16th, but was delayed for twenty four hours by the alow move ments of Waring's brigads. The enemy was taken completely by surprise by this movement, and General Smith entered Pontotoc on the 17th, where akirmishing was going on when the courier left.
All were in fine spirits, and confident of penetrating
the vitals of the Confederacy and coming out safely. I wenty-four prisoners were taken on the Talla CAIRO, Feb. 23 -Advices from Vicksburg to the 16th report nothing new from General Sherman's

ADVANCE OF GEN. GRANT. RINGGOLD, Ga., Feb. 23.—Gen. Palmer's forces occupied Ringgold this afternoon. Our mounted infantry in advance drove out a small rebel patrol found at Colorado, two miles from here.

This town is perfectly deserted. Only seven families are left in the place, which formerly had 3,000 REPREAT OF LONGSTREET-STRENGTH OF

THE REBEL ARMIES-DESERTERS AR-RIVED. CHATTANOOGA, Feb.23.-Despatches repeat, with out confirming, Longstreet's retreat across French Broad river. It is thought here, that, having failed to accumulate a force sufficient for prompt, energetic operations on our communications, he has grown fearful of concentrations against him or Johnston, and is now endeavoring to form a junction with the latter, at Daiton, before the spring campaign can open. The largest estimates give him twenty thousand infantry and fifty field pieces. Johnston is known to have at Dalton six livisions of infantry, about thirty thousand. The two armies concentrated will probably muster sixty thousand men, and might prove dangerous.

Great dissatisfaction still exists, and evidence the demoralization of the rebels are numerous. Provost Marshal General Parkhurst's repo January and half of February will show a total of three thousand two hundred and seventy-six desert ers from Johnston's army alone. General Palmer has remained in peaceful posses sion of Ringgold, Ga., and the gap covering Chat-

and fight.

Rumor had it yesterday that Hardee was west of
Lafayette, Ga., trying to cross Lookout Mountain, and make a descent to Bridgeport, but this is false Gen. Palmer pushed a detachment into Lafayette to-day, driving the enemy out. The enemy suppose that Grant has been conce trating at Knoxville to drive Longstreet, thus weakening Chattanooga, and may be foolish enough to attack us here. Look out for active operations before April. Adjutant John Shepherd, of the 9th DEATH OF GEN. CROCKER.

tanooga. The enemy may yet accept his invitation

CAIRO, Feb. 23 —Apparently authentic informa-tion received at the headquarters of this department atate that Brigadier General Orocker, of Iowa, died at Jackson, Mississippi, of wounds received in a skirmish with the rebels, in the advance of Ger Sherman's army. Two thousand people attended a Union meeting at czesboro, Illinois, yesterdsy.

The Western Freedom Convention. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.-An adjourned meeting the Freedom Convention was held this morning the saloon of Bier's Hall. Pending the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention was addiessed by Hon. J. Caspar Butz, of Chicago. He made a radical speech as the representative of the German Convention which met at Cleveland last fall. He said some of the Germans had gone over to the Copperheads, but they had 400,000 votes left, and should attain universal freedom throughout the United States. He asked, where can we find a betwe are now conquering?

we are now conquering?
Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, said the spirit of John J.
Cittenden hangs like a nightmare over Kentucky, and prevents her from uttering her true
principles. The Convention was addressed by
Messis. Dunham, Baird, Preston, and Needham, of
Kentucky; and Gen. McNell, Mass, Kinkel, and
Prestorious, of Missouri.

At the afternoon session, the following resolutions were presented by the committee, excepting
the seventh, which wasoffered by Mr. Kinkel. They
were acted upon singly, and afterwards unanimously adopted: ly adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the unity of this country, with
the present republican form of government, State
and national, must be preserved, and the rebellion

and national, must be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed.

2d. That slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and that peace cannot be obtained until the principles of freecom announced in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution are carried into practice. The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not is no longer exclusively a State, but a national one. It is therefore proper that the Constitution of the United States should be amended so as to secure freedom to every human being within its juridiction. Such a guarantee of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of a republican form of government to each State.

3d. The Government has the constitutional right to demand the services of every male, no matter what may be his color or condition, whether bond or tree, and the manter cannot interpose his right between the man and the Government, and that we are in fevor of enlisting and enrolling all silke. or iree, and the master cannot interpose his right between the man and the Government, and that we are in favor of enlisting and enrolling all silke.

4th. That during a rebellion the President, in the exercise of the war power, has full and ample authority to free all the slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are thereby invested irrevocably with all the rights of freemen, and that in the present rebellion ne ought to exercise this power to its fullest extent.

5th. That, with the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation before us, we declare that, in our opinion, the same has been injurious to the Union came and its operations within the district to which it especially applies; humiliating and imjust to loyal men by placing them upon the same noting with rebels, and we would urge its recall or suspension until the rebellion is wholly crushed.

6th. That the Slave State Freedom Convention be made a permanent organization by the formation of an executive committee, of one member and one alternate from each of the slave States, for the purpose of carrying out its principles; and that delegations from each State represented in this Convention appoint the members. We declare ourselves favorable to such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as shall make the President's election for one term only.

A resolution was offered and lost, after consider-

able discussion, providing for a national radical convention, to meet at St. Louis on the 10th of May. The vote atood 53 ayes to 64 nays, the majority preferring to act with the Republican party in their national convention.

The proceedings of the Convention were generally harmonious, but toward the close of the afternoon session considerable confusion prevailed, principally upon minor points, and the Convention ad The lay delegation to the Freedom Convention alled a State Convention, to meet at Louisville, on the 9th of May, to appoint delegates to the Balti-more Convention. They appointed the following State committee: Jas. Speed, John Tompkins, L. N. Dembitz, Somerville; C. A. Preston, of Covington ; C. F. Beyland and Hall Cummings, of New port; George D. Blakey, of Russellville; T. D.

Culvert, B. Green, and D. Layton, of Louis county The Kentucky Freedom Convention. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Freedom Convention assembled at noon in the United States Court room About one hundred delegates were present from Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas.
The Convention was organized by the election of the Hon. Wm. P. Thomason, of Kentucky, as president. Vice Presidents—M. M. Bruen, of Tennessee; F. W. Wolf, Arkinsas; J. S. Nixon, Kentucky, and Gen. John McNeil. Secretaries-I. S Fowler, Tennessee; Jas. Taussig, Missouri; J. W. Campbell, Kentucky ; Maj. J. Barnes, Arkansas. tion to attend en masse the laving of the corner-ston of the Union soldiers' monument at Cape Hill Cemetery.

A committee of three from each State represented

was appointed to draft resolutions, viz: Arkansas-H. H. Wolff, S. T. Burnes, George G. Shumwack Tennessee-Robert Farquharson, A. Weens, T. E. Fowler: Kentucky—James Sheed, Geo. G. Blakely, D. F. Sanford. Missouri—Col. Arnold, — Knickel, J. J. Hume. The Convention adjourned at 3 P. M., to meet a D. Drake, Esq., of Missouri, which was brief but elequent. Subsequent to which, the committee on resolutions not having reported, the Convention dionrand till to morrow at ten A. M. Senator Pomeroy's Chase circular was distributed the members during the evening session.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—The Union State Conention, which met to-day, is the largest ever held in the State of Indiana. Governor Morton will be tenominated by acclamation. Colonel Hudson, of Terre Haute, will probably be nominated for Lieu tenant Governor. It is doubtful whether the Convention will instruct in favor of Lincoln. A delegation is here from Washington, working for both him and for Secretary Chase. Several Congressional district canvassers have voted for instructions in Lincoln's favor; but some have gone against him. The atruggle will be on those points-The platform of the Convention will be moderate making the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union the great issue. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23 .- The Union State Convention organized at 10 A. M. Gov. J. A. Wright recommending the renomination of President Linsoln for re-election, was passed unanimously.

Gov. Morton was nominated for re-election, by

A full ticket will be nominated this afternoon, and a platform adopted. The Convention is very large, and every portion of the State is fully represented.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Union Convention nominated a full State ticket, with General Nathan Kimball for Lieutenant Governor.

The resolutions adopted demand the sacrifice of every partisan feeling to the vause of the Union, and the action of the Government, whether in accordance with our views of correct policy or not, cannot absolve any from rendering all possible aid to crush the rebellion by furnishing the Government with men and means, counsel and encouragement. They hall with joy the indications of returning peace by complete audjugation in accordance with the laws and Constitution. The resolutions favor the destruction of everything that stands in the destruction of everything that stands in the

way of permanent and perpetual peace amongst the | XXXVIIIIh CONGRESS---1st SESSION. neonie of all the States, and the full and complet restoration of the just authority of the United States under the Constitution. The resolutions denounce those who oppose the Government and refuse to contribute men and money to support the Govern-

The Convention presents the name of Andy John son as its choice for Vice President.

A grand ratification meeting is held to night. DISASTER NEAR PORTLAND.

Total Wreck of the Steamer Bohemian.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The steamship Bohemian Captain Borland, from Liverpool, struck on Alden's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, about Rock, four miles outside of cape intraseen, avoid, 9 o'clock last evening. She best over the rock, turned her head toward the shore, and sunk in an nour and a half, about two miles from the shore of Richmond's Island, having stove a hole in her en gine compartment. Part of the steerage passengers are supposed to be lost. Her bridge is covered at high water and the seas are breaking over. The night was clear, and the cape light in full view.

The Bohemian had nineteen cabia passengers, all of whom are supposed to be saved, and one hundred and ninety-nine steerage passengers. It cannot be ascertained how many of the latter are lost. Boat No. 2 was swamped alongside, owing to the people crowding into it, and it came ashore on the cape with a man and child in it, both dead.

The people at the Ocean House, and in the Fishing The people at the Cream for the sufferers.

The following passengers are saved: Mr. and Mrs. Goldon, A. G. Gilman, Alexander Erupy, Mr. Ful-fow, J. G. Miller, Mr. Weich, Mr. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Richardson, Wm. B. Smith, Captain Welles, Captain Stone, John Johnson, James Hickston

John Robertson, Purser Smith, Mr. Sellant, James Scatchard.
Supposed to be saved, Mr. Stewart. The crew was saved, with the captain, purser, ail-officer, stewards, chief clerk, chief steward, engineers, and others. The mails were lost.

The Intelligence reached the city at I o'clock this morning, and a tug boat was sent off at once. She Additional intelligence and the names will be sent as soon as received. as soon as received.

The Bohemian had a cargo of silks and other goods, mostly on Canadian and Provincial account, valued at \$1,000,000. The ship was going at half speed. [SECOND DESPATCH.]
All the cabin passengers are saved. Among the steerage passengers aboard were Hannah Jackson, and three children, of Pittsburg; Henry Hay, of

Philadelphia; Mrs. Hempsly and two children, o [THIRD DESPATCH.] PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23.—Captain Borland, of the Bohemian, arrived by a tug-boat at 10 'o'clock this morning, and reports the ship to be in four fathoms of water, off Broad Cone, and slightly The main deck, at low water, is two feet under on

ne side, and at high water it is seven feet under. He thinks she will hold together if the weather is The only way to get the cargo out is by divers and taking her into shoaler water by lifting her.

The weather is thick and foggy. Three mail bags were saved. It is thought that but few passengers are lost besides those who were

Some of the firemen probably perished. The steamer Bohemian was built in 1859, and was 2.190, gross, tons burden. On the British register she is classed A No. 1. she is classed A No. 1.

From a passenger, who came up in boat No. 5, I learn that he was atanding on deck at the time the accident occurred. They had passed the buoy, and the passengers were just remarking that it was a pilot boat coming out, when the ship struck. The boats were got out safely, with the exception of No. 2, which was swamped.

No. 5 took aboard all she could hold, including several who had jumped into the water. Being urable to find a landing place, she was rowed up the harbor. She contained mostly cabin passengers and

come steerage passengers, whose names I did not learn, with the exception of a Mr. Brown. STATEMENT OF THE SECOND OFFICER. From James Scott, the second officer, I learn that all the officers were on deck when the steamer struck. It was five minutes past eight o'clock, and the watch was being changed, when the ship struck on a rock Orders were immediately given to clear away the boats, and soon the ship was headed for the shore, but shortly afterwards she suck in four fathoms of water. Roat No. 1, under the call of the hoatswain's mate.

made two trips to shore, saving on the first trip about 80 persons, and on the second about 70. Boat No. 2 was swamped. No. 3, under charge o the second officer, landed about 94 persons in Broad Cove. Boat No. 4, under the charge of the first and third officers, landed 25 persons.

Boat No. 5, in charge of the fourth officer, brought officers and crew of the Bohemian. The whole number of passengers was 218, and the umber of the crew 99. The number of saved was 298, leaving 19 to be acounted for,

The lamp-trimmer, Peter Hart, and engineer's storekeeper, whose name is unknown, are supposed to have been drowned. All the remaining officers Captain Borland supposed himself four miles from his real position. The haze probably misled him as to the true position of the lights. He had been lookng for a pilot, and burning rockets and blue lights or half an hour, and was going at the rate of a mile and a half an hour when the vessel struck. Half an hour before he had got soundings in forty fathoms of water, with soft bottom. Our citizens and city authorities are taking measures for the relief of the passengers as they come in. All the assistance possible was rendered by the people at the Ocean House and residents of that violaity.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23—Evening.—Nothing relative to the partengers can yet be obtained. Many of the to the parkengers can yet be obtained. Rany of the saved have not yet come forward. From the reports of passengers I gather the following list of lost: Eilen O'Conner, aged 23, of Portland; Pat Purcell, aged 26, his wife, aged 25, his child, Eliza B., and an infant, of New York; Patrick Cassidy, aged 25, and James Cassidy, aged 17, of Brooklyn, New York : Barbara Canovan, 4 years, of Portland: Filbert Manley, 3 years, John Manley, aged 10, and Richard Owens, aged 18, all of New York; Benjamin Hallscheeach, aged 23, of New York; John Kane, aged 22, of Boston; John Martin, aged 2, of Boston: Honora Walton, of Boston, This makes

7 in all. Mary Hoy, aged 29, of Philadelphia, is also reported lost. Twenty-one have not reported, and five are saved misspelled, and constituting part of the above thirty-one, thus leaving twenty-six to report. Some may be at the Cape, too ill to come to the city, and ome may be distributed about the city, in charita-A force of men have been engaged this afternoon in stripping the wreck. They recovered 33 mailbags. The mails were all on deck, ready for delivery, and were washed about and overboard. The teamer lies in the same position Our citizens have raised for the sufferers \$600, and supplied them with all the necessary clothing. The steamship company have fed and housed the passen-

The Federal vessel referred to as captured by the Fuscaloosa was the Living Age, before repo

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22 -General Rosecrans and staff went to Alton yesterday to inaugurate the Alton Sanitary Fair, which opens to-night. He will also inspect the military prison at that place, where some two thousand prisoners are now confined. Reception of George Thompson.

Boston, Feb. 23.—George Thompson, of England, was publicly received at the Music Hall to-night. Governor Andrew delivered the welcoming speech, to which Mr. Thompson replied. Major General Burnside at Po PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23 .- Major General Burnside was enthusiastically received by a tremendo audience, assembled last night, at the City Hall.

The Alabama Near Calcutta. BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A Calcutta letter of January 5th says that the British ship Pearl, at that port, thirty miles south of Sand Heads. The New York Bounty Fund. NEW YORK, Feb. 23 -Bids for the soldiers' bountyfund loan of \$2,000,000, authorized by the Supervisors, for the purpose of filling the quota of New York city, have reached \$3,000,000 at par to seven

per cent. premium. Burning of a Vessel. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.—The schooner William Bernett, laden with hay and rotatoes from Madison to Alexandria, was burned this morning harbor. The crew escaped, Liora. \$14,000.

SENATE.

A letter was presented to the Senate from the Vice Predent, stating that he would be absent from the Senate

Added, stating that he would be absent from the Senate for a short time. FOOT was elected President protem. On motion, Mr. FOOT was elected President protem. Mr. GRISTED presented a petition, signed by many Mr. GRISTED presented a petition, signed by many clizens of Iowa saking the passage of a law prohibiting slavery, which was referred to the Committee or Freedmen and Slavery.

New Proposition for a Standing Army. New Proposition for a Standing Army, mr. SUMNER presented the patition of Joel B. Stockton, of Arkansas, which states that he believes that the African material is the best material for a soldier and asking that Congress shall establish after the close of the present war. a regular army of two hundred thousund men. composed entirely of negroes, and to be officered by white men. Beferred to the Committee on Minitary Affairs. Affairs.

Mr SUMNER presented a petition from women of Oilo praying that something be done to smellorate the condition of those pareons who have been freed from the present war. Also, petitions from citizens of New York in favor of placing all soldiers on a similar facting. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

similar f.oting. Referred to the Committee on Multary Affairs.

Mr SUMMEB also presented petitions, signed by Josiah Qainey, Governor Andrew, and the members for both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking such amen ments to the Gonstitution as may abolish alavery, which was laid on the table.

Mr MORGAN presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Naw York, praying for legislation on the part of Congress to foster and support the commerce of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Reconstruction, etc.

Mr. CARLILLE, of Western Virginia, offered the following join resolution: Mr. CARLILE, of Western Virginia, offered the following join, resolution:

First, That the military power of the Government can cally be rightfully exerted against individuals in arms opposing its numerity; that the prosecut on of hostilities agains, the citizens of the States in rebellion ought to be for the role purpose of maintaining the Constitutional Duton, and or the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Cortilution, leaving to each Statether-gulation of its cun domestic policy, and protecting each and all in the enjoyment of the right of self government, as recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

Sicong, That the Fresident be requested to declare by proclamation that whenever the people of any of the States now resisting the authority of the United States shall corganize their State government by repudiating the ordinances of secession adopted in their name, and shall recognize their State government by repudiating the ordinances of secession adopted in their name, and shall recognize their obligations to the Union under the Constitution. Suit pardon and amnesty to the people of such State, assuring the citizens thereof that all their lights of person and of property under the Constitution shall be retored to and enjoyed by them: excepting, however, from such pardon and amnesty such persons as thail be designated by the Legislatures of the States as fit persons to be held for trial before the judicial tribunals of the Union the States under the laws thereof.

Keferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WLISON of Assascinasets the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WLISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration, and for changing the manner of their appointment of the interest of the candidates.

On motion of Mr. WLISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the judicial recommendation of the candidates.

On motion of Mr. WLISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the judicial recommendation of the passed of the candidates.

On m

The Motion to Disarm Colored Troops. Mr. DAVIS, of Rentucky, called up the ame; dment to disurm the colored troops, and to provide for their en-listment as teamsters and laborers. The amendment was rejected.

NAYB.

Hale, Morgan, Wilson.
Mr. FESSENDEN pre-ented the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the revenue bill.
The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference. The Senate resumed the consideration of the pending questice, the joint resolution to promote enlistments.

Mr CLARK would like to know why black men should not be armed and put into the service?

Mr. DAVIS s.id he had answered that question forty time in the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS's id he had answered that question forty time in the Sennte.

Mr. GLAEK said this was not merely a question about the pay me to goolered troops, but a question whether we shall put black men into the field to save our white men. It was a marter of interest to the country that black men should be employed, because it saved the black men should be employed, because it saved the blands of the black men. When we put atms into the hands of the black man, and he uses them in the service of curcountry to its advantage he should not therefore be englayed. The mere fact of his having been in the service should he a protection from bondare.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment, which provides that all persons enlisted into the service, under the call of 1863 for three hundred thousand volunteers, shall receive the same pay and bounty. receive the same pay and bounty.

On motion of Mr. Wilkon, the further consideration of the subject was portponed.

On motion of Mr. BUMNER, the Senate, at 1 30 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at four o'clock adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a bureau for freedmen's affairs.

Freedmen's Affairs—Remarks of Mr. Kelley. Freedmen's Affairs—Remarks of Mr. Kelley.
Mr. Kelley. Opensylvania, inspasking of the past, said slavery was excluded from the northwest territory; and, from the wording of the Constitution, as recognized lastitution, denying that it had suce an existence. Had the counsels of the patriot of other days prevalled, and the states men who succeeded them followed ins. and humane teabhings, slavery would long since have been abeliabled, and other questions than that which now districts the country would be in the course of solution by a peacetal and prosperous people. But the Government was averested to the bendary without dead with a depeaceful and prosperons people. Buttne covernment was pentrusted to the hands of wicked demagagues, who, de-

The Liquor Bill. A message was received from the Senate announcing beir concurrence in the report of the committee of con-trence on the disagreeing amendments to the whisky after he first of January next, fifty instead of sixty cents por sailon. When the post of the reasons which induced him to withhold his assent to the report of the committee of conference. He believed not only in the principle but in the justice and policy of taxing the stock of liquors on hand, and he had consistently voted for that preposition in every stage of the bill. Two-thirds of the House, upon fall discussion, had chared with himlin the convictions he entrained on that subject. By imposing an additional tax on whisky, the price of the article had been proportionately enhanced, and the consumer had to pay the enhanced price, and the question was whether the amount should go into the hands of the speculator, or into the treasury, which was now recling to tottering under the present vart and unheard-of expenditures. He sacuted the idea that there was any plightee faith of the Government to whisky speculators that no additional tax should be levice, and contended that there was no more obligation to protect the holders of liquors than there was to protect the consumer against having the price raised on him.

The speculators in whisky had no special claims on

Cure citizens have related for the sufferers \$600, and supplied them with all the necessary clothing. The steamship company have fed and housed the passengers, and will forward them to their destinations.

The Pirate Tuscaloosa Seized by the British authorities.

Boston, Feb. 22.—The bark John Gilpia, which arrived at this port to day, brings dates from Cape Town to December 31st.

She reports that the rebel pirate Tuscaloosa had been seized by the British authorities at the Cape for violation of neutrality laws, in landing a portion of her captured cargo on that coast.

The Tuscaloosa put into Simon's Bay on December 28th, to obtain supplies and repairs. Shortly after dropping her anchor, Sirffshaldwin Walter despatched a boarding party, who seized the vessel under the authority of the British Overnment.

The Tuscaloosa was in command of Lieutenant Lowe, who had returned to Simon's Bay after a three-months cruise, during which, out of nearly one hundred vessels, he met only one United States ship. In the meantaine she had been ordered away from a Birazilian port, in consequence of which her elew were placed upon thort allowance.

After the seizure of the vessel, Lieutenant Lowe lodged a formal profest against the proceeding, and went to Cape Town to consult with legal advisers.

Mir. Graham, the U. S. consul, had also lodged as to the legality of the recomment, and that the prize of the Turcaloosa, Admiral Walker.

The Cape Town advertiser states that in making the science of the Cape Town advertiser states that in making the science of the Cape Town advertiser states that in making the science of the Cape Town of the Proceeding, and went to Cape Town to consult with legal advisers.

The Cape Town advertiser states that in making the science of the Cape Town and the science of the Cape Town advertises of the consultation by Osphain the science of the Cape Town and the science of the Cape Town and the science of t

they would reconsider both clauses in relation to the clining scale, with the view of rendering the bill more in accordance with the opinions of the House.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, hoped that the House would not stillly themselves. The position taken by the committee was the only one which, by the partiagrants level. mir. Strivers of Pennsylvania, hoped that the House Mir. Strivers of Pennsylvania, hoped that the House Mir. Strivers of Pennsylvania, hoped that the House tree committee was the only one which, by the parise of the minister of the committee was the only one which, by the parise of the committee when the House concurred. The committee trees the close for this the House concurred. The committee was therefore, bound to put no tax upon spirit, on hand. There was no principle in parliamentary law which authorized them to depart from it. In the course of his remarks, he said that men on the temperance side of this question become as intoxicated as if they had been drinking liquor for a month, and they become as giddy that they lose their reason and forget the parliamentary law. Chamkher.

He denied that the House were throwing away revenue by agreeing to the Sense's amendments, as modified. The Senste bull would have produced fourteen millions more but this bill, as it now stands, would produce nine-and a half millions more from year to year. It was time they were done with this desterious agitation. The gentleman from illinois had been talking about peculators coming hither, but he (Mr. Steventher, the committee but disillers, now a peculation appeared a spirits on hand. Seventy two arree distillers alone were consulted. He moved that the House concur in the recording life to committee of conference.

The question was taken, and the report was non-concurred in—year 57, nays 56 as follows: WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.



On motion of Mr WASHBURNE, of Illino's, it was ordered that a new committee of conference be asked of Ire Sarate.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Blow in Reply to Mr. Blair.

Mr. Blow, of Mistouri, resumed his remarks from BiaOW, of Mistouri, resumed his remarks from Fidey, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Bair. Be defeated feerelary Chase's trade regulations which had been attacked, and also commented upon a public adverse of Montgamery Blair. He said he could tell the Pottmaster General that if the reballion be crushed and the lederal authority restored, it would be effected by the Atoliton party, and the black race proteoded in the freedom which a lowest shifted from violence, outcard, and wrong. Bis prayer was that we might have the said wrong. Bis prayer was that we might have the said wrong. Bis prayer was that we might have the said wrong. Bis prayer was that we might have the many the said wrong. But they to a so leatly that the God of nations and anotably one is leastly that the God of nations and the model of the should one of the wind of having changed the dichared policy of the war and made it one for he shollion of slavery. With the President's preclamation had a me dissensione and dividious at the solor; ne destruction of freedom of speech and he press; the suspension of the habess corpus, and the denial of the gift of first by jury; the invasion of peaced homes, and adultrary arrests, and mock trials, and mock trials are more advantaged to the corpus of the property of the war and mock trials, and mock trials are more advantaged to the should have the strong of the property of the warmen and holition war. He demised any sympathy with the rebellion, but said we must accompany the word with the clive branch of peace, and build up a Bolor sentiment to protect the bouth after our armies shall leave it.

The committee rise, and the House, at half past four shall leave it.

The committee rose, and the House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISHUM, Feb. 23, 1864.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House arsembled at 7 o'clock this evening, and proceeded to consider the resolution requiring proof of loyalty under addit from all presents in the southern counties of this State, who claim expenses from the rebel raid in 1822 begeness were unlivered by Mr. Boyer, against the resolution, and by Mr. Alleman, in their favor. against the resolution, and we favor.
The discussion was continued by these gentlemen and others until a late hour.
Senate not in session to day. Discrimination Against Philadelphia -

Trade with Tennessee.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Is it known to our merchants that the luorative business now daily being opened up with recovered portions of the State of Tennessee is being largely appropriated by the merchants of Cincinnatiunder a custom-house regulation which subjects all packages for Tennessee from points east and north of that city to stoppage, examination, and comparison with invoices, at a charge of five per cent, upon the amount of invoice? Trade with Tennessee. the amount of invoice?

If the same rule were applied to all goods purchased in Cincinnati, no objection need be made, t the practical exact on of a tax of five per cent ad valorem upon every package of merchandise from points east of Cincinnati, is a discrimination against the trade with our Eastern cities claiming redress, and should be made a matter of earnest representation at Washington. should be made a matter or earnest representation at Washington.

Whatever restrictions upon trade may be necessary to assure the loyalty of people buying goods for the South, and to hold all edlers of goods to atrict accountability for the truthfulness of their involces, ought to be and will be cheerfully submitted to while the war shall last; but it is due to our merchants that no unjust discrimination shall be made against the end of the country may be suffered to resume its old channels, unhedged and untestricted by regulations which can serve no loyal end nore effectually by favoring one city above another.

The Great Railroad Across the Continent-Completion of the "First Link" in California.

The "first link of the Great Central Rallway" haz been flished in California. San Francisco papers of the 17th ult. notice, with much exultation, the ceremonies attending the opening for business, on the previous day, or the railroad to San Jose, fifty miles in length, which has j at been completed at a cost of \$2,000,000, forming the first saction on the Pacific alone of the great contemplated railway across the continent. The prospects are regarded as extremely flattering. The Alia California says:

"The Central Pacific Railroad Company are pushing their work on from Sacramento to the State line, and already several miles of rails are laid. The surveys on the Western Pacific Railroad, from this point to Sacramento, are now about completed, and the work of actual construction will commence with the opening of spring."

Among those who delivered addresses on the occasion referred to was the Hon. I. G. Phelps. His allusion to the effects of a continental railroad, and the probable future of the States on the Pacific, was quite eloquent, as follows:

"This important work will accomplish greater results than any other work everundertaken since time began, as it will work a revolution of the California. quite eloquent, as follows:

"This important work will accomplish greater results than any other work everundertaken since time began, as it will work a revolution of the world's commerce, and change her money marks. With one end of this road dipping into the crystal waters of the Pacific, it will receive the wealth of the Indies, and transporting it across the continent, will land it on the turbulent billows of the Atlantic, for the Old World's consumption. The balance of trade against the United States, and in favor of China and the East Indies, is about twenty millions of dollars per annum. This is now paid mostly through English houses, at a cost to us of about 18 per cent. in exchanges, while the money with which to meet this indebtenness, the product of this coast, is shipped from here to England, and thence to China, thus traversing three fourths of the circumference of the globe, and requiring more than sixty days in its passage.

"This mighty work, once completed, would give us regular communication with China, and place us in such rapid communication with the eastern side of the continent, and Europe, as a very large portion of all the precious metals yearly added to the wealth of the warld is the product of our own mines. San Francisco, instead of London, would become the world's money market for purposes of exchange. By this change, to the extent it would be effected.

aum sufficient to meet one fifth of the interest of the national debt.

"The Great Salt Lake Basin, which we have, until recently, believed to be an almost worthless waste, abounding only in alkail, poisonous streams, and sage brush, is ascertained to be rich in precious metals—that these apparently barren mountains have literally crests of gold, and bases of silver, containing more wealth than was ever possessed by any other nation. The present condition of the United States makes it necessary that this wealth should be speedful developed, and we cannot there. A Sword for General Grant.—A regulation sword of the most costly style has just been finished at the works of the Ames Company, in Chicopee, Massachusetts. The grasp and guard are ornamented with classical designs, representing highly-finished heads of Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Minerva. The grasp is also inlaid with tortoise-shell, held in place by gold stude, giving that part of the sword a beautiful appearance. The pommel is elaborately finished, and is encircled by a ring of diamonds, fourteen in number, and costing \$400, which are set in pure gold. Just under the circlet of diamonds is a shield, with the motto "Sic Floret Republica." On the cross grand surrounding Gen. Grant's monogram is the following inscription: "Jo Daviess co., Ill., to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of the Mississippi." The scabbard is profusely ornamented. The space between the upper and middle bands is filled with tablets surrounded with appropriate devices, on which is engraved a record of the various battles in which General Grant took part in Mexico; then the Hilinois coat of arms, and below, running nearly to the tip of the isoabbard, is a file, on which are recorded the battles and sleges in the Mississippi valley, making in all twenty-seven battles and sieges in which General Grant has been esgaged. The scabbard is heavily plated with gold, and some of the devices and ornaments are of sellid gold. The coat is one thousand dollars.

THE GERMAN OPERA .- To night "Der Freischutz" will be sung—an opera which never fails to delight an intelligent audience, and generally crowds our Academy of Music. Owing to Madame Johannsen's unfortunate illness, Agatha will be entrusted to Madame Frederici, who very charmingly in-

terprets that charming role. Habelmann's Max we need not compliment. This is positively the last be that they had no jurisdiction overquestions about which the two floures were served, and to this opinion he had blacked. SHBURNE of Hillingis, briefly expressed his restons for differing from such constructions are to the power of conference committees, and appealed to the backets are to like they of the matter in the backets are to like they of the matter in the backets are to like they of the matter in the last Congress, was properly ruled cut, in his opinion, he asses, alter estillar the disagreements, they reduced not be the power on concurrence by proposing amendments of the power on concurrence by proposing amendments in the power on concurrence by proposing amendments in the could general they are the are they are the are they are the are they are the are the are th week of the German opera, and the season will close on Friday night with "Faust" know their beauty and simplicity. Of Mr. Benkert treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Oculist and we shall simply say that he stands in the very first Office, 1027 Walnut atteet.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This us rivaled institution was never in so prosperous condition as at present. The large number of its attudents from year to rear, and the readiness with which its graduates obtain lucrative situations, at test the appreciation in which it is held by the bun ness community. Its course of instruction is of the most thorough and business like character. Its reputation for superior instruction extends over the whole country, and the knowledge gained here has already proved a fortune to many a young man. Its graduates are among the most accomplished and auccessful business men, and fill many of the most responsible positions in this and other cities. The college occupies three stories of the large dou-ble building at the N. E. corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, which is well lighted and litted up in a superior manner. It is now in the twentieth year of its existence. Last year four hundred and twenty six students were in attendance, and this year they will exceed that number. The whole time and attention of its principals and teachers is devoted to the interests of its students, and every year increases its facilities and advantages for com municating commercial instruction of the highest

order.

There are no classes; each student is taught separately, thus receiving the full benefit of private tuition. In the book keeping department he upracticed in opening, writing out, and closing upacveral sets of books, including a variety of labor. saving forms, adapted especially for the various departments of trade. He is also exercised in making outin proper form the account currents, account sales, bills of exchange, invoices, promissory notes so, necessary in business.

Special attention is given to writing, which is taught by T. W. Moore, who has few, if any, equals as a penman. Commercial calculations include equations or averaging accounts, interest, discounts, exchanges, &c. The time usually required to complete the course varies from eight to twelve weeks. One of the advantages of this institution is that it gives, in a short time, and at a comparatively small expense, a knowledge of business affairs, which years of toil only could otherwise gain.
Students received at any time. Catalogues fur-

nished on application.

LECTURE BY MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH — The curious and critical, the learned and professional, are to have an opportunity of hearing this remarkable speaker, and to test and criticise her powers in logic by discussion. It is not often that a lecturer is wil ling to be met in this manner, and we predict a full DESIRABLE PROPERTY.-In another part of our

paper to-day Messis. J. M. Gummey & Sons offer for sale, or exchange for city property, a country seat and well improved farm of ninety acres, the lo-cality and character of which we know to be sminently desirable, either for a retired gentleman or a practical farmer. We commend it to the attention of any one of our readers wishing to purchase a hist-

class property of this description. class property of this description.

— Mr. M. F. Maury, late of the United States Navy, and now one of the rebel sgents resident and operating in London, wrote a letter, signed with his name in full, to the London Herald, on the 29th ult, in which he states explicitly, and as a fact within hiz own personal knowledge, that the decument published as the report of Mr. Mailory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, to the Confederate Congress, is "apurious," a takein," "a hoax," and that "no such counsent has ever been uttered" by the efficial alluded to. He accuses "the Yankees" of having got up face similes of the Richmond papers, and inserting therein this document, in order to impose upon the world a false and injurious aspersion upon the rebel cause.

CITY ITEMS. HEMMING, BRAIDING, AND EMBROIDERING ALL AT ONE OFERATION.—The fact that the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, sold at 730 Chestnut street, perform the triple operation of simultaneously hemming, braiding, and embroidering, and cach in a degree of perfection unattained by any cach in a degree of perfection unattained by any other machine in use, speaks volumes in favor of their superiority. Among the thousands of these sterling machines now in operation in this city alone, we have yet to hear the first complaint brought against them, while multitudes are lavish in their praises, and not a few have expressed to us their preference for them by asserting that they would not be without one for five times its cost, when though they might be presented with the best

even though they might be presented with the bost other machine out instead. "COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."-This will be the subject of the first of the course of humorous lectures to be delivered at Concert Hall by the popular wit, De Cordova, of New York, which will be inaugurated to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Our citizens will have a rich treat in these lectures, and we advise all who up in classic style, to procure their tickets to-day, as almost enough to fill the hall have already been sold. For particulars of the course, see advertisement in

THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE.-The agent of the Florence Sewing Machine TRADE.—The agent of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, 630 Chest-nut atreet, has given us statistics proving that the sales of this splendid Sewing Machine alone now amount to a larger weekly average than was realized two years ago by all the sewing machines com-bined. The superior excellence of the "Florence" article is in a measure the secret of the enormous sale it is now having; at any rate, no one should purchase a machine without giving this a trial, as it accomplishes what no other machine attempts, and is sold at a price equally reasonable.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, THE FOURTH OF July, and the End of the War are Coming.— The exact time of the first two is already fixed; time ast cannot long be delayed, being more or less unertain. Not so, however, the fixed fact that Alter, 936 North Ninth street, sells the best and cheapes coal. That is as unalterably certain as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—Mesers. C. Somers & Son are selling off their entire stock of magnificent clothing at an immense reduction, affording a rare opportunity to purchasers for obtaining real bargains in the matter of replenishing their wardrobes We advise our readers to give them a call without delay. They are now making preparations for spring trade on the largest scale.

TATTERED FLAGS,-Among the most interesting tures of the great parade on the 22d were the flags which had borne the brunt in many a hard fight, and come out the worse for wear. Baggedness is becoming in a battle flag, but in respect to wearing apparel tatters should be tabooed where it is possible; and this can be best accomplished by patropizing the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, NEW PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE ALBUM, BY GUTE-

KUNST.-Mr. F. Gutekunst, No. 704 Arch street, has just issued, in his usual superior style of art, various sized Photographs (from cards to life-size) of Generals Hancock, Couch, Meade, Tyndale, and Owen: also, of Miss Annie Dickinson, Hon, Ed-Thackeray.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-NISHING GOODS, embracing everything necessary in that line for a man of taste to wear, will be found at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Prize Medal" shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the Shirt of the age.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds. Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession from for-

mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street, SPLENDID CONFECTIONS .- Mr. A. L. Vansant has really elevated the Confectionery business into an art. His goods are not only the finest, richest, and purest made, but they are the most beautiful and tempting in every particular. His choice domestic and foreign fruits are also very popular.

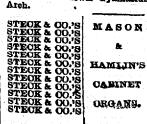
WE WILL walk through life together, In the strength of love and hope; Through the storm and through the sunshine, Together we will grope;
Pressing forward still, and onward,
We will blithely crack our jokes; Whilst together we are trudging No. 609 Chestnut street, where is being sold the largest, best, cheapest, and most fashionable Clothing, civic, naval, and military, to be found in this or any other city on the Continent.

WINTER CLOTHING ONE WEEK LONGER, Winter Clothing one week longer,
At the reduced prices, Which may possibly close out the stock, Which may possibly close out the stock,

At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, "One Price," under the Continental. THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER.
The "Cog-wheel" Wringer. The only "Cogwheel" Wringer, is the only reliable Clothes Wringer. Send for descriptive circular to E. L. Barnham, 27 south Sixth street.

THE EAR, ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT. by Dr. Von Moschziker, one of the ablest living su-fists. Messrs. Martin & Randall, publishers, 29 South Sixth street, announce that this great popular medical work is now ready for sale. The from any malady of the ear, or who value hearing, should not fail to peruse it. The publishers invite physicians and the public to call and examine this valuable work. FAMILY COAL -The Hickory and Fisk Coal;

also Spring Mountain Lehigh, prepared with care, and offered at reduced prices. Office and yard, Ninth and Willow. [fee-awif] Knowles. Dr. Von Moschzisker, Coulist and Aurist, can be consulted on Deafness, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, and Catarrh. Office, 1927 Wainut street. 1922.31 DELENESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrie, Corns, Bunions, Invented Nails, Enlarge JUINTS, and all diseases of the feet, sured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zadarie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Retest to physicians and surgeons of the city. jazzil A GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION, at the Ameriosn Academy of Music, will take place on Tuef-day evening, March 8th. Seats can be secured at Hillebrand & Lewis Gymnasium, corner Ninti and



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PIANOS. HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

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. E. GOULD, Seventh and Quanting