The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION. The undersigned, who, by original appointments or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 18th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the aupremacy of the Constitution, and the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the officers of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State Vice Presument of the Contest states. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

EDWIN D. MCRGAN, New York, chairman,

CHARLES J. GILMAN, Maine, E. BRAINARD, Vermont, J. Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts, THOMAS G. TURNER. Rhode Island GIDEON WELLES, Connecticut, DENNING DUER, New Jersey, B. SMITHERS, Delaware, J. F. WAGNER, Maryland, HUMAS SPOONER, UNIO, H. S. LANE, Indiana, SAMUEL C. CASEY, Kentucky, E. PECK, Illinois, HEBRERT M. HOXIE, IOWS, AUSTIN BLAIR, Michigan, CABL SCHURZ, Wisconsin. W. D. WASHBURN, Minnesot WM. A. PHILLIPS. Kansas. O. H. IRISH, Nebrasha, Jos. Gerhardt, District of Columbia

New Street Railways. Has Philadelphia a sufficiency of Passen ger Railroads? Is every street to be laid down with iron railing? Is the whole city to be converted into a gridiron? Is the condition of Market street, which lightspring vehicles cannot cross without the chance of damage, so encouraging, that more must be done to spoil it? There are two projects now before the State Legislature, each having the purpose of running passenger cars through Ninth, Seventh, and a few other streets hitherto happily left without iron rails. One purposes to run through Ninth and Seventh, north of Washington Square, to and from Fairmount. The other, which Mr. BARGER has taken under his wing, in the House of Representatives. is to bear the imposing title of "The Philadelphia Diagonal and Central Passenger Railway Company," and seems destined to be a circumbendibus line. It is to commence at the Episcopal Hospital, Lehigh avenue, down Front, up Seventh, round Franklin Square, round Washington Square, up Christian to the Schuylkill, (or Naval Hospital and Asylum, and opposite Blockley Almshouse,) down Christian, through Ninth, Green, Franklin, Master, and Front streets, back to the starting point in Lehigh avenue. Mr. BARGER's bill to incorporate the company for making this line also asks power to run through Frankford road, and up Prime to Broad, and through Broad to Christian street. Moreover, it demands a right to purchase any road now laid on any portion of this proposed route, said right to be granted in defiance of an "act to prohibit any city passenger railway companies from consolidating," which the same Mr. BAR-GER, our Railway King, introduced into the House on the same day with his new bill for completely gridironing the city.

The proposed lines of passenger railway are not required. The city has sufficient occasion for surrounding Franklin and Washington Squares with iron tracks, and it would be strange if, after having prevented the cutting up of Broad street, last year, by the Philadelphia and Balti-Railway Company, (a thing required only for a short time,) any other Company shall be permitted to do it. The public, and the public alone, can check the schemes now before the Legislature. They should specially remonstrate with the city members, and they should petition the House against the passing of both acts. Of the two, the scheme to which Mr. BAR-GER gives his high sanction and patronage. is the worst-for it covers a greater length of travel. Neither of the proposed lines is required. Yet, if the public do not make the necessary manifestation against them, it is possible that, at Harrisburg, silence may be taken for consent-possible that the members having charge of the bills in question may affirm, from such silence, that Philadelphia not only acquiesces, but approves. We hope that the press will do its duty, and protest against the introduction of additional street railways in this city.

Our Sanitary Fair. Fairs, as an institution, are thousands of years old, and, although they have dwindled down in some localities, yet they are still as rampant as ever in others. The "Great Central" Fair is particularly rampant at present in New York, and it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to show our sister cities that we are to be excelled by none in the celebration of a Great Central Sanitary Fair. The market towns of olden times furnished forth fit specimens of fairs as they were. Let Philadelphia turnish forth a fit specimen of fairs as they should be. Let the forthcoming fair be neither a mechanical, an agricultural, nor a fancy, nor a charity fair. which is sometimes a matter of fancy altogether, but let it be a union of all. Let the railroads and steamboats be the means of supplying it with every product of intrinsic and exchangeable value. The time is past when fairs were mere rendezvous for mountebanks and harlequins, and for the convocation of a low rabble around tawdry booths. Some of the fairs of ancient times were splendid specimens in their way. All the cunning artificers of the middle ages devoted their handiwork to the requirements of the hour. The outer and the inner man were well provided for, Embroidered robes and appetitive ragouts, silks and satins, soups and sauces, filagree and fricassee, were side by side. The whole man was drawn upon, and all the resources of enjoyment were drained.

Let our fair be a heterogeneous concern, and include anything and everything which can be scraped together to advance its object. The principle which would lead the zealous preacher to take a collection from Satan should work here. Large favors should be quite as thankfully received as small ones. The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair should be conducted in a universal, catholic spirit. Sir Horace Walpole is said to have visited the fairs of his day in order to study the drift of popular feeling. Mr. Lincoln understands the drift of popular feeling too well to need a visit to the national fairs of the present time. The time is past when fairs consisted of puppet-shows, trained monkeys, dancing bears, and a Barnum conglomeration of giants, and dwarfs, and bearded ladies. We want the coming fair to be every sort of a fair-a horse fair, a butter fair, a cheese fair, an agricultural fair, a mechanical fair-one great fair where all the commodities of the four corners of the earth can be collected and brought together. Cloth, silk, lace, sugar, coffee, indigo, spices, every new invention, the result of every new discovery, the latest productions of the intellect, every chef d'œuvre of the fine arts, every produce which indicates that the age and the country are alive and progressing, should be brought together there. Our fair should be brought together there. Our fair is to be a national bazaar, where everything marketable under the sun may be had as soon as called for.

Delaware, and New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are going to unite in getting up this fair, so that by the time the summer smiles apon us the work done will have produced a munificent result. Each sex, every age, all classes, all trades and professions, are invited to labor together to achieve one mighty the coult. Other cities of the Union have done. result. Other cities of the Union have done mer, and threatens to break out again with rewonders by their exertions in this respect.

The New York Fair is to be a monstrous celebration. It remains for Pennsylvanians, and particularly for Philadelphians, to do the control of the Charles and to insugurate such a factival their share, and to inaugurate such a festival as will be forever remembered in history. We have borne our part well in times past.

Let us remember that past, and fulfil our tribute. As this depended entirely upon their own good faith, it is impossible to estimate the average

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1864. The publication of several articles opposing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for reelection as President, and assailing his policy and his capacity, does not seem to have interrupted or disheartened the people in their letermination to consummate this event. The more actively these articles are distributed the more warmly the people gather around their Chief Magistrate, and the more resolutely they demand his presentation for another term. When we reflect that one of the pamphlets in question is fathered by a prominent politician, and that the productions themselves are distributed under the franks (whether authorized or not has not yet been established) of members of Congress, it is surprising that they have produced so little effect. Perhaps this was because of their unprovoked and unseemly vio-

lence and injustice. For it is as true of the political as of any other phase or avocation of life, that uncalled-for misrepresentation and abuse of any man or any party always reacts upon those who resort to such weapons. And never was there a better or a stronger illustration of this remark than the cool and indifferent reception by the country of the recent criticisms upon President Lincoln. Undoubtedly the character of these criticisms has had much to do with the limited mischief they have worked; but the real secret of their failure to damage or destroy Mr. Lincoln's hold upon his countrymen is his upright and patriotic course, and his studied and patient avoidance of all controversy with men of his own belief, and also his refusal to receive and act upon the complaints of disappointed and factious leaders. This spectacle has not been lost upon the vast audience that watches the

actors and the scenes in the great national political drama. They see not only who does his duty, but also who does not do it. They study the unselfish and laborious patriot, and compare him with the mere agitator and aspirant; and it is easy to imagine that such spectators are prone to anger when they behold the latter engaged in the envious work of defaming and embarrassing the former. If ever there was a President who did not go out of the way to help or to defend himself; if ever there was a President who seemed to oppose, if not to disdain, the work of making proselytes for himself, that man is Abraham Lincoln. The enormous patronage of his Administration has, in many cases, been left to his constitutional advisers, and to chiefs of his party who have not hesitated to bestow it upon their own friends. When the President has stepped out of his self-selected orbit, it has either been to relieve distress, to reward a former political opponent now on the side of the country, or to see that justice has been secured to some one whose cause deserved

and demanded sympathy. As a proof of

this, I think I am right in saying that, if

Mr. Chase sanctions the unjust attacks upon the gentleman under whom he holds place, it will require little talent at figures to prove that the enormous catalogue of offices (almost a Blue Book in itself) attached to the Treasury Department is crowded with he personal adherents of the distinguished Secretary. I am not one of those who deprecate discussion in these times among men of the same general belief. Fair discussion among friends always breeds honest differences; and the confusion of the contending elements at last clears the atmosphere, and allows men to see things naturally and truly. And it is the height of ab-Senator or Representative, shall not take his part and play his character in the great drama. You might as well say that a newspaper editor should not take a hand in the game. But neither the one nor the other, both being agreed on foundation principles, has any honorable right to use his advantage to help the common enemy by allowing selfish or envious, or disappointed feelings to control him. When he does, as against a

man like Mr. Lincoln, rest assured he will be overwhelmingly overthrown. And the common enemy such a man always helps. When he desires a good, strong proof of this remark, let him read the Copperhead papers to-day. Do they assail anybody with half the virulence they hurl at President Lincoln? Do they rejoice over any recent political productions with half the joy they show at Mr. Pomeroy's pamphlets? Most satisfactory is it to turn from these manifestations to the prospect of a wholesome public opinion. The people, in the army and out of it, have evidently resolved that Mr. Lincoln shall run again. There is not a name in either of these great sources of that popular judgment which must soon be recorded, that awakens so much honest and lasting enthu-

siasm as his. The fact may be unpleasant in some quarters, but it is a fact neverthe-OCCASIONAL. Lake Winnipeg and the Chaudiere Gold Fields.

In a paper upon the "Commercial Progress and desources of Central British North America," RESOURCES OF CENTRAL BRITISH NORTH AMERICA," lately read by Prof. Hind, M. A., of Toronto, reference is made to the "Winnipeg Gold Field and the Sackatchewan Gold Field." The distribution and extent of the gold-bearing rocks of the Winnipeg basin are matters in which the author of the paper had taken peculiar interest. He explains that in 1857, on his return from the Red river settlements, he brought with him a small nugget and some particles of gold, which were given to him by a half-breed who stated that they had been found in the bed of Sturgeon Creek, a small tributary of the Assigni-Stargeon Creek, a small tributary of the Assigni-boine. These gold specimens were submitted to the Canadian authorities, with the explanation, how-ever, that he had no geological grounds for believing that they were discovered, as alleged, in the vicinity of Fort Garry. On his return to the Red River, in 1858, in charge of the Assinniboine and Saskatchewan Expedition, he had in view the possible existence of gold-bearing rocks, pear Lake Winning and in the gold-bearing rocks near Lake Winnipeg, and in the latter part of that year quartz veins were discovered latter part of that year quartz venns were quasovered penetrating palsezoic rocks, forming islands in St. Martin's lake, about thirty miles west of Lake Winnipeg. The islands were called St. Martin's Rocks, after the lake. The recent discovery of gold in fine particles and in scales on the Assimilboine and its tributaries is considered positive scientific evidence of the existence of suriferous rocks near Lake Winnipeg, and lying in a northwesterly direction from St. Martin's Rocks. The existence of a Winnipeg gold field, acquires peculiar importance at the present time, and one of the reasons for this, as Prof. Hind states, is the cer-tainty that American progress, west of the 100th degree of longitude, will be arrested by conditions of soil and climate, and its diversion north, toward and into the basin of Lake Winnipeg. With respect to the route from England to Fort Garry, on the

Saskatchewan, it is remarked that, with the single exception of 20 miles of road traversed by stage-soaches, the communication from Liverpool to Fort Garry, or indeed the grand falls of the Saskatche-wan, can be made by steam in about twenty-two days:
With respect to the agricultural capabilities of Lake Winnipeg basin, the Professor remarks that it in-cludes an area of cultivable land greater than that which can be found within the province of Canada taking into view the expenditure, over a considerable area, of an equal amount of manual labor, in one for a ares, of an equal amount of manual labor, in one form or another, to bring it into a proper state for cultivation, the labor in Canada being devoted to clearing away the forests, and in the basin of Lake Winnipeg to drainage. It is further stated that those great advantages which belong to a wide extent of immediately available prairie lands of the richest description, which has led to the rapid peopling of Illinois, are common likewise to the Winnipeg and Saskatchewan districts and katchewan districts, and that the climate of these districts is in no way interior to that of the central

portions of Canada, where winter wheat at Red river settlement has been grown with great success. Within one hundred miles of the entire length of Lake Winnipeg, on the west side, salt springs exist sufficient to produce as much of that important material at a very small cost as will be required for generations to come. The report states that iron ores of the best description for common purposes are distributed over vast areas adjacent to workable beds of lignite coal. On the north, Saskatchewan coal occurs, below Edmonton, in workable seams.

The Illustrated London News for February 6th informs us of the Chaudière gold fields, Canada. The Chaudière is a considerable stream, which has its ource in Lake Megantic, one hundred miles south

cepting in the valley of the Chaudière, it will be found in sufficient quantity to warrant the expen-

yield per man. One party of four, during eleven days work, gave up 21b. 9 oz. as tribute; another party of five, during three days' work, gave 1 lb. 2 oz. Some others gave quantities more or less reasonable; but by far the greater number, it is stated, made no return whatever.

WASHINGTON. (Special Despatches to The Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25. The New Loan. It is understood that telegrams have been sent from this city stating that the Secretary of the Trea-sury proposes to make an additional issue of five-twenty bonds, but there is authority for saying that no such intention has been sent and the saying that o such intention has been or is entertained. The no such intention has been or is entertained. The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day is intended to authorize the issue of bonds redeemable after five years, and payable in forty years, under which authority the Secretary will probably offer an issue of five-per-cent bonds. edeemable after ten, and payable in forty years rom date. The bill is also intended to authorize the issue of bonds for the excess of subscriptions to the five-twenty loan. This excess is between ten

Thy Navy Appropriations. The most material amendments to the navy bill pefore it passed the House, to day, were the 1 crease of appropriations from \$22,800,000 to \$26,800,000, for the construction and repair of vessels; and the appropriation of \$520,000 for floating dry docks at

Contested Elections. The House Committee on Elections have heard three of the Missouri contested election cases, viz: BRUCE against LOAN, BIRCH against KING, and PRIOR against McClure. The question involves the allegation of military interference to the detriment of the contestants. The committee, next Tuesday, will meet to consider the evidence already mented by the respective parties.

On Tuesday morning a small party of guerillas made a dash on the residence of Mr. Walter Gillingham, about two miles from Springfield, near Alexan They captured Mr. Gillingham and his two brothers-in-law, Mr. Gillinghams succeeded in ma-king his escape and reached Alexandria. A scouting party of the 1st Michigan Cavairy, under command of Sergeant Maybin, went out on Tuesday to reconnoitre. They proceeded as far as Occoquan, but discovered no enemy.

They were sent out in consequence of rumors that the guerillas were in force beyond Occoquan.

General Sigel.

Major General FRANZ SIGHL has been assigned to the command of the Department of Western Vir ginia, and will at once enter upon the performan The Tribune Correspondence. SAMUEL WILKESON, formerly in charge of the New York Tribune's correspondence from this city,

has resumed his connection with that journal in the same capacity. Wm. H. Kent retains his position Consul Confirmed. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination o BEORGE ULRICK, of Indiana, to be consul at La

Trade Discriminations. In relation to allegations circulated about dis-eriminations on trade regulations, there is authority for saying that there are no discriminations of any kind in favor of any place or person over any oth Personal.

Hon. WINTER DAVIS, of Baltimore, has just made a powerful speech against Mo BLAIR's plan of colonizing the slaves. Major Malone, the paymaster robbed of seventy thousand dollars in this city, a few nights ago, is still under arrest, with other parties. The money has not been recovered. Captsin Hunr, formerly of the quartermaster's department, has been sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand deliars and remain at hard labor till it is paid. Senator Hale was Hunr's counsel. The Issue of a Five-forty Loan.

Important Bill Introduced in Congress-The bill which Mr. STEVENS introduced in the House to day, from the Committee of Ways and Means, is supplementary to an act entitled "an act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863, and is as follows: follows:

Bett enacted etc., That, in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3d, 1868, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding two shudred millions of dollars, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, redeemsee, at the pleasure of the Crypton.

States, redeemade, at the pleasure of the Government, after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually in coin; and he may dispose of such bonds at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress; and all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal suthority, and the Sceretary of the Treasury shall pay the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue, and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the amount so paid shall not exceed one half of one per cent, of the amount of the bonds so issued and disposed of.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary is hereby suthorized. cent. of the amount of the bonds so issued and disposed of.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary is hereby authorized to issue to persons who subscribed on or before the 21st day of January, 1864, for bonds redeemable after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and have paid into the treasury the amount of their subscriptions, the bonds by them respectively subscribed for, notwithstanding such aubscriptions may be in excess of five hundred millions of dollars, and the bonds so issued shall have the same force and effect as if issued under the provisions of the act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (1862).

The consideration of the bill has been postponed. [Special Despatch to The Press.]
PITTSBURG, Feb 25.—The great gun has been re moved from the pit, and proves to be a perf

The West and the Next Presidency. CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The action of the Indiana State Convention, in instructing delegates to the National Convention to cast their votes for President Lincoln, is considered decisive as to the West. and the resolution so instructing gone to the committee room, without debate, and not been put to s rote of the Convention in mass, it would not have een heard of. Five out of eleven Congression The resolution may, therefore, be considered a t imph of the people over the politicians.

The result of the Louisville Freedom Convention o far as President-making is concerned, is the de eat of the Missouri radical scheme to establish Radical National party. The vote stood 69 to against the new party movement, Missourians ex-clusively voting for it. The Arkansas and Tennessee delegates atood with Kentucky against any diviion of the Union party.

The New York Democratic State Conven-ALBANY, Feb. 25.-In the Democratic State Oc ention to-day, a full list of delegates to the Naional Convention was selected. Those at large are Horatic Seymour, Dean Richmond, Isaac Butts, and August Belmont.

The Wreck of the Bohemian. PORTLAND, Feb. 25.—An inquest will be held on the bodies of the passengers drowned by the wreck of the Bohemian, which will probably elicit the cause of the disaster. Seven more bodies were found to-day. Margaret and Michael Lane, of Boaton, are found to be safe, which reduces the number of the lost to thirteen. The steamship St. Andrew, from Glasgow Janu ary 25th, has arrived.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25.—The owners of the steam-ship Bohemian have contracted with the New York. Coast Wrecking Company to raise and bring the wreck into the harbor without discharging her cargo. If the weather holds fair there is a prospect o good success. The attempt will be made between now and Tuesday next. One of the missing pas sengers, Dennis Smith, of New York, has tur

safe. The Hibernian will take the place of the Sohemian, and will sail on Sunday afternoon. Railroad Completion. RRADING, Pa., Feb. 25 .- A new railroad line from Reading to Columbia will be opened about March 15th, the work having been temporarily delayed by a heavy cut through the South Mountain. The Reading Railroad Company will lay a third track ding to Sinking Spring (the point of divergence of the new road) to accommodate the addi-tional business. It is in contemplation to run a through train from Columbia to Jersey City via

Reading, Allentown, and Easton. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The frigate Niagara has been orde, ed to be prepared for sea immediately. Six more of Farragut's fleet are ready to leave. Three gunboats, Now at this port, are ordered to the Wilmington blockade. Rumor says that the Vanerbilt is ordered to the Chinese seas.

The Alabama. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The bark Emily Banping, from Shanghae, with dates to January 9th, has arrived. Ohinese papers of the 5th of January say nothing of the Alabams being blockeded a Amoy at any time. The only news on this subject comes in private letters dated January 9th. One of these letters says the Alabama is reported to be in ur vicinity. Another says the Alabama is reported at Singapore coaling. Another says that American ships are looked upon with some distrust; but why

Great Fire in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Five extensive brick buildings on the borders of Fresh pond, near Cambridge, be longing to Restell, Hettinger, & Co., were destroyed by fire last evening. The buildings contained nearly large portion of which will be lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A Military Fracas. ELMIRA, Feb. 25.—A party of the 1st Michigan Cavalry made a raid on the saloons to-day. The Invalid Corps made an attempt to arrest them, but were resisted. In the melee one of the cavelry was uilled and another mortally wounded. Several of the invalids were wounded. The ringleaders were arrested, the bars closed, and quiet restored. Conviction

CINCIRNATI, Feb. 25.—The trial of Major Stoms for committing a rape on Miss Jolly, which has been the city topic for several days, owing to the social position of the parties, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.—Bulletin. Arrival of the Hammonia. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Hammonia bas arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

HARDEE'S CORPS REINFORCING POLK. Breckinridge Ordered to Command in West Virginia

THE BATTLE AT TUNNEL HILL. Capture of Three Hundred Rebels. Longstreet's Retreat Confirmed.

RAID BY UNION TROOPS IN HIS REAR. RINGGOLD, Ga., Feb. 24.—A reconnoissance of our RINGGOLD, Ga., Feb. 24.—A reconnoissance of our forces has resulted in ascertaining that Hardee's corps has left to reinforce Polk in Mississippi. Stevenson's and Hindman's corps, of two divisions each, are in Thomas' front. Breckinridge has been ordered to take command in West Virginia. He will probable take with him his Kentucky brigade. CHATTANOGA, Feb. 25.—In the engagement at Tunnel Hill, yesterday, General Palmer captured over three hundred prisoners, who have been brought in. We lost about seventy five in killed and KNOXVILLE, Feb. 24 -A reconnois KNOXVILLE, rep. 22—A reconnoissance in force, under the command of General Stoneman, with the forces of Generals Hascall and Hazen, was made on Monday night toward Bull's Gap, when it was discovered that the rebel cavalry had retreated beyond French Broad river.
On Saturday, the 20th, General Longstreet began

his retreat from Strawberry Plains towards Bull's Gap, first destroying the bridge, and reports say his Gap, first destroying the brings, and reports any me camp equipage, etc.

General Schofield moved to the Plains, with the Union forces to-day, assigning the command of the post and defences of Knoxville to Brigadier General [ascall, who will send forward the army equipage and stores. Rumors of a raid by the Union forces in Long-Rumors of a raid by the Union forces in Long-street's rear are current, which are supposed to ac-count for the precipitate rebel retreat. All is quiet along the lines. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SELMA, ALA. CAIRO, Feb. 25.—Professor Winehell, who came passenger in the steamer Fannie, from Vicksburg passenger in the steamer Faunts, from Vicksburg, informs me that the news of the capture of Selma, Alabama, by General Sherman, was brought to that place by a courier direct from General Sherman. Professor Winchell got the information from Capt.

Frolessor wo inches got the information from Capt. Finkler, Department Quartermaster at Yoksburg, and entire confidence was placed in its correctness. The report is credited in military circles. [Note.—If a courier had arrived from Gen. Sherman, the Government would have received the intelligence, and communicated it to the public.-Re-PORTER.] MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—No reliable news has yet een received here from General Sherman or General Smith's expedition. The report of the Evening Bulletin, of the capture of Selma by General Sherman, is not generally credited, although the news came from Vicksburg.

General Buckland reviewed his brigade on the bluff in front of the city this afternoon. They presented a fine appearance.

Cotton is coming in quite freely, the receipts by wagon during the past week being much heavier

than any previous week this season.

IMPORTANT REBEL ORDER. Governor Brown. of Georgia, has ordered all citi-tens of that State south of the Chattahoochee river, and General Joe Johnston has repeated the injunction. This stream runs through Georgia nearly as far in the interior as Atlanta. This looks as if it was the intention to evacuate all Northern Georgia.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

Rebel Desertions. CAIRO, Feb. 25.—The steamer Perry has arrived from Memphis with five hundred and twenty bales of cotton for St. Louis. The 75th Ohio Infantry, veteran recruits, General Buckland's old regiment, en route home, and a detaonment of cavalry from en route none; and a detachment of cavally non-General Grierson's command, had arrived at Mem-phis, bringing forty-five prisoners, among them a nebel captain. Much dissatisfaction existed among the Mississippi troops, who were rapidly deserting, caused by speculations in cotton by the rebel Generais Forrest, Chalmers, Ferguson, Richardson, and others, which they state is being taken from rebel soldiers' wives, by scouts detailed for that purpose, and who run the blockade at Memphis and bring back greenbacks, and divide the profits with the generals. The steamer Swan, from New Orleans on the 17th, with over 100 hhds. of sugar for Cairo and St. Louis, has arrived. The New Orleans Times supports Michael Hahn for Governor, and says he will receive a majority of the votes nessee was held at Memphis on the 22d. In the evening one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled in Memphis listened to an eloquent address by Col. Bland, upon emancipation. Dr. Butler, of Arkansas, was to address the meeting on the following night, upon the question of the reorganization of the State. The cotton market is dull and fluctuating. The steamer St. Cloud has just passed for Circinnati with 3,000 bales of cotton.

FORTRESS MONROE.

More Escaped Officers.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—Five more Federal officers who recently escaped from the Libby Priso gan; also three rebel prisoners. The names of the Federal officers are as follows: Col. Chas. W. Tillen, 16th Maine Vols.; Major J. H. Hooper, 15th Massachusetts Vols.; Captain Fisher, 3d Pennsylvania Vols.; Lieut. Wallace, 5th U. S. Artillery; H. B. Chamberlain, 97th New York Vols. The schooner Wm. H. Dennis, Capt. Leak, from Norfolk to Philadelphia, has passed the guard-ship.

St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Feb. 25.—The 18th Missouri Regimen of re-enlisted volunteers, about 400 strong, arrived on the steamer Imperial to-day, and were welcomed on landing by the veteran reception committee and a large concourse of citizens, who escorted them to Turner's Hall, where a sumptuous dinner and a me flag were presented them. ~ Cotton receipts, 230 bales, and no sales. Flour rooping at \$5.65 for choice superfine. Wheat dragging at \$1.23@1.28 for prime to choice. Corn lower and active at 98@\$1.05. Oats lower at 83@91c. Provisions generally unchanged.

Convention for Improving the Onio River. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The Convention to devise means for the improvement of the Ohio river passed a series of resolutions, terminating with a requirement that an appropriation of \$10,000,000 be saked of the Federal Government for the improvement of adopted by this Convention be sent to the various Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and mu-nicipal representatives of the various cities and nicipal representatives of the various cities and towns on its borders, for their section and approval. The resolutions set forth the necessity of the improvements asked for, and contrast the large sums expended for harbor improvements and facilities to ocean commerce on the Atlantic coast with the small outlay by Government for the benefit of interior commerce.

The resolution adopted, which was offered as a substitute for that which required plans, &c., to be sent to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, provides that a committee of five, selected from the towns on the Ohio, be constituted an executive committee to take charge of the subject matter, with power to convene this assembly at any future day, and that said executive committee is expected to urge upon the national authorities such plans as merit general concurrence, and to oppose all inaderupate plans.

quate plans. This afterroon the Convention adjourned sine die, Arrival of a Prize Steamer Boston, Feb. 25 - The prize steamer Pet, cap tured on the 16th instant by the United States steamer Montgomery, has arrived here. She is a small screw vessel, of about three hundred tons burden, and was bound from Nassau for Wilming

The Fire at Fresh Pond. Boston, Feb. 25.—The amount of ice in the uildings burned at Fresh Pond will not exceed 30,000 tons. The insurance on the property is \$17,000. Two men were killed by the falling of a

ITHAGA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The total loss by the fire at Truemansville reaches near \$100,000. Insurance \$20,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE BIO GRANDE. The American Copsul at Matamoros Calls on General Herron for Protection—Herron Promptly Responds to the Call, and Re-moves the Consul to Brownsville. Moves the Consul to Brownsville.

[From the Missour Democrat]

VAR BUREN, Feb. 21.—A scout from the Rio Grande country has made now through Texas and Arkanasa, and arrived here to day. Since \$1.90 arrival of Our forces on the Rio Grande, the State of Tamaulipas, near Brownsville, has had five different Governors. Governor Serro has just been compelled to vacate in favor of a Governor named Ruis, of the Justez party, and Cortinas is now trying to force Ruis out. Justez, the President of the Republic, was at Saltillo a few days ago, on his way to Monterey. From there he will probably go to Matamoros, and will endeavor to reach Brownsville and claim protection of the United States forces.

orces.
Our troops are gradually extending their line Our troops are gradually extending their lines, and the Mexicans appear very friendly. We have a force at Indianols and Cavalle.

The forces of Governor Ruis, State of Tamaulipas, and of Cortinas had a lively fight on the 12th ult. Governor Ruis notified General Herron, commanding the Federal forces on the Rio Grande, that he could not protect the United States Consulate, and Pierce, the consul, begged General Herron to seed a force to take care of him. General Herron took the responsibility, and went into Matamoros while the fight was going on, with four companies of troops, and moved the consul's samily to Brownstille, bringing out at the same time \$1,000,000 in specie, that was deposited with the consulate. Our forces did not interfere with the troops of either party, nor did they interfere with us. This movement may create some hubbub, but it is conceded that General Herron acted very properly, and that the invasion for the purpose named did not conflict with the ceutrality laws. In the infernat-civil strife that is now going on in the different States of Mexico, too much prudeuce cannot be exercised, but Gen. Merron hit the nall on the head when he is reported to have said that he did not see anything wrong in stepping in and helping our consul out.

A Son or Malta.—Among the rare trophies of war brought home by the boys of the 1st West Virginia is a specimen of that noble animal called the mule. He is about as big as a Newfoundland dog, and has a pair of cars as long as a man's arm and broad as a tobacco leaf. He is the property of Lieutenant James A. Lewis, an old Wheeling typo, and, though by common consent it is called a mule, it is really a puzzling nondescript. The son of Malta was captured at McDowell by some of our coys, and has been a pet in camp for some considerable length of time, The rebs used to employ him in packing provisions from West Virginia into their starved dominiors, and he is said to have frequently carried two barrels of flour a distance of forty miles without "sweating a hair."

The beautiful Marquise Doris, a lady equally well known in Italy and France, has just died, at the age of 20, from a disease brought on by con stantly having flowers in her rooms.

A Rebel Plot Frustrated. THE MORGAN PRISONERS IN THE OHIO PENITENTIABY PLANNING ESCAPE.—A letter from Colum bus, Ohio, dated 22d inst., to the Cincinnati Gazet says:

"A few days since Basil Duke, who has been at
Camp Chase on parole for the past two or three

out, Onto, dated 22d inst., to the Cincimati Gazene, says:

"A few days since Basil Duke, who has been at Camp Chase on parole for the past two or three weeks, expressed a desire to be taken back to the penitentiary. He urged this with so much persistency as to lead Governor Brough and General Heintzelman to suspect that he had some other object in view than simply a return to his old quarters in the prison. Presautionary measures were immediately adopted, and the Governor very work and the satisfaction of knowing that his plans were successful. They unmasked a deep-laid scheme, on the part of the rebet prisoners, to attempt to escape. The rebel plan was briefly to overpower the guard when the prisoners were in the fall, as they have been permitted to be, and force their way through at whatever cost. They had armed themselves with knives which they had armed themselves with knives which they had stylen from the tables from time to time, and sharpened for the work. These knives have stout blades, four or five inches long, thick backs, and heavy wood handles, and when ground dewn to a sharp point and edge, as these were, make ugly and formidable weapons. They had provided themselves with files, one of which was ground so as to serve as a sorew-driver, and one of the men had nearly completed a wooden key, which could be used, if necessary; but their plans were for a short and bloody work.

"Yesterday was the day set apart for the attempt, but to the surprise of the prisoners they were not permitted their usual freedom. At breaken out singly and searched in the presence of the warden and governor. All here the search with tolerable composure except one of the Morgan boot, when out dropped a file. This caused lihe Kentucky horse-thief to indulg in profane language. The knives which were thus collected are preserved by the warden as toophies. It is not proper to state how the repels came into possession of some of the tools, nor how their plot was discovered and frustrated. The result is, that hereafter they will be

Millard Fillmore's Address at Buttalo. On the opening of the great Christian Commission Fair, on Monday, Mr. Fillmore said, in the course of a long speech:

On the opening of the great Christian Commission Fair, on Monday, Mr. Fillmore said, in 'the course of a long speech:

Nor is this the time or place to express an opinion as to the policy that should be pursued to reach so desirable an end. But one thing is clear, that much must be forgiven, if Tot forgotten, on both sides, before this Union can ever be restored; and therefore, it is to be hoped that all unnecessary acts of cruelty, or wanton destruction of private property, or insult, or incolence, in triumphing over a fallen foe, should be avoided; for all such acts only fits the heart of our adversary with resentment and revenge, and thus protract the war, increase its horrors, and must leave a sting which will render reunion more difficult, if not impossible.

But it must be apparent to a close is to conquer the rebel army. Any negotiations for peace before this is done would prove abortive, and any proffered clemency to those in arms who ceft our power would be a mockery, which would be treated with ridicule and contempt. But when we have conquered their armies and disposed of their leaders, then let us show our magnanimity and generosity. By winning back the deluded multitude who have been seduced or coerced into this rebellion by extending to them every act of clemency and kindness in our power, and by restoring them to all their rights under the Constitution. This I conceive to be Christian for giveness and the best policy, and the only one which ean ever restore this Union.

But to accomplish this, the Administration must be supported in all constitutional efforts to conquer and disperse the rebel army; and here let me remark that present appearances indisonten any we have yet had. The course of events has done much to unite the Soluth and intensity its hatred to the North, and desperation will lend energy and boldness to their efforts. It is never wise to under estimate the power that be. Any other course would produce counter-revolution that would end in anarchy. And there is nothing which we can do

soldler has a mother, a sister, a wife, or a sweet-beart, and it is to him an inspiring thought that she is watching his progress and ministering to his wants. Such a thought will nerve his arm in battle and mitigate his sufferings in sickness, and do more than aught else to keep him in the path of virtus. The Soldier Girl. (From the Rochester Union of Saturday.)

The young female noticed yesterday as having sought to be received into the 3d Cavalry turns out to be Lizzie Compton, the young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by the Western and Southern papers.

sought to be received into the 3d Cavalry turns out to be Lizzie Compton, the young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by the Western and Southern papers.

This girl was taken to the police station yesterday. It was supposed that she was an adventurer, like many who have appeared in a similar disguise, and was therefore regarded as a disorderly person. The chief found her in Worden's saloon talking with a young man, and told her that she was wanted by the police magnistrate. She replied that she would go to him, but begged that she might be permitted to go out of the saloon unattended, that she might not appear to be under arrest. Her wish was complied with, and Lizzie, in a few minutes, stood before the magnistrate—a fine specimen of a young soldier ready to give an account of herself.

She stated that she was about sixteen years of age, assuming that she had been correctly informed as to the date of her birth. Her parents died in her infancy, near Nashville, Tennessee, and she was left, as too many children are, to the tender mercies of unfeeling wretches. She was put into the field to work at an early age, and was never taught any duties of the household. When a child she wore a frock, but really never was fully clad in the apparel of her fix. At the age of 13, when the rebellion commenced, she put on the clothes of a boy, and worked, about the steamboats on the Western rivers. At length she sought a place in the army as a bufgler, on which instrument she soon excelled.

Lizzie has been eighteen months in the service, and in seven.or eight regiments. She got into the ranks by iraud, taking the place of some person who had passed muster, and was discharged as soon as her sex was discovered. Among the regiments in which she served were the 7eth New York, 8th, 17th, and 28th Michigan, and 24th Minnesota. Her first engagement was at Mill Springs, and she relates minutely the details of the fall of Zollicoffer. She was captured, with her company, and paroled by the guerilla Morgan, near Gallatin, Tenn. Sh

Mormoniam.—It would seem that the lately-reported schism among the Mormons is making headway. We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazcite of Friday: The copyright of a book was taken out the other day, in the United States District Court, having the following title: "A Book of Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, carefully selected from the Revelations of God, as given in the order of their dates," It is, perhaps, known to most readers that there is a formidable schism among these "Saints," the secasionists declaring against polygamy, and contenting themselves with one wife—at least one at a time. An organization based on this idea has been in process of completion in this city for some time past, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Israel L. Rogers, who, in conjunction with others, have published the book above referred to. They say that they have missionaries operating in Brigham Young's domintons, who are very auccessful in making converts. Their present rendezvous is in the vicinity of Chicago, but they have purchased 30,000 acres of land in Missouri, where they intend to settle when the war is over, and build up a cit for the habitation of the fathful.

A LARGE PRINTER GONE.—Mr. Austin B. Williams, a well known printer of New York, died very suddenly in that city on Sunday morning. He had worked upon the New York Times for twelve years past. His weight was 420 nounds and worked upon the New York Times for twelve years past. His weight was 420 pounds, and it required no less than seventeen yards of broadcloth to complete his exterior outfit. His humor and ready wit were of a superior order, and these, with his extraordinary proportions, made him a "host" among his associates. Mr. P. T. Barnum repeatedly sought him for his popular resort as a natural curiosity, but his exceeding sensitiveness and peculiar character would never permit him to become an object of popular curiority. He was extremely timid and bashful when in the presence of ladies, and would resort to any subterfuge to escape their company. Still more notable characteristics of Mr. Williams may be found in the simple fact that he never knew the taste of ardent sprits nor tobacco, never wore an overcoat, and exchewed the common vices of manking or a dégrée seldom annalled. He was a

of manking to a degree seldom annalied. He was a point of Exeter, N. H., and in the 31st year of his age. About a week since, while on his way home, he was selzed with an attack of apoplexy, and lingred until Sunday morning, 20th inst, when he passed away. SHAKSPHARE IN PARIS.—The Petit Journal of Paris states that Mir. Webster, of the Adelphi, and his "favorite interpreters of Shakspeare," have taken twelve places in the steamer from London to Boulogne, and two specia arriages—deux wagons speciaux—in the train to Paris, and are about to perform there. The first performance will be the "Lady of Lyons," and then "Othello," "Lear," "As You Life It," and "Hamlet," Fechter has been offered thirty Napoleons a night to join the expedition. The grade winds up by saying, "Let Mr. Webster and his twelve artists come, and Shakspeare, and Lord Byron, and Sheridan Knowles, and Garrick, and James, and all the British host! We shall be in our stall, ready to welcome this demonstration of English genins, and to call out the utual expression of success, "All right!" an expression of success which will rather astonish the artists above mentioned.

HIGHPALUTIN,—An officer belonging to our cavality was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond. He had a son in the Confederate army, and its presumed that the son made interest with the Confederate Government for the release of his father. The following is a copy of the order issued for his discharge by the Secretary of State:

"Lest the virtues of the son, whose gallant deeds in our defence have entitled him to the laurel wreath, atone for the," mindoings of the father, who, heing the tool of oppression and tyranny, has disgraced himself and family by doing all in his power to oppress a down-trodden people struggling for independence. LORD PALMERSTON has been cleared of all suspiction in the O'Kane scandal case, the suit having cion in the O'Kane seandal case, the suit having been dismissed. The presiding judge, in sancouncing this result, observed: "The court cannot part with the suit without one word with respect to the corespondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the court that a name which is never mentioned in England without just pride should pass from its annais without a stain. [Cheers, which there was no attempt to suppress.]"

without a stain. [Cheers, which there was no attempt to suppress.]"

SLAVERY IN MAINE—At the late meeting of the Maine Historical Society, Judge Williamson, of Belfast, read a paper on slavery in the State of Maine, giving accounts of the kidnapping of Indians, and showing that in early times negro slaves were held in what is now the State of Maine, at Kittery and as far east as Pownalboro. ACCORDING to the first-official report made to the Legislature this season, there are about twelve hundred miles of canal in Pennsylvania, having no less than seven hundred and fifty looks, and employing in the aggregate about six thousand five hundred boats, the greater portion of which are owned by private individuals.

The cattle of Florida are exceedingly small and root. It is estimated that there are two millions in the State, their average weight being less than four hundred pounds.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Peb. 25, 1964. SENATE. Bills and Communications HILL AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the patition of citizens of Rome. New York, asking for the parage of an act which will perpetually abolished avery. Referred to the Committee on Rayers and Freedmen Mr. SUMNER presented patitions of citizens of Actual descent praying the entire abolishment of slavery, and asking the privileges of the elective franchise. Here red. e red.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented the petition of itizens of Reasas asking for a new mail route. Reserved to the Post Office Committee:

Mr. BAMERY, of Minnesota precented the petition of itizens of Minnesota asking the establishment of a mail on a Referred on ion e Referred Mr. Sherwall, of Ohio, presented the petition of a large number of the citizens of Ohio seking for the sale if the minerallands. Referred. Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, presented the joint seking that of the Rhode Island Legislature, asking that olored seddlers shall be put on the same footing as thers. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and receding.

chiers. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen. Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad, intended to rathy and confirm the transfer of the corporate rights and privileges from the Central Frants Road of California to the Western Pacific and the first Francisco and San Joss Road, both of California. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentneky, introduced a built or repeal all acts or parts of acts granting allowances or bounties on the founds of wesselvengaged in the Stanks or other cod fisheries. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Finance.
Mr. LANE, of Kaneas, presented the joint resolutions of the State of Kaneas praying for the remayal of the Indians from the State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Revenue Bill.

On motion of Mr FESSENDEN, of Maine, the Senate reconsidered its action on the vote adopting the report of the Senate conference committee on the revenue bill, and the Fresident of the Senate was authorized to appoint a new committee to confer with a similar one on the part of the Senate conference committee on the revenue bill, and the President of the Senate was authorized to appoint a new committee to confer with a similar one on the part of the Rouse. The Chair appointed on said committee Messes, Sherman, Clark, and Resmith.

The bull relating to acting assistant paymasters in the bull relating to acting assistant paymasters in the pay of Connection, changing the limits they Mr. Dixon, of Connection, changing the limits the bill Years, was passed.

Mr. Halle called up the bill Tyears, was passed.

Mr. Halle also called up the bill relating to confointments in the naval service, which passed after the adoption of amendments, by Mr. Grimes, of lows, striking out the clause providing that voluntaer officers now in the rerviceshall be discharged within sixty days after the return of the vessel, and providing, as an additional section, that naval courts martial shall have the power to reduce to seamen's rates, for three years or during the war, such officers as absent themselves from their commands.

Mr. SUMMSR, of Massachuseits, moved the reconsideration of the remain were discharged: from the consideration of the remain were di privileges to all persons on railroads in the District of Columbia.

After explanations by Messrs. Grimes, Johnson, and Willey, Mr. Summer witherew his motion to reconsider.

The Pay of Soldiers.

The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States army was called up by Mr. Willson, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Gollamer, to incinde all the persons enlisted under the call of October, 1835, in the provisions for bounty except in the insurrectionary districts. istricts.
After a debate Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the statute
The amendment of Mr. Sumnor was adopted—yeas 20.
nays 18.

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teneral.
On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Military
Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency Oh motion of Mr. Wilsows, the commutee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the bounties to April next.

On motion of Mr. HARLAM, the bill consolidating surveyor generals' disflicts was called up and passed. On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, the Senate, at 416, went into executive ression, and soon afterwards adimprised.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, introduced a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Referred that Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, introduced a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Referred that Committee on Pensions. But the report that a commendation that General Granthe Appointed that a Commendation that General Granthe Appointed lieutenan general. His object was to disagree, in order that a Commendation theorems might be asked for.

Mr. FINOK objected. The Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of the beestablish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs. Speech of Winter Davis

Mr. DAVIS. of Maryland, in reply to Mr. Brooks, of
New York, defended the validity and morat force of the
late Congressional and other elections in Maryland.
The defeated particans culy compain in that State of
the result, the Union majority being thirteen or fourteen thousand. He denied that slavery was dead, and
expressed the opinion that fit should not be exteninated
it would again become our master. The convention
in Maryland which recently declared for immediate
emancipation gaves significant admonition worthy of
the State and the people. In speaking of the sinister
influence and controlling element near the resident

President's proclemation. What lawyer attributes to it the least legial effect? It is now executed by the bayonet, to the extent of the duration of the war, under trap law of 1852. Re-establish the old Goyerument, and alayery will resume its ancient sway. In order to the reacmission of States there should be a resolute declaration as a condition precedent, that slavery shall be prohibited, and the Constitution should guarantee the fact, and the Constitution should guarantee the fact, and the Government should be kept under the control of those whose views and purposes after the assurance that the law will be executed.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Davis referred to the exposition of the views of President Lincoln, as given by Postmaster General Slair, who, he said, was near the person of the President, and whose comments had never been disawowed, and for which reason they were estitied to grave and respectful consideration. These comments were in the form of attacks on radical Abolitionists, and also on the necessity of the emancipation policy under the proclamation of the President, it was said by the Po tmaster General that the radical Abolitionits wanted to charge the Constitution, and elevate the negro to the equality of the white, but that the two races could not live together on terms of equality and power, and, therefore, it became necessary, to prevent the massner of the negro, that he be exported and colonized. Why, Mr. Davis asked, must the negro be colonized if he is to be free? Where in history would gentlemen find facts on which to base such conclusions?

Mr. Davis then proceded to show the injustice and impolicy of such colonization, characterizing it as insane and unchristian philanthropy. If you mean to coerce their heavy of such colonization, characterizing it as insane and unchristian philanthropy. If you mean to coerce them, they will remain. You cannot offer them as goot homes abroad as you can at home, among the scenes of their childhood in feriority upon them, you cannot turn a hair w

New Treasury Bill. Mr. STEVENS. of Pennsylvania, from the Committo of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that the six hundred million loan authorized by the act March 3, 1888, two hundred millions be put into it market, redeemable in not less than five years nor mo ian forty years. hr. STEVENS asked for the immediate passage of the r. BROOKS, of New York, asked if the bill did not authorize the Secretary to issue an additional ant of ten or tweive millions on the five-twenty talready subscribed for, in lieu of the subscription INT. STEVENES Said yes, to the amount of ten millions.

By common consent further action on the bill was postponed till it was printed

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways ard Means, reported back the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the year ending with June, 1864 and for other purposes.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, saie the deficiency bill, as it passed the House, appropriated seven millions, but the Senate had added ninety-three millions, making in all a hundred millions of deficiencies, making in a new bill.

The countideration of the bill was postponed.

o consideration of the bill was postponed.
STEVENS also reported a bill appropriate The Navy Yard at Philadelphia

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the navy appropriation bill. The state of the Union on the navy appropriation bill. The state of the Union on the navy appropriation bill into the Union on the navy appropriation bill into the Union of the Union and officer, including two hundred and fitteen thousand dollars, including two hundred and fitteen thousand dollars, including the yard, extending from Front street to the Commissioners' line in the Delsware river, was discussed, and the appropriation urged on the ground of neorgity, as ten years must elapse before League Island could be brought into use.

The clause stands as reported.

During the consideration of the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, raplied to Mr. Holman, of Indiana, defending the Mavy Department. He said those who shall netcaster read our history will be proud of the achievements of the navy both in its hostile operations and the maintenance of a blockade to a greater extent than was ever undertaken by any nation of Mr. HOLMAN said the checks of the American Deople Mr. HOLMAN said the checks of the American Deople manile with shame at the conduct of the head of the Navy Department, and with the Fresident retaining him in office in defiance of the public judgment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said he would not differ from the gentleman. The first insane attack upon Charleston was got up by a cotton spinner, who acted as it he knew better than Admiral Dupont ned commissed down the wind because of the failure. If, on that 48648162, Admiral Dupont Rad continued the un-

relating to attack and defence, and the Admiral was related down the wind because of the failure. If, on that Accasion, Admiral Jupont had continued the unitable content forty minutes longer has would have left that fact in the hads of the enemy. The Department was informed of all the facts, and the advice of Dupont was not taken to give him twenty five thousand men to advance. "Y Stone and James fixed, while he operated with the iron-class. The Department had removed the most "Hillast officer Alpret the days of Decalur, because his advice was not taken, and become the was thought the iron-class of the manual transport of the hard whether the House would are made to the hard of the hard whether the House would are made to the hard of the hard whether the House would are made to the hard of the hard whether the House would are were five or cix genevant and hashe speeches. There and as matters were now would on midsummer would be reached before they were advending on midsummer would if gentlemen continue and have political harangues they must be answered. The determination indians for his things; but the gentleman acted as if all times were for his things. [Laughter.] Efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New York, said he was not a political sympath zer with the Navy Department, and that a peecher. They had been told that the attack on that control the said of the control with mor tification, and as an evidence of the failure of iron-clad vassels.

tilication, and as an evidence of the failure of iron-clad vessels. He (Mr. Griswold) felt called upon to vindicate them were gentlemen aware teat in that action there were no more men engaged than on an ordinary vessel of war? Were they aware that it hat little feet received, two thousand shot, and that the Ironaides was not ponentiated, and that not one life was lost except that of the gallant Rodgers, thus presenting to the world the other spectors of a vessel impregnable to any missile yet invented? The American navy to-day stands in advance of any havy in the world It has been the most potent of plomatastin preventing foreign interference with our bill of the latter of the american carries and the second of the latter of the latt Mr. RICE of Massachusetts, handed in some statistics to be printed, showing the operations of the nave itoms of dotlars. He offered these facts against the Navy
lions of dotlars. He offered these facts against the Navy
Dipartment as unanswerable.
BLAIR, of Missouri, said that they had seen the
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Dry Docks for the Monitors-Passage of the Bill. Mr. STEVENS. of Pennsylvania, recycl a new section to the bill for the purpose of erecting floating dry docks for the monitors, at the navy yards & New York and Philadelphia, six a price not exceeding two hundred and sixty shousand dollars. making five hundred and twonty thousand dollars to be appropriated out of the seven hundred and fifty thousand beretofore appropriated for a floating dry dock at New York; provided that the balance from the appropriation be returned to the treatury. This was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. STEVENS called up the bill to extend the time on the withdrawal of goods from pablic stores and bonded warehouses. the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses.

At the suggestion of ENJAH WARD, the time mentioned therein was changed from the first of Jung to the first of September. The bill'is as follows:

That all goods, wares, sud merchandise now in public stores or bonded warehouses, on which duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond more than one year and less than three years at the time of the passage of this act, may be entered for consumption and the bonds cancelled at any time before feptember next, our payment of the duties and charges, excording to law, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provision of this act has, not the same are bereby, repealed.

Exc. 2 and be if firstler enacted; That the term "liceuse," In the first provise to the fifeenth section of the act intied "An set increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 14th. 1862." Islail be held to extend to all vassels authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade, whether sailing under registers or exponents and license.

The bull was passed without debate, and 'at half past four o'clock the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1864 HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1864

SENATE.
The Senate met at 8 o'clook, P. M., Mr. Speaker
PENNEY in the Chair.
Mr. CONNELL presented a petition of citizens residing
on Fenneyivania avenue, praying for the incorporation
of a Tassenser Railway Company to be constructed or said
avenue. Also one from citizens of the Twenty-third
ward, asking for certain railroad privileges on Sunday.
Also a rememetrance of J. Brown and others against the
same Same Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition asking a provision for old and faithful school teachers.

Mr. NICHOLS moved that the Senate adjourn until bonday evening at 7% o'clock.

Agreed to.

RVENING SESSION. EVENING SESSION. The House met at 7% o'clock, P. M., and were engaged during the evening in a Committee of the Whole on a general state bounty bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at It o'clock A. M.
A number of petitions were presented. Amony them many by the Pailadelphia mere bers, in favor of appropriations to the School of Design for Women; also, in favor and assinst the running of city cars on Sanday. The following was presented by Mr. OOCHEAN, of Philadelphia:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives: To the Monorable the Senate and House of Representa-tives:
The undersisned citizens of Philadelphia, having learned that there are petitions for a law to authorize and require the Tessenger Railway Companies of this city to run their cars on the Sabbath day, respectfull-represent that the effect of such a law would be to break up the rest and quiet which our city enjoys on that day, to drawmany to places of dissipation in the suburbs, and to bring down the moral sense of the people to the level of foreign towns, where the Sabbath is almost un-known, and where order is preserved "net so much by virtue and religions as by armed force;" and further, that as other departments of weary labor have by law and right their rest on this day, so the same right should be accorded to the drivers and conductors of the cars. (Signed by three citizens)

Bills Introduced.

Numerous bills were introduced, among them th Minerous onto west introduced, adverse following.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester relating to the registry of births, marriages, and deaths.

Mr. KERNS, of Schuyikill, an act to incorporate the Mammoth Vein Improvement Company

Mr. SEARIGHT, relative to the town of Belle Vernon.

Mr. COLEMAN, relating to the Bingham Coal Com-Mr. WEISER, incorporating the Jordon Manufacturing Jompany. Mr. HAKES, an actrelating to the Ashbury Coal Com-MY. HAKES, an act relating to the Ashbury Coal Company, BECK, authorizing the West Branch Canal Company to change the par value of their stock.

MY. BECK, authorizing hountles by the Burgess and Tanal Company to change the particle of their stock.

MY. Burgest Contribution.

MY. Burgest Contribution to the South Pennsylvania Force Company: also, incorporating the Pennsylvania Force Company: also, incorporating the Swarthmore College.

MY. GRABER, increasing the pay of the Commission-ers of Schuylkill county.

MY. GUERNSEY, incorporating the Jersey Shore and Pine Creak State Line Sailroad Company.

MY. KERNS. of Schuylkill, authorizing the owners of town-lots in New Philadelphia, Schuylkill county, to convey to trustees.

Adelaide Anne Proctor. A late number of the Athenaum remarks in regard A late number of the Athenaum remarks in regard to the recent death of Adelaide Anne Proctor:

"Though she was 'cradled with Postry,' not 'through wrong,' but amid every being and fanciful influence calculated to quicken genius, Adelaide Anne Proctor was not one of those singers who begin to be heard precociously, to end in pretence. Though (as all who were intimate with her can bear witnesses also was carly remarkable for allegance of witness) she was early remarkable for elegance of faste, and an originality of mind which twined itself in the direction of what is such and humorous, not until she reached womanhood did it begin to be known, beyond the circle of her own family, that a spirit of song of her own was within the poet's daughter; inherited, indeed, but not imitated, and wondrously clear of the conceits of the time. * * * Acelaids Proctor owed little or nothing to the style of foregoing or cotemporary poet or poetess; nothing to a Baillie, a Hemana, a Browning; no a translation or two, executed (unless we forget) fo Mrs. Jameson's works, her verses went out anony-mously in Household Words, and were there lingered over by many who little guessed from what source themes of pure and deep affection, or to such fanci as move in the brightest, if not the highest ether, or to the expression of an enthusiastic, yet, withal, never arrogant, devotional spirit (tine was excellent to see how unaffected yet choice wa their language; how, for the most part, finished was their versification; how, to repeat, they displayed a ns-very rare among beginners-and, let the

completeness in expressing their authbe ever so minute, betokening power and that dignity of self-respect which is respect for the art attempted. They are calm in their total absence of exaggeration and trick of language, but in no line of them cold. Owing to these rare and excellent qualities, the effect Owing to these rare and excellent qualities, the effect of the collection of these gentle and womanly poems when they were laid together before the public, was instantaneous—one to surprise all who fail to remember that it is not scale of plans, not sound and fury, which insure the poet his audience, but truth to nature, truth to feeling, truth to fancy, set forth with the utmost earnestness of heart and conscience, with the utimos earnessness of neart and conscience, by one who sings neither to fill an idle hour, neither to cater for false praise, but because he cannot be Lyrics" of Adelaide Anne Proctor be remembered and repeated. * * * The illness which conducted and repeated. * * The illness which conducted her to the grave had been long and wasting, submissively and cheerfully borne. Its approach (her health had been delicate from childhood) was, perhaps, accelerated by her carnest participation in what she conscitude by her carnest participation in what she conceived to be works of mercy, benevo-

lence, and duty." Public Entertainments. THE GERMAN OPERA. - Kreutzer's delightful opera, "A Night in Grenada," was admirably sung last evening for Mr. Anschutz' benefit, and we are glad to record that the house was worthy of the performance. Madame Rotter reappeared in a favorite part, after a long absence from the Academy, and was cordially received. Herr Steineke sur-passed himself, and Herr Habelmann sang with characteristic good taste and efficiency. The per-formance was throughout a capital success, and an excellent compliment to Mr. Anschutz. We an excellent compliment to Mr. Anschutz. We regret the indisposition of Madame Johannsen, which has for awhile deprived us of her high talents, and prevented the production of one or two new operas which have been eagerly looked for. Madame operas which have been eagerly looked for. Madame Johannsen's services to music are numerous and un-questionable; few leaders of opera have shown so much accomplishment and industry, and we hope that a complimentary benefit will be extended to per before her departure from the city. MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE. - The first of Mr. De Cordova's course of lectures was last evening delivered. The subject was the very catholic one of "Courtship and Marriage." Mr. De Cordova is as much of a middle aged young gentleman as his ga-nial use of his knowledge of life will permit him to nial use of his knowledge of life will permit him to be. After having been announced he commenced his self-introduction with perfect ease and much originality and vivacity. The first branch of his subject was, of course, the lovers. He alluded to the inevitable concomitants of kid gloves and cold perspirations, curls and crinoline, Saint Bayard, Richard Ceur de Lion, and Tom Sayers, were all very well; but the courage of all these characters was nothing to that required in "coming up to the point." The happiest wedded pair he knew consisted of a gentleman who had never popped the to. Why could not young men propose in common place style? Why could not his affections, laying his man say to the object of his affections, laying his man say to the object of this sheetions, laying the hand upon his heart, "I have a queet sensation in regard to you!" Why could not the young lady reregard to you? Why could not the young lady respond similarly! The love of most young men was mere vanity: and the best excuse they could find for not falling in love with girls who had red hair, but not a red cent, was that, even if the belowed objects wore wigs, to accommodate their lovers, that would not prevent the children sharing in the misfortunes of their mammas! Love, indeed, in some of its aspects, was nothing less than a joint and

for the aspects, was nothing less than a jolly old humbug, made up of vanity and self-love. In men it is impatient and exacting. Women, on the oher hand, wait not indeed until the fruit on the oher hand, wait not indeed until the fruit is tipe enough to fall, but until it is green enough. Embroidered slippers and smoking caps were so many baits thrown out. Clam-bakes, starhunts, dead at the keys, and pipes unlimited, were the prerogative of bachelorhood. Courtahlp, indeed, was not a bad "hing for trade. Tailors, hair dressers, and dealers in "rokey-ciub, and millefleur, made lots of money. The specifies of the parties perceptibly declined. Beef becap. To too gross, and beer entirely incompatible. beer entirely incompatible.

But it were a vain task to attempt to place on paper all the excellent jokes of Mr. Da Cordova. It was the perfect gentlemanliness of his address, and the charming physical qualities he has at his command in the delivery of his lecture, which we did upon his the delivery of his lecture, which so told upon his audience, and were only secondary to the merit of his lecture itself. Next Thursday Philadelphians will enjoy a second opportunity of being delighted with the gentleman who has so pleased them in his first endeavor. A ROH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Caroline Richings BLITZ,-Saturday will be Blitz's last night, and the public's last opportunity. Our familiar wizard gives his best performance this evening, and holds a leave-taking to morrow night, to which all the young generation are invited. He will come again soon, we hope, with fresh magic and recuperated

SALE OF CARPETINGS, COTTON BATTS, DYED SALE OF CARPETINGS, COTTON BATTS, DYED COTTON, TWINE, &CA, &CO—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of velvet_tapestry, Brussels, superfine ingrains, Venetian, wool-fillings, cottage, list, and hemp carpets, hassocks. Also, cotton batts, dyed cotton, twine, &c., &c. (from a late fire), to be peremptorily cold by catalogue, on four months' gradit, command. sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commend-ing this morning, at 10% o'clock precisely, by John H. Blyers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-ket atreet. neal. The thumpes of the may have been a seried of it earny.

Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, said he was no willing to do injustice to any one, and said he would be satisfied if the correspondence of the Navy Department and Admiral Drupost be published.

Mr. BLALE, of Missouri said he wanted the gantle man to be as his toward the Navy Department as us was to want the Treasnry Department. ket atreet. THE subscribers to the building fund for the Union League House are particularly requested to meet at 'he League House this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock, on business of importance.

Hr. Davis remarked that he did not know anything about the Treasury Decoustment.

Mr. BLAIB and the gentlemen threw out the intimation that he was prepared to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department. but not those of the Treasury Department. The debate here terminated. A Card. To the Editor of The 1 ress:

Siz: In your notice o. the arrest of a bounty ker at Reading, Pa., you unintentionally did to the to my lieutenant, W., 'Vamilion Axe. He at the time acting military pro wost marshal, him alone the credit of the arr 'est and subsen proceedings belongs, Yours, & ...
AUSTIN A, YATE Captain and Military Prov 'ost Marsh HOR. JOHN S. MILLSON.-The loys HOR. JOHN S. MILLSON,—The loys this gentleman—the only statesman amo, ag the ginia delegation in Congress of late years—will be surprised, but will be none the less free one hear that he has quietly resumed the pract; see profession in Noriolk, after taking the cath. If glance. An artless reasoner, his last public persuance was in earnest remonstrance to his fit officens, who, roused by the reckless demagned of Governor Wise, hooted him ignominiously; the restrum.

of Governor wise, notice and specific the rostrum.

It is said that his parting words, as he tay away in despair, unheard by the infuring rabble, wester "Go after your false gold; will yet, with me, worship again at the shrine of true faith!" Elice Phosion of old, he may say, "Why did ye not hear me?"— Washing Chappiele. THE ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR: IN THE DAMA DISTRICT.—We have at last received the cisi returns from Armatrong and Indiana countie the election for Senator in that district. (They are follows:
Armstrong, majority for St. Clair, Union....
Indiana,

READING, Pa., Feb. 22.

graph.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The proaching State Convention, to be held in Philippina, promises to be an imposing demonstration phia, promises to be an imposing demonstration. We have lately conversed with several gentlems from many of our western counties, some of the delegates, who informed us that there are quitinumber of Democrats in their localities who we take the coming Convention day for visiting Philadelphia. We perceive that some of our Democrated the comporaries are siready suggesting electors comporaries are siready suggesting electors comporaries are siready suggesting electors considered the latter positions thous. Geo. W. Woodwatheister Clymer, and W. H. Witte are suggester for the West, we see the names of Geo. W. Class our county, and Henry D. Foster, of Westmorelast—Pittsburg Post.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—The St. Louis in of the 22d says this deplorable accident occurrenties from the city, upon a quarry pond, about yards from the residence of Mr. Satisbury. You Douglas and Miss Mary Satisbury stood couver together, in the centre of the pond, when Miss Elland young Salisbury same skating towards the and had just reached them, when their combined weight caused the ice to give way, and all four wunder the water. Young ladies and gentlemen win the water an hour before they could be reson to twenty feet deep. Miss Ada Elitot, who we drowned, was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Eliott minister highly esteemed in the West.

A NUMBER of the officers who escaped from Prison are stopping at the different hotels in ingion. They state that in their escape the aided by citizens of Richmond—not foreigner poorer classes only, but by natives and per wealth. They know their friends there. who escaped there were a number of sick of were cared for by Union people, and will evesach the Union lines by their aid. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET,

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb 25, 183.

The stock market was heavy to-day, and in many the fancies on the list there were signs of weakness United States five-twenties sold at 107½ (2017), and it seven-thirties. February and Angust (endorsed), at 18 tate fives sold at 96, and the coupons were firm at 1. State fives sold at 96, and the coupons were firm at 1. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 69%; Camden and Ambut Schuylkill Bailroad at 80%—all about the same at yet cray. Reading Bailroad declined % and was rathered y. Catawissa Bailroad 9 for stilled, and receded %. Catawissa Bailroad 9 for stilled, and receded %. Catawissa Bailroad 9 for stilled about 44. Philadelphia and Rrie Bailroad 1 catad between \$84,630. Schuylkil Navigation Preiers advanced %, and Wyoming was firm at 83, but the second bares were entirely neglected. Schuylkil Navigation bonds sold at 94, and closed firm at this figure in the state of th In bank shares the only sales were of Girard at 46;. Corn Exchange at 37. The mining stocks were less tive. Big Mountain was the most buoyant on the

1074@41. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Bushing 34 South Third street, second story: 9% o'clock A. M. 11% P. M. 12% P. M. 1% P. M. 5% P. M. Market strong. Mr. John Horn. Jr., for many years in the old Messrs. Thomas Biddle & Co, has been elected a ber of the Board of Brokers of this city, and will

The following statement shows the business of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the moni-January, 1864 compared with the corre Total Net profit for the month.\$190, 383 64 for previous 1 month, 251,327 68 \$134.5 258,5 Total net profit for 2 months. . \$441, 710 72 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day anya:

The stock market is feverish, and the suspense tive to military movements tends, with other canicaxet a salutary depressive influence on the special split, and notwithstanding the growing case of money market. Governments are strong. Beging sizes of 1881 are wanted at 111½, and compons at Five-twenty coupons are held at 10½, with a consisted demand from the foreign houses. Seven-third the February issue may still be had at 10½. These are now the cheapest securities on the Governstein into sixes of 1881. State stocks are active. Tonnessees have advanced to the consistent of the stocks are active. Tonnessees have advanced to the consistent of the stocks are active. Tonnessees have advanced at 74. Indiana War Local in quired for at 98. Coal stocks are strong, bank shares dull, and rail-bonds strong, and light Constability. bonds trong.

Brie Fourth and Fifth Convertible bonds have declibed by the company of the compan

able 1st April, Fort Wayne Thirds have advanced ber cent
Railroad shares are uneven and lower. Prairie if
Chien, Harlem. Terre Haute, and Wabash being ran Southern, Hoch Island, and Toledo the waskes? I racife Mail, which was quoted on Monday at 215, it sold to-day at 234.
Before the first session some excitement prevailed first here, Harlem, and Hudson River, with an evident sire to sell, and but little disposition to buy at curis its to sell, and but little disposition to buy at curis 162% (1844); Harlem at 1316/1639; New York 24 trai at 163/46/1859; i krie at 117/46/1859; Hudson River 162/46/1844; Harlem at 1316/189; Reading at 180; Mich gan Central at 183; Michigan Southern at 97; Illus central at 1832/46/131; Pittsburg at 116/46/17; Rock Island at 1204; Fort Wayne at 91/46 0 Northwestern at 26/64; Harlem at 1806/182%, closing 133 bid.
The uppended table exhibits the chief movements at Oledos Joek island Ort Wayne fill and Prairie Du Chien. Ferre Haute. Northwestern

Reported by S. E. SLATMAKER, Phil

| 200 Marquette Min. | 200 Marquette Mandou | 200 Marquette Min. | 200 Marq

4 Minehill R. SECOND BOARD | Big | Big