MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864. UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION. The undersigned, who, by original appointm r subsequent designation to full vacancies, con tute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Onicago on the 18th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of 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 offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the ber of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

Edwin D. Morgan, New York, chairman,

CHARLES J. GILMAN, Maine, E. BRAIKARD, Vermont, J. Z. GOODRICH, MASS THOMAS G. TURNER, Rhode Island. GIDEON WELLES, Connection DENNING DUER, New Jersey, EDWARD MCPHERSON, Pennsylvania, N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware. J. F. Wagner, Maryland, THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio, H. S. Lane, Indiaua, Samuel C. Caser, Kentucky. E. PECK, Illinois, HERBERT M. HOXIE, IOWA, AUSTIN BLAIR, Michigso, CARL SCHUEZ, Wisconsin, W. D. WASEBURN, MIDDEBOTS CORNELIUS COLE, Californi

WM. A. PHILLIPS, Kanasa. O. H. IRISH, Nebraska, Jos. Gerhardt. District of Columbia. The Radical Germans and the Presidency. Mr. FRANCIS BLAIR said in the House on Saturday that the Radicals of Missouri were

false to their principles. It this be true, there is all the more reason why the Radicals of other States should be true. The Tri bune asserts that the "liberal Germans" are not only opposed to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, but that a portion of the party will even refuse to vote for him after his nomination. "The clubs of radical Germans in Detroit, Michigan, and Davenport, lowa, have very emphatically declared that such is their purpose." It this be so, then the "liberal Germans" are anything but Union men, and are entitled to not the slightest consideration in a Union Convention. They are, in fact, very illiberal Germans, who announce at this early day their determination to make the defeat of a favorite candidate a pretext for seeking the ruin of a great cause. We hold to the great principle that there is no reason why those who individually prefer General Butler, or Mr. Chase, or Gen. FREMONT for the Presidency should not frankly say so-just as frankly as the Legislatures of Pennsylvania. Indiana, California, Maryland, and other States, declared a preference for Mr. LIN-COLN. But suppose either of these Legislatures had appended a resolution advising the people of their States not to vote for Mr. Chase, or Generals Butler or Fre-MONT, in case either of those gentlemen should be nominated. Would not this be the very extreme of illiberality? Yet, this is precisely what the clubs of radical Germans in Detroit and Davenport have done, and what the Tribune quotes without a word of disapproval. If there is one truth in which the American people believe, one creed to which they are pledged, it is this-that the cause is dearer to them than the dearest of its leaders. And this is the only creed worthy of the people and the times. The principle of Union, which makes the war a hely crusade. roverns and inspires the whole nation, should govern and inspire every loyal legislature and club in the country, and determine even the action of a ward committee. The gentlemen who say "we will not vote for this or that man if nominated," repudiate the very soul of the whole struggle. They make the war a mockery, and patriotism a myth. It is impossible to believe they have ever been sincere, when we find them so intensely enthusiastic for men that they are cold and indifferent to the cause. In the Union Convention at Raltimore, next June, delegates may vote

The Tribune might say as much to its very liberal Germans. But, the reports which have deceived the Tribune are evidently prophecies which, by influencing public credulity, are expected to fulfil themselves. To persuade a healthy man that he is sick, and send him really sick to bed, it is only necessary that his friends should unite in telling him that he never looked so badly in all his life. If the politicians who are bent upon opposing the radical German vote to Mr. Lincoln can get the Tribune, and other influential journals, to tell the radical Germans that they are opposed to him, it is very like. ly that some of them will believe it. To ous leaders most do congregate. Once let create a fact, assume that it exists. In illustration of this truth, we find the President continually spoken of in certain journals as opposed to an absolute anti-slavery policy, while the history of his Administration, the evidence of his own words and actions, conclusively prove that there is not a man living who more nobly represents the radical principles of freedom than he. His name is signed to the Emancipation Proclamation. and there is no pen able to draw a dark line over that sun-illumined signature.

if General BUTLER should be nominated.

Governor Curtin's Proclamation. The proclamation of Governor CURTIN cannot, or at least should not, fall unheeded upon the ears of any. He has appealed to the men of Pennsylvania in a language which it will be for their own honor to heed. Pennsylvanian soldiers are to be Pennsylvarian soldiers, and are not to be accredited to any other State. If our State is the Keystone State, let her soldiers show themselves to be Keystone soldiers, and let them support the Union in their own name, the only name which they honestly can wear. The brave boys of Pennsylvania, who have already done so much, should be too tetchy in regard to the honor which so justly accrues to them to allow it to be usurped and monopolized by the sons of any other State. Governor CURTIN calls to them in accents which cannot be misconstrued, and with the utmost patriotism and common sense. It would be sad and disheartening to be compelled to believe that, for a mere consideration of money, many cases have occurred where brave men have bartered old positions of honor for new ones which impartial comrades cannot consider altogether honorable. But if there are last night, and proceeded to Concord, to-day, in a have bartered old positions of honor for new no other reasons which will induce them to special train. lorego enlisting in other States than their own, let them inform themselves, or at least read the provisions which their own State is making for them. Honor to whom honor is due is a rule which works both ways. Let Pennsylvania soldiers have their due, no more and no less. If enlistments of Pennsylvania soldiers are accredited to other States, the due which our brave boys will receive will not, cannot, be such as they would otherwise obtain.

But we entertain too lofty and undivided an opinion, not only of the bravery, but of the keen sense of honor and justice of the examples of the past will work themselves into a system. We would fain believe that the cases are few and far between, but we cannot, for in that case the proclamation of Governor CURTIN would not be so peremptory. But we can readily believe that a little forethought will incline the scales of motive to the side of prudence, and that the refined sense of what is honorable, just, and right, will soon predominate in the breasts of our courageous soldiery. They have acted with such unexampled nobleness hitherto, that Pennsylvania naturally looks for a continuation of such gallantry, and neither Pennsylvania nor Governor Currin, nor our own expectations, will be deceived,

The Navy Yard and Pennsylvania. Mr. STEVENS said very truly, during the debate upon the choice of the new navy vard, in the House, last week, that the representatives of Pennsylvania do not advocate League Island selfishly or from State pride. The establishment of a great ironclad navy yard is intended for the nation,

not for a State, and it is but fair to suppose that such men as Mr. STEVENS understand the original purpose of the Government, and are faithful to the general interests. Judge KELLEY, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. RANDALL, and others, urge League Island as the best location the country possesses for a great naval station, and if they urge it earnestly they do so intelligently. Precisely because they are Pennsylvanians they have better oppor tunities for knowing the advantages of League Island than the gentlemen from Connecticut, and if those who understand values do not advocate them, by whom shall they be advocated? We cannot ex pect the delegation from Kentucky, which is necessarily comparatively ignorant of the character of League Island, to give an absolute opinion of its fitness. There, therefore, is something singularly illogical in the argument that, because the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation state the great manufacturing, commercial, and geographical advantages of League Island with all clearness and completeness, they are actuated by the selfish desire to obtain a great benefit for their State. Whatever care Mr. STEVENS, Judge KELLEY, and their colleagues, may have for the interests of Pennsylvania, we are very sure that in this natter they must know that they are reponsible to every State in the Union. The question is not, shall New London or Phiadelphia be favored, but shall the whole country be benefited? It is upon this ground that the matter is argued, and upon bis ground only should Congress determine the site.

TRAVELLERS have not, as a class, a high eputation for veracity, and the "golden opinions" which have been expressed in regard to Idaho have become very contradictory. Some one says there is not enough gold in the whole Territory to pay the expense of getting the emigrants back home. Another one adds that the mines of California are much richer than those of Idaho, and that, in the latter country, they occupy a very limited space, and are poor at that. Between the extreme views of differently prejudiced travellers, we must adopt the usual just mean. The reference in the President's message to the mineral resources of Colorado, nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona Territories having proved greater than was at first supposed, is not tounded upon imagination. But, if Idaho is made the subject of detraction because of confused reports respecting her golden mines, Nova Scotia, on the other hand, is raised proportionately high. Prof. SILBANIAN's report says: "The thickness of its auriferous veins is perhaps less than those of California and some other countries, but they are, generally speaking, richer in visible gold than the average of those I have seen in any other part of the world. It must also be taken into consideration that Nova Scotia possesses many decided advantages over both California and Australia." The gold districts in the neighborhood of Halifax are represented as exceedingly productive. But, because it may be true that there is gold in Nova Scotia, it is not necessarily untrue that there is an equal quantity elsewhere. All the mineral capabilities of our Western districts are such as will influence emigration, and make it flow as through t channel of a river in their direction.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Feb. 28, 1864. The splendid combinations and rapid marches of Grant and Sherman, in Georgia and Alabama, have added to the agonizing solicitude of the traitors, and increased the confidence and the determination of the Union people, in and out of the army. However Sherman's expedition may result, and the fears of the enemy confirm the good promises sent forward by our friends in that distant field that all will be well,) the for Mr. Lincoln or General Fremont, but character of his advance, and the magin the November elections they will vote for nificence of his campaign, will always the Union itself. It is well to remember stand to his credit in the volume of public that, although one man may be to us as memory and in the printed histories of the WASHINGTON was to our fathers, no man times. Should he succeed, his example will can be greater than the cause. We wish to compel imitation in other not less important be absolutely just, and, therefore, begin military departments. Should Grant be with principles and end with men. Conable to defeat Johnston and Longstreet, and vinced that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the choice expel the rebels from Eastern Tennessee, of the people, we should blush to say that and should Sherman's comprehensive pro-General BUTLER should not have our votes gramme be carried out, the great conspiracy will be scattered in all the Southwest. Florida taken from the traitors by Gilmore, and Texas cleansed and purged by Dana, Eastern Virginia will once more become the great battle-field of the war. The rebellion can never be effectually suppressed until a great victory is won on that theatre, by the Army of the Po-

tomac, unless, indeed, the loss of the enemy's strongholds in the Southwest shall force them to abandon that heretofore important ground, and to give up Richmond and the whole of the sacred soil of the Old Dominion, to the "Vandals" and "Yankees." It is at Richmond that the traitorthat nest be captured, there will be no abiding place for these birds of evil omen. Butler may strike the rebel capital from his garrison; but upon the Army of the Poto. mac the glorious work of finishing the rebellion will chiefly devolve. OCCASIONAL.

TO-NIGHT HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL lecture at the Academy of Music upon a subject of especial interest, of which he is especially fitted to speak. To Mr. BEECHER's visit to England, and his eloquent and irresistible argument for the United States, is greatly due the growth of intelligent European sympathy with the Union, and that he will deliver "America's Message to Great Britain" faithfully and with emphasis, none but the unknown, who know him not, can doubt. In London he made it plain to the very rams in the Mersey, and he will not be less clear in Philadelphia.

Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT has been threatened with arrest-not by the Government, however, but by individuals who urge it as a necessity. Mr. JEWETT, in our opinion, has done nothing that would justify his imprisonment, and, in the letter which we publish, he makes a capital point in reference to those members of Congress who are certainly better entitled to that horor than he.

Veteran Regiments. New York, Feb. 28.—The United States ateam ransport Cumbria, from Norfolk, arrived to-day, with the 98th New York Regiment, 336 men. Also, the United States steam transport Prometheus, with the Sist New York Regiment, 400 men, and the United States steam transport New Jersey, with the 96th New York Regiment.

Volunteering in Missouri. ST. Louis, Feb. 27.—The quota of Missouri, under the President's last call for volunteers, as stated by a despatch from Washington, is 9,813, which, up to January 31st, had been reduced to 5,648 by volunteer enlistments. It is believed that if the time for the payment of bountles be extended till the 1st of April, and moderate local bountles be

offered, the entire quota of the State will be filled The Chesapeake Case. ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 27.-The writ of habeas corpus, in the case of the Charapeake prisoners, was argued to day before the Hon J. W. Richie, the judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Runauda

The counsel for the prisoner occupied the entire day in arguing upon the points of informality in the warrant of commitment. On Monday, they will go into the general question whether sufficient evidence was given before the police magistrate to bring the case within the provision of the averagition. the case within the provisions of the extradition Raid on Mayfield, Ky.

Careo, Feb. 27—Another raid was made upon mayfield, Ky., by guerillas, on the 25th, and considerable property was destroyed or carried off and damaged. Mr. Happy, a prominent citizen of the place, was killed.

Departure of Connecticut Volunteers. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 -The steamer Daniel Webster, from New Haven, has arrived, and left, with the 6th and 11th Connecticut Volunteers, for Fortress

Arrived, bark E. L. Hale, from Matanzas.

WASHINGTON. [Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28. Rebel Demonstration. Information from the Army of the Potomas states hat on Thursday night about one hundred rebels rossed the river near Raccoon Ford, and made a costed the river heat inscrete role, and made a light demonstration on our pickets, killing two orses, but in a few minutes they beat a hasty retreat across the river. Thirteen of the party, hower, took the opportunity to desert, and came int

Arrival of Refugees. On Saturday forty-three refugees from Richmond, consisting of men, women, and children, were taken to the Provost Marshal's office by U. S. Detective Carter, of the steamer Whilden, having been picked up at different points on the lower Po-The personal effects of the parlarge furniture wagons, and many of them had upon their persons a considerable amount of money in gold and silver. These refugees are princi-pally Germans, but are unwilling to reveal anything in relation to affairs in Richmond, perhaps ecause of their ignorance, or from the fact that the ead of each family has a pass saying that "the earer has taken the oath of allegiance to the Conederate States, and being pledged not to reveal, lither directly or indirectly, any information that may benefit the enemy, is permitted to pass beyond he limits of the Confederate States." The Army of the Potomac-Descriers, &c.

On Thursday, while Company D, 25th Pennsylva-nia Volunteers, was drilling, Sergt. Williams was accidentally shot by a comrade, who snapped his piece with a cap for the purpose of cleaning his gun, which he supposed was unloaded. The ball passed through WILLIAMS' head, killing him instantly. He was much esteemed by the entire regiment. Not long ago he re enlisted, and had been home on a furlough, and was married. and was matried.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that fourteen deserters came in on Friday, some bringing their muskets, etc. They had been on picket, and belonged to different States, several being from the

at Virginia Artillery. A general order has been issued, dismissing Major J. O. Anderson, of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for having, in violation of existing orders and the customs of war, crossed the line of pickets, d livering and receiving letters from persons outside of the lines. Major R. REINHOLD, of the same regiment, having sanctioned and authorized the aforesaid act of Major Anderson, is also dismissed, subject to the approval of the President.

The Scheldt Dues. Some time last year the Belgian Government made a treaty with the King of the Netherlands for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, and proposed, as a compensation therefor, a certain aum of money, the annual interest on which would yield an amount equivalent to the average income from suc dues for the last ten years. It is understood that by the treaty between the United States and Belgium, recently ratified, our Government has obligated it self to pay between \$500,000 and \$600,000 as its prorata, in consideration of the important commercial privileges to be conferred. France, England, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Russia, and Spain, have already exchanged ratifications of the general treaty for the extinguishment of the same dues. Of flag is to be assimilated to that of Belgium for the transportation of salt, and the reduction made by the recent treaties with other Governments, including France, is to be equally applied to goods import-

ed from the United States. The Whisky and Petroleum Tay. The new conference committee on whisky wi probably fail to agree, and the Ways and Mean It is tolerably certain that a slight tax will be im

The Pirate Alabama not Blockaded. Advices received at the State Department from Mr. PRUYN, United States minister to Japan, date January 5th, state that the Alabama, at that time was still at large. The Governor of Idaho.

Whatever remarks may have been made in secre session with regard to the nomination of CALE LYON as Governor of Idaho, it is known from credible sources that he was confirmed by the Se rate without a dissenting voice. Visit of English Officers. Lieutenaut Colonel LIONBL GALLOWAY, of the Naval Engineers, and Captain Alderson, of the Royal Artillery, of the Brilish army, accompanied by Captain Nunron, of General Barnard's staff, have just ridden out to the fortifications around

Alexandria. The two officers first named are acci dited agents of the English Government, sent out to examine and report upon the progress made by the United States in artillery and fortifications.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. A Reconnoissance to Wolf Run. LEE REPORTED TO BE MOVING ON

HARPER'S FERRY. GENERAL SICKLES GOING WEST. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Herald's Army of the

Potomac despatch states that a reconnoissance was made by Co. Murphy, of the 170th New York Regi-ment, from Fairfax to Wolf Run, on Monday last, and that he found a strong rebel cavalry force to Our men retired without making an attack.

There is an unconfirmed report affoat here that a portion of Lee's army is moving down the west side of the mountains towards Harper's Ferry. The unusual activity among our troops might give some color to the run color to the rumor.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that

The Heraid's Washington despatch says that General Sickles is expected to start for the west on Wednesday, and thence visit the Atlantic coast, Nashville, Chattanooga, Arkansas, Hilton Head, Fortress Monroe, &c., to investigate concerning the rebel deserters, prisoners of war, and par ties taken within our lines, the result of which is to be laid before the President for the guidance of his future policy, in relation to Southern disl yalists.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Defeat at Olustee, Florida UNION LOSS OVER ONE THOUSAND, Gen. Seymour Arrested-Gen. Vogdes pu in Command and Reinforced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, which arrived at this port last night, with dates to the 24th, reports that a battle had been fought near Olustee, Florida, between our troops and a strong force of the rebels, but no parti are given, all private letters and news despatches, which should have arrived by the Fulton, having been detained by orders from Gen. Glimore, THE ADVANCE TOWARD LAKE CITY. We learn, however, from private sources, that the steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived at Hilton Head, with wounded troops on board from Jacksonville, and bringing a report that the troops which had ad-vanced toward Lake City had been repulsed and driven back on Jacksonville. Three hundred wound-

ed were on board the Cosmo It is asserted that we lost one thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing. The Union forces were largely outnumbered. Reinforcements were on the way to Florida, from Hilton Head. It is not improbable that this report is somewhat exaggerated.

The ateamers Brownsville and Harriet Weed had

been lost in St. John's river. The latter ran aground, and was blown up by her crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. GEN. HARDEE ON THE FIELD. A passenger by the Fulton gives the following in reference to the battle :

reference to the battle;

"On the afternoon of the 20th our troops, under General Seymour, met the enemy, fitten thousand stong, fifty-five miles from Jacksonville, and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahasses Railroad. The battle was desperately fought, during three hours, and at sunset our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded. Sanderson, taking with thom sue greater part of the wounded.

"The 7th Connecticut, 7th New Hampshire, 40th Massachusetts, 45th and 180th New York, and 3th United States, were engaged. Col. Fribley, of the 6th United States, was left dead on the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded. "All the officers of Hamilton's—battery were wounded. Captain Hamilton, wounded in the arm, and Lieutenant Myric, wounded in the foot, are at General Gilmore's headquarters at Hilton Head.

"Colonel Guy Henry, of the 40th Massachusetts, head three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt.

hurt.
"The enemy's loss is not known. They captured five guns.

"It is supposed that the troops were from Brage's army. General Hardee himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family, and also to form a second marriage.

"Our loss is variously estimated at from five hundred to thirteen hundred." LATER.

From an officer arrived in the Fulton, we derive ome further particulars of the disaster to our forces ear Lake City. General Seymour, who commanded the expediion, has been placed under arrest, by order of Gen. His auccessor is General Vogdes, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last, with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division. Our information says it was the opinion of officers who took part in the expedition that our total losses in killed, wounded, and missing, are between 1,200 AN AMBUSCADE.

General Seymour is severely censured in not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was, our troops were led into a trap,
Hamilton's artillery led the van, and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters ploked off their horses, and the guns had to be abandoned. The 40th Massachusetts (mounted infantry) have also suffered severely. In the retreat many of our wounded were left behind, within the enemy's lines. BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND.

rere right in front of the Confederate batteries, in a piece of woods, before we were aware of their presence; and when their batteries opened a galling fire, our men were driven back, panio nicken and in disorder The rebel force is not known, but it is supposed to have been large. One of the prisoners captured stated that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston, and that General Beauregard was in

THE BATTLE GROUND. Clustee, the place where General Seymour fought and was beaten, is a station on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad, forty eight miles west of Jacksonville. The Port Royal Free South asserts that Raidwin is hald by our forces. This a station at the Baldwin is held by our forces. This a station at the junction of the Jacksonville and the Fernandina Railroads, twenty miles from Jacksonvil A report comes from Hilton Head that General

ral Gilmore has sent reinforcements to Jackson ville; and as the battle of Olustee was fought just a week ago to-lay, it is possible that before this General Vogdes has met the enemy again. The regiments he commands are first-rate material, and unless the enemy is before him in overwhelming force, he will be apt to move shead towards Talls-

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICERS.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Feb. 23.—I have just got to town, and learn that we have been whipped badly in Florida. Two hundred and forty wounded were brought here last night, and more yet to come Capt. Jewett and Lieuts. Littlefield and Tomlinson of the Marsachuretts 54th (colored), are wounded ut not seriously.
Colonel Hallowell and Captain Watson, of you city, are unhurt. This regiment, as well as the 55th Massachusetts colored, have lost many men, having fought with great courage. Octonel Fribley, of the 8th United States, colored, is killed. He and his men, I am told, fought bravely.
AN ADVANCE TOWARD SAVANNAH. On Sunday last, 21st inst., a small force of troops, under the command of Col. Howell, left Hilton Head in transports, and proceeded up the Savannah river to Williams Island. Arriving at that place about dark, a company of men under Captain Green-leaf, of the 4th New Hampshire, landed in small boats, and made a reconnoissance, in the course of which they met a small body of the enemy, and a aharn musketty firing ensued.

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. SHERMAN SAFE AT SELMA. Severe Fight at West Point, Mississippi.

We had four men of the 85th Pennsylvania Volun-

GRANT'S RECONNOISSANCE OF DALTON. Reinforcements Kept from Gen. Polk. LONGSTREET IN RAPID RETREAT TO . RICHMOND. OUR ARMY IN FULL PURSUIT.

SKIRMISH WITH HIS REAR GUARD. Officers Abandoning Him. Deserters Taking the Oath of Allegiance

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The Gazette's Tunnel Hill despatch, of the 26th, says : On Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place will be held. The rec reld. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy is in force at Claiborne's division, which had been despatche reinforce Polk, was recalled, and got back in time o participate in the fight.

This was one important result accomplished. Our entire loss was three hundred. The rebels suffered more severely.

The Commercial's Huntsville, Alabams, despatel ays, reliable information shows that Longstreet is alling back to Atlants. Part of his force is supposed to have reached there on the 25th. and many nearly naked.

Wheeler has been relieved rom the command of the rebel cavalry by Breekinridge and Buckner, who were preparing for a raid into Kentucky. Memphie, Feb. 26.—Arrivals from Vickburg confirm the previous reports that Gen. Sherman had occupied Selma, Alabama, and is safe. The reports from Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition are not of such a favorable character. Several stragglers that arrived here to day report that the rebel forces under Forcest, Adams, Lee, and Roddy had concentrated against him, and suc forcing him back with considerable loss. Also.

that a severe fight had taken place between them a The slow movement of Col. Warring's division (consisting mainly of New Jersey and Pennsylvania regiments) delayed this expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate its forces against them.

It is reported that Smith is slowly falling back towards Memphis; but the report is not generally believed, as but little credit can be given to the statements of stragglers. CAIRO, Feb. 27.—The steamer Deckey arrived here

Seventy members of the Wisconsin Battery have re-enlisted. The veterans are en route for home, on Over two hundred new recruits, from Iows, arrived here this morning, and about the same number yesterday, from Indiana, en route for the South. THE RETREAT OF LONGSTREET. KNOXVILLE, Feb. 28 .- At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating, his headquarters being at Greenville on Wednesday night. Our cavalry came upon his rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station, yesterday, and a slight skir-

mish ensued, when the rebels gave way.
General Schofield is pursuing with his troops, but,
owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy, no engagement is expected this side of the Virginia line. The
railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains and the track
were injured beyond the possibility of present use.
Five tilicers and a number of men deserted when
Longstreet fell back, and have taken the amnesty
oath. The officers state that he is retreating to
Richmond with his original troops, leaving Libra-Richmord with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

NORTH CAROLINA: Correspondence between Gens. Peck and Pickett-Retaliation NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-A correspondence passed between Generals Peck and Pickett in relation to the death of Colonel Shaw, and the subsequent exe cution by the rebels of a negro soldier for his alleged murderer. General Peck says: "The Government of the United States has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousand colored soldiers to assist in putting down the rebellion, and has placed them on the same footing, in all respects, as her white troops," He encloses a copy of the President's order on the subject, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel shall be executed, etc., and adds, "Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disa-vow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to justice, I shall refrain from exe-cuting a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises."

General Pickett replies, under date of Petersburg Va., Feb. 16th, that had he caught any negro who had killed either officer, soldier, or citizen of the Confederate States, he would have caused him to be immediately executed, and states that he has in his possession four hundred and fifty officers and men of the United States army, and for every man Gen. Peck executes he will hang ten of them,

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTERSS MONROE, Feb. 26.—Steamer Virginia Last evening, while the steamer City of Richmon

Daptain W. H. Snyder, arrived last night from New Vork. Captain S. reports that in passing Gedar Island, yesterday at 2 P. M., saw a full-rigged brig sunk off the southerly point of the island, her upper decks out of water, sails furled. The brig was too far inside for the Virginia to approach her.

Test avoning while the steamer (Wir of Flahmond) was lying at anohor in Hampton Roads, the steamer Admiral Dupont ran into her, doing some damage to both steamers. The City of Richmond had her bowsprit carried away, &c. Several soldiers were knocked overboard from the Dupont, three o whom were picked up by Captain Kelly, of the City of Richmond, and it is not known that any one wa

The Loss of the Bohemian. PORTLAND, Feb. 27.-The testimony in the case of the Bohemian is all in, and a verdict will be given the coroner's jury this evening. PORTLAND, Feb. 27, P. M —The coroner's jury in the case of the loss of the Bohemian find the fol-lowing verdict: "That the collision was occasioned an error in judgment of Captain Borland as to his distance from the lights; that had the steamer been where he supposed she was, it would have been wise to have taken a more easterly course than he did; that the collision would not have occurred had there been a bell-boat on Alden's Rock; that the pilot is censured for not being in a position to observe the steamer's signals; that a large propor-tion of the lives were lost in consequence of the awamping of boat No. 2; that boat No. 6, in re-fusing to come back, though only partially filled, increased the loss, and that after the ship had atruck every officer and man belonging to the ship did his best to save the passengers." Six more bodies were found to-day. PORTLAND, Feb. 28.-Two more bodies have been

recovered from the wreck of the Bohemian, and nine mail-bags have been found. The wreckers have arrived from New York, and operations will Indictments against the Rioter Andrews. New York, Feb. 27.—At the opening of the United States Circuit Court the Grand Jury came int court, and presented a large batch of ind mong the most important of which are the follo United States ag't John A. Andrews. An indictment charging him with treason, (capital offence). United States ag't John A. Andrews. Indictment for conspiracy to levy war against the United States. Act of July, 1861. United States ag't John A. Andrews. Indistment for resisting and counseling and aiding resistance to a draft. Act of March, 1863. United States ag't John A. Andrews. Indictment for setting on foot and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United States.

A bench warrant for Andrews' arrest will be issued

this afternoou, and he will be brought from Fort Lafayette on Monday, for the purpose of being ar

raigned and pleading. San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Sailed, ship Govern Langdon, for Liverpool. The importers have done but little business during the week now ended, while the jobbers have trans-acted an unusually large trade, chiefly in supplying the remote mining regions to the northward and in The continued dry weather gives an upward tenlency to grain, in anticipation of diminished crops this season.
The California Powder Company aoon expects the arrival of three hundred tons of saltpetre from Calcutta.

The Supreme Court declares the constitutionality of the statute which requires attorneys to take the new oath of allegiance before being permitted to continue their practice in the courts of this State. Hardee commanded the rebel forces, and that his troops were a part of Bragg's army. It is more likely clivities to remove to Nevada Territory, where test that they were a part of Beauregard's force. Gene-

EUROPE. THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

The British Government Accused of Truckling to the United States. LORD PALMERSTON IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. THE DANISH WAR.

An Armistice Proposed by Great Britain. de. de. de. de. New York, Feb. 28.—The steamship Asia arrived early this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, had attacked, and Earl Russell defended, the Government policy relative to the suspected steam rams. The latter declined to produce any papers pending the legal investigation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard reiterated his statement that Mr. Adams had made no official or verbal communication to Earl Russell of the substance of Mr. Seward's despatch of July 11, 1983.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald called attention to the clicumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers, and the murder of one of the crew of the bark Saxon by a Federal licutenant, etc. He asserted that Earl Russell had not done enough in the matter, and moved for the corresportence. The Attorney General opposed the motion, and said the principle of prize adjudication in America was the same as in England, and that the disposition of the American Government was very fair and just. During the general debate, several speakers charged the Government with a trucking policy towards the American Government.

Lord Palmerston said it was due to the American Government to say that they invariably received England's representation in a spirit of equity and Justice. He quoted the Trent case as an evidence of a cesire to do right. It was prejudical to the good understanding between Powers to accuse foreign Governments of acts of which they were not guilty, and to express distrust of their equity when nothing justified such charges. The resolution was with

justified such charges. The resolution was withdrawn

The Army and Navy Gazelle says that the military estimates can be reduced a quarter of a milion stering, with only the loss of a few hundred men.

It is questionable if the report that two first-class English houses, sufferer by rebeloruisers, are about to despatch one of the fastest steamers afloat in pursuit of the pirates. It is suggested that this may be another rebel dodge.

It is confirmed that England has proposed an armistice on the basis of the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes. Russis, France, and Sweden support the proposition, and it is atsited that Austria assents. The resultis-not yet known.

Nothing but a mere skirmish is reported from the scat of war. The Germans were receiving large reinforcements, and were making preparations against Alren. The Prussians occupied Altona in spite of the Federal protests.

The Danes were capturing Prussian vessels.

The Bank of France gained thirteen and a half millions of specie during the month

Mazzini has been indicted as an accomplice in the late plot against the life of Napoleon.

The Bourse was firmer at 66 69.

The Rourse was firmer at 66 60.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of The Asia brings the China and Australian

The Asia brings the China and Australian mails.

Arrived, from Philadelphia, Elba, at Gibraltar; sailed, Westfield and Empire Queen; from Liverpool.

The London Times of the 13th (evening) says: Cotton sales to day, 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is unchanged. Breadstuffs very dull, but steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce quiet and steady. London, Feb. 13—Evening.—Consols for money, 90%@81. Illinois Central shares, 24@12 dissount; Erie shares, 65@62

Liverpoot. Feb. 13.—There will be no Galway steamer on the 16th. The new steamer Pennsylvanis leaves Liverpoot that day for New York.

Preliminary proceedings have been commenced in the case of the steamer Pampero, seized on the Clyde, in the Exchequer Court in Edinburg. The indictiments are similar to those in the Alexandra case. The defendants put in a general dental, and ar appeal to the jury. The case was then adjourned to the 13th.

The London Times has an article on the Parliamentary debate upon the scizures by the Federals of certain British ships. It treats the alleged murder on board the Saxon as a most serious case, and says that any negligence in demanding and urging punishment of the crime will be the abandonment of the protection which the State owes to every subject.

London, Feb. 14.—Consols, after official hours yeared and year ground a proposed by Great Britain.

The Paris bourse closed heavy on Saturday; rentes 666, 35c.

REMISSEURG, Feb. 12.—The Danes, on the 10th,

66f. 35c.

MENISBURG, Feb. 12 — The Danes, on the 10th, were reported about an hour's march from Duppel.

FRANKFORN, Feb. 13.—The Bank of Frankfort has reduced the rate of discount to 4.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The bank rate is reduced to 8. duced to 8.

HAVEE, Feb. 12.—The cotton market opened firmand closed inactive and tending downwards. Sales r the week 75,000 bales; stock 34 000 bales. New Floans tree ordinate 250, 45 ba. 200

Among the passengers by the Asia is Mr. Sand-rd, United States Minister to Belgium. LATEST BY THE ASIA. FLENSBURG, Feb. 12.—Troops and artillery continue to pass through here, bound northward. It is not certainly known whether the attack on Duppel

ron ciad steamer has gone to dislodge them. The ting has returned to Copenhagen. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The circulars of Masses. Richardson-& Co., and Masses. Bigland. Athya & Co., report flour dull. with a downward sendency. having declined \$6@1s. Wheat heavy, at a decline of 26@4; red Western \$8 26@9s; red Southern \$9 26@94 4d. Corn has declined \$6d mixed corn is quoted at 29: 6d; white corn \$18 08:3s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is firm, with an upward tendency. Porh quiet and steady. Bacon has declined \$6d 1s. Britter is steady, with an upward tendency. Lard is quiet and unchanged; Tillow ensier, but is quoted at 39@4is. With a downward tendency, twing advanced \$1.09 4is. With a downward tendency, twing advanced \$1.09 4is. Of the control of the c Commercial Intelligence.

aed. American securities are quiet but steady. Our Foreign Relations—Adjustment of our Affairs in France. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Paris corres the Times says that since the arrival of M. Mercier from Washington, he has joined his efforts with those of Mr. Dayton in setting the Government right on the state of the war in America, and used his influence to prevent any breach of international law in connection with the Confederate ships in French ports. The decision of the Government in the case of the Rappahannock has therefore been

changed, and the will probably be detained. An Execution in Ohio. CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Calvin Streeter was hung esterday at Medina for murder. He died protest-

Relief of East Tennesseans. Boston, Feb. 28.—The private subscriptions for he suffering people of East Tennessee now amount to \$12,000.

Aspinwall. New York, Feb. 28.—The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall with \$407,000 in specie. She brings no news. Death of the Widow of Gen. Harrison. CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The wife of Gen. Harrison lied at North Bend yesterday.

Marine Disasters. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The British schooner Colin Dampbell was atruck by a squall on January 13th, when off Vivillia, and ran on a coral reef. She got ff, and was run ashore in a sinking condition. The captain, crew, and all on board, were saved by the chooner Pow-wow.

Bosron, Feb. 27.—The ship Palestine, from Boston

Sailing of the Hibernian. PORTLAND, Feb. 28.—The steamship Hibernian sailed to-day for Liverpool, in place of the steamer Bohemian, recently wrecked off this harbor. Departure of a Negro Regiment. New York, Feb. 27.—The 20th Colored Regiment will leave next week for Port Royal.

Shipment of Specie. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The City of Manchester, for Liverpool, took out \$114,000 in specie. Ship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Arrived, ship Arctic, from New Orleans; ship Edwin Clark, from New Or-leans; bark Josic Nicholas, from Matanzas; brig W. H. Harris, from Kingston, Jamaica; brig Hen-rietta, from Bermuda. PARLIAMENT AND PALMERSTON.—The British Parliament combines the functions of the Arcerican Coogress, State Legislatures, and something of municipal bodies, so that there is an immense mass of uninteresting and petty business; but after a quantity of this routine work had been got over by the Cierks and Speaker, the house filled, Paimenton shuffled in on his feeble, gouty old legs, looking gray, or white rather, as to his hair and whiskers: sitting curled up on the centre of the ministerial tench, his hat pulled down over his eyes, and his thick, protruding under hip falling. Not a handsome man is Lord Falmerston. I should be acry not to be respectful to the head of the Government; but he does remind one of a venerable gorilla. There was great interest to see him in the gallery; and I think those who saw him sitting half or quite asleep, and looking so old and feeble, must have thought, as I did, that he was about the last person present one would expect to see filling the part of or respondent in the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—Cor. New York Times.

DBATH OF A SON OF CHARLES DICKENS.—Anothers ad calamity has befallen one of the highest rank in English literature, in the death of the second son of Charles Dickens. He was an officer in the Indian army, and died on the last day of the past year, in the military hospital at Caloutta. While his father stood as chief mouner by the grave of Thackeray, almost at the very hour, his son was dying on the other side of the world. It is easy to imagine how a man of so affectionate a nature must be grieved at the loss of a son, but the reflection that he died in the service of his sountry, and that millions all over the world will sympathize with his sorrow, may well console him. Mr. Dickens has, I believe, a numerous family. One of his sons meda a short tour in America a few months ago, preparory to entering some department of the civil service. A daughter is married to a son of Wilkie Colons. as suote tour in America a new months ago, prepa-tory to entering some department of the civil ser-vice. A daughter is married to a son of Wilkie Ool-lins. Among those who attended his, readings last season I saw several of his grown-up and younger children, who were not among the least delighted of his auditors. THE MARQUISE BAROLO-COLBERT.—Italy has just lost the Marquise Barolo-Colbert, at the age of over eighty. The Marquise whose husband was Sardinian ambassador to the Court of Napoleon I., was herself formerly reader to the Empress Josephine. She was a descendant of the family of the great Colbert. Her immense fortune was almost entirely devoted to works of benevolence. Thus, she founded a refuge for young women; it was also she who received Silvio Pellico on his leaving the prison of Spielberg, and who, in order not to humiliate him, appointed him her librarian. Her influence was visible in his later writings, and gave to them the ultra religious character which is principally displayed in the tragedy of Tomaso Moro. Mmc. Harolo-Colbert is said to have left a fortune of more than 8,000,000f, to the poor, and to have named Prince Humbert as her executor. The Dankockiete Candidate—At the Copperhead Convention in New Haven, Wednesday, the delegates voted by ballot for their Gubernaturial candidate, and among the votes cast, in the handwriting of the persons depositing them, were the following: Oreger S. Seymer, O. S. Semore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Semore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Semore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Seymore, O. S. Semore, O. S. Seymore, O. S.

BERMUDA. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 -Advices from Bermuda t the 19th state that the steamers Will-o'the Wisp and A. D. Vance had both sailed from St. George's for Wilmington. The latter brought 900 bales of oction from Wilmington. The former is a new ateamer, and is said to be the fastest that has yet visited these waters. The steamer City of Peters-burg, reported as captured, has arrived at Nassau in

a disabled state. A fire occurred on the 11th at St. George's among the bales of cotton brought by the steamer A. D. Vance. A large number of bales were thrown over board to check the flames. A great amount of property was destroyed. It was generally believed to se the work of an incendiary.

Arrived at St. George's, the steamer Hanss, from Wilmington, with cotton, and the steamer Alpha,

The Reorganization of Tennessee. Careo, Feb. 26 — From the Memphis Bulletin I learn that the adjourned meeting of the Convention of the loyal people of West Tennessee, which met on the evening of the 23d, was a large and enthusidate of the convention of the con astic affair. An eloquent address was delivered by Dr. Butler, of Arkansas, and the following resoby Dr. Butler, of Arkansas, and the following resolution (in substance) was unanimously agreed to:
First. A disavowal of further participation in and
responsibility for the rebellion, and providing that
proper measures be immediately adopted for reorganizing the State Government on a basis of absolute
loyalty to the Union and the Constitution.
Second. All acts passed by the Legislature denoting the relation of the State of Tennessee to the
United States are declared without authority, null
and void. United States are declared without authority, null and void.

Third. The resolution declares for the resumption of Federal relations in the Union, with such chances in the State Constitution as will make rebellion and secession impossible in the future. Fourth The importance is recognized of making the State Constitution Republican in fact, as well as in name; guarantying the natural and inherent rights of all persons in the State, and provicing that slavery shall henceforth cease to exist, and be forever prohibited, by denying the elective franchise to all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, and who fail satisfactorily to establish their fidelity to the National Government and its laws.

Fifth. That immediate action be taken to reorganize the State under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to that end they invite all loyal citizens who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, prescribed by Governor Johnson.

Seventh. The resolution requests Governor Lohnson. son.
Seventh. The resolution requests Governor Johnson to issue a proclamation for the election of delegates to a convention to amend the State Constitution so as to conform to the fact of the emancipation already accomplished by the rebellion and the

war. Eighth. The Union State Executive Committee Eighth. The Union State Excentive Committee is requested to lay these resolutions before Gov. Johnson, and to confer with him as to the accomplishment of the facts therein set forth. Kinth. President Lincoln's administrative acts in suppressing the rebellion are endorsed.

The sixth resolution, pledging their influence to accure, by State legislation, the reimbursement of losses regulting from emancipation to citizens of undoubted loyalty now co-operating in reclaming loyalty now co-operating in reclaim the State from slavery, met with an animated discussion, and it was, with a substitute, referred basi to the Committee.

Mr. Morgan, the president, congratulated the Convention on the unanimity of sentiment displayed. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON. Feb 27, 1864.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Not more than fifty members were present, it yesterday average been agreed that nothing should be done to day xeepling the making of speeches.

The President's Plan of Reconstruction. DAWKS occupied the chair, and the President's message was approunced as the theme for disannel message was appointed as the theme for discussion.

Mr. Harding of Kentucky, referred to a former declaration of the President that the Union was unbroken, and that all secession ordinances are null and void. In this view he concurred, and, therefore, whenever the rebellion that he suppressed, either by force of arms or voluntary submission, the revolting states are thereby retoted, with all their rights and privileges, in the Union, under the Federal and State Governments. This view was sound, and was acquisseed in by G. menyatives and hemocrats. But the Freeident had changed, and had presented a scheme of reconstruction more destructive than the cid doctrine of State rights. The scheme was mapped out by the master builder with a pencil dipped in blood. Persons are to yote just as the President may direct. The effect was, the iron tread of cespoits may direct. The effect was, the iron tread of cespoits may all caving nothing but association. It would establish the most odious abolition oligarchy of a savages and cruel character, and it was enough to fire any man's veins in which runs a drop of Revolutionary blood. Fanaticism and sectional hate had plunged the nation into bloody horrors—the joint work of Abolition and Secession—twis by technen in guilt and drime.

Mr. DEBILING, of Connecticut, said the President's reheme of reconstruction seeks to theretic order from annatchy and paralyzing infinences: to prevent inaccence from heing kompounded with guilt, to separate loysity hom the unhealthy contact of dismionists, which would arbiect them in the eye of its law to the punishment for crimes.

The task was one of great embarrassment and diffi-

The task was one of great embarrassment and diffi-city, because of the imperfection of annian wisdom, and the sale of the imperfection of annian wisdom, and the sale of the imperfection of annian wisdom, and the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale of the State annian and State of the sale of the sale of the state annian and sale of the sale of the sale of the sale state and the sale of the sal Intricacies of the subject would permit. But it possessed the rare merit of being just to the Government, just to the insurgent States, and just to the slave. Mr Deming, in this connection, defended the amnesty proclamation as being justifiable, from the fact that, in the legal sense, every citizen in the insurrectionary States is a public enemy. With the wiping out of slavery on this continent would succeed a higher order of civilization, and an indisciplible bond of perfect union and peace.

Mr. Blair Replying to Mr. Davis—Missouri

Mr. FRANCIS BLAIR, of Missouri, discussed the after of that State, defending himself from attacks which had be," made upon his course. Having four thir right out this rebeat of discherge his whole duty, he might challenge a companion of records with his assailants. The radies is had rekindict the smouldering fires, and from a spirit of retaliation had undertaken to build uponity. They work in the past tro-slaveryies, but now like all renegades, they denounce those who have always been consistent on the subject of emancipation. For himlike all renegades, they denounce these Who have all ways been consistent on the sub-set of femanolyation. For himself, he was always willing to accept gradual bemandination, and when the people of that State desired immedia e emancipation he would be more than ready to accept it. He entered upon an exposition of the subject, charging that there radicals had sought to deceive the Union men by misrepresentations, and were not, as the records show, in favor of immediate emancipation, having refused to vote for it in convention when they had nower to carry it. He repeated they were talse to their procial meet plinciples

Int, Blaik replied to the remarks formerly delivered by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, saying the latter was brought into political life by a secret know Nothing organization, which warred against a particular white man, at d who was the most rencorous and malignant of its leader; and this was the man who has assaited the countries of the contribution of the contribution of the received to be a triend as the people of the blate were from instead of the contribution in the contribution of the contributi

peper asking for the rejection, by the reduce, of conditied as major general.

Mr. Wilseon, of Indiana, denied that the delegation of that State was caught in a trap. He knew what the raper was and that it told the truth.

Mr. Grina Elli, of Indiana, said the Missouri militia came from Korthern Missouri into the southern portion of his district, stealing horses and plundering hen roots. They threatened to blow up the court house and unite themselves with the Knights of the Golden (Hr.).

Grele.

Grele.

Against Schofield; while a few such men may have erossed over, the attention of the commanding officer was directed to another quarter.

Mr. GRINNELL repeated Schofield was not as true 40, his trust as he ought to have been, and was using his infinence to degrade radical men.

The Transury Department Assailed.
Mr. ELAIE said enemies sought to rely on misrepresentation to injure General Schofield and thus make at issue against the President. The Navy Departmen courted investigation, but not so with the Treasury Department. confee investigation, but not so with the Treasury Department.

A more profilgate administration than that of the latter never existed in any country; the country was redolent with the fraud and corruption lof its agents. Again and again permits to trate were sold to the highest bidder, and recently in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious blocksdo-runner, whose vessels had more than once been selzed. If Mr. Chase's friends had thought these things could not be proved, they would doubtless have voted for an investigation. In alliading to Mr. Pomeroy's recent secret circular, he spoke of its design as an intrigue against the man who had confided to thase a portfolio, but the President was doubtless satisfied every day thase remained in the Cabinet for him to sink deeper in the contempt of every honorable man.

him to sink deeper in the contempt of every honorable man.

Mr. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution on blonday to inquire into the affairs of the Treasury Department in connection with trade regulations in Mississippi.

Mr. DONNELLY. of Minnesota. addressed the committee for an hour on the importance of encouraging foreign immigration, and in advocacy of a bill herefore introduced by him to establish a bureau of immigration. Of the case of the Administration in connection with the war, which, with our overwhelming numbers, ought long ago to have been ended on the principle of the Crittenden resolution. The committee then rose, and at 4 45 the House ad purned.

"Discrimination Against Philadelphia Trade with Tennessee." To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Lest some of your readers might be misled SiR: Less some of your readers might be misled by the incorrect statements contained in an article, published in your paper of the 24th, under the above caption, I respectfully ask space in it to say that all regulations of the Treasury Department concerning trade are prescribed under license from the Presi-

dent, and have been approved by him, and without them there can be no commercial intercourse i tween the loyal States and those declared in insurrection. No regulation of the Treasury Department discriminates against Philadelphia and in favor of Cincinnati, nor against any city and in favor of any other. Shippers at Cincinnati, and elsewhere in the loyal States, are required to procure the same permits for shipments into insurrectionary districts. and to pay the same fees therefor, as those of Philedelphis, and their shipments are subjected to pre-cisely the same inspection. And the same rule holds and is enforced in regard to similar shipments from all other places to points in insurrectionary The five percent, invoice valuation fee, referred to

by your correspondent, is assessed upon all ship-ments into insurrectionary districts, and is pre-scribed by authority of the third section of the act of Congress approved May 20, 1862; and if your correspondent can show to the Secretary that it is collected on shipments to insurrectionary States from some points and not on those from others, or that the regulations discriminate in any way against any place and in favor of any other, I feel warranted a saying that the remedy will be cheerfully, prompt. y, and effectually applied.

The propriety of such fee, or of any restrictions of trade which will prevent supplies reaching rebels, is not discussed by your correspondent "* * *," and I need not dwell upon those points here: but his statements are so erroneous as to render this denial

coper. S. H. KAUFFMANIA, Chief of Trade Division Treasury Department, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1864. Extraordinary Statement. BRITISH MERCHARTS PROPOSE TO FIT OUT A CRUI-SER TO CATCH THE ALABAMA. SER TO CATCH THE ALABAMA.

(From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 10]

It was currently reported on Change yesterday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest screw steamers after two uld leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out at the sole expense of two first-class English houses—one in London, and the other in this terms that

been purchased, and is being fitted out at the sole expense of two first-class English houses—one in London, and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could or will do, besides being much stronger, and when armed. (carrying guns of such a calibre and construction,) the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much notoriety is connection with ocean navigation, and in whom Captain Semmes will find a fee "worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to bunt and catch the Alabama, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—georgis, Florida, Rappahannock (should the latter get to sea), and Tuscalcons. Already two barks have left England with coals for the "new comer," which will be discharged at one or two ports which this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction with the Federal cruisers now on the look out for the Alabama. We may here repeat that the action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also by the fast that bither to all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitless.

Public Entertainments. WALRUT-STEER THEATRE. - We are struck, we are astonished, we are amazed, we are bewildered we are carried away in a whirlwind of astonishment that Miss Western should have had the temerity to attempt the French Spy in Philadelphia, especially ince Cubas has played it here before. If Miss Western has the taste of a butterfly, and would suck tom every dramatic flower, she must suck only rom those which will agree with her constitution Let her stick to "East Lynne." With all her excel-lences she is bad enough in that, but she is posi-tively wretched in *The French Spy*, comparing her, of course, with the brilliant, beautiful Cabas. We should not draw this comparison between Miss Western and Cubas, had she not herself so glaringly invited it. But Cubas has made the character of the French Spy exclusively her own. She acts the part most charmingly, and Miss Western

is just as much out of place in it as poor Cubas was in Lavengro, when she looked for all the world more like a wax doll-baby than anything else, and spoke as a wax doll-baby might be supposed to speak. In the first place, Cubas is beautiful, or at any rate she has such gorgeous and bewildering eyes that she would make you think her beautiful if all her other features were horrid. In the second place, her every has an especially bewitching manner. She don't strut, and smirk, and mince matters. In the third place, she can dance. In the fourth place, she don't wear a horrid little moustache and imperial, which in such a obstacter as the French Spy produca decidedly hybrid appearance. In the fifth place, in the descent from the wall in the third act, and in the sword combat, Cubas is unquestionably great, Ard in the sixth place, Cubes is perfectly enchanting as Henri St. Alme, as the, Arab boy and as Mathilde. But we very much fear advice is lost upon Miss Western, and that all there is left for us to admile in her is her very great energy and perseve rance. With time she will grow more judicious, it is to be hoped. Until she reaches a reasonable d gree of acceptability in some other characters, let her confine herself to Lady Isabel or even Nancy Sykes. In our opinion she will spoil the little reputation the possesses by continuing to appear in the "French Spy." Cubas might as well attempt East Lynne, and introduce La Madrilena at the close of the first set.

one condition, that the adheres to her old acquain ances Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, and cuts acquaintance with the "French Spy."

Miss Ettie Henderson will make her first appearance in Philadelphia this evening, appearing in the domestic frams of "Fanchon, the Cricket." She is said to be a charming young actress, and as such we shall be glad to greet her. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - The "Collegn Bawn" has been performed to crowded houses for a week past. We have not seen the play as now performed, and cannot personally youch for its being produced with unusual excellence. But we have beard praise from so many quarters (exclusive of playbills) that we are inclined to believe that the Chestnut deserves the popularity it so suddenly acquired. The crowds which we are told nightly

instead of "You'll remember me!" Miss Western

has our best wishes for her success in California, on

visit it evince an overflowing admiration. On an early occasion we shall revert to the present com-pany of the Chestnut. ARCH STERET THRATER .- Miss Richings concluded on Saturday an engagement by no means as brilliant as it ought to have been. But the competition of the other theatres was great enough to account for this. The Arch relies upon its stock company for the next two weeks. Mrs. John Drew, Mr. Barton Hill, and Mr. Griffiths are good, but the rest of the company, so far as our experience through the season extends, stand just one round higher on the ladder than they are entitled to. Young performers are very well in their way, but youth is not the only requisite, as the management by this time ought to hnow. The "Magic Marriage" will be performed

SIGNOR BLITZ .- It will be gratifying to the numerous admirers of this universal favorite to learn that he has delayed his departure four days, and will continue for that time at his Temple of Wonders, Assembly Buildings. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From J. J. Kromer. newspaper agent, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Ulustrated London News of the 6th inst. It is narndon News of the 6th inst. It is par-

ticularly rich in engravings of scenes and incidents in Canada, the Punjaub, Egypt, China, and Engand. We also have the Illustrated News of the World of the same date, with supplement steel engraving f the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, one of the beauties of Queen Victoria's Court, and the News of the World f the 7th inst., a readable London weekly. PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE. -- The first Aunual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Concert Hall this evening, precisely at half past seven o'clock, when Degrees will be conferred Valedictory Address will be delivered by Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, Professor of Dental Physiology. THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—The members o

he Hardware Trade Association have invited, as an advertisement elsewhere announces, the hardware lufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of the city, to unite with fhem in assisting the Great Central Fair for the benefit of our soldiers. We are glad to see this prompt and early movement on the part of an afiuential body. FINE ARTS.—We desire to call special attention to the large collection of oil paintings, now on exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, to be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March lat and 2d, at 80 clock precisely, by Scott & Stewart, auction cers, 622 Cheatnut street. The collection

embraces some very fine specimens of art by a number of our most talented artists, Paul Ritter, Meade, Nicholson, Atwood, Kepperdorf, and others. Paintings open for examination until 9 o'clock P. M. FIRST POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS FOR THE SPRING OF 1864.—We invite the early attention of dealers to the extensive and choice assortment of co., embracing 667 lots of fancy and sta (with 2,000 pounds patent thread), to be peremptorily old by catalogue, on four months' credit, commens ing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, baimo-rals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this (Monday) morning, commencing at ten o'clock, precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, sold at 630 out street, is the only sewing machine in the Chestrut street, is the only sewing machine in she market that is warranted to give the purchaser entire satisfaction. If it does not, the money will be refunded after three months' trial. The Florence is without doubt, the simplest, best, and cheapost sewing machine in the world, and all who subject t to a fair comparison with the other machines, THE END OF WINTER is rapidly approaching. A

few more days, and spring will be upon us. This suggests the prospect of a smaller consumption of Coal. However this may be, the fact should not be overlooked, that the best place in Philadelphia to buy Coal, good and cheap, is at Alter's, 935 North An Elegant Stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, embracing everything necessary in that line for a man of taste to wear, will be George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Prize

Medal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggert, is the shirt 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 ow prepared to make a large concession from former prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROGTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street,

PRICES IN DIXIE,-" The best hotels have now raised their board to \$25 a day, and poor board at that; private boarding houses charge \$10 a day, where coffee and tea are hardly known, and the commonest brown sugar is regarded a luxury. Clergymen pay \$250 for a black coat." This we think he crowning grief of the rebellion, to think the coat will not equal those sold for \$20 at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Contidental. Clergyman and coats are both scarce.

THE BEAUTY OF PHYSICAL NATURE strikes us with an immediate impression of harmony and completeness. There is also a sense of harmony, completeness. There is also a sense of harmony, the result of reflection, engaged on scientific truthly, and there is a livelier and deeper consciousness of the same kind, in which our personal sympathics are combined with the feeling of the beautiful, exare combined with the needing of the containing ta-cited by whatever is fair and harmonious; as, for example, a beautiful garment from the celebrated fashionable clothing catablishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. You are aware in every town there are a set of blood-suckers, lounging in the bar-room like bees on the honey-comb, who wait patiently to suck a drink from the next stranger; they are commonly called wharf rata," who, having business of their own, aggled it, thinking that minding the business of

their neighbors and swilling rum all day is the great comfort of this life.

'T is a great deal easier for the minth part of a man to get inebriated than it would be for a full-grown man. "Blue Monday" is generally kept by tailors, but it is the habit of some in our place to keep blue all the time, thinking, as they are but the fraction of a man, they will not be so easily seen, but Burning gas in our town is sold by the foot; but the gas from the "rats" is much more easily made and is had without asking for it, in tones loud and When the fair form of man becomes disgustingly bloated from a long and steady course of drunksnness and the system gives way under the effect of "little globules" frequently imbibed in strong water, and little imaginary rats are around, it can hardly be ex-

pected that the muddled brain can get up anything new. "How are you, rata?" G. LEAF BOYD. POX 469, TAMAQUA, Pa. THE SUDDEN CHANGE OF WHATERE WE BIS NOW experiencing renders this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many fatal cases of pulmonary disorder is now being laid.
Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a
prompt resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, in the Corne, Burione, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGEL CORNS, BULLIONS, INVESTED MAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the fest, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 221 Chestnut street, Reference of the city, [a23-4]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb 27, Money continues plenty, and is easily obtamoderate recurities.

Gold is flat and very little dealt in, neither to

Gold is flat and very autre deatt in, neither to noradvancing. It closed about 68@58%.
The stock market, though moderately active, was regards prices. The chief feature was Big Knowhich opened at 9, advanced to 3, and fell of which opened according at 9%.

Resolving (though there were no sales) was firm of the bid, if saked, an advance of it. Pennsylvaniar road advanced it. Pennsylvaniar road advanced it. Sorling at about yesterday at the preferred declined it. North Ponnary Railroad was firm, closing at about yesterday Catawirka common advanced %, and the pre clined 16. E mira Railroad was firm, whi clined 12. E mira Railroad was irm, while; if farred fell icfl. reing offered at the closs at 3; Sci nylkill declined 14, closing 49@4914. Passeng ways were quiet, the only sales reported being street et 3714, and Market street at 7214, and any the oreither. The remaining railways, exceptionard Contess and Lomberd and South, which a jud. were stationary at yesterday's figures.
In mining and banking stocks there was its though the present held their prices.

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, 3 United States Bonds, 1881.....

erling Exchange Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, United States sixes, 1881..... U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, Aug...... U. S. Certificates of Indebtodness U. S. new Certificates of Indebtod Quartermasters' Vonchers Five twenty honds Deliveries of 5-20 bonds being made to Janua Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exc 32 South Third street, second story :

Market strong. The following table shows the movemen's of dr at the port of New York during the week endi FRY D FOR CONSUMPTION. 224

1.220 1,155

biate stores are access, out of the chester could streng Coal steeks are extremely active for the chester scriptions. Central having risen to 76% bid, and for the chester of the chester Ed abares are active, and there appear halifond numers are convey, and are an action in the proving disposition to operate for a rise, as the lative apirit is augmenting and the ease in mentored unusual facilities for the carrying of stocks. The appended table exhibits the chief movement Board compared with the latest prices of years of the fact. em Preferred....

Reading.
Michigan Central.
Michigan Eouthern
Michigan Southern guarantled.
Rinois Central Scrip.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Fob. Reported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Excu

| 100 Girard Mining | b5 | 15 | 15 Delaware Div | 100 Mandan | b5 | 15 | 15 Delaware Div | 100 Mandan | b6 | 16 Delaware Div | 100 Mandan | b7 | 100 Mandan 100 Lehigh Scrip.
CLOSING PRICES-ATEADY.
Bid. Ask.

| The Original | The Color | T Philadelphia Markets The Flour market continues very dull, the d 60 barrels high grade ditto, at \$7.57 @ barrel. Rye Flour continues dull; small sales are maked \$6.25 F barrel. There is little or nothing doing in

86 25 F barrel. There is little or nothing doing in Meal.

Ghain.—The demand for Wheat is limited and market is dull, and prices rather lower, with asiabout 5.000 bus at \$1.60 for prime red in store, helders ask more; white is quoted at \$1.760 in 75 as to quality. By continues scarce, with sales (31.80 for prime red in store, helders ask more; white is quoted at \$1.760 in 75 as to quality. By continues carce, with sales (31.80 for prime red in store, helders ask more; white is quoted at \$1.760 in 75 for some continue dull; about 5.600 bus sold at \$1.21 in interaction continue dull; about 5.600 bus sold at \$1.800 for well. BARK —First Eo. 1 Quercitron continues dull 22 for dull at \$3.700 in.

COTTON.—The market is quiet. Mannacture; only purchasing to supply their immediate wants, lois of Middlings have been sold at 750 sic. B to GROCERIES.—In Sugar there is not much dollar! way of sales, but holders are very firm in their victures. The sales of 300 bass of Edgary at 550 for be about 200 hids Onba Marco Molaries sold at 500 for gallen.

SEEDS.—In Cloverseed there is rather more delight prices are unchanged; 1,200 bus sold at \$5.250. In 182 (2015) its selling at from \$5.500.9. C, and Fax: PETULETM. There is no material change to in price or demand; about 1,000 bbis refined, in 1 sold for shipment at 484 (2015) the transactions are limited as the second in the transactions are limited as the second in the transactions are limited as the second of the price of the second of the second of the price of the second of the second of the price ders at 9%@10c. Lard is in steady demand at 14% for tierce, and 10%@16c P ib for kegs. Butter is so at from 20030c P ib for common to prime Pennsylva WHIER Y continues very dull, and prices here and drudge at 85c Pgalloz.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Oral Disport to-day:

New York Markets-Feb. 27. FLOUR. &C. - The market for Western and Flour is dull, heavy, especially the low grades alipping brands, but towards the close there is a feeling for superfine and extra State.

The Sales are 6,800 bbls at 8,800 set 400 set. ally brands, is quiet; sales of 100 bbls at \$5, 80@6 40, is steady; sales 375, half bbls Atlantic. at \$6.50 % bbl.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is less active and rive easier on the tow winter, but spring, though sometheave, its without easeatial change. Shippers are the rive of a waiting iter news from Europe.

The sales are 44.000 bus at \$4.55@1.57 for Charles and the rive of the sales are 45.000 bus at \$4.55@1.57 for Charles and ber do and \$1.60 for amber do and \$1.60 for amber do and \$1.60 for amber Jarsey.

Barley and Barley Mail are quiet but steady proved our rate of the sales and barley Mail are quiet but steady proved the sales and barley Mail are quiet but steady proved the sales and barley Mail are quiet but steady proved the sales and barley Mail are quiet but steady proved the sales and barley Mail are quiet but steady proved the sales and sales and sales and sales and sales are sales and sales and sales and sales are sales are sales and sales are sales are sales are sales and sales are sales are sales and sales are sale one rates.
Oats dull and heavy at yesterday's prices; sala' Garadian 90% @920, Western at 92@92%0, and State

Drime mees. Sty. 856.23 62% for new average prime mees.

Beef is in good demand and firm Sales of 1,00 bits 2,2 Cool for pir in mees; \$12.250 for extra do 7.

Tierce Beef P quiet but steady at former raise.

Beef Hams are steady and moderately active Sales of the sat 2,2 for Western Cut May are firm, but not very active Sales Shoulder, at 43/610c, and 100 packages loux car last 13/2. 1972. A strong pilot, and we have only the note 2). It is on he still dull, and we have only the note 2). It is 12% for hor do not all the note 1. It is a state of the note 1. It is a state of the for Western.