TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu parts of the world, and especially from our different multitary and avail departments. When used, it will be paid for

The Foreign Policy of the United States. The Secretary of State needs no better defence of his foreign policy than the recent debates in the British Parliament. His course is doubly vindicated by the attack upon the Palmerston Ministry and the statement of Lord PALMERSTON. In the first place, the assertion of the English Tories that the Ministers truckled to the United States should at once silence those at home who accuse the United States of truckling to Great Britain. The grand argument against Lord Russell is based upon the assumed bumiliation of England, in the affair of Mr. LAIRD's lebel rams, and this appears to be the sole issue upon which the parties meet in Parliament. From this fact we may fairly assume that whatever the disaffected in America may say, English opinion does not regard the United States Government as deficient in resolution to state its wrongs, or the ability to secure its rights. In the second place, the testimony of Lord PAL-MERSTON is emphatically given in favor of the justice of our demands, and the equity and independence of our prize courts are frankly acknowledged by him. "It is but due to the Government of the United States to say that they have invariably received our representations in a spirit of equity and justice." In proof of this the case of the Trent is cited, wherein the United States yielded for the sake of a principle, and Mc. ERWARD may refer to the stoppage of the rebel rams as an instance wherein the United States was ready to go to war for the sake of a principle. That the Secretary of State risked his popularity when he gave up Mason and SLIDELL, and boldly declared war to be the result of English departure from a fair neutrality, in the case of the Alexandra, is evidence that our foreign policy has been uninfluenced by the fear of troubles abroad, or of misconstruction at home. We think we can challenge history to show a foreign policy more impartial and straightforward than that which Mr. SEWARD established in reference to Great Britain. The following extract from his note to Mr. ADAMS, of July 11, 1863, will show with what fearlessness he declared the intentions of the Government, and the consequences of the violation of neutrality. Because the British Government admitted the justice of this firm and temperate appeal it is accused of yielding to a threat. But, both in England and America, it must be honestly admitted that the Ministry simply acknowledged the justice of a claim. Mr. Saward said in his note:

"If the law of Great Britain must be left without amendment, and be construed by the Government ha conformity-with the rulings of the chief baron of the Exchequer, then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from their tish ports, as against the neval forces of a puche enemy; and, also, to claim and insist upon indemnities for the injuries which such expeditions have hitherto committed or shall hereafter commit against this Government is now preparing a naval force wath this Government is now preparing a naval force wath the utmost vigor; and if the national navy which it is rapidly cleating shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring late emergency, then the United States and forces as the mercantle metric shall afford. British ports, domestic as well as colonial, are now open, under certain retrictions, to the visits of piratical vessels, and not only fornish them coals, provisions, and repairs, but even receive their pisancers when the emerics of the United States cause in to obtain such recitef from voyages in which they have either hurned ships they have cap ured, or have even manned and arm of a claim. Mr. Saward said in his note

sion for eithit suprise or complaint that, if this coadulion of things is to remain and receive the deliberate senction of the British frovernment, the new of the United States will receive instructions to pursue these enumers into the parts, which thus, in, violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, become harbors for the pin alex? The President very distinct pursue them maintained with throng to the commerce, and even to the peace of the two countries. But he is obliged to consider that, in the case supposed, the cestivation of our commerce will probably amount to a navel war ueged by a portion at least of the British nation squitz! "C Gov. rument and people of the Clarket as war tolerated, although not declared or awared by the British Government. If, through the increases; such partial war shall become a general one between he two nations, the President thinks that the responsibility for that painful result will not fall upon the United States." More of the Alexaudra. There was an Alderman named Sir VESIAN PEEK, in the city of Cork, in former days, whose judicial decisions were sometimes made in the following words: "The way in which I shall decide this point is-I won't decide it at all." The English lawcourts seem following in the footsteps of Sir VESIAN, with respect to the well-known case of the Alexandra. First, that case was tried, in the Court of Exchequer, nearly nine months ago, before Chief Baron Pol-LOCK and a London jury, a verdict against the Crown and acquitting the parties charged with infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act being the result. Next the case before the Judges of the Court of Exchequer, sitting in banco, in the shape of a motion, on the part of the Crown, to set aside the verdict and have a new trial. As might be expected, the Judge who tried the case, and whose charge to the Jury certainly influenced the verdict, being head of the Court, it was decided that a new trial should not be granted. After that, the case came before the Exchequer Chamber-four Judges of the Queen's Bench and three of the Common Pleas, forming that Courtand there the defendants raised the point that this tribunal had no jurisdiction in the

rey have cap used, or have even manned and

ed them as pirries, sudsent them abroad as auxilia ries in the work of destruction. Can it be an coca-sion for either sugrise or complaint that, if this con

case. It turned out that this objection was correct, for the Court dismissed the appeal. The decision was made on February the 8th. Of the eight Judges who were to have. sat on that occasion, and whom we described in a former notice, only one was absent. This was Sir John Barnard Byles, of the Common Pleas, well known to the American bar through his elaborate and standard Treatise on Bills of Exchange," and a very able Judge. The opinion that the Court of Exchequer Chamber had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal was sustained, and the appeal was therefore dismissed, the Court being allowed to apply for ultimate judgment by the House of Lords. Out of the seven Judges, six were for dismissing the appeal-named Lord Chief Justice Cock-BURN, Chief Justice ERLE, and Justices WILLIAMS, CROMPTON, BLACKBURN, and MELLOR. The one who dissented was Sir JAMES SHAW WILLES, of the Common Pleas. He thought that the appeal was competent. The appeal was dismissed, Chief Justice Cockburn saying: "The result of this decision is, that the House of Lords will have to determine, first, whether any appeal lies from the judgment of the Court of Exchequer discharging the rule; and, secondly, if an appeal does lie, whether the judgment of

the Court of Exchequer was right." An English lawyer of considerable experience, now in this city, who has carefully watched this case, has sent us some observations upon it, which some of our legal readers may thank us for laying before them. He writes: "You may be sure the Law Lords will not reverse the old finding of the jury, backed by the majority of the Judges, and nothing will help the Crown but an amendment of the Foreign Enlistment Act; which amendment Parliament will not make-to please American people, any more than they would those of France, by amending law in re Orsini. As I believe the Writ of Error has been abolished, and no Bill of Exceptions was allowed by the Court of Exchequer, I do not see that the Lords have any more jurisdiction than the Court sitting in Error, because there is no record on which to act or put the case in motion in the House of rds, to which I doubt if there be any

It will be entirely in the manner of the Cork Alderman, if the Alexandra case, after being thrown from post to pillar, shall finally remain undecided—of which, if our iriend's doubt be justified, there would seem to be some prospect. The difficulty originated in the Court of Exchequer, of the constitution of which our legal friend writes

"The ancient Court of Exchequer, erected by William the Conqueror, was always a mystery to its judges, officers, and every one else, with its 'tubman' and 'postman,' and Qui 'am actions, and counting of sticks and hobnails, and its revenue side, and equity side, and common law side, and swearing in of sheriffs and Lord Mayor of London, and pricking for county sheriffs, and writs of Quaminus and subjects and are pondendum. All this I knew its my early day, when it was a closed court, and

the four barons resembled four tall old women, and were thus described by the wits of the day:
"Chief Baron Richards—A lawyer and a gentleman.

"Baron Wood—A lawyer, but no gentleman.
"Baron Graham—A gentleman, but no lawyer.
"Baion Garrow—Neither a gentleman nor s

lawier.

"Many years afterwards, the classic Copies (Lord Lyndhurst,) became Chief Baron, and a greatchange took place in the court. After him came Lord Abinger. (Sir James Scarlett,) who was succeeded in April, 1844, by Sir Frederick Pollock, who clings to the bench at the advanced age of eighty one." The amendment in the Foreign Enlistment Act, which our correspondent suggests, and which is necessary to make the law effective, ought to be proposed by the British Government. But no reference to this subject was made in the Queen's speech, at the opening of the session, nor has a word about it yet been spoken in either House of Parliament. Even if made, it cannot have an expost facto operation, and therefore, if the House of Lords should decline hearing the appeal in the case of the Alexandra, the verdict acquitting the defendants and surrendering the vessel up to them will then stand. However, they will have gained this point at a vast expense, having to pay their own law costs. which must be heavy, as Sir Hugh CAIRNS and other leading counsel were employed by them. It is a rule in England that the Crown, when defcated in a Court of Law, pays its own costs only, and not the costs of its adversary.

Death of Frederick Brown, Esq. Our sincere sorrow at the demise of FREDERICK BROWN, Esq , is deeply shared, not only by the many who personally knew his worth, but by thousands who knew him only by his reputation as a leading citizen. Though devoting himself with untiring assiduity to an extensive business, he yet was conspicuous in everything that concerned the prosperity of the city and the general welfare. For a long period, and up to his death, he was intimately connected with the management of some of our most valuable institutions and charities. He manifested at all times intense interest in his country, and, in parting with intimate friends on Friday night, expressed regret that he could not live to see this wicked rebellion suppressed. / He died, as he had lived, a Christian gentleman, and will, in this community, be mourned for many years. His uneral will take place this afternoon.

THE inmates of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insanc, at Dixmont, near Pittsburg, have, it is said, made contributions to the Sanitary Fair at Cleveland, Ohio, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars. These contributions include an Arkansas cabin, hair wreath, toilet sets, picture frames, India ink sketches by Blythe, moss, cone, hoin, and rice baskets, vases, patriotic aprons, (likewise, linen aprons,) spool wagons, shell and morocco cushions, etc., etc., etc. The insane at our Pennsylvania Hospital probably have as much method in their madness as those at Dixment, and would feel equally happy to contribute to our Sanitary Fair. The amusement and instruction provided for them there are as varied as they can readily be made. But they are not so very diverse that suggestions for additional entertaining employment would he hastily rejected. Our Sanitary Fair needs help from every quarter, and would employ the energies of the inmates of that hospital, Such light work, with a well-defined and clearly-understood purpose in it, would render them happier, or, perhaps, less unhappy, we should say, and might materially conduce to a speedy restoration of health.

W. Watson, and Josian Pierson to be third lieutenant, and Edward B. Furiong to be second lieutenant, in the revenue-cutter service. Francis H. Ruggles, of New York, consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Charles H. Lochr, of Pennsylvania, consul at Puerto Cabello; W. W. Perison, of Ohio, consul at Puerto. Such light work, with a well-defined and Dixmont, at least, sets a most excellent example. If diseased minds in that institution could execute a plan for such curious and cunning manufactures, the patients in Philadelphia environs ought to be equally skilful. The very fact of a collection of such articles on exhibition in our Sanitary Fair; being wrought in such a locality, and under circumstances seemingly adverse, would confer upon them an intrinsic value for which the mere price could never pay.

WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatches to The Press.) WASHINGTON, D. O., Feb. 29

The Treasury.

The advices received at the Treasury Department show that another loan will eagerly be taken Anti-Slavery Report of Senator Sumner. Senator Sumner made a report to-day to the senate from the select committee on freedmen. It discusses the relation between slavery and the fugidiscusses the lenation between slavery and the ingi-tive-slave acts, which it says may be received as part of a system of slavery, and, therefore, oblige us to the judgment which civilization is accumu-lating against this barbarism. It is bad enough to thrust an escaped slave back into bondage at any tine; it is abourd to thrust him back at a moment when slavery is rallying all its forces for the con of such a transaction is not diminished by its at

A slave, with courage and address to escape from his master, has the qualities needed for a soldier of freedom, but the existing statute requires his arrest and his being sent to bondage. The committee report in favor of annulling the fugitive slave laws on the ground that it would simply withdraw an irra tional support from slavery. It does nothing against tichal support from slavery. It does nothing against clavery, but merely refuses to do anything for it. In this respect the present proposition differs from all preceding measures of abolition, as a refusal to help an offender on the highway differs from an attempt to take his life. The committee argue the fourth article of section 2 of the Constitution that, according to the heat rules of Constitution that, according to the best rules of interpretation, it cannot be considered as applying to fugitive slaves; since whatever may plying to nightive slaves; since whatever may have been the intention of its authors, no such words were employed as described fugitive slaves, and nobody else. It is obvious this clause, on its face, is applicable to apprentices. It is only by going behind its primary signification, and by supplying a secondary signification, that the clause can be considered applicable to fugitive slaves. These and kindred topics are amply discussed, and the comsincered applicable to ingine slaves. These and kindred topics are amply discussed, and the com-mittee say, in conclusion, "Unhappliy, the statute must always remain in the pages of history, but every day of delay in its repeal is hurtful to the Na-

tional cause, and to the National name. Would you put down the rebellion? Would you uphold our same abroad? Would you save the Constitution from outrage? Would you extinguish slavery? Above all, would you follow the Constitution, and establish justice? Then repeal this statute at Naval Cantures. The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:
On the 11th inst. the United States steamer Queen On the 11th mat. the United States steamer Queen captured the schooner Louisa, of Nassau, N. P., three miles north by west of the Brazos river pass, running for the mouth of that river. In reply to the hail of the Queen she replied she was from Havana, and was bound somewhere along the coast of Texas. I did not know of what her cargo consisted but upon hearding her she gave up to the

stated, but upon boarding her she gave up to the Queen a British certificate of registry and her ship-ping articles, remarking at the time that she surendered as a lawful prize to the Queen. Upon a hasty examination the extro was found to consist of powder, Enfield rifles, salt, sugar, and On the 1st inst. a boat expedition from the U. S. bark lying in St. Andrew's Sound, Georgia, com-manded by Ensign GILLESPIE, captured a sloop laden with 72 bales of upland cotton and 2 of sea.

They also secured the picket, consisting of a sergeant and six men of the 4th Georgia Cavalry, and six civilians. Five were taken on board the sloop and one ashore. They also brought away the fam lies of Mr. Laperro and Mr. Daugaix, consuls, and their wives and eight children. On the night of the 30th of December the U. S. sunboat Kennebec, off Mobile bay, discovered a sail running out of Mobile bay. Chase was immediated ly given, but she was lost sight of in the darkness, but was seen sgain the next morning attempting to She was brought to by a shot and hauled down her colors. She was found to be the steamer Grey Jacket, bound from Mobile to Havans, with a cargo of cotton, rosin, and turpentine. She had twenty-three passengers, who were transferred to the Colo-

The Loss of the Housatonic. The Loss of the Housatonic.

The Navy Department has received the following from Lieut. T. J. Higginson, lately commanding the United States at amer Housatonic:

"About 8.45 P. M., on the morning of the 17th, the officer of the deck, Acting Master J.K. Crosser, ciscovered something in the water, about one hundred yards from the vessel, and moving to wards the ship. It had the appearance of a plank moving on the water, and came directly towards the Housatonic. The time from when it was first seen until it was alose alongside was about two initutes.

"The torpedo struck the Housatonic forward of the mizzen mast, on the starboard side, in a line with the magazine. The after pivolegun being pivoted to port, they were unable to bring a gun to bear upon the torpedo.

"About one minute after the was close alongside. the torpedo.

"About one minute after she was close alongside, when the explosion took place. The Housatonic suck stern first, with helm to port. As she suck most of the orew clung to the ringing, and a boat was despatched to the Canandaigua, which vessel gallantly came to their assistance, and all were regued, except the following named officers and men:
"Ensign, E. G. HAZLEZON; captain's clerk, C. O. MUZZY; quarter master, JOHN WILLIAMS; landsman, THEODORS PARKER; second-class fireman, JOHN WALSH.

VALEH.
"The above named are missing, and supposed to be A Ship Canal. A Ship Canal.

It is stated that the Government authorities design cutting a ship canal from the Eastern branch up towards the Capitol, to establish workshops of capacity sufficient for the increased necessities of the

war, and to demolish the old penitentiary, which is at present used for the manufacture of ammuni-The Lieutenant Generalship. The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general was signed by the presiding officer of each House of

Congress to day. It has pet to be presented to the President for his approval before it becomes a law. Therefore, the ann ement that Gon. GRANT has been appointed to that office is premature. Meeting of the House Military Committee. The House Military Committee met this morning to hear the argument on the application to have the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad adopted by the Government as a military road.

Mr. Bradley, of New Jersey, at the request of the delegation of that State, and as counsel for the Camdon and Amboy Company, addressed the com-mittee against the application. He showed that road was chattered to go to Cape May, and the road was chaitered to go to Cape May, and not to Philadelphia, and that Congress was asked to make it a New York and Philadelphia railroad. It was a creature of New Jersey legislation, and asked to be made independent of that State. He contended that the Camden and Amboy charter was constitutional; that every State chartered just as many or just as few transitions.

chartered just as many or just as few turopikes, cacharter more, no matter from what cause, was neve charter more, no matter from what cause, was never regarded as a regulation of commerce; that the charge that New Jersey levied a duty on passengers from other States was false; she only taxed the railroad company ten cents for each passenger, and officen cents for each ton of freight carried over the road; that crow State at the corp. State at the corp. road; that every State, at its own discretion, adopted its own mode of taxing its own corporations, and that such taxation was never deemed a regula tion of commerce; that the power of Congress should receive a liberal construction, and it was not wis at this time to excite State jealousy and bad blood Heretofore Congress had never attempted to ex croise this power without the consent of the States in which the improvements were made. It would be a stigmz cast upon New Jersey to comply with this application. Mr. BRADLEY explained the history of the Cumberland road, the Wheeling bridge the Holliday's Cave Railroad, and other matters referred to by the applicants. The caudor of his state-ments, and the apparent soundness of his views,

seemed to produce a sensible impression Confirmation of Generals. The Senate to-day, in executive session, con firmed the nomination of Major General ULYSSES S. GRANT, of volunteers, as major general in the regular army from the 4th of July, 1863, to fill an original vacancy. The following-named officers were confirmed as brigadier generals in the regular aimy: Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, Of volunteers, from July 3, 1863, vice Summer, deceased; Mejor General Wm. T. Sherman, of volunteers, from July 4, 1863, to fill an original vacancy Major General James B. McPherson, of volum teers, from August, 1863, vice HARNEY, retired ; Major General GRORGE H. TROMAS, of volunteers, from October, 1863, vice Andreson, retired. Brigadier General ALPRED PLEASANTON and Reigadie General Gouveneur R. Warren have been con-firmed as major generals of volunteers, the former rom June 22J, and the latter from May 3, 1863. Among the large number of minor military confir-nations were the following: Capt. Hataing, with the rank of major; Lieuts,

Davidson C. Moore and John S. Hoover, of Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of captain, to be alds-de samp for Major General Logan. Also, the following to be assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of captain: Lieut. Morgan, 86th New York; Lieut. F. Bainey, 68th New York; Charles H. Groves, 48th New York; Enos B. Parsons, 8th New Groves, 45th New York; Enos B. Parsons, 8th New York; James Johnson, 8th New York; Louis Selbert, 1st New York Rifles; Ell. S. Barter, of New York; Lieut. J. H. Chase, 16th Massachusetts; Charles H. Hurl, 22d Massachusetts; Wilberfords Nevin, 79th Pennsylvania; Samuel S. McHenry. 85th Pennsylvania, and John W. McAcheson, of Pennsylvania, and John W. Mondeson, or Pennsylvania.

The following to be assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major: Wm. Russell, of the 18th New York, and Carrington H. Raymond, of the 7th New Jersey.

Among those confirmed as assistant quartermas.

ters, with the rank of captain, are A. B. Lawrence, 13th New York; Chas. S. McEntee, 43d New York; Uriah S. Lowe, Nelson J. Hopkins, John F. Ernst. Alex. Hell, and Chas. E. Walbridge, all of New York; George J. Carney, Jos. M. Brown, Henry Bowman, and F. M. Norcross, all of Massachusetts. Frederick Beggs and William H. Harnes, of Penaaylvanis.
Commander Overton Carr has been ordered to re-Commander Overton Uarr has been ordered to relieve Lieutenant Commander M. P. Jones as executive officer of the Washington navy yard.

It has been agreed, by unanimous consent, to set apart next Saturday for speech-making and nothing else, in the House of Representatives.

The Senate also confirmed Cyrus Reill, Eugene W. Watson, and Josiah Pierron to be third Krutter. W. Watson, and Josiah Pierson to be third lieuten

Bayonne; Charles E. Burch, of Pennsylvania, consul at Cardiff; W. W. Hadley, of Maine, consul at the island of Trinidad; Franklin Torrey, of Massa-chusetts, consul at Carrera, Italy; Geo. C. Hongs, of Idaho, to be United States attorney for the Terri-tory of Idaho. tory of Idaho. The following were confirmed as collectors of in-The following were connumed as confectors of in-ternal revenue: M. D. Kineaster, Third district, Virginia; J. S. Nixon, Fourth district, Kentucky; Rardall Hough—district of Tennessee; William B. Whitaker—district State of Louisiana; and the following as surveyors of customs: Thomas M. Redd, for port of Paducah, Kentucky; Stephen Longfellow, district of Machias; [Wil-liam D. Gallegher, port of Louisville; Charles T.

Williams, for the district of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. Edward P. Roeny, John W. Rogers, West Virginia; M. L. Backman, Indians; and Washington McGinness to be hospital chaplains, Scott's Nine Hundred. Major John C. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of General MARTINDALE's staff, has been commissioned by the Governor of the State of New York as colonel of the cavally regiment known as "Scott's Nine Hundred."

The Star of this morning says: "We have authority for saying there is no truth in the statement telegraphed to some of the Philadelphia papers to the effect that Provost Marshal General FRY would, day, issue an order postponing the draft until the

Territorial Emigration. Mr. Geimes' bill spiropriates forty thousand dollars for the protection of emigrants across the plains, ten thousand of which is to be expended upon the route between Fort Abergrombie and Fort Benton, and ten thousand on the route to Idaho by

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL STREIGHT, AND OTHER UNION PRISONERS, AT WASHINGTON.

THEIR FINAL ESCAPE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Navy Department has received the following report from Co

U. S. STEAMER ELLA.

U. S. STEAMER ELLA,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1884.
SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department
that I arrived here to day, with Col. A. D. Streight,
of the 51st Irdana Volunteers; Major B. B. MoDonald, of the 101st Ohio Volunteers; Capt. W. W.
Scarce, of the 51st Indiana Volunteers, and First
Lieut. John Sterling, of the 30th Indiana Volunt
teers, who made their escape from Libby prison,
Richmond, on the 9th instant, and reached Blackiestone's island, Potomac, where I found them yesterday. I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commanding Potomae Flottilla. To Hon. Gibeon Welles, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that A letter from the Army of the Follows says that First Lieutenant Scadamore, one of those that escaped from the Libby Prison with Colonel Streight and Party, came into our lines last night, having been on the way nineteen days. He had intended been on the way nineteen days. He had intended to proceed by the way of Gordonsville towards the Ohlo river, thinking his chances of getting away in that direction better than by the Peninsula, as he felt certain of being captured if he had gone in the latter direction. After travelling thirty, five miles, his knees failed him, and he was forced to lie in a mud-hole, as he terms it, for nine days, a negro taking care of him and herein days, a negro taking care of him and becoming his companion when he resumed his journey. At another time he had to lie concealed three days, but finally reached the Rapidan on Saturday night, which when he dread nearing the platester with the which river he crossed, passing the pickets within a few paces.
Lieutenant Scadamore says he saw no troops near Lieutenant Scadamore rays ne saw no cruops near Richmond, nor did he find any white adult male inhabitants on his route through the country. There were none but women, children, and negroes. He represents General Lee's army as being pretty atrong, but no signs of activity were visible. He

was captured near Rome, Georgia, and has been ten months in the Libby Prison. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, Feb. 29 .- The Tribune's Washington correspondent savs: yesterday, and was in successful advance to-day. If the Mars who presides over bold enterprises and raye fighting prospers this movement, the heart of the country will be gladdened, and the reproach of the Army of the Potomac measurably taken away. Sr. Louis, Feb. 29.—Battery K, 1st Missouri Artillery, (veteran volunteers,) arrived here on Satur day, and were feasted and flagged by the veteran re. ception committee.

The 6th Missouri Infantry (re-enlisted veterans errived from Nashville on Saturday night, and will eccive the hespitalities of the city and have flags presented to them to-day.

The 3d Iowa Battery also arrived, and a dinner

will be given to them to-morrow. They are now quartered in the Benton barracks, and will leave for ome as soon as paid off. All re-enlisted men passing through St. Louis en oute home are condally entertained by our citizens. About 400 men of the 7th Iowa Infantry (re-enlist r Nashville, their furloughs having expired. Great Fire in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The Golden State has arrived from Panama. The entire business portion of Downieville, Sierra county, was burned last night. The fire commenced in the centre of the town, and spread with such ra-pidity that little property was saved. The loss is about \$200,000, on which there is very little insu-The contents of several cellars which were

believed to be fireproof were destroyed. But three large buildings remain in the business part of the town. Both newspaper establishments were con-Murders in Schuylkill County. POTTSVILLE, Feb 29. - We learn that Jas. Shields, of the 48th P. V., and John Stinson, a citizen, wer murdered at Silver Creek, in this county, on Satur day night. Four Irishmen, who are accused of the murders, have been arrested, and are now in pri-Death of a Prominent Democrat.

BOSTON, Feb 29 -Paul R. George, formerly navy

and a Well-known Democratic politician of New

sgent in New York under Tyler's Adminis

Hampsbire, died ou Saturday.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE. THE UNION FORCES AT MORRISTOWN.

HASTY RETREAT OF LONGSTREET. Louisville, Fed. 29 -Information received from Cumberland Gap, and deemed of a reliable charac-ter, says that our forces have reached Morristown, Major Berry, of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, who that Lougstreet's forces are going East in double quick time on each side of the Holsten river. REBEL NEWS.

Telegrams from Charleston and Tallahassee. THE WHEREABOUTS OF LONGSTREET. CAVALRY FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 29.-The flag-of-truce boat arrived this evening, from City Point.

The Richmond Scatinel, of the 26th, contains the following: incharacteristics, Feb. 25.—146 shells have been fired at the city curing the past twenty-four hours. The enemy have erected a battery on Dixon's Island, commanding Schooner creek."
The Enquirer, of the 29th, says:

"CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.-A Yankes picket-boat

centaining one officer and five men, was captured ast night. The enemy continue to shell the city. About ,000 shells were thrown in yesterday. "Sanderson via Tallahasses, Feb. 26 -Gen. Finnegan's forces occupy Baldwin. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville. Lieut. Col. Barron, of the 4th Georgia Regiment, was killed; Col. Clinch is wounded.
"STARHSVILLE, MISS., Feb. 22 — Heavy fighting all day yesterday, at Pontiac, killing 40, and capturing over 100 of the enemy. Our loss is not known. Col. Forrest is killed. Colonels Barksdale and McCullough are badly wounded. The battle closed by a charge from the enemy's cavairy, which

was repulsed."
"ATLANTA, Feb. 26.—The Yankees have left Pentiac. We have lest many officers and men. Sherman's advance has reached Pearl River." "DALTON, Ga., Feb 26.—Enemy have disappeared from our front, retreating toward Chattanooga, with Wheeler in pursuit. General Longatreet has with wheeler in pursuit. Createst assigned to mention. The enemy have not yet crossed the Holston river. General Buckner is assigned to command Hood's division."

"GREENVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.-Lieneral Jones captured 250 of the enamy and 13 negroes, five miles captured 200 of the engany and 13 negroes, five miles east of Cumberland Gap. Two Yaukes mounted regiments, supported by a division of infantry, attempted to flank our left and occupied the gap three miles from Daiton, on the night of the 25th. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out. Our loss is 160 wounded, including Colonel Curtis, of the 41st Georgia."

TENKILLEO, Ga., Feb. 26.—The enemy fell back TENRILLEO, Ga., Feb. 26.—The enemy fell back two miles, and will not probably make a stand this side of Chickamauga. All signs of a general en-gagement bave failed. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation convening the Legisla-ture for a special session on the 10th of March." FORTERS MONROE, Feb. 28.—Among the vessels which have passed the guard-ship "Young Rover," are the following: Schooner North Paoino, Capt. Webb, from Philadelphia for Fort Monroe; F. Edwards, Captain Babcock, from Fort Monroe to Philadelphia; schooner L. A. Dannenhower for Philadelphia; schooner S. H. Sharp, from Norfolk for Philadelphia; schooner New Jersey, from Norfolk for Philadelphia. FORTRES MONROE, Feb. 28.-Among the vessels

MEMPHIS.

Arrival of Prisoners and Cotton-Report Death of Colonel Forrest.

CAIRO, Feb. 29.—The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis on the 26th, has arrived, with 347 bales o cotton and the prisoners captured by Gen. Smith it is reported that Col. Forrest, brother of Coness It is reported that Uol. Forrest, brother of General Forrest, was killed in a skirmich with our forces. After tendering a vote of thanks to the Hon. Horace Maynard for his eloquent address, also to Col. P. E. Bland and Dr. James A. Butler for the able manner in which they upheld the cause during the meetings, the Memphis Union Convention addressed time die. iournea sine die. The Memphis Union League tendered Hon. Horace Maynard a supper at their hall on the evening of the 26th irst,

The Memphis cotton market is changed for the

It is snowing in Uniro to-night, TRE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Good middling 64; strict do. 62,

The Battle of Lake City.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 29—The Journal prints a letter from Lieut. Eddy, of the 3d Rhode Island Battery, who participated in the late battle in Florida. The letter is dated on board the hospital Florida. The letter is dated on board the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan, in Port Royal harbor, Feb. 22, and says:

On Thureday morning, the 18th, we left our campa at Jacksonville in light-marching order, with ten days' rations. We marched sill day, and as the roads were bad we made only sixteen miles, when we haited for the night. On Friday morning, the 19th, we started early, and marching all day, made seventeen miles, scopping over night-at a small place called Barbero. On Saturday morning, the 20th, at 70 clock, we started once more for a place called Lake City, thirty six miles distant, which, if we had succeeded in occupying, we should have stopped Lake City, thirty six miles distant, which, if we had succeeded in occupying, we should have stopped supplies being sent to the Western's armies of the enemy. We marched eighteen miles, when we met four miles, when we found that they were in force, and had formed their line of battle.

The columns were at once deployed, and our advance was soon sharply engiged. Hamilton's battery, including my section, were placed in position within a hundred and fifty yards of the rebel lines, under a severe fire of muskerty. We went in with four pieces, fifty horses, 32 men and four officers, viz: Captain Hamilton, Lieut. Myrick, Lieutenant Dodge, and myself. In twenty minutes we lost forty five men, forty horses, two guns sad four officers, when we managed to get off with what little there was left. It was our misfortune to have for support a negro regiment, which, by running, caused us to lose our pieces. The fight lasted three hours, when, finding his small army so much cut up, the General ordered are rereat.

We returned to Jacksonville, 68 miles distant, and reached there last night at 12 o'clock. We had 5,000 men engaged on our side, and lost 1,200, as near as I can learn. The enemy had 16,000 men opposed to the foot, and will probably lose some of his toes. Lieut. Do'ge is wounded in the left arm, severely, and in the left foot, and will probably lose some of his toes. steamer Cosmopolitan, in Port Royal harbor, Feb. 22. and save :

General Butler and the Jews. In reply to a letter from the editor of the Jew-ish Messenger, Mr. S. Isaac, of New York, Gene-

ral Butler explains his recent use of the term "Jews:"
"It was meant, when used, to designate nationality, not religion, as one would say five Irishmen, five Germans, or five Italians. I have always considered the Jews a nationality, although possessing no country. The closeners with which they ding together, the aid which they afford each other on all proper; and sometimes improper occasions, the fact that nearly all of them pursue substantially the same employment, so far as I have known them—that of traders, merchants, and bankers—the very general obedience to the prohibition sgainet marriage with Gentlies, their faith, which looks forward to the time when they are to be gathered together in the former land of their nation—all serve to show a closer tie of kindred and nation among the Hebrews, and a greater homogenity than belongs to any other nation, sithough its people live in closer proximity. So that, while I disclaim all intention of any reflection upon their national religion, which was the foundation and typical of that of the Christian world, and holding to the doctrines of Orhistianity with it-verence for the Saylour, no one can stigmatize all Jews, yet one may be reasonably permitted, in speaking of that nation, to suppose there may be an all the Jews of the South, two of whom certainly are in the Confederate Oabinet, at least five who might attempt to carry on a contraband trade. Because, it may be revenently remembered that when the Saylour, aided by Omniscience, undertook to choose twelve confidential friends from among that nation, he got one that "was a thief and had a devil."

In the course of an interesting letter Mr. Isaacs ays:

"I do not propose trespassing upon your patience by argument or illustration, further than this: I am a native American, and proud of it; I attend synagogue, and believe in the principles of Jadaism, and am therefore a Jew in the sense that you are a Christian; yet I am an American in nationality."

Of the Jewish element in education, society, and

Of the Jewish element in education, society, and war, Mr. Isaacs says:

"In literary and scientific circles, you find the Israelites as well as the Caristians. The army, navy, and marine corps have a fair representation of Israelites, some of them distinguished, all earnest and particitic. One of our regiments, which served first as militia, then as a three years' regiment, and is now home on furlough, to return to the field a veteran organization, is composed mainly of Israelites. If, at any time, you should desire to be informed of the extent of your error, with regard to the occupations of the Jews, I should be most happy to furnity you will not forget, when reminding me that there are two Jews in the rebel Cabinet (who is the other besides Benjamin!) that a pattern of distinction in the church militant is a major general in Dayis' army, and that Dayis himself professes to be a devout member of the Church. There are traitors among professors of Judaism, unfortunately, as well as among Christians. A good Jew can no more be a traitor to our fing than an earnest believer in Christiant on the miseries of their country. Mr. Benjamin does not adhere to Judaism—he married a Christian.

"I did not intend to be so verbose. However, Generel, I have but another suggestion to make. If, hereafter, any of your subordinates captures aman with a foreign patronymic, please designate his nationality, by calling him German, Russian, or French, as the case may be, and not a Jew. In nine cases out of ten, your prisoner is neither Jew nor Christian.

Gen. Butler answers finally: Gen. Butler answers finally :

Gen. Butler answers finally:

"I admit that my experience with men of the Lewish rath or nation has been an unfortunate one.

"Living in an inland town of Massachusetts prior to the war, I had met but few, and since the war, those whom I have seen have been principally engaged in the occupations which caused the capture which has occasioned this correspondence, and you yourself will admit that that mode of making their acquaintance has not been a favorable one.

"I refer to Mr. Memminger as the other member of the Confederate Cabinet. I have been informed that Mr. Mallory is also of the Jewish faith or nationality. "I acknowledge the fairness of the hit in regard to Major General Polk and Davis. They are both members of the Ohristian Church, upon whose services I attend. memoers of the Outspace Convey vices I attend.

"I should be much obliged to you for the detail of facts which you have offered to furnish, for, finding my impressions incorrect upon any subject, I always desire to be enlightened." Death of a New York Merchant.

New York, Feb. 29.—Thomas Tileston, of the firm of Spofford & Tileston, died suddenly to-day, of ditease of the heart, aged seventy one years.

THE WAR.

A Brilliant Exploit in Florida.

Headquarters District Florida.

JACESONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 17, 1834.

General Orders No. 6—The brigadiet general commanding heartily course vilates his command on the brilliant success which has attended all their movements thus far into Florida. Three flags, eight guns, with easterns, battery wagons, and forge; many wagons and horses, and much substitute stores and clothing have fallen into our hands, beside large amounts of cotton, turpenting, and rosin. Properly valued at over one and a half millions of dollars is the fruit of the success.

To Colonel Guy V. Henry and his command, the battely, this achievement is principally due; and the brigadiet general commanding especially desires to praise Captain George E. Marshall, Company E, 40th Massachusetts Mounted Volunteers, and to Usplain Elder, 1st Artillery, and his battery, this achievement is principally due; and the brigadiet general commanding especially desires to praise Captain George E. Marshall, Company E, 40th Massachusetts Mounted Volunteers, and he mand held Gainesville for flity-six hours, receiving and held Gainesville for flity-six hours, receiving and held Gainesville for flity-six hours, receiving for the designated place of rendezvous, if eached with the among those remembered by us with the greatest pleasure and honor, and the command may emulate but can hardly expect to surpass thur. By order of Brig, Geo. S. SEYMOUR, Official: R. M. Hall, 1st Lieut, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., Asst. Adjt. General. A Brilliant Exploit in Fiorida

S. A., Asst. Adjt. General.

POLK AND LONGSTREET,

The Montgomery Mail of the 12'n says Polk's headquaters were at Newton's Station, 30 miles east of Morton, and 60 miles cast of Jackson, on the picvious day. It anticipates a battle at Onunkey river, 10 miles east of Newton's Station, where, as the river was not fordable. Polk might make wat and The Mail says Grant has abandoned the movement on Atlants, and is essaying one in the direction of the Alabama river, moving from Huntsville in connection with Sherman's movement. If successful, it win indict irreparable injury on the Southern cause. onuse.
The Richmond Sentinel of the 20th says:
"Longstreet is moving Sou h. He is said to have
captured a number of prisoners, and large quantities of supplies, at Lemons, ten miles south of Knox-

ties of supplies, at Lemons, ten miles south of Knox-ville."

SELMA.

Selma, a very important military position in Alabems, is in Dallas county, situated on the right bank of the Alabama river. The population in 1551 was 3,177. The town is laid out on an elevated plateau, which terminates abruptly in a steep bluif, forming the bank of the river. Passengers ascend and celosend from and to steamboats by means of long flights of steps, and merchandise is drawn up the bluif by machinery. Solma is the southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennersee Railroad, and the Alabama and Masistippi Railroad connects it with Uniontown and Marion. In 1860 it had two from foundrier, a carriage manulatory, wo banks, two public halls, three daily newspapers, six churches, and a number of public and private schoole. In the winter of 1859 60 it exported nearly one hundred thousand bales of cotton. By the course of the river, Selma is eighty-one miles below Montgomery, the original seat of the Confederate Government.

STERLING PRIOR.

There was a time (says the St. Louis Republican) when Sterling Price occupied a very eminent position among the public men of our State. None stood higher for personal integrity, and few for those qualifications of mind that make individuals prominent among the leaders of the people.

It is stated, with apparent truth, that Gen. Price has obtained a sixty days' leave of absence from the Confederate Government, to enable him to visit Texas and hi, sico. The common belief and talk in the lebel army is that he will never letura to it. He left Camden, Ark., about two weeks sines, with only a small escort, and in citizent's dress. Thirty-two months' service in the Southern armies has brought Gen. P. no reward. The hope he has entertained of returning to Missouri-as a conqueror has at least been wholly abandoned. Slight have been the recognitions he has received as a military man from the rebel Government, and if he is dispirited and disgusted—if his conflicence in the success of the rebellion has been broken—and if sometimes he compares, with vain regret, his condition now with what it might have been had he remained at home and continued to use his large powers in behalf of the leftimate Government—who shall say that he has not had abundant cause for such feelings and inflections? If he was ambitious, places of trust and henor were open to him here, where he had ties to make personal prominence the more gratifying to his heart. Now, he must look upon himself as an upmade man, a political witeck. Such is Sterling Price'z lesson of the rebellion.

Agitation in North Carolina. There was a time (says the St. Louis Republican

AGITATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of February 12 gives the proceedings of a rumber of anti-Jeff Davis meetings recently held in that State. There seems to be a perfect furore in the interior, says the Newbern Times, for holding public meetings for the purpose of agirating the calify of a State Convention, and romonatrating against the Confederate tyrancy. These meetings all breathe a spirit of defiance towards the Davis Government, and are decidedly in earnest in asserting their State rights.

A CONSCRIPTION BATTLE WITH WOMEN.

A CONSCRIPTION BATTLE WITH WOMEN.

[From the Surpier (S C) Watchman]

At Browntown, a few days ago, an attack was made on a nest of delinquents. The deserters got wind of it and escaped to the swamp; but the attacking party were gallanty met by a garrison of women, and after a short and sharp engagement were compelled to retire. They have often passed through showers of shot and shell unmoved, but who in thunder can stand before a perfect avalanche of axes, but water, and hotter epithets from female batteries? The party describe the scene as very exciting, and the surrounding atmosphere as decidedly sulphurous; and although the engagement was but of short duration, it will long be remembered.

LECTURE OF HENRY WARD BERCHER. America's Message

The Academy of Music Thronged. Last evening the Academy of Music presented a brilliant and interesting appearance. The second lecture of the Rov. Henry Ward Beecher, delivered in that specious building, was attended by an auditors at the control of the Roy. ence at once large and intelligent. Every available seat appeared occupied, and hundreds patiently stood in the aisles of the parquet circle, listening with a silence that showed the intense interest and attention of the audience, broken only by the hearty rounds of applause with which his more pointed remarks were received. The subject of his discourse was "America" Message to Great Britain." Mr. Beecher was cordially received. When the: applaure with which he was received had aubsided;

Mr. Beecher proceeded :

Mr. Beecher proceeded:

I propose, this evening, to "peak to, you on the subject announced, "America" Message to Great Hilain." Some on may ask, Why send any measures age as all." Beaute we have something to say to him the country in the two or three years past which it acems difficult for Englishmen to understand. It possibly may help them if one living here and sceing the interior of the causes of things, shall present them in the light in which they appear to use officers of the causes of things, shall present them in the light in which they appear to use officers of the causes of things, shall present they could not, and yet diplomany is not national tut governmental. Governments speak to cath other, and their language is diplomacy. But the time is coming, and has dome, when, besides the intercourse of divernment with Government, there is to be a supportion and an intercourse of people with the best of the country for the propose of the country for the people of communicate with Government held that it was its right to legislate and to determine all matters authoritatively, while the people were bound to obey; but now we find that the people have got a voice, and that they take spain judge. Interest of the people of one nation and yet its openate of the people of other nations, and when that time comes, when the great common people of one realm and nation apeak to their limited and kind in others, it will be one long step towards the millenial day of political affairs, for the people generally are right, not at each parlicular moment, but in comprehensive in better than the intelligence of any entire class. Do you suppose that the Emperor of the Freuch would have take the unhandsome advantage that he had in the great man of the people is netter than the intelligence of any entire class. Do you suppose that the Emperor of the Freuch would have take the unhandsome advantage that he had in the great in the proper was t

when the party was advanted to party. The party was any party to party the party of the party of

Britain.

a million volunteers, and can maintain an army for three years, under the most desperate circumstances of hardship and fighting, and fill it full, and keep it

Show me a European army, a Contineatian people, that ever sould raise an equal number of volunteers. Show me a European army, a Contineatian people, that ever sould raise an equal number of volunteers. It was a support of the contineation of the

during the war we have not only maintained our educational systems and our religious institutions, to the large assortment of boots, and educational systems and our religious institutions, to the large assortment of boots, and each systems and our religious institutions, to the large assortment of boots, and each systems and our religious institutions, to the large assortment of boots, and each system what is more extraordinary, our people have a setually grown in the appetite of their fine senses. There has waked up in the American mind a desire of monething more than meat and drink. They want a gratitation higher up than the mouth, and blessed is the man whose appetite is in his eyes, [Laughtor.] We have been growing in wants. Our artists were never so busy. Our schools of design were never so busy. Our schools of design were never so busy. Our schools of design were never so busy. Our schools to precise our ruln. So we want John Bright, that roble man [applains], to visit this country after the war. He will be received heartily, for Americans to precise our ruln. So was want John Bright, that roble man [applains], to visit this country after the war. He will be received heartily, for Americans to be an honeat man. When he will return to address the laboring classes, we wish him to say that American its propole while engaged in a great and desolating war, promoted religion, promoted intelligence, promoted the fine arts; they have changed their mode of business from credit to erah, and have mode of business from credit to erah, and have mode of business from credit to erah, and have mode of war, the refinements and amenican ideas and American institutions make on that head, and that is the exhibit which American ideas and American institutions make on that head, and that is the exhibit which American ideas and American institutions make on that head, and that is another aspect on which American ideas and American institutions make on that head, and that is another aspect on which have been greated to the marks

dan, hed never brough it worth her willing in the content streeth. On any man better provincial or the repetitive resources of the provincial or the resource of the provincial or the provincial

Mr. Beecher retired amid much applause, h A Farewell Dinner. Last Friday evening a farewell dinner was give to Mr. John Kussell Young, a gentleman who long been identified with the editorial managen of The Passs, by the gentlemen associated; months, which may possibly be extended to Min and South America. The affair was altogethed promptu, but none the less genial for being so will the many friends of Mr. Young regret to lat that, in giving up for a time his active partian

management of this journal, he will continue contribute to its columns, and that, although he visit to the South is not primarily a matter of the cost, it will probably result in new gratifications. The dinner to Mr. Young was one of the please est of newspaper reunions. Among the toaster possed were: "The President of the United States "The Guest of the Evening," Mr. John W. Frage.
"The Journalism of Philadelphia;" "Tac Bu "The Pulpit;" and "The Ladies," who, thou "The Pulpit;" and "The Ladies," who, most absent, were not forgotten. If we were ask what speciality was present to render the edge ment so harmonious, we should not answer to it was because the jokes were as plentiful; snow flakes in December, or as blossoms in approximately. or that the gastronomic display was atricity accordance with Francatelli's book of eliquein or that the eloquence resembled linked sweets in the respect of being long drawn out. Not these resears individually, but all of the combined with those sentiments of warm perconfriendship which were shoulded. friendship which were cherished for the guest office evening by every member of the party, realist the entertainment singularly congratulatory. It is worth the congratulatory of the party realist the entertainment singularly congratulatory is a Young made a brief and modest allusion to his confidence. upon The Press, acknowledging that the interest of that journal had been the sole end and aim d' endeavors. He reverted to the pleasant relation the past, and alluded with much hopefulness feeling to their renewal in the future. In hours, which will insist on growing late at a wrong time, were no less perverse on this control of the control of

through the morning prospect, and it was tim say good-bye before any one was aware the ever was half completed.. Mr. Young sailed for New Orleans on Sate afternoon, from New York, in the steamer "G Washington." WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—If the success debut is to be judged by the size and enthus of an audience, the debut of Miss Ettle Heades last evening, is to be judged a decided success is a delicate and pleasing actress rather than all ble one, and charms chiefly by her grace and harsh and wiry, and is not a good singing " She has a fine olive complexion, soft, lustrous and in tender passages a gentle, quiet deme performed with much artlessness, and the performed with much artlessness, and the performed are throughout was marked with frequent and may add, deserved applause. None of the haracters were well sustained, except, per CROSS AND JARVIS' SOIREE .- The second will be given this evening in the Foyer of the demy. Habelmann, of the German opera; will

THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT of the Handel Hayin Society will be given at the Musical Hall on Thursday evening, and the members of fine association will be assisted by the entire mania Orchestra. The programme is excellent. first including the "Adelaide" of Besthores. popular selections from Verdi, Donizetti, Refland Wallace. The musical event of the evening be Mendelscohn's "Hymn of Praise," "Will be produced." will be produced in its complete Society deserves to succeed, and the public has son to respect its musical ambition, and the of its management.

MR. GOTTSCHALK is now in Boston, wh success has been, as usual, all that could be dell Previous to his departure for Europe, he will two farewell concerts in this city, to take i Monday and Tuesday evenings next, at Co Hall. These will positively be the only concert great planist will be able to give in this city. assisted on both nights by Madame D'Angri,

titled "Forty Days in Jerusalem,"—A fertified "Forty Days in Jerusalem," by Rev. Wille Williams, A. M., of New York, will livered at half past seven this evening, in the and Archestreet Baptist Church. Unique cost remarkable relics, and rare curiosities will be helded. YN ERBYN Y BYD.-This, which means Truth Against the World," is the motto Weish Society, the annual meeting of which,

anniversary dinner will come off at 62, M. that the Continental Hotel. The chairman will Hotel Gates Jones, Eaq. president of the Society. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOKS, SHOW GANS, &c.—The early attention of purchase quested to the large assortment of boots, she caps, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 pack remptorily sold by estatogue, on four month? commencing this morning, at ten objects of B. Myera & Co., austioneers, Nos. 282 and