FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

Managing the Affairs of the Nation. If mankind were all of one mind it would soon be said of the best of friends that, like Sir Robert Bramble and his brother, they could not disagree, so they parted. Supposing soul, mind, and flesh were similarly constituted, and the intellect, sensibilities, and will were identical, of course our outward characteristics would be the same, and we should have no need of looking glasses. which are very good things in their way for seeing ourselves as others see us, if we will only look at them in that light. We should all have the same family nose; the ears of no one would be longer than the ears of any one else; the tongues of men and women would be of equal length; we should all believe that slavery is dragging out its last days in feebleness and dejection (a fact which, strange as it may seem, is a matter of dispute in some quarters); and that Mr. Lincoln is an able President, as well as an honest man, who, if we are to decide from his past career, will continue, as long as his Administration shall last, to wield the Government with a wisdom worthy of WASH-

But, although the partial evil of being differently and perversely minded is merged in the universal good of an almost perfect government evolved out of our disagreements, it seems a misfortune, which time only can correct, that sectional bickerings and mean prejudices, often the offspring of ignorance and impertinence, should harass the formation of a sound judgment upon the operations of the Government. We are not alluding now to isolated cases. We allude to the constant current in which the arguments of some appear to flow. In all orders of the community a disposition obtains to analyze the actions of the Government. And it is the privilege of a free people to do this. But it is the right of no man, either publicly or privately, or in his inner and unspoken self, to build judgments upon selfish interests, malicious rumor, or cherished prejudices. It requires judgment to form judgments. It would not be difficult to pick out many a man, who, having never left the shades of private life, would, if his words are to be believed, undertake to settle the affairs of the nation at three minutes' notice, who could shell out Charleston as easily as he could shell an egg, and who would think no more of sitting down before Richmond than he would think of sitting down to dinner, probably not as much, for dinner to him is a very important matter. The spokes of all his actions radiate in the wheel of success. He might be a GRANT at Chattanooga, but never the hero of Chickamauga, and if, indeed, he holds any sympathy with that forlorn chieftain of the South, it is because he has just learned that he has been appointed commander-in-chief of the rebel armies, over the head of LEE, and that though BRAGG is a good dog, (80 runs the adage,) Holdfast (that is himself) is a better. These pen-and-ink strategists are prevented by the force of circumstances from giving the nation the benefit of their active services. But let us not say their aspirations are lost to the community. Oh, no! They demolish Richmond, (so to speak,) not one time, but twenty times. They overrun on paper the amazing, and it takes away one's breath to sce them take Charleston. Their wax-headed pins march over miles and miles of military mans without the loss of a man, and the roar of their artillery and the flash of their finger nails are at once bewildering and conclusive. In diplomacy they are equally au fait. Though they acknowledge that the correspondence of Mr. SEWARD possesses some degree of common sense, yet-and we all know what their yets bring us to. In a word, if they had had the control of affairs in the first place, this war would never have occurred; and, in the second place, if it did occur, (still proceeding logically,) they would have quashed it immediately. In the third place, if it were not for them, the country would crumble into fragments, and they would be left in monumental grandeur, a keystone without an arch. And, in the fourth place, place the reins of the Administration in their hands and they will go in, at a spanking rate, and win. They make supplications to be heard. They ask from

the nation alms in the shape of judicial legislative and executive authority, forgetful of the proverb which sets forth the diabolical fate of the beggar set on horseback. Many among this army of grumblers may mean well enough. But before they criticise in such sweeping and denunciatory terms measures which are undeniably taken for the highest good of the noblest Government, we would suggest that they acquaint sess some slight knowledge of the principles of strategy, fortification, and the tactics of battles. It is not true, in the hackneyed sense of the phrase, that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. In no respect is a little knowledge dangerous when not presumptively applied. To form intelligent judgments respecting the movements of our military commanders, intelligent reading, study, conversation, and thought should be brought to bear upon them. Men do not generally venture to inveigh against a musical or a literary production if they possess no literary or musical education. They may asand admit that they may not be warranted in entertaining the opinion they express. tary movements, and national and internahave, for the last three years, kept us in in- loyal States cessant tumult, that many of the hopes, desires, and fears of individuals and Commonwealths should thus illegitimately be born. and that, indeed, many honest and sincerelycherished convictions should be thus begotten. It is because the matter is of such vital and overwhelming interest, that all classes, young and old, gentle and simple, ignorant and learned, alike take hold of it, and hammer it through the welding process of their passions. Let us hope now, however, that we have passed that era. The first shock of the rebellion is over, and the last shock is at hand; and now, before the final struggle shall commence in earnest, all parties have time to prepare themselves to argue calmly upon the successive issues which shall be interlaced into one victorious laurel. If every man in the community cannot be a great general, or if he do not possess sufficient modesty or patriotism to serve as a private, let him, in heaven's name, seek to argue rationally, as is his duty, privilege, right, upon the campaigns that are past, and upon those administrative measures which are opening into the flower of the future. He would find some general knowledge of army organization, fortification, military polity, sea-coast defence, of essential service in the formation of his honest judgment. It may be said that the criticisms and prejudices of the ignorant cannot seriously embarrass the line of conduct pursued by the Government. But these are not confined to the ignorant, nor to one

erings and disputes prevail. These are only the small, jagged protuberances which indicate that the will of the people and that of the Administration are in the main the same. The coming campaign is, probably, to be the fiercest of the war, and it is only by harmony and mutual forbearance at home that we can hope to be successful in the field. If Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet are indeed in need of advisers, we can pick out business and professional men by the bushel -men who, if they are not party leaders, are prevented from being so only from a lack of genius, common sense, business

ability, and a few other acceptable gifts of

God. Relief for the Cherokee Indians. The Cherokee Indians have an honorable record. They formed the first Union League; they have enlisted, in large numbers, in our armics; they have voluntarily emancipated their slaves. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. W. P. Dole, has borne earnest testimony to their services and sufferings for the Union, and we know that the Cherokees have been twice driven from their homes by rebel invasions, and are now, with their freedmen, starving on the banks of Grand river. Throughout the winter they have endured the severest cold known in that part of the country for many years, wretchedly clothed, poorly fed, and without protection from the violence of rebel marauders. Still the Cherokees have remained faithful to the cause. They have never given up. Their young men have fought the rebels stubbornly; the nation has, in fact, been half forgotten, a forlorn hope, exposed to all the miseries of war, without the reward of its glories, and cut off, by distance and ignorance, from the sympathics

of the loyal States. The Cherokee Indians deserve all the aid we can give; and we are sure that when their noble patriotism is known their sufferings will be promptly relieved-if possible. ended. There are many ways to help them In the great Metropolitan Fair, to be held in New York on the 28th inst., and in our own great fair, tables might be especially set apart for their benefit. But the surest and speediest way to reply to this earnest cry, which faintly comes from this decimated and starving people, is to at once send money for their use to the treasurer of the Freedman's Relief Association, Mr. E. W. CLARK, No. 25 South Third street, or clothing, domestic goods, and shoes, to the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid, No. 701 Walnut street. Anything intended for their relief may also be sent to 618 Locust street. Our citizens may rest assured that the Cherokees not only need immediate assistance, but that they have earned the admiration and gratitude of the whole nation, for the firm and noble stand they have made against the common enemy from the beginning of the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1864. There is no reading more interesting than the rebel newspapers. They are not only the abstract and very brief chroniclers of the times (for their dimensions have been wofully diminished by the short rations of the war), but they are the reflections of that Northern sentiment, which, affecting to be opposed to the rebellion, is almost confessedly in sympathy with it. I have been looking over and thinking upon a heavy file of these journalistic mirrors of the rebel situation. Confederacy with strategic triangles. The and I find, in every number, that the public THE FREE-STATE MOVEMENT, activity of their foolscap evolutions is men hated by the Copperheads in the loyal States are hated with equal in. tensity by the armed traitors. Of all these men, none is hated so bitterly as General Benjamin F. Butler, now in command at Fortress Monroe. If the indignation of the rebels could be distilled into some volatile substance. General Butler could not breathe the air without instant death; and nearly the same intense hostility rankles in the hearts and breaks from the lips of the domestic enemies of the Republic against this remarkable man. I have now before me several Richmond papers of recent date, which reek and run over with the most blas. phemous and vulgar allusions to his person and his character. They always call him Beast Butler," and this term is, if possible, made stronger by more offensive allusions. The most impossible stories are invented to bring him into further odium among the Southern people. He is charged with eruelty to prisoners, insults to ladies, and persecution of the surrounding people. If I had the time and space to expose these calumnies, you would be astonished at the recklessness that invents, and the desperation that circulates' them. Mark well the men who repeat these slanders in the loyal States. Is there one whose loyalty can be taken without a heavy discount? Do you, who read these lines, know a thorough Copperhead, or a

halting Conservative, or a Peace declaimer. that does not make of Ben. Butler a text for abuse and an excuse for hesitation? themselves with their favorite topics of ani. All of this class are as oblivious madversion. Before they denounce indis. and deaf to rebel atrocities as if criminately our masters of the military art | they had been committed by the inhabiand science, it is advisable they should pos- tants of another planet. Now, what has General Butler done to merit this ungrateful and shameless treatment at the hands of men who enjoy the protection of the Federal Government? He may have been energetic and stern; but has any Federal officer succeeded who has not been energetic and stern? Every great failure in this war has resulted from rose-water and kid-gloved treatment of traitors who speak with poisonous tongues and strike with the iron hand. Butler saved Maryland to the Union; he rescued New Orleans from anarchy and bloodshed; he gave to our civic code in war some of its most wholesome and effective sert their preferences and their dislikes, but | interpretations. He has spoken words of as a rule they freely confess their ignorance, gold at a time when we heard nothing but words of despondency. Prompt, bold, and wonderfully fertile of expedients, he has And yet, upon the great questions of mili- baffled a desperate aristocracy by what would have been called diplomacy if it tional policy, they not only express crude had not been known and felt as courage. opinions, but form them upon motives of the grossest bigotry, adhere to them with a perderful intellect is now at Fortress Montinacity which can only be palliated by their roe. Like an eagle from its cyric he extreme ignorance, or shift to others antipo- watches the movements of the enemy, dal and equally irrational. This is a land of and checkmates them with sudden and freedom, and the country never wearies of | with diplomatic adroitness. The muchpreclaiming that sanctity of her soil. But discussed question of exchange is, after the greatest freedom of all men is not the all that has been said, to be solved by this privilege merely, not the right only, but the vilified and intrepid statesman. He has unquestionable duty to think and argue up- met the subject with equal skill, learning, rightly with a mind cleared of the foggy at- and courage, and the very rebels, who mosphere of illiterateness, selfishness, and know it to be to their interest to missectional prejudice. At a certain point of pro- represent him, dare not deny, because they gression in a nation's history, it is, perhaps, cannot controvert, his positions. But this inevitable, in the commotion of such gi- is only one of the many lessons taught by gantic and rapidly-succeeding events as the rebel newspapers and their echoes in the

> THE BLACK SOLDIERS IN FLORIDA.-Col. Hallo-THE BLACK SOLDIBRS IN FLORIDA.—Col. Hallowell, a young citizen of Philadelphia, and a veteran in the war, commanded the Massachusetts 54th, which behaved so splendidly in the desperate battle of Clustee, or Ocum Pond, as it is termed in the official despatch of Beauregard. An officer writes: "Before going into battle the 54th was double-quicked for a mile, and, as they went in, General Seymour said to Colonel Hallowell, 'The day is lost; you must go in and save the corps.' He did go in and did save it, checked the enemy, held the field, and was the very last to leave, and covered the reand was the very last to leave, and covered the re-freat." Another correspondent says: "I hear loud praises of the 54th Massachusetts, 8th United States, praises of the 54th Massachusetts, 8th United States, and 1st North Carolina (colored). They went up at the double quick when our advance was nearly destroyed, and saved the left from being turned, in which case the whole force would have been annihilated. The conduct of the troops is represented to have been uniformly admirable. The colored troops did nobly. Col. Hallowell, in an address to his regiment, told them he sould not find fault with a single officer or man. And I could but admire their single officer or man. And I could but admire their patience while waiting to have their wounds dressed, and to be conveyed to the hospital from the steamer. In the 8th U. S. colored one of the battle-flags was lost, but not till after eight men in the color guard

Youne Blood.—General Küpatrick and General Custer, whose exploits are to-day the leading theme of newspaper comment and of social remark, are both of them men in the heyday of youth. Kilpatrick is twenty-eight years old, and has been a widower for about a year. Custer, the younges: general in our service, is but twenty-four years of age, and was married only three or four weeks ago. Both of these brave young men are West Pointers, and were graduated in the same class-blat of 1861. General Averill, who made the brilliant raid int.) Western Virginia, is a little the senior of these two. He is now lying in Washington, with both feet suffering severely from frost-bite. During the dash into Southwestern Virginia he was at one time forty-eight hours in the saddle, exposed to the fury of a bitter cold storm, and he has been disabled ever since. The public, which appreciates such gailant service as Averill has rendered, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering, and will be, before leng, once more in the saddle. party; and, though the will of the Administration is not to be annulled by the bickerings and disputes of smal individuals and small communities, yet the harmony - It is reported that Franklin Pierce is to be the of its exertions is interrupted, and its collect-

candidate for United States Senator to be elected in place of John P. Hale. Well, Pierce might as well

ed force broken, by just so much as those bick- be beaten as any other Democrat.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861. The Draft Question. The Secretary of War, in response to a note addressed to him by Senator Wilson, requesting his views regarding the joint resolution of the House to continue the payment of bounties to the first of April, says that, in his opinion, the requisite troops

can be raised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties, as proposed, than by any other means. Second. That at present great exertions are being made in the several States to raise their quotas h colunteers, so as to avoid a draft, the people prefer ing that method of furnishing troops. Third. That Generals Burnside and Hancock, and the State Legislatures and Executives, are earnestly requesting the continuance of the bounties

intil the 1st of April.

Fourth. That, in his opinion, the joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and that its speedy passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare, and strengthen the military force more quickly and effectually than can be accomplished in any other mode.

The joint resolution now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. Bounties in the Regular Army,

By order of the Secretary of War, all soldiers who hall enlist or be re-enlisted into the regular army shall eplist or be re-enlisted into the regular army for the period of three years, are entitled to a bounty of \$400, to be paid as follows:

1. Upon enlistment they shall be paid one month's pay in advance, \$13; first instalment of bounty, \$25; premium, \$2. Total on enlistment \$40. 2. At the first regular pay-day after two months' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50. 3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$60. 4. At the first regular pay-day after special pay-day after significant instalment of bounty will be paid, \$60. 5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid. 6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$60. 7. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50. 7. At the first regular pay-day after two years' and a half service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, \$50. 8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid, \$60. 8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid, \$75.

The House having voted to adhere to its disagreement to the Senate's amendments, the matter now stand thus, namely: If the Senate shall also adhere to its own amendments, the bill is lost; but if the Senate insists on its amendments, it can ask the House for another committee of conference, and the House will be left to exercise its own pleasure in granting it. In other words, though the action of the House to day was adverse to the bill, it is not as yet fully defeated, but depends for its vitality on the Accidental Injury.

R. A. Flood, president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, New York, was run over at the Al-exandria depot last night, about 12 o'clock, by an engine, and had both his legs out from his body. had the best of medical attendance, but died in a couple of hours. The Sanitary Commission has charge of his remains, and will send them to his friends. He had been to the front to pay the boun-York.

Changes in the Potomac Army. Among the first fruits of General Grant's appointment as lieutenant general will be importan changes in the Army of the Potomac. U. S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has before it to day the case of DELEBMA BROOKS, appellant vs. WARWICK MAR

CHARLESTON.

Arrival of Admiral Dahlgren at Washing WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Star says that last evening the steamer Harvest Moon, Acting Volun-teer Lieut. J. D. Warren, arrived at the navy yard from Charleston Bar, having left there on Saturda night last, and bringing up Admiral J. A. Dahlgre and staff, of the South Atlantic Squadron. When they left the bar everything was quiet, with the ex ception of some excitement about torpedoss. None have, however, been seen since the Housatonic was blown up, but, as a precautionary measure, fender are put out around the different vessels nightly When the Harvest Moon arrived in the Potoma yesterday, there was no pilot at hand, and, after veral efforts to secure one, Admiral Dahlgren volum teered for the duty, and took his position pilot-house, bringing the ship safely up to the navy vard, where she arrived about five o'clock last ev ing. Commander Rowan was left in command

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

ANOTHER FREE STATE. PORT HUDSON, Feb. 23, via CAIRO, March 2.—The election yesterday resulted in the triumph of the Free-State ticket, the Hon. Michael Hahn being elected Governor by about 3,000 majority, out of a vote of over 8,000. There is great rejoiong by the Free State party. There were illuminations and cannon-firing last night. Louisiana is a free State CAIRO, Maich 2.—By the arrival of the steamer Empress we have New Orleans dates to the 23d ult. The total vote in the State, as far as received, is 3,293. Mr. Hahn's majority over Fellowes is 3,542; over Flanders 2,595, and over both 1,727. The other candidates on the Free-State ticket are elected by about the same majority.

The Empress has a very large cargo of sugar and

molasses for Cairo and other points.

Cairo, March 2.—Dates from New Orleans to the 24th, received by the steamer Empress, say that Mr. Hahn has been elected by one hundred majority over both his competitors. This is based on fuller LATER ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS—
THE ELECTION.

New York, March 3—The steamer Yazoo, from
New Orleans with dates to the 24th ult., arrived at

midnight.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24—4 P. M.—The whole Free-State ticket has been elected by an overwhelming majority, and an unexpectedly large vote was given. The election passed off without tunuit. There were three tickets in the field—the regular process that and Administration ticket headed by the Free-State and Administration ticket, headed by the Hon. Michael Hahn; the Conservative ticket, with J. Q. A. Fellows for standard-bearer, and the bolters from the Free-State Convention, the Radical State ticket, led by B. F. Flanders.

The vote stands as follows as far as heard from : Total vote of the State.....9,898

Preparations are already commenced for the elec-

Preparations are aiready commenced for the elec-tion of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Washington's Birthday was celebrated in a patri-otic manner. Business was almost entirely sus-pended. In the morning a monster national con-cert was given, at which 15,000 persons were pre-sent. Three hundred musicians composed the band, and forty pieces of artillery, fired by electricity. formed the accompanium. formed the accompaniment. Mrs. Ban costume at the Opera House, and nearly 2,000 persons The army in Texas is inactive. Affairs in Western Louisians remain as at last

accounts. Across Lake Ponchartrain affairs looks THE WAR AT THE GULF.

SHERMAN MARCHING ON MOBILE, OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

NRW YORK, March 3.—The steamer Star of the South, from New Orleans via Key West on the 27th ult., has arrived. She left at the latter port the United States steamers San Jacinto, Huntsville, Stars and Stringer of the Stars and Chief States steamers San Jacinto, Huntsville, Stars and Stripes; and Hendrick Hudson.

THE APPROACHING DOOM OF MOBILE. The Mobile News, of the Tith, says Sherman is positively matching on the city. The Mobile papers call upon the people to submit to their approaching doom..." Yankee rule." Military preparations are making in all departments for operations, but to what quarter they are

to be directed has not transpired. Some point on the Mississippi, or up the Red or Ouachita rivers, will soon be the scene of action.

All the steamers are detained, and a very large number are now collected here. Several which left for St. Louis, on reaching Memphis were compelled to discharge their cargoes and return. FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Era contains the following items:
The Galveston and Houston News contains the

The Galveston and Houston News contains the rebel Government advertisement, announcing that the fgunboats Harriet Lane and Olifton, and bark Cavallo, will be sold at auction on the 10th of February. The same paper declines to receive subscriptions for more than six months, owing to the uncertainty of the currency and affairs generally.

Dates from Sabine Pass state that the rebel Col. Griffin, with 800 men, holds that place, but the men are unpaid, discontented, and deserting.

The gunboat Olifton has been dismantled of her guns, laden with 700 bales of cotton, and would shortly attempt to run the blocksde. A captain of a blockade.

A captain of a blockade-running schooner resently landed at Point Isabel with \$19,000 in gold, nd was captured by our forces. He did not know that the rebels had been driven from there. The embargo on the export of corn to Matamoro The ateamer General Cromwell arrived at New Orleans on the 22d.
The sunboat Metacomet has arrived. All well. BEW OBLEANS MARKETS.
The New York dates of the 17th and 18th, from St.
Louis papers, have unsettled the markets. Quotations
of Cotton are nominal; sales of good ordinary at 7to In
ugar and Molasses prices rule in favor of the buyer;
ales of sugar at 12%@13%; common Molasses 53c. Gold
s unsettled at 68%.

New York Wool Sale. New York, March 3 -The wool sale to day was fairly attended, but spiritiess. The prices ranged from 15%@45%e for unwashed to 50@64%e for

The Camden and Amboy Railroad. TRENTON, March 3—The bill to increase the stock of the Camden and Amboy Ballroad, to enable the company to complete their double track, passed the Senate this evening, unanimously. Out of three hundred and seventy seven fowns of New York State, from which returns she received, the Unionale carry two hundred and sixtynire, and the Opposition one hundred and eight, which is a Union gain of twenty-eight. Nearly everywhere the Union majorities have been increased. Arrival of the Steamer Pennsylvania. NEW YORK, March 3.—The new steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates have

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

KILPATRICK AT WHITE HOUSE His Junction with General Butler. THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. dumored Destruction of the Virginia Cen-

tral Railroad near Hanover. WASHINGTON, March 3 -This afternoon's State washington, maint a literating information from the front to the effect that General Kilpatrick with a force of picked cavalrymen, has arrived a with a love of placed dayaryings, has arrived at the White House, and formed a junction with a force sent up by General Butler from the Peninsula. These atatements are based upon the fact that two of General Kilpatrick's scouts have come back and made the above report. The report is believed in the Army of the Potomac. ick is thus within a few miles of Rich nond; and as Gen. Butler is co-operating with him, we may expect to hear of startling news from that quarter in a day or two. On his route to the White House, he (Gen. Kilpatrick) having orders so to do, avoided meeting any large force of the rebels. After he had left the front another party of 800 picked men were sent out to communicate with him. They, however, met a rebel force, and as their orde not to fight if a battle could be avoided, they moved towards the east, and the commander not taking the direct road, came upon a party of rebels near Fred

destroyed a quantity of valuable army stores, and then proceeded on their way to join Kilpatrick.

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, March 2, 1864—On Saturday last Major Gen. John Sedgwick, with the 6th Army Corps, left camp near the army headquarters for Madison Court House. On Sunday he was followed by Major General Birney, with the 1st Division of the 3d Army Corps.

When General Sedgwick's advance, composed of about fifty of the 6th Regular Cavalry, reached Robertson's river, twenty miles from this place, they found and drove in the rebel pickets. One brigade of the 6th Corps, under Gen. Torbett, crossed the river and occupied Madison Court House.

General Sedgwick, with Generals H. G. Wright, David Russell, and A. P. Howe, encamped on the heights this side of the river.

Patties were sent out to picket along the river, and their camp-fires lighted up the whole line of the Rapidan from Madison Court House til they joined those of the 2d Corps, making a continuous line of smoke to the Rappahannock.

On Sunday, General Birney's division encamped at James City, twelve miles from this place.

RUMORS ABOUT KILPATRIOK.

ricksburg, captured them, burned their camp and destroyed a quantity of valuable army stores, and

RUMORS ABOUT KILPATRICK. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Rumors prevailed in the army yesterday that Kilpatrick was within twelve miles of Richmond, and that he had destroyed the Central Railroad west of Hanover Junction, as well as the Fredericksburg road. GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A letter received to-night from the Army of the Potomac says that a night from the Army of the Potomac says that a captain, licutenant, and ten men, deserted from the rebel army and came into our lines yesterday. They state that they have been receiving full rations since the lat of Fébruary, including coffee and sugar. A member of the 2d Virginia Cavalry asserted, among other things, that their pay was \$24 the month, each man furnishing his own horse, and per month, each man furnishing his own horse, and per monta, each man numering his own horse, and that they had received no money for some time past. The authorities are waiting for the new cur-rency which is being prepared. Some of the pri-seners captured by General Custer affect great confidence in their cause, and say that everything looks favorable for them, and that they are bound to se-Among the spoils brought in by Custer was a rebel mail captured at Stannardsville. At that place he found a large number of bags marked "Q. M. D. C. S., tax in kind," which were intended to

receive the contributions of oltizens of the vicinity owards supplying the rebel army, all of which bags The weather yesterday and to-day was much more favorable, and if it continues a day or two will render the roads as passable as they were before the late storm. All the troops who accompanied Kilpatrick have returned.

A circular has been received by Provost Marshal

Patrick, requiring all sutlers, photographers, keepers of eating houses, embalmers, bakers, stationery, and newspaper dealers, and all other persons authotized to sell goods of any description within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, within ten days from the publication of this order, to present to the Provost Marshal General evidence of having paid Any person doing business in the army, who shall fail to comply with this order, will not only forfeit his right to longer continue with the army, but his goods will be seized, sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the United States Treasury, to satisfy the

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Five Rebel Gunboats Captured at Selma. REBEL REPORT OF SHERMAN'S RETREAT

TOWARD VICKSBURG Contradictory Statements.

COLORED TROOPS MASSACRED BY GUE. RILLAS. Rumored March of Sherman on Mobile.

MEMPRIS, Feb. 29.-A private letter from an officer at Vicksburg, dated the 22d ult., says: We hear nothing of a definite character from General Sherman, but there is no doubt that he has taken possession of Selma, Alabama. It is said that Sherman captured five gunboats at Selma.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at Vicksburg in a fine manner. All the troops were reviewed by General McArthur. A rebel brigade is said to be between Vicksburg and Jackson.
Washington, March 3.—The War Department has no fears for the safety of General Sherman's ex-

has no fears for the safety of General Sherman's expedition.

SHERMAN'S FORCES RETREATING TO VICKSBURG.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.]

We have important news this morning from Sherman's expedition. An official despatch was received at the War Department last night, from Gen. Polk, stating that Sherman's forces had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns in the direction of Vicksburg. It is supposed that the Yankes commander, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted, and his cavalty reinforcements intercepted, and heing in distress for supplies, was forced to abandon his expedition, and betake himself to the desperate expedition, and betake himself to the desperate expedient of a retreat through a country stripped of its supplies, and laid waste by his advance. Whether he can accomplish a retreat with success, remains to be seen. The

a country stripped of its supplies, and laid waste by his advance. Whether he can accomplish a retreat with success, remains to be seen. The whole country from Jackson to Meridian is said to be devastated. It is said that in Raymond, Clinton, Brandon, and Jackson, not a single house is left standing except the public buildings. Along Sherman's line of advance the farms were laid waste, the fences destroyed, and residences given to the fames. The Yankee commander is reported to have boasted, in a speech which he made before he left Memphis, that he would subdue the spirit of the people of Mississippi by a system of barbarities never before practiced upon any people. These are now likely to react upon their guilty author; and his retreat lies through the desert he had left in his rear.

A despatch from Enterprise says:

"There has been no movement of the enemy in this direction. The general opinion of well-informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march centrally toward Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. Johnston."

Per comira, the Mississippian of a late date says:

"We learn from persons from Demopolis that General Polk has crossed the Tombigbee at Moscow, ten miles below Demopolis, with his army—with the exception of General French's division, which is at Demopolis. It is expected that the enemy will be checked at the Tombigbee, and that a battle will take place there in a day or two."

A HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

A HORRIBLE MASSAURE.

Cairo, March 2.—The clerk of the steamer Pringle brings information that while that steamer Pringle brings information that while that steamer was on a foraging expedition to Johnson Plantation, Tecumseh Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Mississippi, on the 14th ultimo, a band of sixty well-mounted guerillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the 1st Mississippi (colored) Infantry, who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, capturing and disarming them, and, before assistance could be rendered, all were killed or mortally wounded, except two who feigned death—Lieutenant Cox and Sergeant Spencer.

The dead bodies were stripped of their clothing. Some of the negroes were princed to the ground with bayonets, others had their brains knocked out, and others were shot through the head while on their knees begging for quarter.

The guerillas escaped without losing a man. After the wounded had been buried by our troops, a princely mansion, around which a guard had been posted, and no one allowed to enter previous to the slaughter of our troops, was consumed with all its magnificent furpiture. Four thousand bushels of corn were taken from a crib containing about fifteen thousand bushels.

When the foraging party returned to Vicksburg thousand bushels.

When the foraging party returned to Vicksburg four hundred guerillas, of which the murderers formed a part, were reported by citizens to be encamped a short distance back in the country.

SHERMAN MARCHING ON MOBILE. CAIRO, March 3 —A rumor comes from Vicks-burg, by the steamer Mississippl, from New Orleans, that Sherman, having returned to Meridian, had gone in the direction and was within ferty miles of

ARKANSAS. Order against Guerillas, &c. CINCINNATI, March 3.—A despatch from Fortsmith, dated March 26, says:
At Little Rock General Blunt and staff are expetted daily. There will probably be a conflict of authority between Generals Blunt and Thayer as to the command of the troops in the district. Under recent orders from Gen. Steele, all the troops in this district have been placed in charge of Gen. Thayer. If the order is carried out General Blunt will be general without any troops.

The following order has been sent to the comanding officer at Fayetteville : DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, FORT SMITE, Ark., Feb. 24.-To Lieutenant Colonel Bishop, Commanding at Fayetteville: Hang or shoot every guerilla caught legraph wires cut.

Mobile. No dates are given, and the report cannobe traced to a reliable source. Adjutant Genera

Thomas leaves here to-day for Memphis.

The Bounty to Volunteers ALBANY, March 8 .- Governor Seymour received the following despatch this evening:

WASHINGTON, March 3—By authority of a joint resolution, passed by Congress to day, the payment of bounties will be continued until further orders. EDWIN M. STANTON, Gen. Fremont and the Presidency. ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Pro-radical German papers of this city, the New Zeit and the Westlich Post, have hoisted the name of General Frémont as the people's

candidate for the Presidency.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2-Andrew Ainsworth is appointed captain of the port of Old Point Comfort by command of Major General List of officers captured at Smithfield, Virginia, February 1, 1864: Capt. F. A. Rowe, 99th New York, wounded. Lieut. T. S. Harris, comd'g 3d Penna. Artillery, wounded.

Lieut. T. S. Harris, comd'g 3d Penna. Artillery, wounded.

Wm. Chambers, captain, comd'g the Smith Briggs. Andrew Hopkins, chief engineer, do. do. James Booth, second engineer, do. do. The following are the names of killed at Smith-field as far as I can get:
Private Chas. Dennis, 3d Penna. Artillery, killed. Private Chas. Mooney, do. do. do. do. Private Mike Clark, do. do. do. Adjt. A. Crumb, 21st Connecticut, wounded. Private A. Kockwell, 20th N. Y. Cav. do. Private M. Vaughn. do. do. Private M. Vaughn. do. do. Private M. Vaughn. do. do. Private W. Tuddles, 20th N. Y. Cav. do. The last named is wounded in the foot; others have fiesh wounds in their legs.

Respectfully, M. P. TURNER, Major, Commanding Military Prison, Riehmond.

The Russian frigate fired a salute to-day, noon, in honor of the anniversary of the Russian crown, honor of the anniversary of the Russian crown, which was immediately replied to by the British frigate lying in Hampton Roads, and from the water

EUROPE. The Steamship Canada Arrived at Halifax. RUMOR OF SOUTHERN RECOGNITION. The German Forces Enter Jutland. warlike Feeling in England.

battery of the Fortress.

THE AMERICAN DEBATE IN ENGLAND. MAXIMILIAN AT THE COURT OF VICTORIA. A GERMAN REPULSE IN DEMMARK

HALIPAX, March 3.—The royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Moodie, left Liverpool on the morning of the 20th uit, and Queenatown on the 21st uit, and arrived at Halifax at 4 o'elock on the morning of the 3d inst. She has thirty passengers for Halifax, and forty-six for Boston.

The ateamship Australasian arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The Canada had her machinery alightly disabled when two days out from port, and was under half speed the reat of the voyage. She leaves to-night for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday. She reports having, on the 20th, exchanged signals with the Australasian, going into Liverpool: also, with ship Johanna Kepler. On the 22d, latitude 51, longitude 12, signalled ship Universe, bound East.

William Mulir, formerly British consul at New Orleans, died in England.

The rebel privateer Georgia quietly slipped away from Oherbourg Roads at midnight on the 15th, and atood out to sea.

The following American vessels arrived in the Roads about the time of the Georgia's departure: The Winona, Mary O'Brian, and Charles Davenport, all from Callao, bound to Havre.

The case of the Pampero had been further debated in the Exchequer Court, Edinburgh. The defendants complained that the informations were bad in iaw, and objected to the case going to trial. An adjournment was granted for the reply of the Crown counsel. There was a vague rumor in London, on the 19th, that France contemplated a speedy recognition of the Confederates, under which the rebel loan advanced to 57059.

vanced to 57@59.

The Army and Navly Gazette thinks the present spring campaign in America will bring forth results decisive of the contest, and of the fate of the Lin-GREAT BRITAIN. In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Marquis Cla-ricarde gave notice that on the 23d he would sail atten-tion to the recruiting by Federal agents in Ireland, and ask what ateps the Government intended to take respectig it. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bailey asked the Attor ey General whether he was of the opinion, when a

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bailey asked the Attorney General whether he was of the opinion, when an English vessel was captured in neutral harbors by an American cruiter, it was the duty of the Government to wait for a decision in a prize court before demanding reparation. He also seked whether the capture of the British vesse Science at Matamoros. was not a violation of international law, and a direct act of hostility to England. He was a standard of the British was captured by an American vessel in a neutral harbor, it would not be the duty of the Government to wait the action of a prize court before demanding satisfaction. But with regard to the case of the Science, it was controverted whether she was captured in Mexican waters or not in the instructions given to American ornisers, or not in the instructions given to American ornisers, or not in the instructions given to American. Fit therefore, American waters or not in the bound of the professed in the state of the science of the British vessels in Mexican waters, they would not be reparation.

Mr. Layand said the British Government had accepted the professed material to the professed material of the British Government had accepted in the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. Layand said the British diversion in the British Government had accepted it In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. Layand said the Government had no official information of the Empire of the British help Matraban by the Alabama. He also said no communication had been addressed to the Government with a view to the recognition of the Empire of Mexico. iish Government had hitherto declined to ex-

The British Government had hitherto declined to express an opinion upon the subject.

In reply to Mr. Hailburton as to the capture of a rebel ship by a F. deral yessel in the harber of Pankbar, Moya Scotis, Mr. Layard said Lord Lyons had been instruction were to demand redress, but before those instructions were received, Secretary Seward had expressed regret, and offered reparation.

In reply to Some inquiries on the Dankeh question, Lord Palmerston spoke strongly as to the Austro-Prussian invasion of Schieswig, and was foundly cheered. He declined to say what the Government would do if the Germans entered Juliand. THE WAR IN DENMARK

THE WAR IN DENMARK

A Copenhagen telegram says: The German troops have entered Jutland in considerable force.
The German attacked the Danish outposts slong the whole litron the 18th, but after severalihours' engagement they one repulsed, though they occupied all their former positions and monitor attempted to destroy the bridge thrown over to Engeneum, but was unsuccessful. It is asserted that the Danes have withdrawn behind their entrenchments at Dapes.

A Danish fing at the English Channel had overhauled aumerous vessels, including an american bark. War risks were being paid on belilgerents' vessels in England. War risks were being paid on belligerents' vessels in England.

The Frank fort Diet had resolved that an embargo should be placed on Danish shipping in all German ports, in consequence of the Danes having laid an embargo on all German shipping.

The Austro-Prussian note to the minor German States declares that they do not recognize the necessity of a Federal reserve being stationed in Holstein. Should anch a want arise, the great Fowers would place at the disposal of the Diet a sufficient reserve for execution purposes. It is expected that this note will aggravate the prevailing indignation of the minor States at the high-handed proceedings of Austria and Prussia.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says rumors not unlike those afloat preceding the Italian war are in circulation. Now, as then it is eaid, agents are in France buying arms and munitions of an account of the Italian Government, and naval stores are purchased by them with the permission of the French Government. It is consequently conjectured that an attack on some part of the Adriatic is contemplated by the Italian Government.

Polland.

The insurgants attacked the Russian carrison at The insurgents attacked the Russian garrison at Kouskie and drove the Russians out of the town. The Eussians were then attacked by another party of in turgents and defeated with heavy loss.

Almost all the guards on the Warsaw and Vienna Edway had been arrested.

Prince Sapizka had escaped from prison at Limberg.

Prince Sapriza had eccaped from prison at Limberg.

THE VERY LATEST PER CANADA.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The Archduke Maximilian will visit the Courts of Brussels, Paris, Isand winder, while waiting for the complement of votes collected by the Ayuntomentajoe of thement of votes collected by the Ayuntomentajoe of thementajoe of the prince of Was, and on quitting England will some of the Prince of Was, and on quitting England will expected to Vienna and efficiely receive the Mexican deputation. When the deputation receive the Mexican deputation. When the deputation receive the blessing of Austria, it will proclaim the accession of Maximilian.

The Archduke will leave Triesto on board the Austrian frigate Elizabeth, and will touch at Cevita Vecchi to receive the blessing of the Pope LONDON-Bunday morning.—Consols, after official heurs last evening, 50%

Paris Bourre.—Renies opened 66f. 43c.

The fall in funds vesterday, was owing to Lord Palmerston's speech on Friday evening, and increasing fears of further complications arising out of the Danish war.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday, and increasing fears of further complications arising out of the Danish war.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday, underdon, now in the fagus, has been ordered to return to England and assemble in Portland Roads, where it will await further orders. Instructions to that effect left the Admiralty on Thursday.

London, funday P. M.—The Bombay overland mail has arrived, with advices to Jan 29

The frontier was quiet, and the regiments were returning from the seat of war.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had memorialized in favor of a gold currency for Eagland.

Livarpool, Feb. 20. Evening.—A Cabinet council was lastly summoned last night, and met to-day.

The Pritten Channel Squadron has been summoned home from the Mediterranean.

French policy seems to be setting in favor of Denmark, an THE VERY LATEST PER CANADA 67. Fulds generally weaker. Discounts unchanged.
COPENHAGEN. Feb 19.—It is officially announced that all was quiet at Duppel at Il o'clock this morning. In cruss quence of a circuitous movement of the enemy, the Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding, in Judand.

Juland.

A cavalry engagement subsequently took place without decisive result.

VIENNA. Feb. 20.—A quadron of twelve Ansirian merchantmen against the Danish cruisers. Part of the feet has already sailed feet as already sailed feet feet already as lied feet as already sailed feet as already sailed feet as already sailed.

Feveral Danbh iron-clade appeared on the 18th in Fleneburg Flocd, and exchanged shots with the German artillery.

Parts Fab. 20.—The parts are successful to the feet feet and exchanged shots with the German artillery. PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes THE ASSASSINATION PLOT IN PARIS.

The Paris cerrespondent of the London Dathy News, writing Feb. 16. says;

"The trial of the four Italians—Greec, Traducco, Imperatori, and Saglio—accused of a consuracy to assassinate the Emperor, is fixed for Feb. 25. Heyionne, the first resident of the Imperial Court, will be the presiding like and the first resident of the Imperial Court, will be the presiding like and the confirment has fixed the includent in the fact that the confirment is the confirment of the present assassing years ago, and that no scrap of evidence was produced sagning the confirment of the present trial is expected by the confirment of the present trial is expected to be a long one, become a new ord of french, and it will a stone of the prisoners speak a word of French, and it will a sone of the prisoners speak them through an interpretor. One of them only has fore M. Devienne this morning to have counsel assigned to them."

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Man. hester are unfavorable. The market was insertive, and prices irregular.
Live Refold. BREADETIFES MAEKET.—Messrs. Richardson. Spence, & Go., and Warsfield, Nash, & Co. report Flour very dull. Whest quiet but sleady at 85 3d (1986 for red Western, and 98 24 (293 ad 107 red Secutiorn, white at 33s. Liverpool. PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Albys. & Co., Gordon, Bruce. & Co., and other, report. Beef armer, but quiet; Fork steady; Bacon nominal, with small sales; Butter dull; Lard casier, with sides at 41 (242s; Tallow very dull, and partially declined \$466. combate with amali sales, briter duil, Lard easier, with release it diddes: Tailow very duil, and partially declined it diddes: Tailow development of the combate it diddes in the combate it did so that the combate it did so that the combate it did so the combate it did so that the combate it did so the combate it did so that the combate it did so that the combate it did so the combate it did so that the combate it did so that the combate it did so the combate it did so that the combate it did so the combate it did so that the combate it did so the combate it

Gerrit Smith writes at length "to his neighbors" to argue the following propositions:

"War goes beyond Constitutional restrictions"
Down with the rebellion at whatever cost to the Constitution." "The body is more than raiment."

"The country is more than the Constitution."

"Time now for nothing but to crush the rebellion." Still, Gerritt Smith's propositions are unnecessary, for we are doing our work just as the Constitu-

tion provides,

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steamer Sierra

CALIFORNIA.

Nevada has arrived with \$60,600 in treasure from British Columbia, and \$108,000 from Oregon. The ship Electric Spark has sailed for Callao. Money is plenty; Atlantic currency exchange 50@62 pre-mium for gold on New York. Legal tenders 64@65. SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 .- Sailed, steamship Golden City for Panama, with 140 passengers \$749,000 in treasure for England, and \$273,000 for New York. The Chesapeake Pirates. The Prisoners Handed Over to the United States.

NEW YORK, March 3 .- The United States revenue utter Miami is ordered to St. John's, N. B., to receive the pirates captured on the Chesapeake, they having been handed over to the American consul-She will also convoy the Chesapeake to this port. The Election in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—General Steele has issued an address to the people of Arkansas, in which he says: Every facility will be offered for the expres-sion of their sentiments; uninfluenced by any consi-derations whatever, aside from those which affect their interest and the interest of their property. The election in that State will be held on the 14th inst. Memphis.

CAIRO, March 2.—The steamer Golden Eagle, from Memphis for Cincinnati, has passed this point. ith 569 bales of cotton. The Memphis cotton market is active at 65 cents for middling, 64 for strictly ditto, and 62@63 for middling.

A Mob at Schuylkill Haven. SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, March 3.—About twenty intoxicated furloughed soldiers, joined together, are now tearing out the store of Augustus Deibol, pitching the goods out into the street, from whence they are carried off by a crowd of boys. The rear part o the house was on fire, but was extinguished by the citizens while the mob was engaged in front. The mob assume the store-keeper of being a Knight of

Destruction of a Newspaper Office. CINCINNATI, March 3.—The office of the Empire, in Dayton, was completely riddled to day, by some soldiers of the 44th Ohio Regiment. In a melee that occurred shortly afterward one man was killed and occurred shortly are want one man was sined and two soldiers were wounded. Considerable excite-ment was caused in the town, and the Home Guards

Extension of Government Bounties. HARBISBURG, March 3.—The Governor has this evening received official information from Washington, that under the joint resolution passed by Con-gress to day, the payment of bounties to the soldiers will be continued till further orders.

The Health of Parson Brownlow. LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Parson Brownlow arrived here to-night on the Nashville train. He has been very sick, but is convalescent.

Veteran soldiers, to the number of 3,000 per day, are passing through here for the front. The Steamer Great Eastern to Lay the Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Feb. 20.-The steamer Great Eastern has been chartered to lay the Atlantic Telegraph

OYRUS W. FIELD. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1864. SENATE.

cable in the summer of 1865.

SENATR.

Rills and Communications.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, presented the memorial of merchants and others from Phode Island in behalf of the South American Steamship Company. Referred to the C. nomittee on Commerce.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in fayor of extencing the bounties to April Ist.

Mr. LAFE, of Kanasa, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Kanasa, saking the removal of the Indians from that State to the Indian Territory. The presemble accompanying the resolution sets forth the fact that it costs 560,000 per month to feed them.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the relief of the French ship La Manche, which was passed. The bill appropriates 185,000 francs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill No 41, to provide for the payment of bounties to April 1st, 1864.

Mr. WILSON stated that this bill had been recommitted for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the War D-partment on the subject, and he would present a letter from the Eceretary of War, recommending its immediate passes.

from the Secretary of War, recommending its immediate passage.

The bill was then passed.

Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (flored the following amendments to the joint recolution amendatory of the Constitution of the United States. First, Ho. negro, or person whose mother or grandmother was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any military or civil office or to any place of times or profit under the United States. Second. That the States of Maine and Massachusetts shall constitute one State of the United States, to be called Fast New England, and New Hamphallre, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut shall constitute one State, to be called West New England.

Ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

Tuterfering with Elections Interfering with Elections

Mr. POWELL, of Kentnery, called up the bill to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military service of the United States, from interfering in the elections in the States, reported by Mr. Howard from the Military Committee adversely.

Mr. POWELL addressed the Senate at great length, reviewing the report in detail, and defending the Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentneky, who signed the address petitioning for the passage of such a bill, from the charges of disloyalty made against them in the report.

mittee had not seen the report of Mr. Howard, and he thanked God that they had not. Without concluding, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Powell gave way on a motion to acjourn. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Court of Ciaims

The House, by eight majority, recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary the bill declaring that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to claims growing out of military and naval operation, during the present rebell in, and providing for the satticment of claims for quartermaster and commissary supplies by the proper bureau, and making provision for boards of commissioners to ascertain other claims, with a view to their future settlement.

Another bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up, providing for the settlement of the claims for the commissary and quartermasters' supplies on the presentation of satisfactory proofs. After a debate this bill was also recommitted.

General Grant's Remort.

General Grant's Report. General Grant's Report.

Mr. WILSON, of lowa, offered a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of General Grant's military report, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MBB(08E W. CLARK, of New York, from the Committee on Printing, 1eported in favor of printing sixty thousand copies of the Agricultural Report for 1865. Adebate ensued, during which Mr. GRINNELL, of Lowa, spoke about the propriety of dissaminating the report at the public expense, leaving to gentlemen the circulation of documents of military candidates at their private cost.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentusky, inquired what the gentleman meant by "military candidates for the Presidency. Mr. MALLORY. Does the gentleman mean General

trant? Mr. GRIBNELL. General Grant is a candidate for put-ing down the rebellion. Your candidate has been dead months.
MALLORY asked. Who is that?
GRINFELL. I mean General McClellan.
MALLORY. Oh, you mistake. McClellan is a Mr. MAILORY. Oh, you mistake. McCiellan is a live man.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, agreed with Mr. Steele, of New York, that of all the printing of documents none are more valuable than the Agricultural Report. It was poor sconemy to hear with printing, when a single trial trip of a steamboat would cost three times as much as the number of copies proposed. Why not economize in the expenditure of the millions upon millions so lavishly appropriated?

The resolution for printing sixty thousand copies of the agricultural Report was ordered to be printed.

The resolution for printing sixty thousand copies of the agricultural Report was ordered to be printed.

The Sale of Gold.

The SPEAKER announced the next business before the House to be the adverse report of the Committee of Ways and Ream on the till authorizing the Secretary of the Secretary to sell the surplus gold beyond the Public Wannard to sell the surplus gold beyond the Public Wannard to Sell the Surplus gold beyond the Public Wannard to Sell the Secretary of the Wannard to Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary to Secretary of the Theorem than Secretary of the Theorem the Secretar He ministed.

Lie protested against the predictions as to financial embarassments and bankruptcy, and argued that there was nothing in the condition of our debt to instify a difference of thirty three and a third per cent as between sold and paper. The plans of the Secretary commended themselves to his judgment and should be acceptable to all Democrats and others, for they were demanded by the necessities of the war. The Secretary songht to establish a more solid system of finance, and while the Secretary strove to carry out his plans, he (Mr. Stebbins) would support them, because in doing so he supported commerce, and checked the undue depreciation of paper, and to that extent diminished the public expanditures.

he supported commerce, and checked the undue depreciation of paper, and to that extent diminished the public expenditures.

He proceeded to show the unsoundness of the declaration that the country is on the verge of rain. He would
near the Secretary of the Treasury to act promptly on
the bonds of the Government, or other evidences of pubsupposited to the Government, or other evidences of pubsupposited to the House to facilitate the operations of the
Secretary in the most to facilitate the operations of the
secretary in the most to facilitate the operations of the
secretary in the most of wonderful recuperative power
his remarks. Mr. Subblus referred to Indiana and Illiwithin State limits, and wonderful recuperative power
mer financial disasters, and now euloyed a high state of
prospelity. If this was no of a now euloyed a high state of
prospelity. If this was no of a now euloyed a high state of
prospelity. He has of the United State of manualty, twould
be so of a great one of the United State
strength of the Gyvernment is all its grateful outlays.

He also referred to the former depression of railroad
stocks and bonds, and to their recovery from that condition. What was the difference, he asked, between
the funded deb: of a small community and a large one
in minoiple? The obly thing the country had to fear
was the depreciation of the four hundred millions of
legal tender notes, which speculators sought to place at
thirty-three and a third per cent. di count. To disarm
secule with the aspeculators, we should familiarize the
people with the aspeculators, we should familiarize the
propose with the speculators is peculation is carried on
are sent thither from the ferry and other points to indaence the samblein seed such services of men. Its concentrates
who would indee the present by the pest cannut draw
when we have the present by the pest cannut draw
when the conductors.

length of time.

Mr. STEBBINS offered the following for the pending her. FRBBINS offered the following for the pending of escolution:

That the pecretary of the Treasury be and he is here by suthort sed, first reserving in the treasury an amount sufficient to meet the payments is gold required by law, to call from time to time, at public suction, after having given from time to time, at public suction, after having given from of the surging of gold in the treasury of the United States; provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may, inseed of such as any the gold in the Pressury to the resident in advance of the interest coupons of the United States which, by law, are required to be paid in gold, whenever the smurat on hand shall

be sufficient to discharge the entire amount matering on | The Relief of the Sufferers of East a the same dev.

The same dev.

The same device as a same following as a same following as a same following cause same for the spacing cause Mr. FENTON, of New York, offered the following assubstitute: To strike out all after the canacting cause and insert the following:
That the Scoretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell gold or other coin received in payment for United States bonds negotiated, and also to sell any foreign exchange that may be received by the agents of officers of the Treasury of the United States: Provided. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the sale of any gold or other coin now on hand, or that may be received hereafter in payment of custom-bone duties. Intal nothing height contained shall be construed to authorize the saile of any gold or other coin now on hand, or that may be received hereafter in payment of castomboure dulles.

Exc. 2 That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and Exc. 2 That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he here bis, authorized to anticipate the payments of interest points of the public debt of the United States, from the public debt of the United States, from the other of the window without a redate of interest country, and repeated the expendent of the country, and repeated the expendent of the country, and repeated the expendent of the color of the country, and repeated the expendent of the color of the country, and repeated the expendent of the color of the country, and annual our credit had been secure curing a period of civil commotion, peril, and expenditure hitherto unknown. He said the financial strongth of the United States could not be judged correctly by those prevailing in Rarope—Aret, because its basis is largely in the property of the country, in the model of the limited states of the labor of men employed in agricultural profucts, whose value is not adequately represented in money. Second, because the labor of men employed in agricultural profucts, whose value is not adequately represented in money. Second, because the labor of men employed in agricultura and the arts produces more here than in Europe.

The industrious poor and middle classes of Kurope are coming to our country, in the midst of civil war, in numbers that find no parallel in the history of the nation off we merely estimate the amount of property revokal to our shores by this tide of embration, we find it reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars and its constantly increasing ratio of value, we see an every expending basis of public creadit, altogether incapable cither ignorant of the find of the find of embration, we find it reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars and its constantly increasing ratio of value, we see an evergencial of imperity of the find

known to any nation.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana. moved, as a test vote, that the whole subject be jeld on the table. This was disagreed to—reas 54, pay: 73. agreed to—yeas 54, pay: 78.

The Tax on Whisky.

Before taking further action on the above subject,
Mr. MOBFILL. of Vermont, made a report from the
committee of conference on the whisky bill, saying, after
full and free conference on the whisky bill, saying, after
full and free conference they had been unable to agree
from its cleargeement to the Senate's amendments, of
lose the bill. The Fear ecommittee were willing to di,
pose of the bill in any manner, excepting they would
not consent to a tax of stock on hand. That question on
of the wry, there would be no disagreement. He moved
the House recade from its disagreement to the Senate's
amendments.

the House recede from its disagreement to the Senats's ameadments.

Mr. KAFSON, of the conference committee, said it was the opinion of the House that the article of spirits was sentified to greater degree of consideration than any other than purpose of canalization of taxes. If the House should not be spirits on hand for sale, the chiding scale of cuties should be higher. He thought the House should after the could not justify himself in abandoning or exempting from taxation an article which could bear additional taxation so easily He read from the New York Herald. Tribune, and other papers, licituding several in the West, in which they shoke of the House legiciating for favored classes of which desires, and commented on the former change of votes.

papers, including several in the West, in which they spoke of the House lexiciating for favored classes of whicky dealers, and communted on the former change of whicky dealers, and communted on the former change of whicky dealers, and communted on the former change of whicky dealers, and communted on the former change of the purpose of convincing the people that improper influences had been resorted to for the purpose of preventing spirits from being additionally taxed. He did not, however, endorse them of the committee of conference, thought the tax on spirits on hand manifestly just and proper. On refection he believed if the House was true to itself it would adhere.

Mr. SCHBNUK, of Onio, intended to vote to recede, and made an explanation of the vote he would give. On a matter of principle he had sustained the Committee of Ways and Means. He would say the gattern and from low a hould be achamed to read curritous newsoner articles reflecting on members. It was now that you can be believed the contained and the committee of low a hould be achamed to read curritous newsoners articles reflecting on members. It was now that other wong, but he believed the newspapers of his (Mr. Schenck's) district said he newspapers in his (Mr. Schenck's) district said he newspapers would wrong; but he believed the newspapers of the wrong. He believed his constituents were misled. He trusted they would say so on sober second thought. If not, he would vote according to his convictions, whether they should say so on sober second thought. If not, he would vote according to his convictions, whether they should say so on sober second thought. If not, he would vote according to his convictions, whether they should say they millions pounds sterling raised from all sources, thirty five millions are raised on four his to hand. The question was, whether they should kill the bill or insist upon their disagreements when the Senate stood two to one against them. He did not believe it was wise to destroy the bill because they could not get al

Allen, James C Hooper, Johnson,



Eliot,
Mr. GRINNELL. of lows, moved that the House insist in its disagreement, and ask another committee of conference. This was largely voted down Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adhere to its disagreement, and this was agreed to. The House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1864. The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock, by Petitions, &c

Mr. CONNELL presented a petition from indges of the courts of Philadelphia praying for the passage of a law to make provision for old and faithful a chool teachers. Mr. HOWELL, a petition from citizens of a law to increase the pay of inform.

Also, a remonstrance from Schwylkill county against the payment of bounties to drafted men.

Mr. JOHESTON, a petition from citizens of Northamp ton county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Lehigh Navigation Company to extend their track from Manch Chunk to Easton

Mr. CHAMPNEYE. a petition from citizens of Colerain township, Lancaster county, praying for the repeal of the law isxips dogs in said ownship.

Mr. HOGE, a petition from citizens of Yenango county, praying for the passage of a law establishing a public ferry at Walnut Bend.

A number of bills were reported from the different committees.

Bills in Place. Petitions, &c

committees.

Bills in Pince.

Mr. CONNELL read in place a further supplement to the act relating to limited partnerships.

Also, a supplement to the act to encourage the manufacture of the by coke and mineral soal.

Mr. LOWERY has act to authorize the Governor to appoint a pesston agent, to reside in Washington.

Mr. WILLOW agent, to reside in Washington.

Also, an act in Wallshore, Tings county.

Also, an act relative to collect certain taxes.

Mr. HOGE, an act relative to the capital stock of the Venange Bank.

Also, as act to establish a ferry at Walnut Bend, Venange Gounty.

Mr. McCandeless, an act to sell certain real estate of Walter S. Graham, a lunatic

Bills on Second Reading.

The joint resolution of instruction to our Senators to you for an extension of time for new tensions. Bills in Place.

The join resolution of instruction to our Senators to vote for an extension of time for paying bounties was passed finally—yeas 17, nays 13.

Joint resolution of instruction to members of Congress to vote for an increase of pay to private soldiers and non-commissioned officers came up in order, and was non-commissioned efficers came up in order, and was passed finally.

An set to provide for paying bounties in Bradford conty was passed.

The joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution came up in order, and was postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Nichols.

The bill compelling the Eric tianal Company to build and keep in repair briggs came up in order. Reveral motions to postpone were made and lest, and Mr. LOWRY finally called the previous question, which was enstained which was enstained which was ensured that the main question be received the main question be run, and then moved a reconsideration, which was not agreed to, and the bill passed finally. Adjourned.

agreed to, and the bill passed finally. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate called to order at 3 o'clock, Mr. Fleming, A resolution pending to proceed to the thirteenth ballot for Speaker.

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, it was pestposed indenticly—yeas 16, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bill authorizing two additional notaries for Philadelphia. Agreed to, and passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. WORTHINGTON, the Senate proceeded to consider a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Chester county to borrow money to pay bounties.

Agreed to, and bill passed to a third reading.

Agreed to, and bill passed to a third reading.

Agreed to sun bill passed to a third reading.

Agreed to Mall, introduced a bill to pay retiring officers of the House and Senate, which was passed to third yearing.

Mr. GONNELL moved that the Contents and third year and the passed to third the Contents and the passed to the passed eading
Mr. CONNELL moved that the Senate proceed to the
consideration of House bill; oneideration of House bill; An act to incorporate the Falls of Schuylkill Turnp'ke company. Agreed to and bill passed to a third rerding. On motion of Mr. BRADLEY, the Sens's adjourned.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Speaker Johnson in he chair
Mr. BIGHAM reported, from Committee on Ways and
feans, an act for the consolidation of the loans of the Mr. Blumam reported, from committee on ways and Means, an act for the consolidation of the loans of the Common wealth, with amendment.

Mr. COUBBAN, of Philadelphia, from Judiclary (local), "an act to enable the Third National Bank to acquire and hold real estate" as cummitted.

Mr. Bangar, from the same, "an act for the convenience of tax payer in the city of Philadelphia, holding bonds of the city," as committed.

Mr. RERMS, from Corporatione, "an act to incorporate the Union Leegue" as committed.

Mr. OLINSTEAD, from Banks, an act to enable banks of the State to form an association to carry on banking business under the law of the United States, as committed. bonds of the city," as committed.

At REMBERS, from Corporations, "an act to incorporate the Main Legran" as committed.

At REMBERS, from Corporations, "an act to enable banks of the State as committed.

At the State to form an association to easily on banking mitted as the state to fine an association to easily on banking mitted.

Bills were read in place as follows:

by Mr. MISSIMER an act to incorporate the Berks and Cherter Ballrond Company.

by Mr. ALE KANDER. Centre, a supplement to an act act authorizing the Geveration incorporate the Baid act authorizing the Geveration incorporate the Baid By Mr. BOYER a supplement to an act to incorporate the Baid By Mr. BOYER a supplement to an act to extend the manning and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. BOYER a supplement to railroad and canal companies.

By Mr MONCR an act to extend the provisions of an act approved 16th April, 1852, and a supplement thereto of military claims not therein provided for approved April 22, 1858, for the and a supplement thereto of military claims not therein provided for an act for the taxation of non-resident vendors of merchandise in the city of Philadelphia.

By Mr Jackson, an act relating to the appropriation of companies.

By Mr Jackson, an act relating to the appropriation of companies of the support of the morizont ministers, was taken to the companies.

At the close of this subject the Rev. J. M. Tuttle and C. Wilmer, and the collection of the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the collection of the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wormout ministers, was taken to the support of the wo My Mr. HOPKINS, one incorporating the Morthern Mining Company.

By Mr. OLOHRAN, of Philadelphia, a supplement to as act concerning the sale of lairoads, canals, turn-pikes, bridges, and plank-roads, also, an act relative to apprentices. Also, an act for the promotion of against to apprentices, also, an act for the promotion of against to apprentices. Also, an act for the promotion of against the motion of Mr. OlmSTEAD, the House preceded to be con-ideration of the bill relate to the rayment of bounties to volunteers. The bill was on second reading Various amendments were made and disaspeed.

Adjourned-until this evening at 7% o'clock.

Adjourned-until this evening at 7% o'clock.

EVENING SEISION.

The House re-axiombled at 7% o'clock,
The special order being a bill with reference to pay,
ment of claims for damages during the robel raid in 1980,
tors har with respit tions of Mr. Kally, sequiring claimarts to give actisfactory proof of loyally.

The Speaker stated the question was on the first section
of the bill. The debate continued by Messra Weston,
Myors, of Bedford, field others. Adjourn d.

ATTIONS NOT SELECTION OF

ound to be in search of food and protection found to be in general of the impending famine which has even startled the impending famine which has even startled to the imp moved the asgacious Longstreet and his h robbers from their strongly fortified positions mountainous region. You have learned in regards the patriotism, loyalty, privations, fering of the people of East Tennessee Iton ecently delivered in your city, and yet, w trasted with the detailed statements made b men from different portions and neighbo that country, where murder, robbery, and the primes too appalling to be repeated, would convince you of the truth of Colonel Taylor's ments, and that all had not been told by him mpress you with the importance of liberal Frompt action to accure the necessary means : these people in the possession of their h which they must otherwise abandon in zero; food and shelter elsewhere.

Many of the families that I saw were destitute comfortable clothing, for the want of which that, in many instances, contracted disease, an number of them had died. Under the protect our army, which they now have, their first (14) the means to fence and plough their land; the zua full supply of potatoes, and all the seed he a full supply of potatoes, and all the seed heat sary to produce early vegetables. This, terts to means of sustaining the people until they can produce a crop, will save East Tennessee from he coming a barren and desolate waste. Laterages deep feelings of gratifude, to the message of your noble-hearted Governor in his maniy appeal to tale. Legislature in their behalf. The Governor heart. ked, won the hearts of these people, and general

To the Editor of the Press:

Sir: In my recent visit to Cinci unati, to Mound City, and other towns at which I easier

well as on the cars en route, I had an oppo of seeing and conversing with many of t.

gees from East Tennessee and elsewhere, w

tions that will follow them, As this most praiseworthy movement comme in Philadelphia I hope it may be successfully carried on, and that the ladies of all the churches will thought to hope of Christ Church for in doing so they will conquer and subdue more rebent than the army and navy combined. You may requipe upon it that there is more virtue just now in bress. and meat than in powder and shot.

If you think this hurried statement of the condiif you think the surface, as acquired in my ship intercourse with those whom I met, worthy of poslishing, you will please do so. Respectfull HADDONFIELD, N. J., March 3, 1864. Public Entertainments.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S SECOND LECTURE. - Mr. Is Dordova was last evening introduced by P. B. mons, Esq. The audience was much larger than on the previous coassion, and very munificent in its expressions of keen delight. Mr. De Cordova's & bject was "Mr. Perkins' Thanksgiving Dinnor," and ject was "AIT. Perkins' Inauxsgiving Dinuer, and its style of treatment identical with that of his finitecture, "Courtship and Marriage." The humo: was rich and racy, and the whole lecture full of the was rich and racy, and the whole leading in the juice of the lecturer's best thoughts. "Mr. Perkins Thanksgiving" is not in resulty the subject of the lecture, but merely furnishes an appropriate accessor the denouement. "Mr. Perkins" career as an army contractor is described with extraordinary bonhomic, and some of the hits were extraordinary funny. The confracts for supplying the navy with saddles and harness, the contract for supplying the army with wooden pegs, which the soldiers can insert in their boots, when the pegs already provided fall out, the contract for supplying the cavalry with powder for the manes and the cavalry with powder for the manes and tails of norses, received a large share of Mr. De Cordoya burlesque. "Mr. Perkins" at last receives a contract for supplying the army and navy with lucker matches. Previous to this, however, he is violent; married by a Miss St. Ubbs, (vulgarly known as Min Stubbs,) who, after consulting the oracles in the form of a "seventh daughter of a seventh daughter," informs Mr. Perkins that she can never the him by any other name than "Perk, desr," and es-joins him to fix an early day next month for the marriage. Mrs. Perkins, from her natural gift which enable her to pop, at a moment's notice, into hysterics, is known as Popcorn Perkins. Mr. Perkins is not a bad man; he is only a fool. Popcora it is who excites him to become Government con tractor, and to "hire a patriot" for that purpose. Perkins obtains the contract, Popers makes him remove to a brown-stone house. Ske evinces an inherent predilection for bonnets and hawls, for crimson curtains, with sea-green bias ings, and for *operanes*, which her deluded Perk pr. chases under the hallucination that they are a veriety of chandeliers. Popcorn ignores her old frient. and associates exclusively with the New York con tract noblesse. The connubial splendor of Perk a smash-up, from which harm Perk is saved by si feeting another contract for supplying the amy with blacking. Poor Perk learns wisdom from the date of his Thanksgiving dinner, and Popcora and he formake the dreary gaudiness of the brown 8/2020 palace, and retire into the content of their former dwelling in Henry street once more.

The great charm of Mr. De Cordova's delivery it the gusto and self-enjoyment it evinces, together with its ease and unaffectedness. The large authence were fully alive to the fun, though there is some danger of being "tickled to death" with it. Mr. De Cordova will lecture once more, next Thurday night; subject, "Our First Baby."

MR. MURDOCH'S LECTURE.—Mr. Murdoch's enthe Academy, so that those who falled to enjoy the pleasure of hearing him last night will have the opportunity to atone for their neglect on that occa-

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.—This exquisite array of Biblical scenes is still on exhibition at Conent Hall lecture-room. It is an exhibition peculiary suitable to families, and schools, private, public, and Sabbath. The large audiences which have attended. Sabbath. The large audiences which have attended in the sewhere are equalled here.

Walnurstream Thrather.—Miss Ettle Henderson takes her first benefit in Philadelphia this evening. She has tried hard to please, is graceful, modest, and natural, and presents a varied and eminently attractive bill, embracing no less than six characters.

MRS. CLINTON GILLINGHAM Will resume her instructions in Dr. Lewis' new gymnastics, at floriti-cultural Hall, S. W. corner of Broad and Wainut, on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst., and at Tenh and Spring Garden on Tuesday evening, the Schlast. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From Mr. Kromer. 191 lhestnut street, we have the Hlustrated London New of February 20th, (a double number crowded with fine engravings.) also the Rustrated News of the World

of the same date, and the News of the World of one day's later date. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 650 LOTS HOSIERY, GLOVES, PATENT THERAD, LINEN HORES, Ris-BONS, &C.—The particular attention of dealers it requested to the large and valuable assortment of hosiery, gloves, patent thread, linen cambric hast-kerehiefs, hoop skirts, velvet ribbons, silk ties, &c. to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit and for cash, commencing this (Fd)

day) morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co. suctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. New Jersey Annual Conference of the M. E. Church. SECOND DAY. [Reported for The Press.]

BRIDGETON, March 3, 1964.

Reported for The Press.]

BRIDGETON, March 3, 1864.

The services yesterday afternoon were of such an interesting character as to justify further notice.

The Rev. G. W. Paddock, of Lawrence, Kanss, who passed through the terribly exciting scenes of the brutal "Quantrell raid" of August 21st, 1863, gave auch a thrilling account of the cold-blooder murders of that memorable occasion as moved all eyes to tears. He stated, amongst many other things, that after about a fourth part of their city had been burned and the ruffians had left he was called to a funeral service of one hundred and eighty of their citizens, at which there were eighty widows and over two hundred. fatherless children. They had been engaged in building a new church but the city had suffered so severely that they not only had no ability to continue their efforts in that direction, but they had neither food, or money, of scarcely clothing left. He asked for help to build a church for these wildows and fatherless children and amid the prayers and tears of the congregation nearly four hundred dollars were cheerfully continued. After the collection the national flag was raised over the church in accordance with a resolution of the Conterence, and "Rally found the flag, boys," and the "stan-Spangled Banner" were sung amid the greatest enthusiasm.

This morning the Conference convence at eight o'clock, Bishop Simpson, who arrived last night, in the obair.

This morning the Conference convened at sight to Colock, Bishop Simpson, who arrived last night, in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by the venerable J. Loudenslager.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to G. W. Paddock for his thrilling address yesterday after-boon, and inviting him to the several churches in our bounds. Drafts on chartered fund for \$30, and on the "Book Concern" for \$400, both in aid of the worr-out preachers' fund, were ordered.

The examination of those young ministers who haven in the Conference one year then commenced. The following young ministers were reported at having passed examinations their various studies, and standing high in ministerial promise, and were continued on probation: L. Manchester, C. C. Eastlack, W. S. Zane, J. E. Adams, J. B. Turnin, Mickle.

The following young ministers were also highly commended for ministerial faithfulness, and were elected to Elder's orders, to be ordained by Highow Simpson on the coming Sabbath: C. Hartrauft, W. Reeves, G. R. Morris, W. L. Barnaut, D. Moore.

The deacons were next examined. J. H. Hutchier, son, F. B. Rose, chanjant in the standard and standard for the standard in the standard standard.

inder the finnence of freazied declarations. Rimors are sent initier from this city and other points to independ and the inities of the property in the safairs of men. It is concentrates and so intendifies the inedents of human life that those who would indee the present by the past cannot draw being the present by the past cannot draw in the safairs of men. It is concentrates and so intendifies the inedents of human life that those who would indee the present by the past cannot draw for intendifies the present by the past cannot draw for intendifies the intendifies the intendifies who would indee the past cannot draw for intendifies the property is on the first of the first of

The annual report of the public schools in New York city, for the year ending the ist of October above that the total expenses were \$3.433 314 78. The ward schools and departments number one had deed and ninety-four; including twelve, for colored buildren. There are, besides, tity gubite scalled schools and the Free Abademy. The total number is schools and the Free Abademy. The total number of pupils taught in all these schools was 201,122, and increase of 29,788 over 1869. The baselets ending the pupils taught in all these schools and the Free Abademy. The baselets ending the schools and the Free Abademy. The baselets ending the schools are the baselets and the schools and the Free Abademy. The baselets ending the schools are schools and the schools and the schools are s