The Press

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864. The Florida Expedition. Much has been said of the President planning campaigns which have resulted in the Florida expedition. As we have always maintained, this was a military measure, dictated by military authority. It was conceived and planned by Gen. GILMORE, and, as we cannot doubt the evidence of events, was only blundered by Gen. SEYMOUR. We have been in doubt as to whether the paltry political canard to which we have for saying that the opponents of the Government are welcome to throw upon the shoulders of the President the burden of

had campaigns, if they will only give him credit for all the good ones. General Sherman. The confusion of the telegrams relating to the movements of Gen. SHERMAN may puzzle, we think, even the best informed reader, but we must accept this condition of news just as we accept war itself. Within a few days General SHERMAN has been within forty miles of Mobile, capturing at the same time Selma, something like one hundred miles away. But our flying Colossus does not remain long in this extravagant attitude—at one jump he is at Vicksburg and Aberdeen, more than a hundred miles from Selma and Mobile, and from each other. To shape these stories into consistency, we have to suppose that from the point of Meridian SHERMAN threatened both Mobile and Selma, making destructive marches in either direction, and giving the rebels a fright almost as wholesome as an attack. From the same point he is said to have sent up a force to meet the cavalry expedition of SMITH and GRIERSON, and perhaps this will rationally account for the Aberdeen story. That he will return to headquarters at Vicksburg is ultimately probable, especially if he cannot subsist in Alabama. Of necessity, the public is in doubt as to whether General Sherman was to take a position in Alabama threatening Johnston's army, or whether his movement only meant a grand "clearing out" of the rebels in Mississippi, and a reconnoissance for moralmilitary effect and incidental good, to draw off the forces, and weaken the position of John-STON. If it is true that he has driven Bishop Polk upon Selms, without destroying him. Gen. JOHNSTON will only be in easier reach of his military confessor. But the effect of SHERMAN's enterprise has, at any rate, been as great as a victory, and there is much more to learn of it. He has opened a new region of military value, and such advantages as he has gained he will not relinquish. His forces are competent, while those of Polk were much smaller than we knew, and we need not for other reasons, fear for his safety. A great movement has many uses, and of this fact the wild stories of SHERMAN furnish suggestive proof. For the present we can well afford to content ourselves with

uncertainty. What is the Danish Question? The solution of that great mathematical problem, the Quadrature of the Circle, is scarcely more improbable and impossible than the solution of the Holstein-Schleswig general, are we well advised that the misdifficulty. The shortest way, and not far takes of another kind of man might from the truth, perhaps, might be a simple not have ruined the cause? declaration that the two Duchies desire to has seen the singular instance of a ruler consummate Secessior from Denmark, and that Denmark, by imbecile legislation and feelish government has done and is doing a great deal to effect that consummation. The results, so far, are that the Duchies have troops; that various contests have taken place; that the Danish troops, holding the Falstaffian doctrine of discretion being the better part of valor, have retreated; that the invaders have penetrated into Holstein, which has never been claimed as German, so entirely Danish is its nationality; that King CHRISTIAN clearly is at his wit's end; that a revolution may take place in Copenhagen, at any moment; that the Danish fleet is trying to check the German foe at sea; that, of the five great Powers, parties to the treaty of 1852, (by which succession to the crown of Denmark was secured to the present King), Russiaand France avoid active interference, while Austria and Prussia are violating their own motto is "Peace, at any price," refrains from doing or saying anything which can aid or comfort the father of the Princess of Wales. Thanks to German alliances, if Queen VICTORIA be sister-in-law, by marriage, to the King of Denmark, she is aunt, by blood, to Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenburg. The European press assures us that all will be adjusted, in a very satisfactory manner, in less than no time, but the plain facts are, that the Holstein-Schleswigers have their minds set on severing all links connecting them with Denmark, that the German Confederation is anxious to accomplish this severance, and that, as England. France, and Russia decline saving a word or drawing a sword to maintain their own treaty: while Austria and Prussia are ruthlessly helping to make it waste paper, there is every chance that King Christian, losing Holstein-Schleswig, will have only Juliand and the Islands for a territory, which will then be so small that it may readily be annexed by Russia, by Sweden, or even by Holstein Schleswig. It is very much on the cards that what has been known, for centuries, as the Kingdom of

A great deal has been written, of late, respecting the Danish Duchies. In the last number of the London Quarterly Review is an article on this subject, twenty-seven pages long, equal to fifty-four pages of an ordinary 12mo. book. This contains a very interesting history of the relations of the Duchies to Denmark, and gives a clue to the explanation of its present difficulty. We learn from it that not until 1848 was it first asserted that Schleswig and Holstein had been united for centuries, and "were independent of the rule of Denmark proper;" that is, since Schleswig was united to Holstein. which was a part of Germany, Schleswig-Holstein were part of the German Father-land, -this, too, though the majority of the Schleswigersspeak the Danish language, and that, from the thirteenth century, Schleswig has been held, according to all the formalities of the feudal law, as a Danish fief." The true reason why Germany desires to senarate the Duchies from Denmark is that they are maritime; that Germany desires to dismember Denmark in order to obtain this maritime domain, and become a great naval Power, which it cannot now be with its present sea-board so limited as it is; and the present warfare is but the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb put into action. It is the same, "only more so," as it was in 1848-'51. According to the laws of hereditary descent, the Duke of Augustenburg, father of the Pretender, would have been rightful heir to the Danish throne, on death of the late King without issue. But this Duke had been guilty of treason to the Danish King, in 1848, and had fled the country. A bargain was made with him, when the present King was put in his place in the succession, by which, for the sum of £400,000. (equal to \$2,000,000,) he solemnly prowords-not to interfere with the succession as forfeited by himself and transferred to Prince CHRIST.AN, who is now King of Denmark. In despite of this compact - solemn and paid for - Prince FREDERICK, this Duke's son, now claims the succession; perhaps his reading of the words "our family" does not include sons?" The deed was signed, the money paid in 1853, and, six years later, Prince FREDERICK protested against the renuncistion signed by his father—protested after the money had been received by his father, the money had been received by his father, but said never a word about repaying it!

He has not yet been recognized as King of Court of Northern California.

Denmark by Austria and Prussia - but these Powers have not recognized Prince CHRISTIAN, whose daughter married the Prince of Wales. England might have settled this Danish emeute at first, but Earl Russell, who has become timid in his old age, has a singular policy: he writes violent diplomatic despatches, and acts in the most pacific manner. He scolds like a fish-woman, and then runs behind the door disaster, but we may dismiss it all with the to hide. If Denmark ceases to be a Power childish story which lately arose regarding in Europe, or have part of her dominions abstracted, under any pretence, the feeble policy of England must be blamed as the cause of her decay.

The Presidency. Mr. GREELEY suggests that the President would show a higher example, and leave a better fame, if, instead of consenting to rereferred was worthy of contradiction. It | nomination, he would go into retirement at is an invention extremely weak, and quite the end of his term, with the praise and as incredible. We merely make it the text | good wishes of all parties. This is pleasant sentiment, to be sure, but is it wise? The Father of his Country, Washington himself, might have retired at the end of his first term, but his work was not accomplished till he had served two. Has Mr. Lincoln ceased growing, or will his mission be ended with his term? The people believe not. Mr. Lincoln grew from the people and the people grow with him. A great general might carry on the war better, if he had no other duty than to on the war, and we will grant, for the purpose of argument, that some other administrator of the Government might urge certain essentials of policy with more rigor and remorselessness; but there is a people behind all our policies which the ruler must draw with him. We have many very individual men and leaders of classes and communities, but one is good only for killing the rebels, another is good only for crushing slavery, another is excellent for putting down disloyalists, and still another is an admirable man for having his own way, but none are fortunate with those manifold gifts which are needed for the reunion of the country. We are repeating no cant argument, and only express that which seems to us the truth of experience. The President, as an individual, is as much as any; but as a representative man his position, it nothing else, would make him more. He has begun the work, and has so far carried it on ably and successfully. He led the American people, and at the same time obeyed them. To carry on the war with vigor, and yet

> who are sometimes wiser, sometimes more ignorant, than the politicians, that what is done is not done in hate, not in partisanship, but in justice to all: this has been a task which only a man of the people can perform, and this, the whole country will bear witness, the President has done without once resorting to the art of the demagogue, or once shirking the odium which might follow the upright performance of his duty, but simply out of the transparent honesty and patient wisdom of his nature. This the simplest citizen knows, or soon will understand-certainly another President will not be understood as soon. The people believe in him-have our politicians weighed the value of this? Granting that the Government has made mistakes, is there one among us wise enough to feel assured that mistakes were unnecessary or avoid. able? Granting that others might have made fewer mistakes in specialties, are we sure there is one who would have made fewer mistakes in all. Granting again that others would have erred less frequently in greater than a king, and common as

at the same time spare; to show the people,

the people whom he really represented. even while he governed. He may not be the greatest of men, but he seems the best of men for our purpose—the man whom the been invaded, and are occupied by German | Providence working in our national nature and events gave us when we distrusted our old leaders, and who brought faith even out of unbelief. Part of this praise is Mr. Lincoln's fortune, the rest is his merit; but however much may belong to either, he seems to us the gifted and appointed man. Washington was great as much from his innocence as from his wisdom. Mr. Lincoln has been for similar reasons successful where greater politicians and more learned statesman might have failed.

Many men are thought able to force cir-

cumstances and bring the qualities of a dictator to the chair of power, but do they truly understand the nature of a republic and a people-above all, that great virtue and genius of allowing circumstances or the people to work for them better than they can work themselves? Mr. Lincoln has not worked narrowly, but broadly, and his example is converting the world. Will a new man fill the place of his triumph? Can we replace his name, his character, his policy, his cause, with something else, without the cause losing some of its identity? He is the growth of the people; can we tear him from that connection without uprooting; will another grow as well in the place of that which has grown so well? The country will not divorce itself from him-Mr. Lincoln can hardly divorce himself from the nation and its cause. Again, he

has but to obey the people, and not himself. THE SPEECH of the Hon. HENRY G STERBINS, in support of the national system of finance, is valuable as the testimony of a Democrat and a banker against the peculiar means employed by FERNANDO WOOD and other sympathizers with the rebels, who are per force much more earnest admirers of Mr. MEMMINGER's infinitesimal system of impossible credit. Mr. Wood is not for the first time soundly defeated; but the speech of Mr. STEBBINS has a value beyond Denmark, may be wiped off the map of the mere purpose of rebuttal, and we com-Europe, as by a sponge, within six weeks of mend its fair-minded exposition of the financial situation and prospect.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861. Ocean Steam Lines. The subject of ocean steam lines is attracting attention. The memorial of the Brazil Company is already before Congress, with many friends to support it. Some of the leading merchants of New York and New England have recently organized a a Mediterranean Company, with the design of establishing a line of steamers to Southern Europe, A Boston line of steamers to England is contemplated, and another to the Gulf of Mexico is organi zing in New York, while in the latter city the long mooted project of a Pacific line from California to China is again receiving attention in influential quarters. These interests are, it is believed, all represented in this city. It is urged that by the aid of reasonable compensation from Government for

would render hazardous the career of rebel cruiser Change of Command. Brigadier General Albion P. Hows, lately commanding a division in the 5th Army Corps, has been transferred to the post of Chief of Artillery in the Dengatment of Washington, vice Prigadier General General Howe has been in the field uninterruntedly most efficient and accomplished officer.

armed commercial ateamers, the presence of which

carriage, the ocean may be traversed with swift

Meade's Visit to Washington. The visit of Major General MEADE to Washington a reported to be in connection with the reorganize ion of the several army corps under his command.

Coal Oil. Coal oil for generating steam by the method of Shaw and Linton is highly commended for the use of the monitors. It is claimed that the fires, by its application, can be immediately extinguished. On these ships the ventilation being defective, when at anchor or ready for duty, with banked fires with coal, the heat is intense and injurious to all on board. and hence the importance of the new application.

Navy Yards for Monitors. It is understood that the House Committee (Naval Affairs has under consideration the establis ment of navy yards for the construction of moni-tors, and other subjects in that connection. The labors of that committee are more than ordinarily onerous. They not only have meetings during the day, but often in the contract The Amended Tax Bill.

It is supposed that the amendatory internal tax bill will not be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means before to morrow week. U. S. Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court will be occupied during Monday with No. 158, De Larma Brooke vs. Warwick Martin, and the conclusion of the Quicksilver Mining case will probably be reached

On Friday.

On Wednesday, No. 139, Russell Tage vs. The
United States, will be taken up, to be succeeded by
No. 165, Jones, Wallingford, & Co., appellants, vs.
Livington, Copeland, & Co., from the Circuit Court
of the United States for the District of Western

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

How Kilpatrick Scouted and Scoured the Country.

A Court Martial Gobbled—The Raiders Welcomed by Unionists and Contrabands.

FIGHTING IN THE SUBURBS OF THE REBEL CAPITAL Richmond Shelled-Attempt to Free the Prisoners Secretary Seddon's Property Burned-A Negro Traitor Hung-Capture of Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, March 5 -The special correspon ent of the New York Tribune reports the following: The much-talked-of raid by General Kilpstrick has ended with failure as to the main result intended to be accomplished, but with success in cutting the rall-roads between Lee's army and Richmond, the de-

struction of much property, stores, &c., and the actual shelling of Richmond.

Starting on Sunday, at 3 A. M., from camp, with ive thousand cavalry, picked from his own and Generals Merritt's and Gregg's divisions, he proceeded to the Rapidan, or ssing at Ely's Ford. From thence the column marched to Spottsylvania Court House which place he reached without encountering any o

he enemy.

From Spottsylvania Court House to the end of the spottsylvania Court House to the end of the spottsylvania Court House harassed by From Spottsylvania Court House to the end of his daring journey he was more or less harassed by the rebels, and frequently found that his lines had fallen in very unpleasant places. At the place last named the command was divided into different parties, who were to scour the country, as they proceeded toward a common centre, Richmond.

Every road was to be carefully scouted, that no concealed foes, even in small numbers, should be concealed foes, even in small numbers, should be left behind, so as to concentrate and worry him.

The expedition was a warlike tour, wherein all he fun chickens. the expection was a warite tour, wherein all the fun, chickens, turkeys, geese, hogs, corn, oats, hay, horses, mules, negroes, graybacks, whether made of flesh or paper, that could be had, were ob-tained. They carried with them but two or three feeds each for their horses, and about as many days' rations for the men, the General being determined that for once the celebrated order, "subsist on the enemy's country," should be faithfully executed. On Monday they reached the Virginia Central Railroad, and tore up the track in four places, de troying whatever property would render the road At Frederick's Hall, on the Central Railroad, they

At Frederick hard, on the passefully holding its upon a court martial peacefully holding its desirons, and espured a colonel, five captains, and we lieutenants. Gen. Lee had passed over the railroad, on his way to his army, but about an hour before our men reached it.

As they passed though the country in the most good-natured way, questioning as to whether any Yanks had been seen there lately, the inhabitants could not believe that it was Lincoln's cavalry who were paying them a visit. The negroes generally were delighted, and many, in the presence of their owners, asked to be allowed to go along. A large number were thus gathered together, who cheerfully

trudged along with the cavalry, delighted at gaini not lose the object of Union; to strike and Occasionally Union families were encountered who gave valuable information, and freely offered what they had to eat and drink. Leaving Frederick's Hall on Monday, they pushed on to Ric detachment of five hundred, under Colonel Dahl gree, keeping well to the right in the direction of Lousia Court House, while General Kilpatrick, with the main body, moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly, and doing all

As the forces neared Richmond the two main par his began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down to the right of Richmond, destroying as nuch of the James River Canal as possible; then, taking the river road, was to cross opposite and enter the city from the south side, and attempt the deli verance of the prisoners on Belle Isle. General Kilpatrick, with the main body, was to attack the city by the Brooke tumpike simultaneously, if possib with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city on Monday night

or early on the following morning, when a partial if not total surprise could be effected. Two of those fatalities which more than once during this war have snatched success from the very grasp of those who, by their valor and daring, have richly deserved the victor's crown, interposed to prevent the consummation of one of the best-conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war. Colonel Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond. The detachment had rapidly moved across the country, destroying barns, forage, and everything which could possibly be of service to the enemy. Pushing on, so as to reach Richmond as

soon as possible, Col. Dahlgren discovered that his negro guide had betrayed him, and led him towards chland instead of to Richmond, and on Tuesday direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hung for his baseness. Exasperated by this treachery, the men burned the bains and out-buildings of John A. Seddan, rebel Secretary of War, and it is, perhaps, fortnuate that the gentleman himself was not present.

Retracing his steps, Colonel Dahlgren marched down the river road, destroying the Dover Flour Mills, and several private flouring establishments and raw-mills. His force also did considerable injury to the James river canal, burning canal-boats, and seriously damaging one or two looks. They did no reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till after-noon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack. nel Dahlgren's detachment was divided into

several parties, for the accomplishment of differ

objects, keeping together, however. One party at-tempted to cross the river, but were repulsed. A very sharp fight ensued, and, finding the enemy in superior numbers, and confronting them on every road, the force was compelled to fall back. In atmpting to out their way out, Major Cook, of the d New York, with about one hundred and fifty men, got separated from the rest. The other detachments succeeded in rejoining General Kilpatrick, but nothing has been heard of this one. The people on the road and some of the

prisoners aver that a colonel, who had but one leg, was captured by the rebels. If so, it is feared he must have been wounded. Strong hopes are entertained that, with his usual determination, he has out his way through with at least part of his hundred Meanwhile, General Kilpatrick had advanced down the Brooke turnpike from Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, destroying the tele-graph as he marched. At one station, however, an

operator succeeded in sending a despatch to Rich-mond, announcing that the Yankees were coming. the was a prisoner in less than fifteen minutes, but that short time put Richmond on the qui vive, and it has since been ascertained that about a dozen pieces were put in battery, and new entrench up while awaiting his arrival. The troops reached the outer fortifications early

on Tuesday morning, and, as the spires and houses of the city came in view, cheer upon cheer went up from our men.

Riding rapidly forward, the outer line of works red. The rebels, then surrounded, threw own their arms, many of them surrenderi others taking to their heels. A fight then ensued for the next line, but the batteries were too much for them, and so, with his battery, General Kilpatrick opened upon the city.

There is no doubt that the men would have dashed

upon and over anything that stood in their way, so enthusiastic had they become; but General Kilpa-trick acted the wiser part, and, as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told of the bringing up of refu forcements from Pickett's Brigade, at Bottom's Bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move towards Mechanicaville. That this was difficult to do became apparent. Of every road the enemy's pickets confronted them, and a series of manœuvres took place in which the enemy were found to be on the alert at every point Night coming on, Kilpatrick, with his accustomed audacity, halted and made preparations to camp. He had choren a place, however, too near a rebe

amp, and of this act he was reminded by being shelled out of his position; so the command groped its way on in the darkness and gloom, fighting when pressed too hard, and with the tell tale whistle of the locomotive now warning them that troops were being hurried back to Bottom Bridge in the hope of outting off their retreat. On Monday General Butler received orders to send over a force to meet General Kilpatrick, and assist

him, if necessary. This movement was part of General Kilpatrick's plan as proposed. Had he known of or expected a force at New Kent Court House or at Bottom Bridge, he would not have turned away from Richmond, but would have entreated General Butler's forces to fight for the same place.
Two thousand infantry, under Colonel Dunkin,
4th United States Colored Regiment, eight hundred cavalry under Colonel Spear, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Reiger's 1st Battery, the whole under command of Colonel West, were ordered to New Kent Court House, there to be governed by circumstances as to further movements. The infantry and colored troops left Y orktown on Monday afternoon, and reached New Kent Court House about noon the next day, having made an extraordinary march through rain and mud. The cavalry left Williamsburg on Monday night, and arrived on Tuesday morning about eight o'clock. On Tuesday afternoon, Colonel Spear took a portion of his cavalry force and proceeded to Tunstall's

Station, where he destroyed a new steam saw-mil and its machinery, burned a freight car and twenty thousand feet of lumber. Tuesday night a portion of Klipatrick's force was discovered, but not knowing whether they were rebels or not, preparation were made to give them a warm recei Wednesday morning the question was solved, an as the two columns of cavalry came in on both sides the colored brigade, drawn up to receive them he mutual cheers were deafening. This incident is marked from the fast that her the cavalry, have entertained a marked dislike to colored troops. After resting a while, they resumed their march down the Peninsula. General Davis who led, had several men shot by guerillas, and General Kilpatrick and his attendants chased a body of them, capturing a lieutenant and two men. The

force picked up on their way one of the escaped pr oners, a Colonel Watson, or Watkins, of an Ohio The troops went into camp a few miles from Fori Magruder, on Thursday night, and yesterday were to move to Williamsburg, for the purpose of procuring forage and rations, and resting the command.

This raid has been one of the most daring of the var, and but for the two fatalities mentioned, would have proved a complete success.

The men and horses have borne the hard march-

ing remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip, and but little sleep given to the men.
Over five hundred prisoners were taken, but from the nature of the expedition it was impos bring them in. The casualties have not yet been secertained. Colonel Dahlgren, Major Cook, and Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield, with about one hun. dred and fifty men, are missing. The latter is known to have been wounded. Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt at his supposed capture. Not fully recovered from the loss of his leg in the charge upon Hagerstown, he volunteered his sec.

vices to General Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the most important command in the expedition. The greatest consternation prevailed in Richmond during the fighting, as well it might. The men who have been beffied of their prey—the rebel capital—feel that they would have been gloriously successful if the authorities at Washington had permitted General Butler to co-operate with them, and keep plekets of infantry deployed down the Peninsula.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT. WASHINGTON, March 5.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune reports the following: The Richmond Whig, of March 2, gives this account of Kilpatrick's operations:

"The YANGE RAID—RICHMOND THREATENED—"THE YANGE RAID—MUR (ITY—INTERESTING DE-FIGHTING AROUND THE CITY-INTERESTING DE-TALLS.—Our last notice of the enemy closed with their appearance at Frederick's Hall, on the Central Railroad, and approaching another column towards

Charlotteaville.

The latter, we learn, were mat by our cavalry, under Colonel Caskie, and repulsed at Frederick's under Colonel Caskie, and track for a considerable distillation. They tore up the track for a considerable distillation of the capture of the they captured. Hall. They tore up the track for a considerable dis-tance, and it is reliably reported that they captured and brought off several of our officers and eight pieces of artillery stationed there, besides doing considerable damage by destroying the carriages, and otherwise rendering it unserviceable for imme-diate use. Leaving Frederick's Hall on Monday, they crossed the Central Railroad and divided into wo detachments, one marching in the direction the James river canal and the other towards Ash land, where it spent Monday night. The force penetrated yesterday (Tuesday) morning

Goochland county, and burned barns and stables and it is reported by an escaped prisoner that his dwelling house was in flames; and also burned all he flour and saw mills in the vicinity, including Boyer's flour mills and barns, and mills of Stannar nd Nerson. They destroyed a number of freight and other boats in the canal, and did considera lamage to the iron works at Mannakin. The only damage done to the canal, besides the de atruction of boats, was the cutting of the lock a Simpson. General Henry A. Wise was at the tim

on a visit to his son in-law, whose farm adjoins tha

f Secretary Seddon, but fortunately i rised of their approach in time to make his escar The other detachment that came to Ashland was accompanied by a battery of artillery, and approached on the Brooke turupike, about six mile northwest of the city. Yesterday morning they were promptly met and kept in check, and, finally, hand omely repulsed by a portion of the troops under Captain W. H. Stephens, who manned a few sections of light artillery.

A duel ensued, and shots were exchanged for about two hours. The enemy then withdrew in the

lirection of Mechanicsville, burning the treaties work of the Central Railroad across the Cisicka hominy in their retreat. Our loss in the fight on the Brooke road was one killed and six or sev vounded; but we have been unable to learn thei Neither the force nor the loss of the enemy is a ertained, as they carried their dead and wounde with them. We captured two prisoners, who wer ommitted to Libby Prison. During the retreat of

this column they threw two or three shells at the dwelling house of Hon. James Lyons, which ex loded in the vard without damage. They stopped the carriage of Mr. John P. Ballard, took both the horses, and carried off the horses of Mr. Goddin. The latest report we have from this retreating column, is that they had halted five on six miles from the city to take refreshments. The are probably endeavoring to make their escape by way of the White House.

We omitted to mention a report that they saluted Camp Lee with a few shells, but this lacks confirms ion. The detachment that went too Goochland, ac cording to the statement of an escaped prisoner, is cluded a large body of negroes, mounted and armed. They seized and brought with them a considerable number of negroes as they passed through the country, as well as a large number of horses, which were brought into requisition whenever others were exhausted and gave out. exhausted and gave out.

Before leaving the Central Railroad, they impressed into service a negroguide to pilot them to

pressed into service a legit guide to pinot stem to the vicinity of the city, which they intended and ex-pected to arrive at last night, to effect a junction probably with a column from the direction of Ashland. The negro, however, intentionally or ignorantly plioted them in the wrong direction, and they landed in Goochland, as above stated, about daylight yesterday, for which they hung him yesterday after noon. It is reported that a detachment from this column went to the river at Mannakin's Ferry. It was believed they went there with the intentio of crossing, if practicable, and coming over on the

outh side. Whether they succeeded or not we have not learned. Some of the privates expressed regret at the burning of houses, but said they acted under A negro belonging to Stannard was captured, and after being with them all day, feigned sickness, and being sent off under guard, three of our pickets gal-lopped up and captured the Yankees, and released About three o'clock P. M. yesterday, the ene

advanced towards the city by the western or river road, evidently the same force that went to Gooch-land. They formed into line of battle not far above the city, and from the brisk firing of musketry heard in that direction about dusk, it is supposed a fight The enemy were afterwards reported to have been

repulsed. A number of prisoners were brought in about eight o'clock last night. Up to a late hour o writing this, we learned no particulars. The body of reiders is under command of Gen. Kilnstric pelebrated in connection with the raid of last spring passing over very much the identical route. Be sides the general destruction of property, one of the principal objects of the raid was evidently the re-lease of the principers in this city, but the plan mis-carried by the treachery or ignorance of their negro guide. It is not to be supposed that it would hav been auccessful, had it been otherwise. [Telegraphic despatch to the Richmond Whig.]
GORDONSVILLE, March 1.—The raiders are falling

back from Charlotteaville over the road they can They burned Burstly's flour mill, six miles from The column of the enemy which went to Frederick's Hall captured at that point Colonel H. P. Jones, Captains Dermont, Garber, Chancey, Page, Watson, and two lieutenants. They did us very little damage at Frederick's Hall. Rain is still fall-OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL KILPATRICK,

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The Republican publishes the following:
We are permitted to publish the following despatch, received this morning by the President, fro Major General Butler, covering another despatch from General Kilpatrick : HEADQUARTERS, FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.— To the President: I forward the annexed account from General Kilpatrick:

YORKTOWN, March 4.—General : Col. Dahlgren was directed to make a reconnoissance with 500 men n the Tames river. He attacked at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday evering, and drove the enemy in on Richmond. The main attack having failed, Colonel Dahlgren attempted to rejoin me near the Meadow Bridge. He and Colonel Cooke were with the advance guard. Some fifty men became separated from his main force, since which nothing has been heard

from him.

The main force reached me with slight loss, I have hopes he may yet come in.

J. KILPATRICK,

Brig. Gen. Commanding the Expedition.

In addition, a rebel deserter informed one of my aids that a one-legged colonel and about one hun I shall hear by flag of truce on Sunday night, and

will telegraph again. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding,
A BALL IN THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, March 5.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac asys: "A ball was given last night by the officers of the lat Brigade, 2d Division of the 3d Corps, in a more than usually splendid style. A large number of ladies were present. This is the division formerly com-manded by Colonel Blaisdell, and he inscribed on its roll of fame the names of some sixteen or sever battles in which it had participated with honor. "Deserters come into our lines every day, but bring no news of a reliable character."

Accounts of Generals Kilpatrick, Sherman, and Seymour.

Fourteen Rebel Regiments at the Battle in Florida. 1st and 2d instant have been received here. They admit that Kilpatrick penetrated within three miles of the city, and relate how narrowly Lee escaped capture. General Wise also had a narrow escape, being at the residence of the rebel Secretary of War₁. from whence he reached the city,

Four hundred more of our prisoners were shipped
on Feb. 29 for Americus, Georgia. Nearly 3,000 have

thus far been sent there, and accommoda Forty-six miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were destroyed by General Sherman. The Southern Road was also destroyed from Meridian to Jackson, and 800 pegroes were carried off. The rebel accounts of the battle of Olustee, in Florida, show that their force consisted of fourteen regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. Their loss was 80 killed and wounded.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, March 5 .- General Grant arrived in this city this evening, on route for Washington. LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Judge Dristle, in the Chancery Court yesterday, decided an assignment for disloyal firms for the security of credits general CAVE CITY, Ky., March 4.-The noted guerilla Capiain alias Colonel Richardson, who was en route for the North as a prisoner, made an attempt to escape and was shot dead by Captain Stone. Cairo.

CAIRO, March 5 .- The steamer Picket, from Vicks-

ourg on the 27th ult., arrived this afternoon, with forty-seven guerilla prisoners, that were captured at various times by the Steam Marine Brigade. They donged to bands that have been in the habit of firing into the steamers which pass along the river. Among the captured were two lieutenants and one Collision between Government Steamers. FORTERS MONROE, Va., March 4.—A collision occurred last night, about 10 o'clock, between the steamers Convoy and Express, while off Craney Is-land. The latter almost immediately sunk. She is badly damaged, but it is thought she can be raised The Convoy was but slightly injured. They are both Government transports. No lives were lost.

The Express had no cargo on board New Counterfeit Notes. NEW YORK, March 6.—New counterfeit fives on the Valley Bank of Hillsborough, N. H., and Bank of Paterson, N. J., are in circulation. The latter NORTH CAROLINA.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON NEWBERN. EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS BY THE REBELS. REPORTED UNION REINFORCEMENTS.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- The following let

New I control Newbern:
Newbern, N. C., Feb. 29.—The body of Captain

Execution of Union Soldiers by the Enemy.

Westervelt. of the late gunboat Underwriter, has been found in the river, with a bullet through his head, which confirms the report that he resisted to The firemen, together with all the citizens from 18 o 50 years of age, are under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to meet the enemy, who are said to be massing a large force for a final attempt to reposess Newbern, Plymouth, and Washington. The attack will be of the most formidable character, and may take place at any moment. The report that a large fleet of gunboats were on the way here, accompanied with relatorcements for our army, has encouraged all with the belief that with this aid we can resist successfully any efforts the enemy may make to capture these important points.

The Newbern Times says: We are informed the rebel general in command at Kinaton has hung several members of the 2d North Carolina Regiment (white), captured by him in the recent move ment upon Newbern. The same paper says that an army of 50,000 Union soldiers marching to the heart of North Carolina, giving assurance of protection

from Confederate vengeance, would insure the poli-tical conquest of the State.

Viewed simply in a military light, an army of 50,000 men here could effect all the Army of the Potomac has been three years attempting to accom lish. We could take and hold both the grand line of railroad communication through this State, by which the rebel army in Virginia is replenished, and could cut off his supplies from the South and South-west, and Lee must evacuate Virginia or starve. NEW YORK, March 6.-The steamer Ellen S Terry arrived this evening from Newbern. A Newbern letter of the 1st inst. states that Jeff Davis has suppressed the Raleigh Standard, thus increasing the surety of its editor's election as Governor next

The rebels are removing the obstructions in the Neuse river, below Kinston, in order to allow an receipter ram to some down to assist in the anticipated attack on Washington, Newbern, and Plymouth, which the rebels are making grand preparations for. A ram is also said to be ready on Roanoke river, as well as one on the Tar river. The Raleigh Confederate states that the recent attack on Newbern was only a diversion, soon to be followed up by a heavier demonstration. General Wessels is dangerously ill at Plymouth.

The Confederate also urges the necessity of changing he battle-groupd from Virginia to North Carol Official intelligence confirms the report that Jeff Davis has ordered the immediate seizure of all points now held by the Federals in North Carolina. Gen. Peck has made all preparations in his power, and all citizens and firemen are under orders to go The hanging by the rebels of twenty-three men of e 2d North Carolina (white) Regiment has exasperated the loyal North Carolina troops beyond all ounds, and they have resolved to take no more pri-

THE WAR AT THE GULF. Admiral Farragut's Assault on Fort

Powell.

A REBEL RAM TO ATTACK OUR PLEET.

NRW YORK, March 6.—The steamers Columbia and George Cromwell have arrived, with New Or eans advices of the 27th of February. Admiral Farragut continued his attack on the forts low Mobile. A letter from the fleet, dated the 28d of February, says the whole mortar fleet had kept up an incesant fire on Fort Powell, which commands Grant's Pass, since daylight.

The rebel ram Tennessee was off Fort Morgan and was expected to attack our fleet. She is said to be more powerful than the Merrimac was. Fort Powell cannot hold out long against our

Admiral Farragut was on board the Calhoun, near Our regiments from the Teche are daily arriving in New Orleans, and are being sent in transports to co-operate with Farragut. Thirty-four prisoners had escaped from the New Orleans custom house. Ten or twelve were recaptured, and it was probable that the rest would be A mutiny occurred on board the bark Garibaldi,

at the Southwest Pass, on the 22d. The chief mate and one seaman are reported to have been killed be-fore the mutiny was quelled. The vessel went to sea as if nothing had happened. An extensive fire occurred at Pensacola on the 19th ult. The town is believed to have been destroyed by the rebels under the impression that our forces designed to occupy it soon. The 18th New York cavalry had arrived at New Gen. Banks reviewed the artillery and cavalry at Carrollton on the 27th ult. Col. Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal Ge neral of Louisians. His duty is to superintend the

Gen. Weitzel was expected to return soon to New THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Sherman Reported Marching on Aberdeen, Miss. GEN. POLK DRIVEN ON SELMA. ALA. McPHERSON'S CORPS MARCHING TO VICKSBURG. A Confusion of Reports.

LONGSTREET MOUNTING HIS FORCES. Sherman not at Jackson or Vicksburg. NEW YORK, March 5 .- The Tribune contains the following from Washington:
A despatch from Memphis, Warch 1, received here this evening, gives some new and interesting de-tails of Sherman's movements. The despatch says that after having reached Meri-dian, Sherman sent out scouts to feel the ground, and to ascertain whether Logan, who had started

from Florence to meet him, and Smith and Grierson, on whose cavalry he relied to prosecute his march on Selma, were advancing. Three days elapsed before he received any answer; but as his army had but a limited number of rations, he, by a rapid movement, which disconcerted the rebels, suddenly turned toward Aberdeen and Coumbus, in the richest part of Eastern Miss where his army was sure to find an abundance of provisions. By this movement he turned his back upon Selma and Mobile, marched toward Logan, who had already advanced to meet him, and, by an audacious atroke of strategy, placed himself at a distance of about one hundred miles from Johnston's flank, now menaced by his advance. The despatch says that the rumor spread concern ing the attack upon Mobile and Selma, by Sherman, was simply meant to divert public attention from the real object of the expedition, which aims at an

invasion of Georgia somewhere between Trenton and Lafayette. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Up to noon to-day the Government has not received any recent official information in relation to General Sherman. formation in relation to General Shrinkan.
(From the Memphis Bulletin, Feb. 26)
We have intelligence, the correctness of which we can vouch for, that on last Sunday week, at noon, Gen. Sherman entered Meridian with but little oppose.

Bolk hurriedly retreating before him for

Gen. Sherman entered Meridian with but little oppositior, Polk hurriedly retreating before him for
Demopolis and Selma. The enemy were rushing
reinforcements toward Selma, but the attacks in
other quarters, and the intense alarm existing
through the surrounding country, were distracting
their attention and paralyzing their efforts. Immense and irreparable losses have been inflicted
upon them. Provisions and railroads have been
destroyed, and vast numbers of horses and mules,
accompanied with a little army of negroes, were
captured. The people on the routes pursued by the
different branches of the expedition, generally expressed themselves as being sick and tired of the
war, and longing for peace. Our information is
from overland, and is certain. The result of this expedition, from all we learn, will be most gravitying
to every loyal heart, and disastrous in the extreme
to the rebel cause.

RETURNING TO VICKSBURG. RETURNING TO VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, March 5.—A private letter received at Memphis, from Vicksburg, 27th ult., says: The 17th Army Corps, under command of General Mo-Pherson, is back at Jackson, where it is expected to remain for the present. Gen. Sherman and the remainder of his force are also on their way to the same place. All the railroads on General Sherman's route are utterly destroyed. GENERAL SMITH'S LATE RAID.

An assount of Smith's expedition says:

During a portion of the march, negroes flocked to General Smith by hundreds and thousands, mounted on their masters' horses and mules, with bridges and saddles. At the most primitive description. They welcomed General Smith as their deliverer wherever he met them. "God bless ye, has yer come at last; we've been lookin' for yer for a long time, and had almost done gone give it up," was the cry of many. They bid farewell to their wives and children, and marched in the van.

Forrest in this fight, or series of fights, had four brigades of cavalry and mounted infantry, reinforced by Gholson's State troops, 600 strong, and, it is said, a portion of Lee's command. His total force, when at West Point, was over 5,000. This did not include the troops stretched along the Oktibbeha on the left and front, and the troops back of the Suchakoncha awamp on the right. Forrest boasted that he had Gen. Smith just where he wanted him, and that the people had no need to fear that he would ever advance any further south. The latter part of his boast, for the present, only holds good. Gen. Smith's expedition returned to Memphis, after just fourteen days' absence, having made a march out and back of about 350 miles.

Albany, March 6.—The steady warm rain of Saturday evening and night has had the effect to break up the ice above and below the city, and the river to might be avening and night has had the effect to break up the ice above and below the city, and the river to might be cally in the city in the river to might be avoided.

Trenton.

Tr An account of Smith's expedition says:

SHERMAN'S STRENGTH. A rebel agent, who was in Jackson when the enemy took possession, and came along with them rearly to Morton, gives the following information as to the strength and condition of their forces: to the strength and condition of their forces:

"The Yankee army are about thirty thousand strong, comprised as follows: The 16th Army Corps (Sherman's old corps), and the 17th and 19th Army Corps (Sherman's old corps), and the 17th and 19th Army Corps (Sherman's old corps), and the 17th and 19th Army Corps (Sherman's old corps), and the 17th and 19th Army Corps (Sherman's army and are their 'picked' troops. They boast of a permanent occupation of the country, and propose, among other little jobs, to the kendolic and Seima. This modest hope is expressed in a style peculiar to that God-fearing and devout pation, by the words, 'Mobile or hell.' Selma of Itali.' They have only twenty days' rations of bread and no meat at all. Each brigade train narches in the centre of its brigade train narches in the centre of its brigade. The compy bate only fifteen hundred cawality, and that the most worthless. He talked with many officers, and they all probounced their cavality worthless. They naver the control of the control

venture more than one or two miles from the in-fantry, and scatter at once when our sharpshooters open upon them." REPORTED MOVEMENT OF LONGSTREET. KNOXVILLE. March 5 .- Our scouts report that Longstreet has shipped his wagons by train to Richmond, and is mounting his men on the horses Richmond, and is medicated, and is pressing all the animals that can be found. The rebel cavalry are still securing the country to the east of us. Martin's cavalry appeared yesterday on the French Broad

river near the meeting of the Big Pigeon.

Some apprehension is felt of a raid by Morgan on our communications with Chattanooga. SHERMAN NOT AT JACKSON. ST. LOUIS, March 6-The Washington pondent of the New York Commercial Ad makes a statement that Sherman was at Vicksburg on the 24th, and that he would soon start another expedition. This is a great mistake. None of Sher man's forces had reached Jackson on the 24th. Vicksburg advices to the 27th make no mention of his arrival there, or of any contemplated new movements. McPherson's corps, which reached Jackson after the 24th, will probably remain there for some time; but another expedition is not likely to be made very soon. Parties from General Grant's front say that there is no probability of fighting

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen as arrived from Aspinwall, with \$508,000 in specie The Constitution, which arrived at Panama on the 26th, brought down \$1,600,000 in treasure, of which the above sum was for New York, and the balance Southampton, took over \$5,000,000 in treasure. The coffee crop in Costa Rica is a fair one, and prices are high. Business in Salvador is recovering rom the effects of the late war, but the crops are The Government of Chili has received over two

millions of proposals for its issue of a \$600,000 loan Business in Chili was good. The Government o eru has contracted for the abolition of the vile Balivian currency with which the country for years has been inundated, and of which there are now three millions affoat. A new gold currency will be established, and a fixed rate of exchange on London The Government has decreed that holders of Peuvian bonds shall receive their pay in specie or its

equivalent. Greenbacks have, it is sai by the agents of the Government in New York, New Granada is considered far from secure in it ranquillity. The Isthmus is quiet, and business dull. The brig Costa Rica, from New York, had arrived

Presentation to a Telegraph Superintendent. New York, March 6.—An agreeable entertainment in honor of Mr. A. A. Levett, superintendent of the People's Telegraph Line, took place last of the February Legislant met, story pasts are inject. The managers of the different offices in the lines were present to carry out the arrangement for presenting Mr. Levett with a magnificent solid silver pitcher and salver, made by Bigelow Brothers are the salver of the salver and the salver of the salver o & Kennard, of Boston, as a mark of sincere attack

Upon either side of the pitcher are elaborately engraved portions of the Morse-Telegraph apparawm. Martin, manager of the Boston office. Mr. Levett responded in a most happy manner. Remarks were made by Messrs. Dewitt of New York, Merrihew of Philadelphia, Snyder of Baltimore, Noyes of Washington, Hells of Boston, and others. Noyes of Washington, Hells of Beston, and others. An excellent supper was provided. The affair was a very pleasant one, and cannot but result in the most agreeable relations between the superinendent and the operators.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To day having been set apart for speed egislative business was transacted. To day having been set apart for speech-making, no legislative business was transacted.

Ex President Liuchanam.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, spoke of the Democracy as a dying dynasty, which would coalesce with those now in rebellion, and substitute State sovereignty, with thall its destructive consequences, for human rights and nationality. For the last thirty years the States-rights cry has been used to break down our Government, and establish instead a plantation despotism. He alinded to ex-President Buchanan as a miserable, weak man, who had declared that there was no power to coerce traitors, and who was not equal to the duties with which he was entrusted.

Mr. REWINNS, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether it was in order to call his neighbor (Mr. Buchanan) a miserable man. L'aughtor!

Mr. BALDWIN, resuming, said Mr. Buchanan had rendered binnelf responsible for the outbreak of the most infamous conspiracy and treason ever recorded, his testonable disconable for the outbreak of the most infamous conspiracy and treason ever recorded, his testonable man (Laughtor).

Mr. BOYD, of Missouri, replied to the remarks here-torre delivered by his colleague, Mr. Blair. He wished to disabuse the minds of gevilennen of the false impressionation to the minds of gevilennen of the false impressionation that the minds of gevilennen of the false impressionation that the Boyd as one of the four Radical embers from that State on this floor. They were the only time representatives here of the four Radical embers from that State on this floor. They were the only time representatives here of the four Radical embers from that State on this floor. They were the only time representatives here of the four Radical embers from that State on this floor.

true representatives here of the free and Union-foring citizens of that much abused, loyal State. He had con-fidence in President Lincoln, who had said to him, "he has great confidence in the Kadical Union men of Mis-scurt;" and the President had further said to him, "lift the throats of either the Conservatives, Clay-banks, or those of the Radicals had to be cut. he would spare the

accurately and the Bresident had further said to him. "If
the throats of either the Conservatives, Clay-banks, or
those of the Radicals had to be cut, he would spare the
Radicals.

Radicals.

Radicals.

Radicals had to be cut, he would spare the
Radicals.

Radical

every day which the present party remained in powers rendered its restoration more remote, and the burden and sufferings of the people more intolerable. He wayned the South not to look forward to separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity to coperate with the conservative men of the North, in returning to their allegiance on a basis of perfect security for all their rights and institutions as American citizens If this be done, the next Presidential election will put an end to the war and death, and bring a constitutional Union of the States The Union Sentiment in Kentucky.

Union of the States.

The Union Sentiment in Kentucky.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, delivered a speech, the object of which was to defend the people of that State. Who are representing the Union sentiment of Kentucky, and to vindicate himself and other members here, standing on the Union platform of Kentucky, and sustaining the Government by furnishing means to crush out this unholy and damnable rebellion. He referred to the proceedings of the late State Convention to show that while the leaders of the so-called salcational Democracy condemned the Administration, they had not a word of dissest to the rebellion. He and the Union men of Kentucky could support the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, or any other man nominated by the Union Convention, pledged to crush out the rebellion. The gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Vontees,) had declared the war sayting to backbrough of crush of crushy and stroty, even employing bloodhounder of crushy and stroty, even employing bloodhounder of crushy and stroty, even employing bloodhounder of the trattors in arms.

Mr. GKINNELL of lows, characterized Mr. Voorhees, speech as very remarkable. He had called the President a usurper; truly, a most beautiful compliment. They had seen the President take the oath to support the Constitution, and it was the belief of the country he was maintaining the integrity of the Government in all its power. The gentleman said the Republic was dying. If so, how, and by what means? By trattors in arms, and their sympathicers on this floor and every where. The gentleman had epoken of Vallandigham as a Christian statesman and patriot. Ah, how stood Vallandigham on the record? He had declared that he never voted, nor would he vote, a dollar to carry on the war. He (Mr. Grinnell) thoughts Mr. Vallandigham for the record? He had declared that he never voted, nor would he vote, a dollar to carry on the country lave to fight rebels in front, as well as their sympathicers in the rear. The Democratic party had their faces to false gods, and now worth

now worship slavery—the idol which was set up thirty years ago.

Mr. GRINNBLL paid attention to Fernando Wood and Mr. Cox, saying the Democrats were in sympathy with the South in building up a Goverament or Church, the corner stone of which was slavery.

Mr. HUBBARD. of lowa, indicated the points of a speech, taking ground that this was a war between freedom and slavery, and placing himself on the side of the former, believing this country will become in truth, as it is in name, the land of freedom.

The time is not far distant when the leaders of this foul and damned rebellion will receive the traitor's doom and falors death. He alluded to Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, the leaders of peace to rebell, as the friends of treacon and traitors. The controversy can be terminated only at the point of the sword and the cannon's mouth

on's mouth
The House adjourned at five o'clock. CAIRO, March 6.-The steamer Darling, fro Memphis on the 4th, passed to-day for Cincinnati, with 469 bales of cotton. The St. Patrick, for Louisville yesterday, had 165 bales. Over 1,000 persons in Memphis have obtained for reign protection, which shields them from the draft, and, also, prevents them from voting.

Another large meeting of unconditional Union en was held at Memphis on the Sd. Cotton is quiet at 67 for good middling and 66 for The 71st Onio Regiment have arrived, en route for the front, with materially strengthened ranks.

ALBANY, March 6.—The steady warm rain

Probable Total Loss of the Bohemian PORTLAND, March 6—A northeastern storm has prevailed all day and to night, and the wind is blowing heavily, which seriously threatens the steamer hemian, as she lies in her old position.

Charges against General Meade. It is said that General Meade has been summoned o Washington by the President to suswer charges preferred against him by Generals Sickles and Doubleday, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The matter issaid to have assumed a rather terious aspect, and, if the charges are not disposed of, may not only lose General Meade his command of the Army of the Potomac, but also take from him laurels won at Gettysburg. A number of officers who participated in that fight have been summoned beparinipated in that light have been admissed with having ordered a retreat at Gettysburg, and that the order was not complied with because one of the other generals had already commenced the battle. Mr. Wilkinson made this statement in the Senate, and it is understood that General Hooker is the authority for this report. General Meade's friends are indignant that such a charge should go forth fro the United States Senate, entirely unsupported by trustworthy evidence, and having the effect to prejudice soldiers and people against the man having charge of the largest army in the country. A persistent effort for the removal of General Meadesistent effort for the removal of the Potemania from the command of the Army of the Potomas is

Gen. Sickles' Mission to the Southwest. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times surmises that the designation of Gen. Sickles to visit the armies of the West, ostensibly for the purpose of inspecting their condition and reporting to the Government here, must have a much graver aignificance than the terms of his appointment would-seem to indicate. Those who have carefully criticised the policy of Mr. Lincoln must have seen that he has hoped to work out the problem of emancipa-tion without the threatened sequence of annihilation. No fitting occasion has been omitted to accompany force with persuasion.

It is expected that Gen. Sickles will succeed. His executive talent, his great political reputation, his military experience, combined with his knowledge of the history of the country and the character of the people he is to visit, all combine to justify anti-cipations of the happiest results—results which must

apparently being made in Washington. This news

is sudden, and will occasion surprise.

cause a speedy and satisfactory solution of the vexed The Free State of Louisiana. The Free-State party in Louisiana has carried the election in that State by a large majority. Returns have been received from nearly all the important points in the State, showing that the ticket headed by Michael Hahn has received about two-thirds of by intensel Halls has received about workfully the whole vote cast. The other third is pretty, evenly divided between Messrs. Fellows and Flanders. The full returns will probably show a still more favorafull returns will probably show a still more favorable result. The New Orleans Times says:
"This is one of the greatest victories of right over wrong, of liberty over slavery, of Union over-Secresion, of law and order over anarchy, that has ever been achieved in Louisiana. The State has been regenerated, and has spoken in a voice not to be misunderstood. The vote is an effectual answer to the charge that the Free-State party was divided. Fortunately, the people were not deceived. They thoroughly understood the whole issue, and have endoised the action of their delegates."

A REBEL GENERAL IN NEW YORK .- The Herald says that a rebel general—the Prince de Polignac—was seen in New York city, on Monday, by one familiar with his face; but the police took no notice of the fact, it seems, for on Thursday he left in a

J. E. MURDOCH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSICI. To all who desire to hear the fervent outpourings of a truly patriotic heart, nobly and inspiringly appealing to the public sentiment, advocating the justice of our cause, and the enthusiastic enforcement of the citizen's duty in the present crisis, and throw-ing around all the charm of our best poets' best poetry, let them go to the Academy of Music, this evening, and hear Mr. Murdoch lecture on "Provi-dence and Love of Country," illustrated with the following poems: "Barbara Freitchie," by Whit-tier. "Scott and the Veteran," B. Taylor: Roller's tier; "Scott and the Veteran," B. Taylor; Boker's "Standard Bearer's Battle Ury," and others, including Janvier's new poem of "Gettysburg," the proceeds of the evening being for the benefit of the Women's Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GOODS, &C.—The early and particular attention of the trade is requested to the choice and highly desirable assortment of French goods, embracing re cherché styles and latest Paris novelties, just landed, embracing 750 lots in dress goods, silk goods, shawls, ribbons, kid gloves, Balmoral skirk, embroideries, &c., &c., to be paremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS,-The attensale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue for net cash, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock pre-

Public Entertainments. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.-We are glad to noice that the second and last week of Miss Ettie Henderson is announced—not that we bear any ill will to Miss Henderson in the legitimate practice of her profession, but that we do not think Philadel-phia a proper field in which fourth and fifth rate performers should usurp the honors of stars. That ndividual performers are placarded to have been uccessful in London is no reason why they should be successful here. The sophistic puffery is seen through at once, and, so far from enlisting prejudice in favor of the performer, is rather calculated to ender sudiences more intensely cold in their criticisms. There is, or course, a commencement to every career: a first engagement has to be played before an audience capable of granting the prestige of intelligent approval. But as in authorship, so in theatricals. It is not so exceedingly diffiult to become a Sylvanus Cobb; it is almost impossible to become a Dickens. The one exists, and the other lives. The one belongs to the vegetable kingdom of the literary world, the other to the animal. The author of the "Potiphar Papers" remarks that many men set out in life in-tending to be *Pelhams*, and end by becoming *Pendennis*es. The heroes of Bulwer and Thackeray find their prototypes in the theatrical world. Thus the sweet natured and tender hearted theatrical critic is often placed in a delicate and embarrassing position. For instance. The first night is announced of Miss Lusi-dora Lowellini, the young, beautiful, and talented tragedlenne; or of Mademoiselle Nollinelangere, the be witching danseuse and sensation actress, who is pronounced by the entire press to be without an equal in histrionic arnals. Lowellini and Nolimetangere are very excellent ladies. They may have been eared in the lap of luxury, and they may have not probably not. They may be capable of singing:
'Thou hast Learned to Love Another,' or 'The Last Link is Broken," very acceptably to an admiring circle of poor relations. They may ever throw a certain dash and spirit into a Hig fling. They may be modest, and unassuming, and amiable, and pure-minded, and thoroughly good sisters, daughters, wives, mothers, or any other perfect pattern of those domestic rela ions which are veiled by the theatrical sobri But what have all these virtues to do with the fact of their venturing to appear before a public accus tomed to intelligibly criticise and discriminate in the applause lavished upon the very best performers? Miss Henderson is a elever actress, and might, per-

haps, do well enough in Pittsburg and other cities of the West; but there are so many other actreases who are fifty times better in the line of business she assumes, that we counsel her to subside into her appropriate place of a stock actress. Would any actress whose theatrical reputation is worth any thing consent to appear in such an outrageously idiotic play as "The Flower Girl and the Convict Marquis ?" The startling tableaux might please a udience of intellectual boot blacks, and would posi tively be side splitting if they were not so senseless When we have said that Miss Henderson has a centle, pretty face, a graceful, unassuming manner

that she dances well, and is clever in her charac-terization, we have said everything. Her singing voice is harsh and wiry, and she should not attempt songs. She possesses considerable ability, which may ultimately develop sufficiently to fairly en-title her to the position of a star. Perhaps she has some specialty in the theatrical career which she has not yet discovered. It is to be hoped it is so for it would be a pity for so much honest endeavor, and even that degree of talent which she possesses to be thrown away upon fruitless aspirations. Miss Henderson remains this week, and then departs for other fields which are better suited for wearing away the rough edges of her delineations. There are no very prominent faults which we can point out, except the prominent one of being unfitted for the position she assumes. If Fanny Kemble, in her early days, resembled Mrs. Siddons, as seen through the wrong end of a lorgnette, Miss Henderson reembles a walking-lady inspected through a a magoifying-glass.
New Chestnut-Street Theatre.—The excel-New Chrestynerstrant and the Salestent style in which the "Colleen Bawn" has been produced recalls the days of the Old Arch, when John Gilbert, and Dolman, and Boucicault, and Mrs. Drew, and poor Emma Taylor (who deserves to

be remembered as a graceful and winning actress) took the respective parts of Futher Tom, Hardress Cregan, Myles, Ann Chuic, and Eily O'Conner. Not only has much of the scenery at the New Chestnut borne the appearance of being new, but the cast has really been very good, a fair distribution, all of whose excellences were symmetrical, being the main feature. The theatre has been growded nightly. Miss Miss Effic Germon was almost as good as the arch and voluble Ann. The latter lady, as well as Niss Annie Ward, who cated Shelah effectively, has a teadesey to make too free with the audience. A rformer, in the presence of the public, is public operty—loses his individual character, and has no right to make remarks of a private nature upon the stage. The impertinence should, by all means, be corrected. Mr. Donaldson was particularly good as Hardress, and Mr. Lennox was equally so as Mules. Hardress, and Mr. Lennox was equally so as Myles. One ridiculous flaw in the scenery was too prominent to pass unnoticed. The sky over the roof of Myles' cabin was pieced together like those wooden maps of the Bible one sometimes sees. It consisted of sea green and blue, patched together in squares and triangles, and completely marred the scenic effect. We hope that this grave fault will be amended when the same scene is reproduced in ght. New Arch-street Theatre.—The comedy season at the Arch has been moderately well attended. though there has been nothing in the performance to merit a lengthy notice. Mrs. Drew, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. Hitl are the only actors at this theatre worthy of their place. As we intimated before, the rest are placed just one peg higher than they ought to be, are totally incapable of performing well the plays advertised for the coming week, and are con-

requently not worth going to see. Still, if the re-ceipts of the management do not permit the engage-

ment of a good stock company, the lesse, has an ur questioned right to turn to the best a count her

own powers as an actress, strengthener, by the two

Barney William we have named, Mr. and Mrs.

demy of Music. His subject is "Providence and Love of Country," illustrated with readings from the most eminent American poets, and including the poem of "Gettysburg,"

Gottschale's First Concert.—The first of GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST CORORNT.—The first of Mr. Gottschalk's two farewell concerts takes place this evening at Concert Hall. D'Angri, Oarlo Patti, Simon Hassler, and Charles M. Schmitz with assist. Mr. Gottschalk's previous concerts have been so well attended that the public has thereby committed itself for future patronage, and will con sequently throng Concert Hall this evening.

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.—J. Insco Williams. Panorama of the Hible is still exhibiting at Concert Hall lecture room. Its magnificence and fidelity can readily be recommended to the public at large and particularly to those classes which do not, as a rule, patronize other places of amusement. ELEVENTH-STREET OPERA HOUSE.—This place of amusement is a place of amusement indeed. On Saturday evening it was crowded to its utmost os-

CITY ITEMS

About Copper Mines.

The property of the Bohemian Mining Company is situated in Ontonagon county, Michigan, about thirteen miles from the town of Ontonagon, the

point of shipment on Lake Superior. The number of acres of land held by the Company previous to of acres of land field by the company provides to the set off of 320 acres of land to the Merrimac Min-ing Company, was 1,120 acres. Since then there has been purchased, and in process of being purchased, 600 acres of land, now making the estate consist of about 1,400 acres. The mining portion of this estate is eligibly situated on the Southern, or Evergreen Range, a range having a number of copper bearing lodes of proved value, carrying, where opened, as much, if not more, copper to the fathom, on the average, than any veins yet worked upon on the Mineral Range. The situation of the workings of the Bohemian Company are well situated for cheap and economical mining. The openings are sufficient, and the mineral indications are sufficient, to satisfy the the mineral indications are same and the persistence of dulous, on examination, that by persistent and vigorous working, as all the elements are there, a large and profitable mine can be made.

There are a number of veins running through the There are a number of veins running inrough the property; the principal workings of the company are on lode No. 2, on which the openings are quite extensive, there being at this time upwards of two thousand fathoms of ground ready for sloping, while there is on the surface, ready to be sent to the stamps mill, several thousand tons of rocks which will doubtless yield from 2 to 3 per cent of copper. A new stamps mill has just been finished, and so soon new stamps mill has just been finished, and so soon as the weather moderates will be put in motion, when monthly products may be confidently looked for. Soon thereafter assessments will cease, and next year, should there be no scarcity of miners, a profit should be earned for the stockholders.

There is a good steam saw-mill, erected during the past year, buildings sufficient to house the required number of men to work the mine largely, and surface improvements generally sufficient to last for years to come. A good steam engine does the hoisting from the mine; railroads are laid in the levels and abaft, and all the rock when once loaded in cars is never rehandled until it reaches the surface. is never rehandled until it reaches the surface.

There is a first rate graded road from the mina openings to the stamp-mill, with a descending grade to the latter place, enabling the rock to be sent there at a small expense. Though the stockholders have been called upon, in the shape of instalments, to open and make the mine, yet they have, to some extent, had their means returned, in the shape of stock of the Merrimac Mining Company, which now readily commands three dollars per share. This set off of the latter company should detract nothing from the value of the Bohemian, the latter company having already added 600 acres to their estate, as against 320 sold to the Merrimac. It may also be well to state that the lands of the Merrimae are separate and distinct from the lands of the Bohemian Mining Company, being at a distance of about three miles from the workings of the latter, and, therefore, never could have been worked in connection with them.

There is no good reason why "Bohemian" should not command as high a figure (\$14 to \$e5,) as before the sale to the Merrimac—indeed, as compared with stocks that are now selling in the market at much

higher rates, properties on which little or no mining work has been done, with no surface improvements, no machinery, and on which, under the most favorno machinery, and on which, under the most favorable auspices, there must be an expenditure of from \$100,000 to \$150,000, if measured by the rate the stock of these properties is selling for, Bohemian should bring two or three times its present price.

The "Merrimac" occupies a good position on the south range, immediately adjoining the Ogims, Evergreen Bluff, Ridge Adventure, Knowlton, and other mines. and is known to carry savaral of the other mines, and is known to carry several of the most promising veins in the region; and it is believed, with a moderate expenditure, and in a comparatively short time, it will prove to be a valuable name. W. E. Dickinson, Esq., agent of both mines, has been in our city for some days past, and at an informal meeting of the stockholders held on Thurs-

day evening last, at the office of J. L. Moss, Eq., Walnut street, fully confirmed by his statement all that we have here said. This Company is located in the county of Ontons gon, State of Michigan, and owns 3,000 acres of land, nearly all within the limits of the trap-rock formation. At the point where the work is now being conducted, the Company have 1,449 80-100 acres in one body. This land is so situated as to give a length of nearly three miles of the mineral courses of the country. During the last summer the land has been partially explored by uncovering the rock on the southern part of the property. A number of veins were disclosed. One vein, from the extent of the ancient pits upon it, attracted attention, and four miners were set at work driving a drift on the course of the lode. In this work of driving, copper in the nature of barrel and stamp work has constantly been met with, some pleass weighing sixty-five pounds. The lode is described as being fully eight feet wide, and showing as well for successful mining as any vein yet opened in this mineral region. The land is well timbered and watered, and the amount

f soil generally being about five feet the courses of the veins are readily traced. MBETING IN BEHALF OF TRACTS AND MISSIONS.

—A meeting in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society will be held in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Chestnut street, below Thirtyourth, (West Philadelphia) this (Monday) evening, at 7% o'clock, at which the Revs. J. H. Castle. . Cooper, T. E. Martindale, and others, are an-

nounced to take part in the exercises. INCOMPARABLY THE BEST .- The agent for the "Florence" Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chestnut street, has done a very bold thing in chalenging universal comparison with all other mato all purchasers of the "Florence," after three months' trial, if the machines do not give perfect satisfaction. Bold, however, as it is, experience has demonstrated its entire safety. No one who examines the "Florence" carefully will wish to invest

in any other machine. "THE IDES OF MARCH."—March yesterday did a glorious thing for herself in the way of sunshine and blue rky. Let the people do as well for themselvas by patronizing Mr. W. W. Alter, the popular coal dealer, No. 935 North Ninth street, for all the coal they may require. They will not only get the bes

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Rich Furs of all kinds. Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession from for mer prices on all our stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,

The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street. A Down-Bast Wedding,-There was a "Downcast" wedding celebrated lately, wherein the bride and groom were attired in the mode which prevailed century or so ago. The bride's hair was powdered, and the entire "make-up" of the parties was quaint; but the groom did not present that neat and tasteful appearance peculiar to grooms of A. D. 1684, who wear the elegant garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockbill & Wilson, 603 and

605 Chestaut street, above Sixth. THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. ohn F. Taggart and sold by Mr. George Grant, 610 Ohestnut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and importation, is also the choicest in the city, and his prices are moderate. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS LAST NIGHT,-Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to extend the bounties. Mr. Carlisle suggested to add to the bill forty cents tax on whisky on hand. The President sent in a message in reference to our prisoners in Richmond. Mr. Cox moved to refer it to the House committee, and couple with a reduction on the whisky tax t twenty cenis. Mr. Sumner, on freedmen's affairs moved that the Freedmen's Bureau also inquire into moved that the Freedmen's Bureau also inquire into the propriety of raising the whisky tak to eighty cents. Judge Kelley moved to present Lieutenant Goneral Grant with a new uniform of the make of Charles Stokes & Co, under the Continental. After further debate on the whisky bill the House adjourned.

-"Buy a trunk, Pat?" said a dealer. "And what for should I buy a trunk?" rejoined Pat. "To put your clothes in," was the reply. "And go naked!" xelaimed Pat; "the divil a bit iv it." A man with but one suit has little need of a trunk. That suit, however, should be of good material, substantially put together, and gotten up in the elegant style of GRANVILLE STORES, fashionable clothier, No. 609

THE TONIC FOR CHILDREN.—For feeble, weakly children, where no particular disease is manifest; but who are yet unwell, Jayne's Tonic Vermituge will be found of great service. When given in small will be found of great service. When given in small doses, three or four times a day, its effects will soon be apparent in the increased appetite, strength, and growth of the child. If there is reason to suppose the child has worms, the dose of Vermifuge should be increased to the full size proportionate to the age of the patient, when the worms will soon be exof the patient, when the worms will soon of the pelied, and the dose can again be reduced so as to obtain the tonic effect of the medicine. If a purgetive medicine is required, and the child is not too young to take pills, the Sanative Pills should be given, as they are designed in such cases to accompany the Vermifuge and all of Dr. D. Jayne's Fami-

In the Dyspepsia of adults, particularly where attended with sour stemach and spitting up of food, the Verratuge is an excellent remedy, and in conjunction with the Sanstive Pills, which secure the proper action of the Liver, it generally effects a Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chastnut street. DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, treated by Dr. Von Mosshtisker, Coulist and Aurist, author of the work, "The Ear, its Diseases.

and their Treatment." Office, 1027 Walnut street. ONE DOWNESS IN THE STATE OF THE