THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

Mr. Garrison and the Presidency. Artful attempts are being made at this time by the opponents of the Government to divide its friends on the question of the next Presidential nomination. No pains are spared to secure an Abolition candidate, who, it is hoped, will withdraw the extreme anti-slavery men from the support of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, with unquestionable loyalty, advocates the nomination of General FREMONT. Mr. GARRIson, with clearer foresight, desires the reelection of Mr. Lincoln. A gentleman, distinguished as an Abolitionist, one of the original anti slavery reformers, has sent us in any open conflict. Had the traitors not a letter from Mr. Garrison, written Febru- precipitated the great revolt against the Goary 27th, in which his opinions are emphatically expressed, and we gladly place ploy the argument that they resorted Whatever WILLIAM LLOYD GARRIson says has weight. He is still, as he peculiar institution; but when the war has been for more than thirty years the leader of American Abolitionists, and those | upon the country by themselves, it was imwho of old trusted to his judgment are not now likely to doubt it. Mr. GARRISON, in and confessedly wrong. We cannot shut out sustaining Mr. Lincoln, proves conclusively that the President is not the candidate of the weak, semi-pro-slavery, conservative faction which has its headquarters in Kentucky, and that the original Abolitionists do not believe the statement that he in any way favors its perpetual tendency only to remember how the subject afto compromise. Mr. GARRISON says: "The Germans, as a body, it is said, will support phers, whether of the bar, the pul-FREMONT as their Presidential candidate. My own deep conviction, however, is, that how their assaults, incessant, and con-Annaham Lincoln should be adhered to by stantly increasing, told upon what was the Republican party, and renominated, if claimed to be the indestructible battlements they mean to succeed in keeping the Government in their own hands. I am not his partisan, nor a member of the Republican party, nor a politician, but I believe it will be the game of the rebels on the one hand. and of the Copperheads on the other, to urge rival Republican candidates to take the field, and thus to 'divide and conquer.' I am persuaded that the rejection of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN would be injurious to us abroad, among the friends of freedom; and I fear that it would bring the pro-slavery Democratic party again into power. I see that my friend TILTON, of the New York Independent, is inclined to go for CHASE, and that GREELEY, in the last number of the same paper, openly repudiates Lan-COLN. This convinces me that the Republican house is in danger of a fatal divi-

Mr. GARRISON very clearly shows the evils of division; but since this letter was written. Mr. CHASE, in declining to be a candidate for the nomination, has removed the danger. His own support of Mr. Lin-COLN must convince the warmest friends of desire his nomination, they cannot, as loyal citizens, work for the triumph of the proslavery party by placing a second antislavery and Union candidate in the field. A Word to Councils.

It is well known that, under former adin the Highway Department of this city. The grading, paving, curbing, repairing, and cleaning of the streets involves such an annual expenditure as to afford ample opportunity for corrupt favoritism and jobbery. Any one at all familiar with former pratices in this department, must be aware that much of the city work cost twice, and even three times as much as if done for private parties and that, in addition, gross frauds prevailed in measurements and pay-rolls. Annual deficiencies and increasing city debt were the consequences. But with the ascendency of the Union party in Councils, came the pledge for a reform in all this. Already, as an earnest of their sincerity, we have had a salutary change in the mode of cleaning the streets, and thoroughness and economy may be expected hereafter in this department. But more remains to be done in reforming the other abuses. And we regret to notice an apparent hesitation on the part of Coun-

cils in legislating upon this subject. The ordinance now pending, and which provides safeguards against the frauds practiced in paving and repairing the streets, was prepared with great care, and with sole reference to the public interests. To Mr. MILLER, of Select Council, and other members who have urged these salutary measures of reform, the public will owe a debt of gratitude, and we urge the Union members not to disappoint the expectations of the people.

Let the ordinance pass promptly. The interests of contractors and jobbers should not weigh for one moment against the plain duty of Councils in this matter, where the necessity for reform is so urgent.

Saint Patrick's Day. This day, being their anniversary, the Hibernian Society dine together:-thus the Welsh Society socially assemble, in like manner, on St. David's day, the Scotch on St. Andrew's, and the English on St. George's. For anything we know to the contrary, there may be a French celebration on the day of St. Denis, and a Spanish on that of St. Jago. These are social gatherings, but it would be an error to believe that they are only such. In fact, the different National Societies are charitable institutions, devoting their funds to the relief of distressed countrymen. None of their money is appropriated to personal gratification. Those members who like a good dinner, and can pay for it, may put their feet "under the mahogany" at the Girard or the Continental—but they do it at their own proper cost, for the income o each society is reserved for the relief of the poor, the sick, and the suffering. On St. Patrick's day, Irishmen of all creeds can meet without any chance of difference, on account of religion, for all sects unite, on the strongest historical evidence, in the belief that St. PATRICK was the first Apostle of the Christian faith in Ireland, fourteen centuries ago. If he is honored by Catholics for that, he is honored, no less, by Protestants, and perhaps the best evidence of this is the fact that the latest and fullest biography of the patron-saint of Ireland was that, lately published, written by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D. D., Hebrew Professor in the Protestant University of Ireland, founded by Queen ELIZABETH, and known as Trinity College, Dublin. All through the United States, and indeed

wherever a sufficient number of Irish- keys were lost, and, "anyway, there was nothing men, or the descendants of Irismen, can be found to make a symposium, there will be some social celebration of this day. It gives us pleasure to mention (what will doubtless he stated on authority, in New limited in the lock. As soon as the door was opened, the man they had so long looked for was seen standing inside." They were politely informed that the inside of that clothes press must be seen, and the lock keys were produced, and one fitted into the lock. As soon as the door was opened, the man they had so long looked for was seen standing inside. men, or the descendants of Irismen, York, this evening) that a few weeks ago the Friendly Sons of St. PATRICK, in that city, being informed that, far advanced in years, a grand-niece of OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S was living in Hoboken, in destitute circumstances, they at once granted her \$300 per annum for her life, thus nobly illustrating their name. Deeds like these are above all praise; as CURRAN said, "They are recorded in the hearts in which they sprung, and if ever the hour of adverse vicissitude should arrive, sweet will be the recollection and soothing the thought of what they did.

IN PASSING the gold bill, against the influence of a powerful outside pressure, the House has legislated boldly and well. Every possible effort was made to defeat it, but the common sense argument proved irresistible. Speculation in gold has received a heavy blow, and the people must profit by the measure.

Providence, we believe, and is destined to be shown at dadmired, in New York and other towns, ere it

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1864. Whether the movement against slavery in the so-called Democratic party is permitted to fail, or is heartily helped into something like organization, good men everywhere will rejoice to see how the truth forces its way against the worst obstacles, and how thoroughly the most bigoted minds are cleared and lighted up by the process of events. Instead of being a mere party expedient, to last for a few weeks or months, and to catch votes for a single election, the old leaders can no more put a stop to the movement than to the courses of the stars. Every Democratic demonstration against slavery is a reluctant confession that slavery must be buried in the same grave with rebellion. All these signs are responses to the popular desire—the outcroppings of that patriotism which is cherished in the hearts of the masses-the religious and moral sentiment, aroused and invigorated by the war, speaking through the lips of politicians who know it is a sentiment that must be respected and dare not be despised. It was impossible for slavery to stand up against freedom vernment, and had they been able to emfollowing extract before the pub- to arms in self-defence, even then the first to suffer would have been the was fomented by themselves, and forced possible to save a system intrinsically weak from our minds the numberless agencies that have for years been enlisted and organized against human slavery. Not to include the hosts of writers and publicists in other nations who have assailed it as the most nefarious crime of any age or nation, we have fected American thinkers and philoso. pit, or the Congressional forum, and and fortifications of slavery. Nothing human could live under this terrible tempest of denunciation and reason. Two powerful elements were at once united in the work of educating and arousing the people's indignation and amazement at the utter causelessness of the rebellion, and a sincere and almost fanatical hatred of the system which made the rebellion so confident, cruel, and rich. All the appeals and pleadings against slavery, poured out during nearly a generation of years, from every source of political and clerical influence, from the press and the holy desk, from the poets and the humanitarians of every country, were instantly recollected, and turned like a mighty

Southern conspirators to lay down their arms, or to listen to the offers of amnesty and forgiveness by the Federal Government. How natural and logical, then, for such a state of opinion to seem to the politicians at General FREMONT that, greatly as they may | once a warning and an example. To save themselves they must obey and follow it. Hence the action of the so-called Democratic chiefs in Congress, and the various Legislatures. Hence, the threatened secession of Tammany Hall from the Albany (New York) Regency. Hence, the anti-slavery speech of Mr. Brooks in Congress. Perry, navy officers from blockade off Galveston It is the sheerest motive of self-pres that prompts and awakens these influences heretofore hostile to the Government and the war. The end will be, a solid antislavery sentiment in the loyal States, and such a breaking up of the old slavery organization as has never been experienced

cataract upon the authors of the rebellion.

And this impetuous and overwhelming feel-

ing was increased and intensified by the

precious blood poured out on many battle-

fields, and by the haughty refusal of the

in this country. OCCASIONAL. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. cial Correspondence of The Press. 1

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, March 14, 1864. UNION RAIDS AND REBBL CAVALRY. Detachments of the raiders who marched so near Richmond are returning every day. They look as though the road they took toward the rebel metropolis was an exceedingly hard one to travel. Their comrades welcomed them with loud tokens of joy, for they found the camp dull without the majority of its former occupants. The manner in which Dahlgren's remains were mutilated and treated is a topic often discussed with frowns, and inevitably calls forth deep oaths of fearful retribution. I do not wonder that our men should shower execrations on all those engaged in deserrating the body of the fearless and youthful colonel. When Stuart's cavalry were in better condition than now, and our mounted men had not overcome that fear which every new rider entertains of his horse, then a rebel raid into our rear, a dash into Maryland, or a midnight foray into a sleeping town was considered excellent amusement for the people of Richmond. Those same papers that denounce Kilpatrick's march to Richmond in bitter and un-measured terms lauded the supercilious Stuart to the skies. It was their daily boast to enumerate the species of spoil captured, and recount the ex-ploits of THEIR raiders. A change has "come o'er the spirit of their dreams." Our cavalry have robbed the rebel mounted men of their glory. Beverly Ford, Aldie, Upperville, and a host of other encuaters, prove the skill and prowess of our men. Now that we excel them in their own games, they denounce us as barbarians and unfeeling wretches. There is no more consistency to be

found in rebeldom at this day than when the war GENERAR MEADE. General Meade returned to his headquarters to-day, having recovered his health, and looking re-markably well. His appearance here silenced all rumors about his having resigned or heing supereded. I have heard General Smith spoken of as the favorite of General Grant, and those who love to talk say General Grant will insist upon having him in Meade's place. I don't think Grant will advise or insist upon a change. General Meade has manured the army of the Potomac better than any chieftain before placed at its head. His Jettysburg campaign—the skill and quietness with which he frustrated Lee's plans, when he endeavored to reach his rear through Thoroughfare Gap, and again discomfit the army as he did when under Pope—has ploved him a general of no mean magnitude. The only surprise General Lee ever had perpetrated upon him was by Meade, at Rappahannock Station. The nen have faith in their present commander, and we all think if Meade had a fair chance this year the Army of the Potomac would austain fewer defeats than heretofore, and be covered with glory. Gen. Grant was heard to remark, when at the army headquarters, that it was his intention to go with that army which would make the first advance in the

Last Friday, Lieut. Black, of the 2d Corps Provost Guard, captured a rebel spy, inside our lines, in the neighborhood of Kelly's Ford. Information had been received weeks ago that our army was honored with such a visitor, who travelled incognito and by night for the purpose of gaining new and valuable information for his rebel friends over the r.ver. One night, positive information came to headquarters that this individual was then lodging in a large frame house near the ford. Lieutenant Black was ordered to take a file of men, search the premises, and capture the nocturnal visitor. He reached the house in good time, and found an old man, old lady, and young lady, all of whom faithfully, in one voice, denied the presence of any other person than themselves in the house. Of course, their word was not taken until the premises had been sear The house was scrutinized from garret to cellar.
All the beds were investigated and the closets peeped into, but the man could not be found. But one place remained to be examined. When the Lieuteant stepped toward a high narrow clothes-press, common to all Virginia houses, the three inmates of the house begged he would spare that place; the the closet. He was dressed in the uniform of a rebel officer, and looked very pale. Lieutenant Black seized him by the breast, drew him forth, and exclaimed, "You are the very man we are looking for !" The penalty affixed to this officer's crime is

ARMY THEATRICALS. the neighboring churches, the 14th Brooklyn troop the neighboring churches, the 14th Brooklyn troop have nightly performances. The scenery, painted by amateurs of the regiment, is exceedingly well corceived in design and prettily executed. The instrumental and vocal music is well worth hearing—the eccentricities and jokes are many of them original, and call forth peals of laughter. Over a thousand ladies must have visited this place of amounts. the eccentricities and jokes are many of them original, and call forth peals of laughter. Over a thousand, and call forth peals of laughter. at since the time they were permitted to visit the army. Now they are returning home, and every preparation is being made for the consolidation of the army. It was thought the rebels were mov upon our right some ten days ago, and the indica-tions were such as to warrant all the vigilance kept up along our outposts. If they did design making a march upon us this treacherous month of March, they have evidently relinquished their plan, for everything is quiet and peaceful.

Union Triumph in New Jersey. BURLINGTON, N. J., March 16.—The city election yeaterday resulted in a complete triumph of the friends of the Union. The whole Union city ticket, sample of High Art ever produced in America, has been exhibited in Boston, for five weeks, with great and well-merited success. It is now on view, in Providence, we believe and it destroits the control of the Union Council, city clerk, treasurer, and other city officers, was elected by an average majority of 162. Last year the whole Democratic citizent was elected by 30 majority. The result is most gratifying, and shows unmistakably the way in which the current of honest public opinion is set

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 16, 1864. Conduct of the War. The nomination of Gen. W. F. SMITH as major

general, at suggestion of Gen. GRANT, will shortly be confirmed.

Gen, Fremont is mentioned as the probable suc-Gen. FIGURER SHERMAN has by this time arrived at Nashville, to take command of the Division of the Mississippi. He is greatly respected by the armies in the Southwest, and by both the late and present commander in chief.

There is some contradiction as to the action of the

Government in reference to exchanges. The facts are these: Some weeks ago Commissioner Ould tified Gen. BUTLER that at a certain date he would declare certain paroled prisoners exchanged and that he (BUTLER) might do the same, to whice Gen. BUTLER acceded, and issued an order as suggested by Ould, which was at once countermanded by our Government. BUTLER then made the percentage arrangement, and the Government has stopped that. Notwithstanding semi-official contradictions, the plan of exchange adopted by General BUTLER has been rejected by the War Departmen and excharges on that basis have been stopped. Gen. Orrin S. Ferry will succeed Gen. Sight in he command of the Lehigh district, headquarters a

Governor Curtin has been laboring here two days to get Pennsylvania paid her advances made last year to enable her troops to get into the field to repel Ler's invasion. For this immense debt he had, with patriotic devotion, made himself perso Passage of the Gold Bill

The House has passed the gold bill, as amended by Mr. HULBURD and by the Senate. These amend-ments authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate, by a period not exceeding one year, the payment of interest on the public debt. The vote atood 83 year to 56 nays. The Senate has concurred in the House amend-ment to the gold bill, which only awaits the Presi dent's signature to become a law. The Gold Bill.

A large number of gold operators were in attend ance at the House to day, exhibiting a high state of excitement pending the action on the gold bill. When the vote was taken they rushed to the tele graph instrument, to advise, by that agency, their The Deficiency Bill.

The Deficiency Bill.

The deficiency bill, which has now become a law, contains the following appropriations:

For completing the repairs of Government warehouses on Staten Island, \$10,000; for alterations of custom house, Cincinnatt, \$25,000; for alteration of custom house, Louisville, \$15,000; for completion of custom house, Dubuque, \$30,000; for repairs and preservation of custom houses, marine hospitals, and other public buildings, under the supervision of the Treasury Densyment \$41,000; for constant of the treasury Densymber of the t aion of the Treasury Department, \$10,000; for erecting naval hospital, Kittery, Me., \$25,000; for exten sion of naval asylum, Philadelphia, \$75,000; for erecting naval hospital, Washington City, D. C.

The New Call. The new call for troops accords with General GRANT's plans. He asks for large armies, if it is spected that the war can be closed this year. The Pirate Rappahannock. It is officially known that the statement that the

Rappahannock has left Calais and gone to sea is erroneous. She was still detained at Calais on the 27th of February, and her case was under consideration by the French Government. McClellan and Lee.

FRANCIS WALDRON'S story of an interview b tween Lee and McClellan is now generally dis, oredited, as the invention of a distempered brain. His evidence is considered unreliable, and he has been dismissed from examination. It is said that WALDRON has retracted his story; has confessed that he was intoxicated at the time he told it, &c., tiue, are enough to annul what would have seemed at first a still more improbable story, had it not been published over the signature of WALDRON himself, who was thought to be a respectable

FORTRESS MONROE.

Unauccessful Chase of a Blockade Runner. FORTRESS MONROE, March 15.—The U. S. sup. ply-steamer Admiral arrived to-day, from Matagor Bay March 3d. Her passengers are Assistant Surgeon Murphy, Assistant Surgeon Lyons, Acting Assistant Surgeon White, Acting Assistant Paymaster and Mobile. Reached Key West Thursd where they put in for coal and despatches; reached Port Royal 12th. On the morning of the 13th saw a steamer shead, burning black coal, evidently just out from Wil. mington; gave chase to her, all sails set. By 12

o'clock we had gained upon her so as to discove she was a side-wheel, two smoke-stack boat with a cargo of cotton, which she had commenced throwing overboard at half past nine. By two o'clock we opened fire upon her with our thirty-pound pariot, but the was not in range. We were gaining upon her up to three o'clock. We were logging fourteen and three-quarter knots per hour; wind favorable, growing fresh. We had counted from our decks 420 bales cotion they had thrown overboard. At 3 o'clock wind uddenly died away, and the prize almost within our grasp; distance 31/2 miles; chased her until dark; she having slightly gained upon us after the breeze left us. At dark lest sight of blockade unner, and kept ship off to her course for Hampto

List of officers of Admiral ; Acting vol. lieut., Wm. B. Eaton, commanding Acting vol. lieut, Wm. B. Eaton, commanding.

"master and executive officer, N. T. Meyer,

"P. J. Hargons,

"ensign, R. Rabsdan.

"E. W. Pendlebury.

"E. W. Snare.

"H. Oskley.

Assistant surgeon, Samuel R. Forman.

"paymaster, H. Le Roy Jones.

Chief engineer, F. M. Farrer.

The Richmond Examiner, March 14th, received ntains Charleston dates to 13th instant: "CHARLESTON, March 13 .- Eight shells thrown

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Gs., March 10. - Governor Brown's message was read to the Legislature to-day. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the uestion of relief to soldiers' families, cotton planting, illegal distillations, impressment of provisions. removal of alares, and desertion from the army."

"Charleston, March 7.—Enemy continue to keep up a slow fire on the city. No activity on Morris Island." "CHARLESTON, 8.—Thirty one shells fired on city "CHARLESTON, 9.—Five monilors outside the bar

this morning. Ten shells fired at Sumpter last night. Battery Gregg opened on Simpkins this morning, and was joined by Sullivan Island batteries. Lively artillery duel kept up several hours. Unusual activity among enemy's fleet in Folly Biver Tuesday night." "DEMOFOLIS, March 7.—Enemy's army about 30,-000 infantry, and 15,000 cavalry, left Canton morn-ing 2d inst. Sherman pushed on to Vickaburg, leaving McPherson in command." FORTRESS MONROE, March 15 -The flag-of-truce ateamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived this evening from City Point with a large number of our prisoners from Richmond, among whom were Cap-tains Sawyer and Flynn, and Gen. Neal Dow, also

several ladies, all in charge of Major Mulford, flag-o CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GRN. BUTLER AND A FEMININE SECESSIONIST. LOCUATVILLE, ACCOMAC CO., VA., March 10, 1864. LOCUATVILLE, ACCOMAC CO., VA., March 10, 1864.

General B. F. Builer:

Sin: My school has been closed since Christmas, because, as I understood the oath required of us, I could not conscientiously take it. Having heard since then that one of your officers explains the oath as meaning simply that we consent to the acts of the United States Government, and pledge passive obedience to the same, I take the liberty of addressing this to you to ascertain if you so construe the oath. I cannot understand how a woman can "support, protect, and defend the Union," except by speaking or writing in favor of the present war, which I could never do, because my sympathies are with the South. If by those words you understand merely passive submission, I am ready to take the oath, and abide by it saoredly.

Wern Mark S. GRAVES.

Headquaters.

HEADQUAETERS, ISTH ARMY CORPS,
DEF'TMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORTEESS MONROE, March 14, 1864.
MY DEAR MADAM: I am truly sorry that any
Union officer of mine has attempted to fitter away
the effect of the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to inform you that it
means nothing more than passive obedience to the
same. same.
That officer is surely mistaken. The oath of allegiance means fealty, pledge of faith to, love, affection, and reverence for the Government, all comprised in the word patriotism in its highest and truest sense, which every true American feels for his or her Government.

You say, "I cannot understand how a woman can support, protect, and defend the Union, except by speaking or writing in favor of the present war, which I could never do, because my sympathies are with the South." which I could never do, because my sympathies are with the South."

That last phrase, madam, shows why you cannot understand "how a woman can support, protect, and defend the Union."

Were you loyal at heart you would at once understand. The Southern women who are rebels understand well "how to support, protect, and defend" the Confederacy, "without either speaking or writing." Some of them act as spics, some smuggle quinine in their underslothes, some smuggle quinine in their underslothes, some smuggle ninomation through the lines in their dresses, some tend sick soldiers for the Confederacy, some get up subscriptions for rebel gunboats.

Perhaps it may all be comprised in the phrase, "Where there is a will there is a way."

Now, then, you could "support, protect, and defend the Union," by teaching the scholars of your school to love and reverence the Government, to be proud of their country, to glory in its flag, and to be true to its Constitution. But, as you don't understand that yourself, you can't teach it; to them, and, therefore, I am glad to learn from your letter that your school has been closed since Christmas, and with my consent, until you change your sentiments, and are, a loyal woman in heart, it never shall be opened."

I would advise you, madam, forthwith to go where your "a sympathies" are. I am only doubtful

Loss of a Danish Vessel.

Loss of a Danish Vessel.

Washington, March 16.—The steamer Salvor, Captain Robinson, of New York, bound for Georgetown, D. C., collided with the Danish bark Corinihian, Captain Outstine, bound for New York with a cargo of iron. The collision occurred before daylight, about twenty-two miles off from Cape Henlopen, and was attributed to the light which the balk carried, causing a mistake as to her character. The salvor struck the bark a little forward of her fore-rigging, and she went down immediately. The captain, two mates, one passenger, and three seamen were rescuted from the Corinthian, but, on account of the darkness and rapidity with which she went down, the steward, three sailors, and a boy were loat. The Salvor was but slightly damaged; her bowsprit being broken, and other unimportant damage to her hull.

The Railroad Engineers' Strike. Chicago, March 16.—The old engineers have resumed work on all the roads except the Rock Island, Alton and St. Louis, and Illinois Central. Upon these roads the passenger trains are running as usual.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Congstreet at Richmond-His Forces Com manded by Buckner.

RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. SAM. JONES. A BATTLE AT YAZOO CITY. PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION FROM VICKSBURG.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS. 150 Miles of Railrord, 67 Bridges, 7,000 Treatle, 20 Locomotives, 4c., Destroyed. 8,000 CONTRABANDS ESCAPED. * EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, March 16 —A despatch dated Knox-ville, March 16, says there has been some skirmishing near Morristown, but unimportant in its results. General Sam. Jones is reported killed. Longtreet is at Richmond, but his army, comma ed by General Buckner, is at Bull's Gap. OPERATIONS OF THE MARINE BRIGADE. CINCINNATI, March 16.—Late information from Vicksburg is to the effect that news had been brought in by negroes that a portion of the Marine Brigade, under Captain Orandall, recently surprised a rebel camp twelve miles east of Port Gibson and captured forty-seven prisoners, their arms included,
Capt Lewis releasing five of our own men who had
been taken at Big Black a few dnys before.
ADVICES FROM MEMPHIS.
MEMPHS, March 14.—Advices from Vicksburg to

the 10th state that everybody among the troops are on the qui vive preparing for another grand expedition. The troops are in excellent spirits, and eager There was quite a battle at Yazoo City, on the 5th, between the colored troops stationed there and a large force of rebels who made an attack upon the place. They gained possession of part of the city, but the gunboats coming up opened fire upon them, encouraging the negroes, who charged and drove the rebels back. Our loss was slight; that of the enemy is unknown.

General Veatch and staff arrived here to day. He is en route for General Dodge's division, at Hunts-Upwards of 5,000 bales of cotton arrived from be

GEN. SHERMAN GOING TO LOUISVILLE CAIRO, March 16.—General Sherman and staff passed through here to day, en route for Louisville. The steamers Lancaster, Celeste, and Silver Wave were fired into, recently, on the White river. They had one man killed and one wounded. THE REBEL FORCE AT DALTON.

THE REBEL FORCE AT DALITON.

From information that we consider reliable, we are enabled to give our readers an approximate estimate of the rebel strength in our front. Lieutenant General Hardee's corps, consisting of three divisions, under Walker, Cheatham, and Cleburn; Major General Hindman's corps, three divisions, under Stephenson, Stewart, and Bate; General Wheeler's cavalry, four brigades, under Roddy, Patterson, Hume, and Davidson. In addition to the above there are two odd brigades of S. C. toops temperature. here are two odd brigades of S. C. troops, tempo ily attached to Cleburn's command—in all, betwee 7,000 and 30,000 men.—Challanooga Gazette, GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Major General W. T. Sherman, in a despatch dated Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 27th, by way of Cairo, March 10th, has addressed the following to Lieutenant General Grant, care of General Halleck: dressed the following to Lieutenant General Grant, care of General Halleck:

GENERAL: I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson February 6th; crossed Fearl river, and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions for battle, but fied in the night. Posted on over all obstales, and reached Meridian February 14th. General Polk, having a railroad to assist him in his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week, and made the most complete destruction of railroads were beheld. South from Quitman East Ouba station, two miles north to Louderdale Springs, and went all the way back to Jackson. I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of General William Smith, ordered to be there by February 10th. I enclose by mail, with this a copy of his instructions. I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army yesterday. I will leave it there five days, in hopes the cavalry will turn up from Memphis.

Major General Butterfield writes from Cairo, on March 11, to Lieutenant General Grant or General Halleck, that he left General Sherman the day previous at Memphis, and that his command was all safe. The total loss in killed and wounded was 170. The general result of his expedition, including the Smith and Yazoo river movements, is about as follows: 150 miles of railroad, 67 bridges, 7,000 trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales of cotton, several steam mills, and over two million bushels of corn were destroyed. The railroad destruction was complete and thorough. The capture of prisoners exceeds our loss. Upwards of 8,000 contrabands and refugees came in with the various

After occupying Decatur, General Dodge pushed west to Courtiano, and thence to Moulton, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners and much appropriation.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

MILWAUERE, March 16.—The Mississipal river in

en to the foot of Lake Pepin. A boat left to day for Reed's landing. Blockade-Runners. HALIFAX, N. S., March 16 .- The new blockade unner Floire arrived here this morning from Bermuda, for repairs, after a few days' voyage. She was unable to enter the port of Wilmington, and reports the blockade runner Will-of-the-Wisp as being beached off Wilmington.

The new British fing-ship Duncan, with Admiral lope aboard, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th. The Floire brings no Bermuda papers.

There are no signs of the expected steamship Arabia. The weather is clear and beautiful. Spiritual Welfare of Soldiers. NEW YORK, March 16.—A large representative meeting of those who were deeply interested and meeting of mose who were userly interested and largely instrumental in getting up the Sanitary Fair, which resulted in giving so much to take care of the soldier's body, met last evening in the Rev. Dr. Eeil's church, Brooklyn, to consider what could be done for the spiritual welfare of our brave men. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Rockwell, of Brooklyn, Rev. George J. Mingins, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia. Such was the spirit of sympathy in behalf of the spiritual work among the soldiers, that, although no inten-tion was entertained of taking up a collection, the people gave fifteen hundred dollars, and one gentle-man pledged himself to pay all the expenses of a

Christian Commission delegate for one year. Murder of a Soldier. ZANESVILLE, Ohio, March 16 -Sergt. Daniel B. Monroe, of the 62d Ohio, was shot dead in the street this afternoon, by a man named Land affair created considerable excitement, and the appli-cation of lynch law was feared. The 62d Ohio is reorganizing heré.

Boston, March 16.—Eight hundred soldiers, mostly veterans belonging to New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts regiments, left here last night, by various routes, to rejoin the Army of the Poto The private subscriptions in aid of the people of East Tennessee now amount to \$64,000. The Journal states that F. O. J. Smith was arsigned, a few days since, before the Maine Suprem Judicial Court, on a charge of adultery, to which he pleaded not guilty, and gave bonds for his appearince for trial,

Sailing of the Canada. Boston, March 16 -The Canada sailed at noon or Liverpool, with no specie. Departure of a Regiment.

Boston, March 16.—The 14th New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Wilson, left Concord to-day, for New York, whence they will proceed direct to New Dileans. A New Counterfeit.

Boston, March 16.-Counterfeit hundred-dollar pills on the Pawtucket Bank, of Providence, are being circulated to day, New Orleans. New York, March 16 -The steamer Creole has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 9th A small Mexican steamer, the Algadon, was sunk in the Mississippi river on the night of the 5th, by sollizion with the steamer Dudley Buck. All on coard were saved. The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has been revived. There is no war news.
Cotton was dull. Sugar and molasses quiet and steady. Exchange on New York dull at 11/02 dis-

count. Gold 162%@164. CALIFORNIA AND OBEGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—There is rather more activity in business. Isthmus butter and sugars are very firm. Foreign and domestic spirits are unsettled; there are extensive operations in alcohol, ales, &c.

Goods are going to Oregon en roule for Boyer and the neighboring mines as rapidly as the transportation facilities will admit.

Telegraphic advices from Portiand, Oregon, represent that all the steamers leaving for the Cascades are crowded with passengers and freight.

The county conventions held throughout Oregon, as far as heard from, have all passed resolutions endorsing the policy of the Government, and recommending the re-lection of Abraham Lincoln.

Wm. Balfield, late Indian agent on Puget Sound, has been murclered by the Indians on the Northwestern Cosat, Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Fine showers of rain, accompanied with heavy thunder, occurred throughout the State last night. Very heavy rains are required to revive and mature the crops of grain and hay. hay.

The slight fall of rain has already caused a material decline in breadstuffs. Wheat is quoted at 180@ 190 \$\tilde{v}\$ 100 ibs. Is thmus butter is firm at 37%.

Some brass field-pieces which had been ordered from Vallego to \$\tilde{s}_{acramento}\$ were in a warehouse, which was burned on Monday night. The fire is aupposed to have been the work of a Secession sympathizer. The Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

DENVER CITY, March is —The spring immigration has already commenced. Trains are arriving, and the coaches from the States are full. Newly-discovered quartz lodes are reported daily, and cause the influx of Eastern capital and machinery, with improved process for saving. A good supply from the heavy snows in the mountains for mining and agricultural pursuits make the prospects of Colorado bright for the coming season.

From Gov. Evans, we hear of an Indian fight, near the Alkansas, between the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Utes. The latter were victorious.

We also learn that the Sioux have threatened a war on the whites in the spring. The military authorities will take precautionary measures. thorities will take precautionary measures.

COLLYGE RAID AT PRINCETON.—The Princeton Standard says that on Wednesday night last a large organized corps of college students sallied out into our streets, making a fercolous assault on domestic peace and private property. Almost every gate, large and small, that could be got off was carried away; in some instances iron as well as wooden gates were badly broken and injured. On the previous night some person or persons performed the hazzardous feat of ascending the outpols of the college, on the outside, to the bell, and robbing that time-honored mouthpiece of Nassau Hall of its tongue.

Excursion of Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, March 16 — The Pennsylvania Legislature will leave Harrisburg at 2.30 P. M. on Thursday, March 17th, and will proceed by special train to Bellefonte, arriving there at 9 30 P. M. A committee of citizens of Bellefonte will meet the Legisla ture at Tyrone. On Friday morning the excursion-ists will take carriages for the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, (eight miles from Bellefonte,) returning the same night, and leaving for Harrisburg o Saturday morning. The object is to inspect the agricultural college which is sustained by the State. The special trains will be for the accommodation of the Legislature, and none but members attachees, and specially invited guests, will be ad mitted thereon. The trains are furnished by the

PennsylvanialRailroad. The Quota of Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, March 16—Governor Smith has declared that the quota of Rhode Island under the last call of the President is stready filled. The Missing Italian Frigate. NEW YORK, March 16 .- It is reported that the liagara is ordered in search of the Italian frigate

also go in search of the missing ship. Fatal Accident. NEW YORK, March 16 .- A boat belonging to the French frigate Phlegiston was run down yesterday by the tug Arctic and nine sailors thrown into th vater, of which number two were lost. The Missing Italian Frigate. New YORK, March 16.—The steamer North Star has been chartered by the Italian consulto go in

Re Galantuomo. The double ender Cheango will

search of the Re Galantuomo. The Russian Admiral will send a steamer, and it is said an English cor-vette will aid in the search. The Quota of New York. NEW YORK, March 16.—The quota of New York, under the last call of the President, is 7.300 men. The Gold Market.

New York, March 16.—Gold closed to-day at 161.

Depositories of Internal Revenue.

Depositories of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1854.
SIR: In case there happen to be within your district several national banks, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of internal revenue, you are authorized to make deposits in all of such banks, of whose designation you have received, or shall receive notice. It will be left to each collector to consult his convenience, and to exercise a reasonable discretion in performing this duty, taking care, however, to give to the custody of each depository such share of the public money as shall, under all circumstances, appear right and just. As shall, littler bit uncommissances, experience and an international property of the United States in which he is authorized to make deposits. If he happens to be so interested, he will make no ceposits in a national bank in which he has an interest, if there is any other designated depository in his district. This rule is to be regarded as inflexible.

Very respectfully,

JAMES J.-LEWIS,

Commissioner.

A Disloyal Lady Exiled. HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, FORT SMITH, Ark., February 17.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 45.

Miss Cecilia De Jeune, a resident of Fort Smith, having admitted to the general commanding that she is disloyal to the Government of the United States; that she gave utterance to exclamations of the Whom she heard that Major General Purious of States; that she gave utterament of the United States; that she gave utterance to exclamations of joy when she heard that Major General Blunt and all his staff were killed; that she has expressed sentiments of disloyalty to the Government of the United States, at various times since the occupation of Fort Smith by the Federal forces; that she has not lived at her father's house for two years, he being a Union man. And, it not being advisable that she should be sent through our lines at present, nor reside longer at Fort Smith, or on the south side of the Arkansas river, but it being advisable that she should reside on the north side of Arkansas; and it being desirable, also, that the war should not cause the separation of members of the same family more than is really necessary.

It is, therefore, ordered. That the said Cecilia De Jeune leaves Fort Smith to morrow, at 12 M., under charge of the provost marshal, and taken to Van Buren, and remain there until further orders; that she be restricted to the limits of her father's residence, and to intercourse with her father's family only, all other persons being forbidden to communicate with her.

By command of Brig, General J. M. THAYER.

The Case of Geo. W. Jones vs. the Secretary of State. tary of State.

(From the New York Tribune.]
The case of Geo. W. Jones agt. Wm. H. Seward has been invested with some interest by the effort of Jurge Clerke, of the Supreme Court of this district, to retain jurisdiction of it, in deliance of the law which provides for its transference to the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff, formerly Minister to Bogota, was arrested by order of Secretary Seward, and sent to Fort Lafayette, and when released hrought an action against the Secretary, laying his damages at \$6,000. The defence is that the arrest was by order of the President, and an act of Congress, passed in 1863, provides that cases in which that the force is ret up shall be tried in the circuit courts. The defence itself is based on the same statute—in other words, on a United States law, and is therefore a care arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, whereof the circuit courts have jurisdiction by the terms of the Constitution. Judge Clerke, nevertheless, denied a motion to transfer the action, on the curious ground that the defence—which he knew nothing about—could not be maintained, the act of Congress in question the bench, Judges I moonstitutional. We have on the bench, Judges I moonstitutional. that the defence—which he knew nothing about— could not be maintained, the act of Congress in ques-tion being manifestly unconstitutional. His breturen on the bench, Judges Leonard and Sutherland, have properly rebuked him for this assumption, and or-dered the case to be sent to the Circuit Court, to be fried on its merits. If there were any doubt about the propriety of leaving it to the mercy of a tribunal over which Judge Clerke presides, the rancorous ill-temper of his opinion, and his inexcussible pre-judg-ment of the matter in controversy, are enough to settle the question. He as good as declares that an officer of this Government has no rights which a Copperhead Judge is bound to respect.

Death of Sir William Brown. The telegraph brings us the news of the death of Sir William Brown, of Liverpool, the son of Alexander Brown, of Baltimore, and brother of James Brown, of this city, whose services through a long series of years have endeated him to all classes of the community, on both sides of the Atlantic. Of his commercial relations, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were characterized by everything that was honorable, and placed him deservedly among the first in the eminent commercial houses of the world.

From the outset of the war in the United States among the first in the eminent commercial houses of the world.

From the outset of the war in the United States, Sir William Brown never failed to use his great influence in behalf of the cause of the Government and people of the United States. During the critical period of last year, when it seemed all but certaic that the iron-clads in the Mersey would be allowed to depart, he went to London and had interviews with members of the British Cabinet, and the result of his well-directed efforts was the opening of communication with Earl Russell, which led to the stoppage of these formidable instruments of war. Unlike some other American bankers, who have feasted the rebels, and professed a neutrality which only implied an indifference to the cause of free government, Sir William Brown warmly espoused the cause of constitutional liberty.—N. Y. Post.

To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Seeing a communication in your paper a day or two previous, from one calling himself Anti-Humbug, ridiculing the names of ladies, I could not refrain from contradicting a portion of the statement, and would beg leave to differ that "a man would not relish being called Tommie or Bobble," and state that Tom Moore, the post, relished the name of Tom, was seldom, or never is, spoken of as Thomas Moore. Can Mr. Humbug tell me why Henry is often written and called Harry? It is not considered from the considered "indecent" to abbreviate the first name of a lady? It sounds atrange and "absurd" to one of our sex to hear gentlemen speak of, and to, one another as Brown do so, or Thompson did this, &c., as it affects the nerves of Humbug to hear or see Carrie, Nellie, or Bessie.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.-The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large, general, and valuable assort-ment of American, British, French, German, and Swiss dry goods and carpets, embracing 625 lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, woolens, wor-steds, linen, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' oredit, and part for cash, commencing this morning (Thursday) at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and part of the vening without intermission Co., austioneers, No. 235 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE .- We would call the ttention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogaus, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their tore, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets CORRECTION.—It is due to Mesars. M. Thomas & Sons to state that the large sale of real estate.

stocks, etc., on Monday evening, at the Merchants' Exchange, was held by them, and not by J. A. Freeman, as incorrectly printed in The Press ye

In the Latrobe tunnel, in Virginia city, Nevada Territory, a mode of ventilation, said to have been in use among the ancient Germaus, has been introduced. It is reported that when the tunnel was in only a few hundred feet an air shaft had to be sunk, and at about the same distance further another was put in; at this point the bottom of the shaft was closed up, except a hole about ten inches square, through which passed a wooden box fiume of that size, by which the air is conducted into the further extremity of the tunnel. The draft is so strong that no further shaft has yet become necessary. The tunnel now extends about twenty-six hundred feet. The Santa Fe Mine has adopted a similar system of ventilation.

ventilation.

The pair of great guns which the Government is having east—one in New Jersey and the other in Penns it vanis—are to carry shot weighing about one thousand pounds each, which will penetrate the iron-armor vessels as a rifle ball will go through a sheet of tin. The weight of each will be in the vicinity of 110,000 pounds, and the cost of each about \$30,000. They are to be smooth bores, but the ordnance bureau is now having rifled, on the James plan, all the smooth-bore heavy guns on the fortifications around Washington. Mr. G. MULHALL, editor of the Buenos Ayre Standard, is in Paraguay, inspecting the cotton plantations, which are in the most promising condition. He says that in Paraguay there are about 7,000,000 of plants in the very best condition. His tour through the plantations in Corrientes convinced him of the fact that with the very slightest efforts cotton on a large scale can be grown in that province.

THE New York Herald's readings of the sacred book are original and curious. In defending the practice of raffiling it refers to Scripture examples, and mentions that, after the death of Christ, the friends of the Saviour cast lots for his garments. It so happens that the lots were cast by the executioners, to whom the garments of the victims belonged by the usage of the times.—Exchange. POSTMASTER WAKEMAN, of New York city, proposes to take into the postoffice a number or poys of the age of about sixteen years, whose fathers have lost their lives in the service of their country, thus siding their widowed mothers, and introducing them into active and industrious employment. A most excellent idea.

A WORKMAN in the Commune of Le Jarue has succeeded in making barrels without hoops as solid as the best hooped barrels in the world. So at least asserts a French paper, and the alleged discovery, which has been a desideratum for some three thou sand year, is now undergoing examination before the Academy of Le Rochelle. The Chicago people are building an observatory. It is to have a telescope twenty-three feeblong, which will weigh about six tons, or twice as much as the great equatorial at Cambridge, Mass. Its cost is estimated at eighteen thousand dollars. Mr. Jas. Dull, of Harrisburg, is one of the contractors for the erection of this immense work. THE Supreme Court of California has decided the statute constitutional which requires attorneys to take the new oath of allegiance before they are permitted to continue practice in the California courts, and some lawyers or rebel proclivities are removing to Nevada Territory, where test oaths of loyalty are not required.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA AT HALIFAX. Archdoke Maximilian to Start for Mexico. THE BRITISH PRESS ON AMERICAN QUESTIONS. Rebel Piracy Discussed in Parliament.

HALIFAX, March 16.-The Arabia arrived thi

evening, with Liverpool dates of the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th instant. The Arabia has thirty-five passengers for Halifax, and forty five for Beston. She arrived at half past o'clock. ? o'eleck.

The laying of four hundred and fifty miles of the new telegraph cable to India has been successful, and a telegram from the Persian Culf announces that the paying out of the line towards Europe is hout to company. about to commence.

A private telegram from Bombay, dated February 14th, reports cotton 20 to 40 rupees lower. Exchange 2s. 1d. Imports dull and lower. The City of Washington arrived out on the morning of the 5th. ing of the 5th.

Danish affairs are reported unchanged.

The Archduke Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported that he will embark for Mexico on the 25th, all the difficulties having been settled settled
The ship Yorktown, from London for New York,
which put back on the 1st with damage, is dischargwhich put back on the 1st with damage, is discharging for repairs.

A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian minister, Manteufiel, to Vienna has had the desired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutiand.

The Federal Diet officially announces it has received no invitation to the conference.

St. Peterseburg, March 5. The Bank of Russia has reduced the rate of discount to six per cent. on short bills.

GERAT BRITAIN. on short bills.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Shipping Gazetic says that the Galway Company confess themselves been, and selve to be released from the postal contract. It recommends the Company to cell the ships, and not to attempt a transfer from Galway to Cork. pany to seil the ships, and not to attempt a transfer from Galway to Cork.

There was a report that the Government had resolved to make Falmouth a packet station for all foreign matis, instead of 5 outhampton.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is announced for the 16th of March, at London The appeal to the House of Lords, in the Alexandra care, has been entered for a hearing, and will probably, therefore, he taken up before the Easter holidays The London Daily News replies to the sneers of the Thomas at General Banks' general orders regulating negrolabor in Louisians, and applands the measures as general sary, preparatory to the step from slavery to entire freedom.

Times at General Banks' general order sregulating negro labor in Louisiana, and applands the measure as secessary, preparatory to the step from slavery to entire freedom.

The Times. In an editorial on the taxetion to which of finance are at length dawning on the American mist be subjected, says the intervibule trains of finance are at length dawning on the American mind, and says the Americans can and must make up their minds to bear a wide spread and equitable taxetion.

The House of Commons, on the 4th, the Attorney Guesto to the General Commons, on the 4th of the Autorian of the Timeshouse at the Unpe of Good Hope were in preparation. In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the Attorney Guesto and the Unpe of Good Hope were in preparation. And the Confederate agents in Rangland in fitting out war was been decreased as the state of the the content of the Attorney for the Autorian of the General explained and defended the regretted that the vessels actual he prohibited from entering British ports, and said the Government and been made honestly to carry out our laws and maintain neutrality. He admitted that vessels might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the Government was considering the sulpict of how they could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

The Danish war has not proceeded any further. The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of the Fransian troops into Juliand is said to be far less forcible than Ragland's, but the tone offthe documents is considered indicative that Rapoleon fully means what he says. Meustadt, in Holstein, is blockaded, and it is asserted than the Frueslam have notified England of an intended certy attack on Frederics.

The Danish war semi-official correspondence of Vienna denies the rumored warm LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, March 6th—Evening.—It is reported that the ustrians are marching on Frederica, Juliand. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET March 5—Evening— lotton sa'es to-day, 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to specuators and exporters, the market closing at unchanged lators and exporters, the market closing at unchanged rates.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Flour tending downward and rominal. Wheat very duil and easier; reat ward and rominal. Wheat very duil and easier; reat ward and rominal. Wheat very duil and easier; reat winted \$8.60.28 s. de white \$20.28 s. liverPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef steady; Pork firm; Bron quiet and easier; Lard firm at 420.439; Butter firm; Tallow theady at X.01s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Ashes—Pots still advaning. Sugar active and advanced 64001s; Crifice firmer; Rice quiet and steady; Hemp advanced 10000s; Cod Oil, no saies; Linesed 01 firm st57s; Rosin functive; Spirits Turpentine, sales small; Petroleum quiet—refined is 9.00s; 10d; crude nominal.

LONDON MARKET.—Quotations are barely maintained. Iron quiet; bare and rails 47 10a08; pig, 674 9d. Sugar active, and advanced 61 Coffee quiet and firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine f. mer, st 50564. Petroleum quiet; crude £16 % ton; refuned, 18 10 p gallou. Tallow firm at 41s. Cod Oil quiet at 5ts. Linseed Oil steady at 55; 9d.

LOSDOF MONEY MARKET, March 6.—Consols for money 913/0913/.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales for the week 4,000 and inside 350f; bas 345f. Stock in port 34,000 Arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Baltimore, ships P. C. sancack, Orsa, Leighton, and Adelaide.

*ailed for Philadelphia March 1st, Louisa Jewett, from

LATEST BY THE ARABIA. The Arabia passed the China on the 6th, off Cape Clear. The Arabia sails at midnight for Boston. PARIS, March 6 —The Parir publishes a despatch fir m Hamburg announcing that three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from Gas. Wrangel to enter Jutland rapidly and invest Frederics. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE. March 16.—Flour dull and heavy; Obio extra \$7 25. Wheat dull; Western red \$1 53 @1 68 Corn dull at \$1 16@1.17. Whisky quiet; Obio 95@95%c. Coffee steady, and sold at 370. The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at

the office of the Society, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 15th inst. Members present—Messrs. T. P. Knox, Charles R. Engle, Dr. James A. McCrea, W. H. Holstein, John H. Cowden, John B. Beck, Dr. Geo. D. Jackson, Amos E. Kapp, Christian Eberly, B. Morris Ellis, John Murdock, Jr., William Bissell, Joshua Wright, William Colder, J. R. Eby, John H. Ziegler, A. Boyd Hamilton, Prof. S. S. Haldeman, and A. B. Longaker. Joshua Wright, Esq., meeting were read and approved. Messrs. J. M. Line, O. L. Schreiber, and Joseph Whitman, a com-mittee from the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, were present, and submitted a proposal for the holding of the next State Fair upon their grounds at Allentown. A proposition of similar import was also received from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Inatitute of Northampton county, for the location of

stitute of Northampton county, for the location of the Fair at Easton.

On motion of Mr. Murdock, the several proposals were referred to a committee of Messrs. Ziegler, Kapp, Cornell, Colder, Engle, Knox. Hamilton, and Longaker, with full power to locate, and contract with either of the said societies, at their discretion. It being the time fixed for the election of trassurer and recording secretary for the ensuing year, (John H. Ziegler, Eq., the present treasurer declining.) J. B. Rutherfold, Etq., of Dauphin county, was elected treasurer, and A. B. Longaker secretary. tary.

On motion, the committee on the location of the next Fair were constituted a committee, with full next Fair were constituted a committee, with full power to appoint sub-committees, and make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the next Fair, as well as to order all the necessary printing. Messrs. Engle, Eilis, Hamilton, and Longaker, were continued a committee on the revision and preparation of the premium list, with power to arrange the same for next Fair, with power to arrange the same for next Fair, as fixed at the last meeting, will be September 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th next. After transacting some business matters, the committee adjourned,

A. B. LONGAKER,

Public Entertainments. ME. AND MES. BARNEY WILLIAMS appeared on Monday evening to a crowded audience at the Arch-Monday evening to a crowded audience at the Archstreet Theatre, and their reception was extremely cordial. Their performance retains its peculiar spirit, and their popularity is still strong. We know a number of Irish characters in which all theatregoers would like to see Mr. and Mrs. Williams again, and, at the same time, hear a few characteristic acogs with which their performance is always identified. As an Irish low comedian, Mr. Williams has maintained for years an unsur-Mr. Williams has maintained for years an unsurpassed popularity. passed popularity.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S Concert this evening is, we understand, the last he will give in Philadel-phia until after his return from Europe. He will have the valuable assistance of Mr. Behrens, Mr. Charles Schmitz, and Herr Habelmann.

The concern of the Delmonico Society, at Sansom-street Hall, on Monday, was so successful that many persons were unable to gain standing room, and were refused tickets. The singing was worthy the reputation of the artists. Madame Purnell has an excellent voice, which, though she is by no means a novice, will be improved by cultivation. Madame powerful tenor, was deservedly encored in the Ro-manza from "Martha" and the great tenor aria in "Il Trovatore." Mr. Ira Cliff, an excellent bart-tone, added greatly to the pleasure of the audience. Which included many of our musical amateurs. The concert should be repeated, and, doubtless, will be at an early day.

MR. J. E. MURDOCH'S READINGS.—We call the attention of the public to the patriotic and Scriptural readings to be given by Mr. Murdoch this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. The programme, which will be found in another column, is a remarkwhich will be found in another column, is a remarkably fine one, including extracts from the sacred writings, and some beautiful poems. It is enough to add that Hallesk's "Marco Bozzaris," Janvier's "Sleeping Sentinel," and Tennyson's "Charge of

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 16, 1864. SENATE.

Petitions

Mr. HARRIS offered the petitions of eighty-nine members of the New York Leakslature, in flavor of increased railroed and mail facilities between New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. TEN EYCK offered similar petitions from citizens of New Jersey.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented similar petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, and Mr. ANTHUNY from leading merchants of the country, all of which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Roads.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented the jint resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting a prolongation of the time for paying bounties.

Mr. HUKKALEW presented a petition of builders of double and side-wheel gunboats, representing that they had suffered pecuniary loss in executing their contracts, 1rd praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Bills Introduced.

mr. Mobbilit presented a petition of outcore or double and side wheel gunboats, representing that they had suffered pecuniary loss in executing their constructs. Ind praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill authorizing the erection of buildings for the branch mint at San Francisco Bead twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Gommittee on Finance.

Mr. HOWAED of the full regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes, with rescolution: That the Committee on Finance by the first of the constituent of the constituent of Providing a national controller into the expeciency of Providing a national controller in the control of the case o

Colored Passengers in Washington City
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of District
of Columbia business. of Columbia business.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia peing np, Mr. 80M. NER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by inserting that there should be no exclusion on account of color pany of the District of Columbia sesing up, Mr. SUM-NER, of Massachusetta moved to amend by inserting that there should be no exclusion on account of color from any est.

Mr. SAULEBURY, of Delaware, opposed the amendment. He said the coperation had the legal power to set apart cars for the whitesand cars for ine negrees, and the present company had not this, just as the ocean steamers had the Dower to set apart portons of their steamers for first, second, at third class passengers. Railroad companies do provide emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right to eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored emigrant cars. They had the legal right of eject colored for the said administration of the was a printed and the provided and the provided and the said and the legal right of each of the said and the legal right of a negro; or a lady that she was not said along side of alies blink? Declaring of this kind come from the great ruling class to wood and account of the said along side of alies blink? The said constitute the most particular manhood and womanhood, or from those who, browning to this kind come from the great ruling class to whole for the said what got and all the side provided the provided has given all things that constitute the most particular part

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the United States artillery, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COX, of Obio, from the Committee on the Rules, reported adversely to the resolution referred to them, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a new committee on mines and minitary of establishing a new committee on mines and minitary of establishing a new committee on one experiency of establishing a new committee on mines and mining.

Mr. WALHBUENE, of lillinois, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the proposition for a new committee on national banks and banking.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of lilinois, from the Committee on the Bules, reporte i an amendment thereto, so as not to permit any member to wote in any case when he was not within the bar of the House before the result of the vote was announced. This was table! The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post office appropriation bill. These amendments appropriate \$649,000 for the payment of letter-carriers, and \$1,000,000 to meet any deficiency which may exist in the Post office levenue. Passage of the Gold Bill

province \$630.000 for the payment of letter-carriers, and \$1,000. (Cotto meet any deficiency which may exist in the Post office revenue.

Passage of the Gold Bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the gold bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments. In HILBURD of New York, had yesterday proposed an amendment, providing the obligation to create the eight of the providing the obligation to create the shall not to import of the said of gold.

Mr. STEVERS, of Present and Kernan. Of New York said the obligations of the act of 1862 did not require that the sing timed should be paid in gold, but the Government grand about buy only as much of the public debt as would amount buy only as much of the public debt as would amount bour only as much of the public debt as would amount bour only as much of the public debt as would amount bour only as much of the public debt as would amount to one per cent. Per annum. The amendment of Mr. Bulburd was agreed to.

Mr. BIGHY, of Cattornian and the safety of the market and gamble in gold. What was 60 mit the market and gamble in gold. What was 60 mit the market and gamble in gold. What was 60 mit the market and gamble in gold. What was 60 mit the market and gamble in gold. What was 60 mit of the market and gamble in gold what was 10 mit of the market and gamble in gold what was 10 mit of the market and gamble in gold what was 10 mit of the market and gamble in gold what was 10 mit of the market and gamble in gold what was 10 mit of the market and gamble in gold in the few was opposed to the Government with only thou sands? He was opposed to the Government creditor, in the Grewnment, and keep paper at a higher value. He would vote against the Government becoming a stock jobber and gold broker. We should be faithful to our pledgeathat the coin rhould be reserved for the payment of the interest of the public debt and decreasing the shing fund.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to the proposi ion to sell gold when his was provided in the free will be gold in t

YEAS.

Beaman, Blair (Missouri), Blair (West Va), Blow, Boutwell, ith, aulding, Loss,
Longyear,
Marvin,
McBride,
McClurg,
Miller (N Y),
Morehead,
Morrill,
Morris (N Y),
Myers A,
Myers L,
Norton, Vasbburne. (Ill.) Vasbburne. (Ill.) Vashburn(Masa), cogers, Collins (Mo),

Usernijetyed Generals.

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Usernijetyed Generals.

The House of the saced of the control of the same of the first prespirate to the promiting of an organ for the First Prespiration Church, Nouthwait.

Her, Din, Chapter will deliver an oration upon mixing action—Christ, the control of the saced and the control of the saced and the performance of the control of the same of the control of the saced and the performance of the control of the saced and the performance of the control of the control of the saced and the performance of the saced and the saced and the performance of the saced and the performance of the saced and the sac

stelet to be tried out of the se as he is He left an employment har a spear, and all that he has program to the head of the tried of tried of the tried of tried such were at once sent to the I communication of any nature Maryland campain. Nor even While such falsehoods circulat stain to his fair name without this, without a board of inquir not only to McCleilan, but oth list. No partisan jealousy ong allowed to influence our action who have done their duty intically they should not be placote, not even the Pres dent fair lientenant seneral. ole, not even the Pres dent or he fair lieutenant general.

Mr. FARDSWORTH, of Illinoi-

merits of these officers. Perhaps others As to Gen. McClellan 1 prefer to be ruled out of the ser as he is He left an employment

with improperly and uninvity's would remember that he, with a phastity advanced and drove bat inshed with success, had invaded to the heat of the success, and invaded to the heat of the which saulit revenue to the success of the mention of the mention by a board, in order that the interest metallics.

mct suffer
Mr. GABFIELD, of Ohio, wished to
what was the issue before them, w
means to provide a remedy for unit
curry, which was paying officers who a
public service; and this was not then
it is a matter of clear and abeer not
field. The road to their proposiblicked up by those who are perfiword admit this was a grievous tation in declaring that the President that the partment, and the officers under for these officers budger partment, and the officers under to for these officers being unemply sibility ought to rest there as Congress does not command manage brigades. They do no lieutenants, or sergeant to duty. O a Dicket or regulate a skirmich, it or unemployed it is because it is not unemployed it is because it is not tary commander. Gongress causalty you shall assign mcCleilan or Frem or relieve such a general. Congreteriers with such natters. Consider

or relieve such a general. Congres-teriers with such matters. Consider, the country at the time the war co-pressed his surprise that so few offi-pointed who proved to be failures, the discretion to appoint or reliers mand, and he sustained him in using a board for the examination of the sidered it impracticable, as decision feations might be prompted by polith factions might be prompted by polith face of the without action on the hi-PENNSYLVANIA LEGIS The following petitions were presen Mr. STEIN, for the charter exist. Bank Mr. REILLY, from two soldiers of the relief.
Mr. DUNLAP, enabling parties interestheir own softs.
Mr. GLATZ, against the taxing of sign Wool growers.
Mr. McSHEBRY, legalizing bounty in Mr. ST. CLAVR, against the incorporation the suburbs of Kitauning.

Mr. SMITH, against allowing the Company to charge full tell on brales on the company to the company

Numerous bills were reported from among them the following:

Brempting property of Howard Streets Stampling property of Howard Staxation.
Supplement Western Insurance and Company.
Incorporating Constwine Steamship.
Incorporating Baltimore Hills County Authorizing the appointment of any public in Philadelphia.
Supplement Warren and Tideout Editor.
Hills Interchant Mr. CONNELL, authorizing the significant in Philadelphia, and the inverseeds in New Jersey
Also, relative to the manner of engineer of Company.
Mr. STEIN, incorporating Bether.
Water Company.
Mr. SMITH, extending the change the Company county. ontgomery county.
Mr. STABK, supplement to the Lagran ron Company.

Also, supplement Philadelphia Remailso, supplement Philadelphia Remailso, supplement Philadelphia Remailson Mr. HOGUE, erecting a new configuration of Venance of Venance Company (Note 1) and the Company (Not rien.
Mr. NICHOLS, incorporating the Mrs. Buches, supplementary to aw. Mr. McSHERRY, legalizing taxes to ounty
Mr. RIDG WAY, incorporating Free
nd Certreville Railroad.
Mr. WALLACE, relative to describe and describ Mr. FLEMING, to print 2,000 combine Board of Military Claims. Agre. Bills Consider

An act fixing the manner of sub-ments to the Constitution to the renents to the control of the cleation to be held. The form teers. and struck out the section:
tax of five doltars.
Mr. HOPKINS offered an amendashall not be imposed in district wi
the people object. This amendment
bill was passed to a third reading. The following bills Dissed; Changing venue in a certain law

ortation Company.
Incorporating Coastwise Steams:
Also, a number of local bills.
The SPEAKER announced the conne State into senatorial and illows: Mesers. Connell, Johnson, Worth t. Clair. Adjourned. mables. &c.
Mr BURGWIN said that the minate it was a uscless expenditure of s it it was a uscless expenditure of he resolution was passed. he House resolved to hold after d on Wednesday next, for ther n motion of Mr. OLMSTBAD.

Bills Were read in place as follow-By Mr PERSHING, an act relative By Mr. ALEXANDER, of Clarion ime of graduating lands
by Mr. BOYER, an act to incorporate By Mr. ALLEMAN, an act to incomposit water a Turnpike Company.
By Mr. ETWIER, an act incurporation of Puretry Acquired Asteclation of Huntingdon.

By Mr. PURDY, an act to extend act approved July 31st, 1683. to No.
On motion, the rules were snipped finally,
By Mr. GROBER, an act reinited diets of 1612.

By Mr. BARGER, an act incoming surface. Company of Philad-incit.

By Mr. SCHOFIELD, a further the Covernor to appoint notates.

purposes.
Also, an act to open Oxford sind also, a supplement to an act brooke Dale Railroad Compay.
By Mr. KBARNS, of Schuttkill of Latharine Wolf, widow of an Mr. BROWN, of Warre, an act in Crawford county. n Crawford county.

Also, an act authorizing the he Ress estate to purchase land By Mr. SPANGLER, an act ? Also, an act incorporating the strength of the