The Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

THAT LIBUTENANT GENERAL GRANT, in assuming command of all the armies of the United States, will lead the Army of the Potomac, is reason for new hope that the great decisive Victories of the West will be repeated in the East; that the glorious conquests of Vicksburg and Chattanooga will be equalled by the capture of Richmond, and the destruction of the rebel power in Virginia. A soldier who has never lost a battle, who has had the highest honors conferred upon him by the Government, and who has aroused new enthusiasm of the people, General GRANT brings all the power of prestige and experience to the solution of the problem which, for three years, has baffled the finest army on the planet. We hall see now if Richmond is impregnable.

Mexico. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria has arrived at Paris, and will embark for Mexico, it is said, on this day week. His movements have not been according to the riginal programme, which arranged that. after visiting his father-in-law, King LEO-POLD of Belgium, he should proceed with him to England, to assist at the baptism of the Prince of Wales' little son, on the 9th inst. Instead of this, he went direct from Brussels to Paris-his astute father-in-law's advice, we are told, being that he should proceed to Mexico, without his wife, in the first instance, in order to reduce matters, in the new Empire, into form and consistency. There was a report that the Emperor and Empress elect would take their departure for Mexico, from Civita Vecchia, the port made by the Emperor TRAJAN, in order to obtain the personal benediction of the Pope. It would appear that this idea, also, will not be carried out, for the new Emperor will sail from a French port.

There was a doubt, for a considerable time, whether Maximilian would accept the Imperial crown offered him, not by Mexico, but by the Emperor NaPoleon's deputies in that unfortunate country. There was a hitch about money-matters, but the last report from Europe is, that "all the difficulties have been settled." It is to be presumed, that from this we may take for granted that the new Emperor has found capitalists to lend him a large sum of money—as one hundred million dollars is the amount popularly stated-and party or parties sufficiently solvent, responsible, and powerful to guarantee that the interest of this loan will be regularly paid, and that the principal will be restored, if required, at some assigned time or times. Mexico is in bad odor with the European money-holders, being known "on Change" as a country with a strong aptitude for borrowing, and a yet stronger disinclination to pay. The impecuniosity of Mexico principally arises from the little circumstance that her revenue, whoever may hold supreme command, is perpetually less than her expenditure. To add \$100,000,000 to her foreign debt must be a serious risk to the lenders. It is whispered, too, that MAXIMI-LIAN starts from Mexico with a hopeless encumbrance of personal debt to an immense amount: in short, that, in a manner, his exit from Europe may be considered giving what is called "leg-bail" to that noble army of martyrs, his creditors. The Mexican treasury being exhausted, it behooves Maxi-MILIAN to enter upon his reign with some ready money. Nor is this the only reason why he should have hard cash to commence with. Naroleon has yet to present his "little account" for cost of invading and occupying Mexico, and that will make a great hole in the bag of treasure which MAXIMILIAN shall obtain by loan. Perhaps. as was anticipated from the first, France will kindly compromise, and accept Sonora and Lower California, or some other desirable province or provinces of Mexico as a compromise for impossible cash payment. There is a resource upon which Maxi MILIAN might largely draw, if he would. The Church property in Mexico is of such immense value that a tithe of it, equitably distributed, would pay the clergy most liberally, leaving the Church still remarkably well endowed. But the Clergy constitute a great Power in Mexico, as the French commander has experienced in his recent quarrel with them, and it is doubted whether any ruler, be his title King or Kaiser, President or Emperor, can hope for any thing like a quiet reign, if the Clergy are not on his side. It is very true that MAXIMILIAN is a downright "son of the Church," (Napoleon, however, though not remarkably pious, claims to be the eldest son, by virtue of his being ruler of France,) and therefore may be unwilling to commit such "spoliation" as using the wealth of the Clergy for secular purposes; but a time may come when sheer necessity may compel him to attempt it, to rescue his empire from bankruptcy. Unless the State be strongly backed up by the Church in Mexico, no ruler is safe in that country. The accession of MAXIMILIAN, under French nomination and by aid of French arms, to the throne of Mexico, is a subject requiring grave and full consideration in this country. In the first place, there certainly appears in it a violation of the MONROE doctrine, hitherto maintained by us. Then the fact is to be remembered that the change of an adjacent republic into an empire, with the rapidity of a transformation in a pantomime, is an organic change of great moment. Moreover, considering by what means and under whose auspices this has been effected, there may be a doubt what relations the Mexican Empire may be likely to establish with the American Republic; that is, shall Mexico be a good neighbor, or the reverse? A few months and there may be a solution of some of these difficult questions. This country has proved her regard and consideration for Mexico, in the most tangible man ner, by a liberal forbearance at the time of conquest, and Mexico ought to entertain

grateful feelings towards the United States. THE rebel soldiers of Virginia are unfortunate. Not only are they poorly fed and clothed, and forced to serve after the expiration of their times of enlistment, but they are supplied with fifth-rate literature as a punishment for grumbling. The Virginia Legislature, in an address to these unhappy men, informs them that if they dare to lay

none but the most friendly and the most

down their arms—

"Your liberties will utterly perish. Your State organization will be blotted out. All your property of every description will be confiscated; for all of us have participated in the revolution. Your lands will be divided out among the banditti of the North and from Europe, who have invaded our State. A free negro population will be established in your midst, who will be your social equals and military governors. Negro guards will, at their pleasure, give you passes and sake conducts, or arrest you, to be tried and purished by negro commandants and magistrates. And to these, yourselves, your wives and children, will be mental laborers and alayes, except those of you whom the malice of your enemies shall reserve for the dungeon or gallows."

Imagine the sufferings of intelligent sol-

Imagine the sufferings of intelligent soldiers, compelled to read two columns of such imbecility. The Virginia troops have doubtless already exclaimed in desperation, "Lead us to battle at once, but don't send us any more addresses. Of the Yankees we are not afraid, but for the sake of common humanity protect us from the Legislature.

Very Important from Wheatland. A very singular correspondence will be found on our first page. Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT has attempted a labor which excelled in difficulty the twelve succeeded. Yesterday, we are informed, Mr. JEWETT set forth on a pilgrimage to Wheatland, expressly to obtain from the oracle there in temporary retirement, such a revelation as might serve to guide the nation out of its difficulties. The chief facts established are that Mr. JEWETT saw Mr. BUCHANAN, that Mr. BUCHANAN told Mr.

The second second

ten line, and was obliged to be satisfied with an extract from the Lancaster Hxaminer of 1861. From his report of the conversation, however, we gather that the oracle believed that the loyal people of America could never put down the rebellion, and that peace must flow from other means, which he could not see because of a cloud; that he admired Mr. GREELEY for his conservatism, and thought Mr. BENNETT was right; that the rebels were acting in a constitutional and unconstitutional manner. and that the action of the Government was also constitutional and unconstitutional; that the war is useless, and should be sus tained; that he was very sorry for the war, and had nothing to regret in regard to his national career; and, in conclusion, that he wanted to see the Union restored upon the principles of JAMES BUCHANAN'S Administration, and that, although he insisted on American independence, he desired speedy peace, which could only be by European ntervention. All of which is in the usual manner of oracles, and very consoling to the country.

Mr. JEWETT deserves the thanks of the few people who care for Mr. Buchanan's opinions. But we are not surprised that his and to look about them. They see that pilgrimage resulted only in the ressurrection of an old letter, and the discovery that Mr Buchanan is not willing to admit that he did his worst to preserve the Union at the time when his Southern friends were doing To secure even a share of the confidence their best to destroy it.

Irish-American Enlistment. The Secession cause, very fitly, has a champion in the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, an Irish peer of ancient lineage and inadequate fortune, son-in-law of the celebrated George CANNING, but notorious, on attaining his majority, some forty years ago, for "assisting fortune," in a game of cards for a heavy stake with Mr. Auldjo, at Richmond, and generally held as such a mauvais sujet (which galllicism was translated by Father O'Leary into "a bad man and an ugly Christian") that his appointment, early in 1858, to a seat in the Cabinet, was received by the British public with so much dissatisfaction that it had to be cancelled, and, no doubt, helped to precipitate the fall of the Palmerston Administration, some weeks later. Such a cause as Secession, such a principle as Slavery, very suitably may have a CLANRICARDE as champion. Cause, principle, and champion, have a wondrous simiarity of aspect, for the Marquis is allowed to be by far the ugliest man in the British Parliament-indeed, the old English adjective laidly better describes him. His illlooks are "neither here nor there," it is aue, but the old proberb says, "handsome s as handsome does." and, from the time he pigeoned Auldjo, until now, when he sides with the Secessionists, no one has ever suspected the Marquis of CLANRICARDE of entertaining any noble principle or doing any noble deed.

On the 2d of this month, in the House of Lords, a question was put to Lord Russell, by this Lord CLANRICARDE, who moved for any papers received by the Government as to recruiting in Ireland for the Union army here. Several months ago, it may be remembered, there was a correspondence between Lord Russell and Mr. Adams on this very subject. Lord Russell had heard that American enlistment had commenced. or was immediately purposed, in Ireland, and frankly wrote to Mr. ADAMS, mentioning what had reached him. Mr. ADAMS replied in an equally frank manner, with promptitude and decision, that such enlisteen contemplated. This disclaimer satis fied the British Government, as it ought. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, notwithstanding, has no faith, or affects to have no faith. in the word of such a gentleman as Mr. ADAMS, and boldly declared in Parliament. on the occasion we refer to, that "it was notorious that recruiting for the Federal army had been extensively carried on in Ireland for the last two years." There was the pretext, he said, of engaging men for industrial works, and the reality of crimping them as soldiers on their arrival here. The utter falsehood of this charge carries its own refutation with it here, where the fact is

known to be directly different. Lord Russell's reply, though brief, was plain and to the purpose. Only a single charge of American enlistment in Ireland had been brought before the British Government, and the evidence was so weak that the authorities declined instituting a prosecution which could not possibly end n a conviction. He did not doubt "that many who were induced to go to America with the prospect of getting higher wages afterwards entered the Federal army, but what they might do on arriving in America could not be a violation of the enlistment

There is a certain Earl of DONOUGHMORE, an Irish peer, descendant of that Provost HUTCHINSON, whose rapacity was so great that Lord CHESTERFIELD declared, with equal truth and satire, that "if HUTCHINSON had been offered England and Ireland for an estate, he would ask the Isle of Man for a cabbage garden." This nobleman, fully score years younger than CLANRICARDE, has some ability and so high a character for personal honor, that people may wonder at his condescending to act with or under such a leader as Lord CLANRICARDE. The hereditary politics of his family have been libe ral, but his own have changed into such decided Toryism that, for four or five months, in 1859, he was a member of the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, as President of the Board of Trade. This nobleman had the face, (after Lord Russell's full and positive declaration that the only case of Irish-American enlistment which the Government had heard of, was "non proven,") to declare that "the fact that agents of the American Government had for a considerable period been attempting to entice.the Irish subjects of Her Majesty into the military service of the United States was notorious; and the noble Earl had not repudiated the statement." Why, if Lord Russell's reply to Lord Clanki-CARDE was not a repudiation, and a very decided one. words are not to be taken, in the British Parliament, in their usual acceptation. "Only a single case," Lord RUSSELL said, "has been brought under our notice, and we did not order a prosecution of that, as the evidence was not strong enough to give any chance of obtaining a conviction." If this be not a decided repu-

diation, what is it? As for the notoriety of American enlistments in Ireland, how has it happened that there is no proof in even one case? Lord DONOUGHMORE declared that as a prosecution was not risked in the solitary enlistment case, because of want of evidence, the war-rams at Liverpool ought not to have been seized, last September. The cases are far from parallel. In Ireland baseless suspicion of enlistment; at Liverpool, an unconcealed construction of destructive war-vessels, which, every body knew, were to be employed for piratical purposes under the Rebel flag, though, as n the case of the Alabama, most of the buccaneering crew would be British subjects. There was no sufficient evidence to support the single enlistment accusation; it remains to be seen what a British jury will decide on the other case. Lord CLANBICARDE withdrew hismotion,

evidently conscious that though the Government is in a general minority in the House of Lords, it would be impossible to obtain a hostile vote after Lord Russell's positive statement-for such a vote would discredit Lord RUSSELL'S word. And here let us say that ever since Lord RUSSELL has been fully persuaded of the importance to England as well as to the United States, of being perfectly neutral during this war, he has carried out his purpose fairly, honorably, and labors of Hercules, and claims to have as fully as he could. It was not his fault. when the Alexandra case was tried, that the jury gave a verdict against the Crown, and that Chief Baron Pollock, the presiding judge, made the bench responsible for that verdict by the boldness and directness of his rulings against the prosecution—rulings, by the way, which he afterwards repudiated. affirming that the short-hand writers who JEWETT he would be vindicated in after | took down his words misrepresented or misages, and that Mr. Jewett believed him.

Mr. Jewett has had much diplomatic exnow determined to do all that we can expect perience, but he has apparently found a of him; that is to act, in this issue, without match in Mr. Buchanan. Though he fear, favor, or affection. Doing this, the wrote the ex President quite a long letter. | assults of such persons as Lord CLAMRIhe failed to obtain from him a single writ- CARDE must be pointless and feeble.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, March 17, 1864.

To secure possession of the Federal patronage, the new dictators of the Opposition to the Government will throw their records. if not their consciences, out of their doors. When they see how the course of the great ndependent minds, who, for so many years. shed lustre upon and made leadership easy and honorable in, the Democratic party, and who early cut loose from an organization that was too bigoted to shake off the shackles of slavery—when the self-elected heads of the present Democracy see how the course of these men is vindicated, honored, and followed, they may well reflect with sorrow upon their own mistaken past and gloomy future, clinging to the usages of perished and forgotten dramas, living in the twilight of prejudices, and preferring the very blackness of party hate to the morning halo of patriotic reform, they find themselves in a maze of inconsistency, and are surprised to see what purblind conservatives they have become. Convinced, at last, of their own blunders, they begin to move their drowsy senses. they must do something at once, or their own followers will rend them. And as this duty is imperative, so is there no leisure to bestow in the choice of expedients. they have abused, they must become anti-slavery men, if not Abolitionists. Two years ago I predicted that this would be the sequel; and now nearly every day furnishes a new realization of the prophecy. However startling the change, it is sure to be consummated. Hard as it may be for some of the opposite leaders (especially the genus Copperheads) to swallow the compound necessary to complete the transformation, the thing will be done. We shall soon hear little more of the cry that the objects of the war, as stated in the celebrated Crittenden

joint resolutions of July, 1861, have been ignored by Mr. Lincoln and his friends in the prosecution of the war. Nor is the stigma of Abolition so black and bitter as it was. Why call Northern men Abolitionists when those who kill slavery are the traitors themselves, and only themselves? What is the use of a fugitive slave law to return the "property" of the traitors, when the Union army is inviting the negroes to come into our lines and to give us the benefit of their assistance? And who will say that the ruins of the wreck shall not be constitutionally removed, when the Constitution gives us the weapons to effect the removal? The force of this reasoning will compel some novel revolutions. Already the town is full of rumors of odd combinations preparatory to the Presidential race. They would have seemed impossible three years ago; nothing is impossible now. For everything will be sacrificed to the greed for Federal power by the so-called Democratic leaders. I think that if a vote could be taken in both branches of Congress to-day, among those who claim to be Democrats, under a guaranty that there was to be an oblivion of the old disputes and a refusal to produce old votes and speeches, there would not be five in the House, and but two in the Senate, who would not say, "Let Slavery perish, let Abolition be uni versal, because such are the logic and the lesson of the times." But it is only the bold men who win. This is the teaching of experience in its tens of thousands of volumes. And it is so much easier for one in the loyal States to take issue with the ment had not commenced, and had never rebels, and to support the Government, than to do the reverse, that I do not wender that those who selected the latter responsibility are full of regrets that they did not accept the former. There are thousands who observe these struggles in the old Democracy without a pang of envy, and who hail them not simply because they may deliver, and disenchant, and for ever free the misled masses of that party, but chiefly that they may teach tenacity, and sacrifice, and magnanimity to men of

their own faith. OCCASIONAL. The Old Slander. The World says: "The elevation of Lieutenant General Grant to the supreme direction is a great improvement on the arrangement it displaces, and a practical confession that Mr. Lincoln has been for a long while assuming duties for which he is incompetent." Stuff.

"This sensible proceeding, which is so satisfacto to the common sense of the country, is adopted it the Administration rather as a political maneuv than as a tardy act of military prudence." Nonsense. "To shirk the responsibility of possible disaster in the spring eampaigns, it has invested Genera Grest with the supreme command, to make him th scapegoat for the sins of the Administration." Gammon.

Gammon.

"If it goes ill with our armies, the new command with which he has invested General Grant enables Mr. Lincoln to clear his own skirts, and also kills off a rival who has been talked of in some quarters (i. e. Herald) for the Presidency." Bosh.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1864. A Review of the Third Corps. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says th 3d Corps was reviewed, yesterday, by Gen. FRENCH It is the largest corps in the army, and presented a splendid spectacle. Generals SEDGWICK, CARR, ROBINSON, and others, were present, besides a large number of spectators from all departments, an

A Grand Ball in Camp. A grand ball was given last night at headquarters of General Bartlett's division of the 5th Corps, near Rappahannock station. A large number of wom from Washington came down on a special train.
To-day the Irish brigade celebrated St. Patrick's day. It is reported that General Custer has been thrown from his horse and injured, but to what extent is not known.

Relaxation of Trade Restrictions. The Secretary of the Treasury, in furtherance of his wish to relax the restrictions on trade with in-surrectionary districts, as they, from time to time, come more completely under the control of the Go-vernment, has authorized the reduction of the fees charged on shipments of merchandise to, and of products from the counties of Accomac, Northam ton, York, Elizabeth City, and Norfolk, in Virgini from five to three per cent., and the abolishment of the system of permits for individual, family, and plantation supplies. The Idaho Gold Mines.

A bill is now before the Committee on Roads and Canals, introduced by the delegate from Idaho, the Hop. WM. H. WALLACE, for the construction of a road from Fort Laramie to the new gold mines of Idaho, at the head waters of the Missouri. This road will shorten the route nearly five hundred miles, as compared with the present travelled road. Efforts are now being made to establish military posts in the portion of Idaho now called Montans, for the protection of prospecting or gold-hunting parties, as the Blackfest and Crows, who inhabit the country, are the most warlike tribes on the continent. Those who are best acquainted with Montana think the richest mines have not yet bee

Arrival of Escaped Union Prisoners. Some escaped prisoners came into our lines yes-erday; one was a scout from General BUTLER, who oitly managed to deceive the enemy as to ob tain an opportunity to leave the rebel dominion. Mr. Lincoln Nominated at Vicksburg. Mr. FERTON this morning received a letter from proceedings of a meeting of the people, nominal Mr. Lincoln for next President.

Admiral Dahlgren. Admiral Daniegren has just arrived here. He was not able to procure the remains of his son. The Birthday of Chief Justice Taney. The justices and officers of the Supreme Court called on Chief Justice Tanky to-day to pay their respects to him, this being his 67th birthday. Leaves of Absence. More particularity is hereafter to be observed in

granting leaves of absence or permission for the Army of the Potomac to visit Washington. They are now required to address for this purpose Major General HALLECK, and must specify the business for which they desire the permiss The Treasury. The stories of frauds in the Treasury Departmen have been greatly exaggerated. Mr. CHASE is doing

General Wallace. General Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, takes command of the Middle Department on Saturday next, in the place of General Lockwood. Collision on Chesapeake Bay The Star publishes the following: The United States steamer Harvest Moon, Volunteer Lieute nant Warren, arrived at the navy yard this morn

irg from Fortress Monroe, bringing up Admiral Dahleren, who is returning from an unsuccessful errand to procure the body of his son.
On the way up, a collision occurred between the
Harvest Moon and an unknown sohooner, twelve
miles below Smith's Point, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When first discovered, she was crossing the bows of the steamer. The steamer's bow, about the water line, was stove in, and immediately the wa ter commenced to enter, and in about an hour the fire room floor was covered to the depth of several inches Being dark at the time, and a heavy sea running, the steamer could not stop to ascertain what damage was done to the schooner, which was soon lost sight of—the damage to the steamer rendering it necessary that every effort should be made to keep her afloat. All hands were called out, and the pumps got to work. During the first hour it is estimated about 16,000 gallons of water were thrown out by the pumps. The Admiral in person superintended the stoppage of the leak, and the pumps being kept o the navy yard.

Naval Captures. Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports to the Navy De-partment the following captures: On the 20th of February the United States sehr. Virginia captured the schooner Henry C. Thwist, near San Louis Pass. The schooner was from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of 200 kegs of pow der, 250,000 percussion caps, and 500 ounces of qui der, 250,000 percussion caps, and 500 ounces of quinine; also, coffee, hardware, and dry goods.

On the 28 h of February, by the United States ateamer Penobsoot, the English schooner Lilly, when about eight miles from Velasco, Texas. She was from Balize, Honduras, of 43 tons register, with a cargo consisting in part of powder.

On the 29th, by the Penobsoot, the schooners Stingray and John Douglas, off Velasco, Texas. The Stingray had a cargo of 60 bales of cotton and 52 half hales. The John Douglas had 100 bales. half bales. The John Douglas had 100 bales. Also, the capture by the Virginia of the schooner Camille, and the burning of a ship by the same ves-sel. Both were loaded with cotton.

General Grant's Portrait. The portrait of General GRANT, just completed a day or two before the battle of Chattanooga, has been for some time on exhibition in one of the Congressional committee rooms. The picture is widely and highly admired. Efforts are being made to pro cure its exhibition in Philadelphia, but there is strong disposition to keep it here. The picture is a strong one, and the general's figure is portrayed with much dignity and character. Mr. JOHN ANTROBUS of Chicago, is the fortunate painter of this history

Advices from General Butler state that he is get. Advices from General Dutter make that he is governed, and that it is probable that he will succeed in procuring a fur-

Leonard Myers.

Hon. LEONARD MYERS, of Philadelphia, argue-Elections this morning. The Gold Bill a Law. The President has approved of and signed the old bill. It is, therefore, a law.

In the United States Supreme Court, case No THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

United States Supreme Court.

The Rebel Force in Kanawha Valley. CHARLESTON, WEST VA., March 14.—Three mer belonging to the 21st Illinois, who made their escape from Danville prison, have arrived and reported to Captain James Allen, provost marshal. They state that the rebel force is not great in front of our lines. General Echola' command, two thousand strong, is at Lewisburg. Four thousand convalescents are at One hundred and seven deserters have come in during the past two months, including two officers.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A special despatch from
Charleston, West Virginia, dated the 16th, reports

that a rebel force, fifteen hundred strong, was within fifteen miles of Guyandotte, threatening Barbour-ville. A strong force has been sent out to intercept NARROW ESCAPE FROM REBEL GUERIL-LAS.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—Yesterday morning, as two members of the Michigan Cavalry were passing in the vicinity of Annandale, not far from Alexan-dria, they were captured by a party of guerillas. Subsequently, while two of the guerillas were some distance off, counting the "greenbacks" taken from the cavalrymen, one of them suddenly draw a revolver, shot the two guerillas who were guarding them, and made their escape. The cavalrymen re-turned to Alexandria in the afternoon, minus their

REPORED ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS FROM DANVILLE. CINCINNATI, March 17.—A member of the 89th hio regiment, just arrived here, reports the escape of seventy more Federal prisoners from Danville Va. But few of them have yet reached our lines

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville. LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Major Ger and Sheridan have arrived here. Col. Bruce has been reinstated as military commander of Louisville.

Col. Wolford has arrived here, bound for Nashville, having been released from arrest and ordered

to report in person to Lieut. General Grant. GENERAL THOMAS. rest. The impression, as I gather from private sources, is that no movement will take place on Dalton for some time. General Thomas is repre which his army has been divided and broken up.

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Rebeis Moving Artillery from Dalton

to Ringgold. AN EXPEDITION OF TWENTY STEAMERS FOR THE RED RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, March 17 .- The Journal has de patches from Chattanooga: "The rebels are moving their artillery from Dalon towards Ringgold. "Taylor's Ridge Gap was picketed by rebel cavalry on the 15th inst.
"We drive the rebels off one day, but they return the next.
"The rebels have a large force of infantry, cavalry,

and artillery. THE EXPEDITION UP THE RED RIVER. ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 8th instant say that twenty steamers are at the wharf taking on troops for an expedition which it is presumed will unite with General Banks' com-mand and go up the Red river. It is reported that General W. G. Smith will have command of the expedition.

It is said that General Kirby Smith is selling his

others, for sterling exchange. Instructions to Overland Emigrants. St. Louis, March 17.—General Pope, from his headquarters, in Milwaukee, has published some information and suggestions to emigrants designing to cross the plains this spring, in which he says indications point to a concentration of the most powerful bands of Sioux Indians early in the spring in Missouri, above the mouth of Grand river. A large force of cavalry, under General Sully, will march against these Indians as soon as the grass on the plains will subsist the animals. Until this expediion moves, it will be unsafe for steamers to navigate the Missouri above Fort Pierre. General Sully's force will be strong enough to beat the Indians, if found concentrated on the river. If this concentration is not made, a heavy force of cavalry will sour the country on both sides of the river, and drive the Indians into the interior, and

pursue them during the summer, and either force a battle or peace. battle or peace.

It is recommended to emigrants by water to communicate with General Sully in the upper Missouriand not attempt to pass in advance of his forces until notified by him it will be safe. As many steamers as possible are advised to go in company, and the vulnerable parts of the boats should be ren bullet-proof. Emigrants travelling overland from a point above Fort Pierre are recommended not to atart from the Missouri river in bodies of less than from Minnesota, as soon as possible, for the Missouri river, near the mouth of Long Lake, and emigrants from that State can avail themselves of the protection of this force, if they chose. Gen. Pope hopes by the middle of summer to render travel

across any portion of the upper plains safe, as it usually is, but enjoins emigrants to move cau and in strong parties. Destruction of a Railroad Train by Guerillas. LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Specials to the Journal say that the guerillas attacked a freight train from Nashville to Estelle Springs, last night, after displacing a rail by which the train was thrown from the track. The cars were burned.

Captain Beardsley, of the 123d New York, and seven men, arrived at Dechard, Tenn., on a hand oar, having been paroled after being stripped of clothing, money, watches, and jewelry. The rebels killed three negroes on the train. Two of the

From Memphis. CAIRO, March 17 .- The steamer Liberty has ar rived, with Memphis dates of the 15th.

The Bulletin says that cotton declined under the heavy receipts, ranging from 63@67c. The steamer Platte Valley has passed up for St Louis, with 300 bales of cotton. The 11th Missouri Cavalry, veteran regiment, and the 8th and 12th lowa Regiments of veterans, have arrived here, en route home; and the 53d Indians Obion county, Tenn., cast over 600 votes at the re

ent election - Affairs in East Tennessee. Knoxville, March 16.—The Executive commit-tee of the Knoxville Greenville Convention of 1861 met here to day, and adopted measures to ressemble the Convention on the 12th of April. The novement looks to a separate State organization secoble the Conve or East Tennessee. There has been some further but slight skirmish-

Increase in Judicial Salaries. HARRISBURG, March 17. - The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have agreed to increase the salaries of the judges of the courts of this Commonwealth, and will so report n the appropriation bill. The committee will also ecommend an increase in the pay of members of the Legislature to \$1,000 per session. Both meatures will undoubtedly pass. ... New Orleans.

New York, March 17.—The steamers Mississippi and Charles Thomas arrived at this port from New rleans to day. Their advices have been anticl Brigadier General McGinnis is among the passen-Fatal Railroad Accident. Boston, March 17.—Benjamin F. and Nathaniel

their home to day, while crossing the railroad track in a carriage, by a collision with a locomotive. Arrest of a Young Thief. BOSTON, March 17.—Frank Noble, a lad 17 years of age, was arrested here to-day with \$3,000 on his person, which amount he is charged with stealing from the Park Bank of New York, where he had been employed as a messenger. He will be sent to New York for trial.

Hapgood, of Acton, Mass., were both killed near

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT. He Assumes Command of the Armies of the

United States. His Headquarters with the Army of the Potomac.

NASHVILLE, March 17.-Lieutenant General Grant formally assumed the command of the Armies of the United States to-day. The following is his order on the subject: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. In pursuance of the following order of the Pre-

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1864. Under the authority of the act of Congress reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the United States army, approved February 29th, 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., is appointed to the command of the Armies of the United States. ABRAHAM LINCOLN-I assume command of the Armies of the United

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

until further orders, will be with the Army of the There will be an office headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army here. Headquarters are at the date of their ad-U. S. GRANT.

States. My headquarters will be in the field, and,

dress. Lieutenant General of the U.S. A. General Grant leaves for Washington on Saturday, and repairs immediately to the front. His staff are composed of officers formerly with him in the Mississippi. Among them are Brigadier Gen. Rawlings, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Bowers; Captain G. K. Leet; Captain E. S. Parker, Ass't Adj't Gen.; Captain H. W. Jones, A. Q. M.; Captain Balear. Lieut. Col. Duff, late chief of artillery, goes as zenior aid-de-camp. General Sherman is due here to-night, and will mmediately resume command of the military division. General Dodge is in the city.

Homicide in Maine. BANGOR, March 17.-Deputy Sheriff Thos. Smith, of Old Town, was killed near Pressure Isle a few whom he was trying to arrest, and who has been as and was then captured.

The Chesapeake Case. HALIFAX, March 17.-The United States revenue utter Miami arrived here to-day, and will leave to-acrow, for Boston, with the Chesapeake.

New York Gold Market. New York, March 17.—Gold closed at 161%, with a very fluctuating and unsettled market. NEW YORK.

Correspondence of The Press.] New York, March 16, 1864.

THE WORLD OF ART!

The long mooted idea of procuring and erecting a statue to the memory of Robert Fulton, is at length assuming tangible shape. The Fulton Monument Association is organized, and will proceed with the collection of funds. The executive committee is collection of funds. The executive committee is composed of prominent citizens, among whom may be named William Cullen Bryant, William H. As-pinwall, Captain Ericsson, Daniel Drew, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton. It is understood that the design for the work is the same that was exhibited in this city some time ago, and which met with very gene

The statue proposed in honor of John Bright M. P., has not yet been heard from. Possibly the idea of procuring it has been abandoned. There is a dearth of effigies in our city. The equestrian bronze of Washington looms up in Union Square, and the brown stone affair of Washington, or "any other man," in the City-Hall Park, stands dropsically out in rain and snow. These are the only two we have. If we add the Century Club's proposed Shakaneare, and Fulton, we shall consider o espectably classic, and our city a thing to "do" by art-loving tourists. In Central Park are a bust of Schiller, and a few fine bronzes. Beyond these we rejoice to enumerate several elegant bits of statuary scattered through our great thoroughfares, mostly maidens seducing the rising generation with cigars. To these latter we add (prospectively) Mills' statue of General Jackson (after life). Thus it will be seen hat the world of art moves.

A CALL FOR LITERATURE. The resolution which provides for the purchase of one thousand copies of McClellan's Report of pro-ceedings instituted sgainst Richmond, has again en brought up before the Board of Councilmen. This time amendments were offered, designating Frank Moore's Rebellion Record, the Life and Battles of Fitz John Porter, and the Congressional Re-port on the Conduct of the War, as worthy of being disseminated at the rate of a thousand copies each. The resolution was referred to a committee, with the object of ascertaining the expense of the pur-

BEOPENING OF NAVIGATION. One of the first intimations of a perfected spring comes to us in the shape of an announcement that the Hudson river is practically clear of ice. To day its navigation will be resumed, and this resumption will be signalized by the initial trip of the new steamer A. P. St. John. The St. John is fresh from the hands of the builders and fitters. Her cost has been nearly half a million of dollars. Literally, she is a floating palace—a model of splendor and luxury.

In her state rooms, the substitution of bedsteads for the inhuman bins known as "berths," (almost synonimous with deaths,) is notable. She is the finest boat which, thus far, has ever sailed upon our inland waters.

THE SEWARD CASE The case of George W. Jones vs. W. H. Seward, is going to the United States Circuit Court after all. It will be remembered that Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court for this district, denied a motion for the transference of the cause. At the general term it has now been ordered to be sent to the circuit for trial upon the merits. A prominent daily, commenting upon the circumstances attending Judge Clerke's decision, takes the view that his action was ill-advised, and savored of pre-judgment. It certainly created no little partisan feeling at the time, as decisions upon political questions gene-

FORT LAPAYETTE MATTERS. It is stated by the friends of Mr. Albert M. Palmer that that gentleman has been released from durance vile at Fort Lafayette, and is now in the city There has been no public announcement of this nature, and the report may be premature. It is here gives for what it is worth. It is known that the court martial had taken up his case, but whether it has been disposed of, is as yet problematical. Certain it is, that the verdict, if any has been rendered, is not known among his friends.

It is darkly hinted that, from time to time, the doors of this notable fort continues to close upon parties whose misdeeds entitle them to lodgings in the casemates. Occasionally a statement appears, to the effect that two or three have suddenly been matched from our midst and burried to its delectable apartments. Everything is vague, however; and the grim fort, despite such rumors, may be under going a process of depopulation. ODDS AND ENDS.

A new opera season, at the Academy of Music, is promised. The initial performance will be given on the evening of Easter Monday. Two companies are to be employed, alternately; both being under the management of Max Maretzek. On Friday, Gottschalk gives the last of his farewell concerts; positively without reserve,

Preparations are making for the spring campaign at Central Park. It will not be long before the trees will put forth their leaves, and Dodworth's trumpets begin to blow. Already there is a palpabl reenness visible in sunny spots, and signs of a general vivideation. Soon, the fever of that peculiar phase of existence now known as "Park life," will commence; and Mr. and Mrs. Potiphar initiate the regular afternoon airings. STUYVESANT.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS' ARGUMENT IN REHALD

F AIDING THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE CITY IN RESPECT TO WARD BOUNTY.—The undersigned regards Mr. Riley's resolution, passed unanimously by the delegates of the wards, recommending the southern portion of the city, embracing the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards, to the favorable regards of certain parties residing elsewhere, as founded in justice as well as prompted by benevolence, from two important facts:

First. In all parts of this extensive district there reside an unusual number of poor people, very many of whom are employed as operatives in establishents beyond the limits of these wards, and, whilst services, their labor, nevertheless, increases the wealth of employers residing in other wards. Second. Very many of the citizens of these four wards have enlisted to the credit of richer wards, in order to obtain bounties which their own localities could not furnish them, and have thus materially sided the wards of their adoption to fill up their It is known to the undersigned, by repeated visits to these wards, that their finance committees are among the most zealous and persevering to be found anywhere, in prosecuting their self-denying appeals

E. D. SAUNDERS. CHURCH SUPPER. - The ladies of the Church of the New Testament, at the corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, under the pastoral care of the Rev-T. H. Stockton and Rev. Alexander Clark, will give a supper in the lecture-room of the church on Tuesday evening, March 22d. It is earnestly desired that this effort of the ladies entirely successful. Those who have been memhave of the church from the first in celling the at tention of Christian friends, cannot but go back to the time of its erection, and the pleasant thought that now, after a lapse of more than twenty years if only the young men who crowded the Filbert Hall to listen to the Rev. T. H. Stockton, would come with their grown up sons and daughters, what a large and happy meeting it would be to all such, and those of more recent friendship and associations-in short, all who feel an interest in this now struggling church, are affectionately invited by the committee of arrangements. Tickets can be had of the Means Martien, publishers, 606 Chestout

and are, therefore, worthy of the most favorable

regards of all patriotic citizens.

ECLARE'S SCHOOL VISITOR, the March number of which we have received, is a very pleasant and well-edited illustrated periodical for intelligent children. It is published by J. W. Daughaday, Philadelphia. A someon ship is open at Charleston for instruction in seamanship.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

SENATE.

Petitions. Memorials. Etc.

The VIOE PRECIDENT presented a petition of soldiers praying the allowance of the bounty under the act of March, 1863, of \$100 to soldiers discharged from the service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the service, which was referred to the Millitary Committee.

Mr. FOSTEE presented a memorial from the American Oriental Society in favor of Surgeon MacGowan's proposed expedition to countries in Eastern Asia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Belations.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of four hundred laboring men of New York, remonstrating against the extension of the Goodwar patent.

Mr. GRIMES submitted a draft of a proposed new rule of the Sanate as follows:

All executive nominations shall be submitted to the consideration of and shall be decided by the Sanate in Open essaion. WASHINGTON, March 17, 1864 open ression.
Mr. TRUMBULL moved to print 5,000 additional copies of the annual message and accompanying documents.
Referred to the Committee on Printing. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Convention with Ecuador.

Mr. SUMNER reported a bill to carry into effect the
convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of

By the bill of Mr. Sumner the commissioner to y into effect the convention with Ecnacor is allowed compensation a salary of 83.000, and 810 per day for elling expenses during the actual time of transit, president chooses to appoint him the minister dent, he shall be allowed an increase of fifty per cent. mpon his calary.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to provide for the summary trial of minor offences, which was passed Colonel Higginson and the Rescue of the Mr. DAVIS called up hie resolution of inquiry into the part taken by Colonel Higginson in the rescue of the fugitive Anthony Burns and read from the published history of the case extracts showing, as he thought treason and murder on the part of said Higginson.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the resolution was tabled. Ayes 29, nays as follows: NAYS.

Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, The District Railroad-White and Colored Passengers.
The bill to incorporate the Matropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia came up in order, the penaing amendment being that of Mr. Sumner, providing that no person shall be excluded from the cars on the pany of the Distance of Columbia, Came in a vacation penaling amendment being that of Mr. Summer, providing that no person shall be excluded from the cars on the road on neconity of color.

Mr. JUHNON thought one-half of the time of the Senate had been taken up in the discussion of this question of the comparation of the decussion of this question of the comparation of the classistic of the white and colored men. The white one discussion of this question of the comparation of the remedy which the law provides for them as to the white pits of colored men is as properties of them as to the white pits of colored men is as properties of them as to the white pits of colored men is as provides of them as to the white pits of colored men is as the same was the base among the other race with reference to the people of their own class.

He (Mr Johnon) would vote for every just measure of protection to the colored race; but when it came to a question of political rights and social enjoyment, there were other considerations of vast importance. Nature had fixed in the heart of the white man, what by some may be called a preindice, that the colored race are not our equals. When General Dix was overrun with contrabance, the Governor of Massachusetts refused to receive them, on the ground that the silmate would not agree with them. This fact alone would provethat there was a natural distinction between the two races. The condition of these two classes, at present, is such that it would be very perilous to attempt to promote political and social equality between them. He supposed multefa of thousands of slaves had escaped from they fit to the South during the present rebellion. Were they fit to the South during the present rebellion were the coming into our midst are not fit to exercise the closury franches, mix accisely with the whites, and tempt to the councils of the nation. Just imagine five or also of the day of as accisely with the whites, and the operation of the day for as accisely with the whites, and the operation of

this description?

Mr. bUMNER remembered that, when he first came into the Senate, the Hon. John Bell told him that he was first chosen into public life by the efforts of free negroes.

Mr. CUNSASS asid their choice was a bad one.

Mr. CONMARS said their choice was a bad one. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON said that it might be that some of this chass were intelligent. He was far from believing that because a man was black his intelligence was not as great as others what he would say was, that not-withstanding any extraordinary intellect he might possess, there still existed a latent prejudice which kept him from rising to his proper sphere. No one would contend for the intermarriage of whites with blacks. What father would have his daughter bound to a colored monan? Such equality would sin alike against the sense of the times and the maniy feeling of the white race. He trusted that upon reflection the honorable Senator would withdraw his amendment, as there was not the slightest necessity for it. He said slavery in Maryland, if not dead, has received the wound of death, and those govelemen who favored its continuance would find that in the judgment of Christendom, and under the silent indinences of that Christianity which has done so much to humanize society, there was a power which man could no longer withstand. Mr. SaulkBURY said the question was solely whether

tianity which has done so much to humanize society, there was a power which man could no longer withstand.

Mr. SaulsBudy said the question was solely whether the railroad company were to be bound to allow the negroes to select any car they please. He did not believe with the Senator from Maryland that clavery was dead, and he desired to close his eye sunder the same institution he had been reared under. The finger of God had drawn a distinction between the races. Abolitronism was infidelity to God and a war against Providence.

Mr. SUMERS said his proposition was as simple as any one of the ten commandments, and yet the Senator from Maryland, with the nimbleness which belongs to him, had ranged over a very wide field of discussion. He thought the Senator showed large iaconsistency in maintaining the legal right of the colored people to occupy these cars, and claiming, on every principle of social consideration, that they should not be admitted. He saked that by a few words of interpretation, such as his amendment gave, to what the Senator from Maryland acknowledged to be the law, the colored people might be allowed their rights.

Mr. CLRLICLE said he was once or twice in a New Tork car, and he had never seen nergoes.

Mr. FUMERS said he supposed they were there on account of the presence of the distinguished Senator who had done so much for their down-trodden race.

Mr. AUMNER said he had hardly over entered one, but what he had seen them.

Mr. CARLISIA said he supposed they were there on account of the presence of the distinguished Senator who had done so much for their down-trodden race. [Laughter].

Mr. DOCLITTLE opposed the amendment. He believed the railroad company had a right to make regulations for the convenience of the public, and not for their own convenience. His honorable friend from Massachnests did not generally travel with ladies. [Laughter] Suppose he should attempt to travel in a ladies' sar? why, he would be politely informed that there was a car provided for gentlemen who travel alone [Laughter]. Would that he denying him any right, because he has purcussed a ticket? He thought where there was a divided population, white and colored cars should be provided for each class.

Mr. MORBILL alinded to the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury sesteday. As far as good taste wan, he did not think the Senator would object to ride with the colored man in a carriage provided he wore the badge of bondage. His taste told him that it was just as proper that the colored man should ride in the public cars here with whites. He believed that the gentiemanly instincts and Christianity mentioned by the Senator from Delaware had been towards Abolition.

Mr. MORBILL said that amongst all Christian mations where the slave adopted its tenets, the tendency was to emportation. This was the rule of the church from the earliest days. That doctrine has come down to the present bour; and, God be praised, this nation is not going to be an exception to the rule. As to gentlemanly instincts, he referred to the fact, that of the four millions of slaves of the South, nearly 600,000 were mulations of slaves of the South, nearly 600,000 were mulations of slaves of the South, nearly 600,000 were mulations be should wote for it.

Mr. SAULSBURY denied that he had assaulted the bill as rep. rted. and the words of the Senator from Maine justified his ourse in opposition to the amendment. The amendment was a

The sinematical was advicted.

INATS — Mesers Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle,
Barding, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lage (Indiana),
Powell, Riddie, Fanishny, Sherman, Ten Ryck, Trum
bull, Van Winkle, and Willey,
The bill was then passed.

Mr. LAME, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for
the erection of a custom house and post office at Topska,
which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Chapitains, Pay.

which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Chaplains' Pay.

Mr. FOSTER called up the House bill defining the pay and emoluments of chaplains, which, after an amendment allowing them pay while absect on leave or on account of disability from service or imprisonment, was passed HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOYD, of Missouri, introduced a bill to complete the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. Irom Rolls to Springfield, Missouri, and asking the Govern-ment to return the tariff on freight earried oversaid road since 1881 for Government purposes, which was referred.
On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Olito the House, by twenty majority, postponed for three weeks the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army all numployed general officers. The New Jersey Railroads.

The New Jersey Railroads.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring the railroad of the Camden and Atlattic Railroad Company, and the branches thereof, built and to be built, and the railroad of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, and the branches thereof, built and to be built, to be lawful atructures and public highways of the Urited States, and to be used as a continuous line between Philadelphia and Rew York for postal and military purposes

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, explained the provisions of the bill, stating that the petitioners, namely, the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, pray that their roads and boats may be declared post and military roads. They state that by mean of these these is a communous through he between the cities of that the petitioners, when a universal panic pervaded the country, and our interests were imperilled, this line carried from New York to Philadelphia over 17,400 men, 649 horses, and more than \$0,000 pounds of reight under the orders of the Government. Both the Government and the public require constant and prompt means of communication, and saything which prevents this is a prohibition which ought no; to be tolerated. He briefly argued the constitutional power to grant the relief prayed, and say the Ball NG moved the previous question.

Mr DEMING noved the previous question. and the pill was the unanimous report of the committee on Military Affairs.

In District more of the previous question.

In District more of New Jersey, hoped time would be afforded to the state of the Black of the so seriously affecting the interests of that Black.

Mr. PEDI N. of New York, said to pass such an important bill with only one hour's debate would be an act of twrannic power.

tyrannic power. Mr. DEMING wanted to know whether that remark was applied to him.

Mr PRUYN replied that his remark was general and ot personal. The morning hour expired, and the further considera-ion of the subject goes over until Tuesday next. The Ecuador Convention.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Ecuador, for huntial adjustment of claims, which was passed. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner, fixing his compensation at \$3,500, together with incidental expenses.

Penses.

State Organization for Nevada, Colorado, and Mebraska.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, business relating to the Territories. The first bill was from the Senate, enabling the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State government, and providing for its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The bill was read and passed without debate. The next Senate bill was taken up, enabling Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, pieliminary to admission into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.) admission the same onton upon an exposure to the Com-tie original States.

Mr. PENDLETON wanted the bill referred to the Com-nities of the Whole on the State of the Union for dis-Mr. ASHLEY objected, saying a similar bill had here-tofore passed the House, and this one had passed the tofore passed the House, and this one use passed as Senate without opposition.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, remarked that he had not had an opportunity to examine the bill, and would like to offer an amendment providing that the State shall not be admitted until Congress is satisfied she has a population equal to that required for the selection of a member of the House, according to the Federal ratio under the last census.

Mr. ASHLEY. of Ohio, replied. The population of CoMr. COX did not dispute that, but desired the insertion of a sound principle. He need scarcely ask
whether, by the provisions of this bill, slavery was excluded. cinied.

Mr MALLORY, of Kentucky, remarked that it had been said on the Republican side that slavery was dead, if ro, why problibit its existence in Golorado, and the other Territories.

Mr. STRYENDS, in his seat, We want to bury it. Territories.
STEVENS, in his seat, We want to bury it. (Laushter,]
Mr. AbHLEY, of Ohio, said he never made a remark
that slavery is dead, but if his colleague (Mr. Gox)
wanted an opportunity to offer an amendment establishing clavery, he would have no objection to giving him ing slavery, he would have no outcome.

Into typortunity
Mr. COX replied, his colleague knew that he never
proposed either to establish or prohibit slavery, but left
the decision of hat question to the people themselves.
The remark old not some with 2 good grace from that
quarter. Considering the antecedence of his colleague
Mr. BLLOXT moved to strike out that part of the
bill prohibitize shavery, to as to leave Gongress unconmitted on the subject. mitted on the subject
mitted on the subject
He subsequently asked leave to withdraw the amendment, but Speaker Colfax decided that this could not
be done, as the previous question had been seconded on
the parsage of the bill
The House voted on Mr. Mallory's amendment, and rejected it—yeas 18, namely:
Yras—Mesars James C. Allen, Ancona, Chanler, Cox.
Yras—Mesars James C. Allen, Ancona, Chanler, Cox.
Dawson, Denison, Kidridge, Hall, Harding, Knapp, Long,
Wallor, Miller of Fennsylvania, Morrison, O'Reill of
O'Readell of Pennsylvania, Ross, and Sides.
The name wert 87 canasylvania, Ross, and Sides.

wallory, mines.
Oblo, Rendell of Pennsylvania, Ross, and some.
The nays were 87.
The Coloredo I ill was then passed.
Mr. ASBLEY, of Ohlo, from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill enabling Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, as preliminary to eminiscion into the Dulcon.
Mr. COX, of Ohlo, offered an amendment requiring Congress to be satisfied that Tebraska has suitien population, according to Federal rates, for the election of a member of the House
The amendment was rejected—43 against 72. The bill of a member of the country.

The mendment was rojected—43 against 72. The bill was then rassed.

The above enabling bills for Nevada, Colorado, and Nebracks, require for each the election of delegates to a convention, which shall submit the constitution agreed upon to the people for their ratification or rejection on the second fractay in October. The constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Joustication of the United States, and the principles of the Designation of Indetendence. Sinvery shall be prohibited therein by an ordinance foreser irrevocable without consent of Congress. When the constitution is ratified by the paople, the Pritishent is to declare, by promination, the admission of these States on an equal facility with the original thates, each of which is to be enlicted to go

member of the House until the next apportionment, and two Sengtors in the Congress of the United States. memory of the nonre ment the next appoints from Beastors in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill organizing the territorial government of Montana. He explained it proposed to divide Idaho, appropriating the southern portion to the new territory. Seventeen thousand of the inhabitants of Idaho have to travel seven handred miles to reach the courts. The committee proposed to make the gividing line the Rocky and Sitter Root Mountains, which could not be crossed for at least six months in the year.

In reply to a question of Mr. Spalding, he said the Legislature of Idaho had saked for such division, and argued it would be economical to create territorial governments both for the protection of citizens, which is the highest duty of the Government, and the quicking of Interview. Mr. COX suggested the name of Montana be changed for an Indian arms.

or an Indian name.

The WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested to the gen-leman the name of Abyssinia. [Laughler]

Mr. COX would propose the name of Douglas,
Mr. STEVENS, in.his seat, suggested Fred. Douglass. Mr. COL Will propose the mane of Douglas would author of thought the name of Douglas would author of the House as the Republicans have a black both sides of the House as the Republicans have a black bouglass, and the other side have a white Douglas, whom they reverses, temporary government for Montana was then passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Blouse then went into Committee and forty thousand doilars for public buildings in the several territories, Mr. RENNEY, of Ulah, argued that territorial governments, as now constituted, are not republican in charecter, and hence he insisted that the territories should be admitted as States as soon as practicable, for smove all constitutional objections. He referred to the history of the settlement of Ulah, aspeaking of the patients and of their wooderful achievements. He advocated the admitted nof Ulah into the Union as a State, and asked for jurtice and equality.

Without further proceedings on the bill the committee rose, and the House. at 6 clock, adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. BARRISBURG, March 17, 1864. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Petitions, &c.

Mr. KINSEY. a petition from citizens of Newtown township, Bucks county, for an alteration in the school law. Mr. Birshall township, for an alteration and township, Bucks county, for an alteration and law.

Mr. BUCKER, a patition from the Methodist Epiaconal Conference of Philadelphia, in reference to the distributions of the conference of the distributions of the conference of the confere Conference of Philadelphia, in reference to the abitton of the land grant.

During the progress of the reading of reports by the standing committees, a committee from the House introduced Generals Burnside and Hancock to the Speaker, who in turn introduced them to the Senate, when a recess was taken.

Bills in Place. Bills in Place.

Mr. NICHOLS, a farther supplement to the actincorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. CLYMEEL, an act extending the provisions of the second section of the act of April 10th, 1849, entitled an act relating to sheriffe' sales, and the appolarment of trustees in the county of Philadelphia to the several counties in this Commonwealth.

York county, 22 act relative to recording inventories in York county. fork county.
Mr. BUCHER, an act relative to taking testimony in Camberland county.
Mr. CONNELL. a farther supplement to the set incorporating the city of Philadelphia, rei tive to the election of school directors. Original Resolution. Mr. CLYMBR offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn at 12% c'clock, to meet on Monday evening at 7% o'clock, which was agreed to. o'clock, which was arreed to.

The supplement to the Warren and Sideout Bailroad, after sone debate, passed the Senate finally.

Mr. GRAHAM, on leave, read a bill in place, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of a fire warden in Aliegheny coun y.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the act providing for the election of tax collectors in Kris. Passed to third reading by Mr. McCAFDLESS called up the act to incorporate the Butter and Mercer Bailroad Company, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. KERSS. of rhiladelphia, offered the following Mr. KERSS. of Philadelphia, offered the following presmble and resolution:

Wherevas, Major General Burnside and Major General Harcock are now in the State sapital:

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon them and invite them to visit the House during the session this mornic. Passed unanimously. The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Kearss, Bigham, and Winley the committee who waited upon the distinguished genilemen referred to, and conducted them to the hall of the House.

The SPEAKER introduced General Burnside, who returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He complimented the Pennsylvania soldiers of his corps. He said they were the best he had in his command: they never failed to perform a piece of work when called upon to do so. He was greatly attached to them. All the Pennsylvania regiments in his corps were already filled, and bis stay in this State should be short, as he had no work to do. He thanked the people of Pennsylvania for so promptly responding, and said they might well be proud of what they had done. Edgereal Hancock was then introduced, and made a few remarks. w remarks.
The guests were then personally introduced to the m mbers of the House, after which they retired.
A number of petitions were presented.
On motion his House, proceeded to the consideration of an act incorporating the New Castle and Franklin Railroad. Passed finally.
Adjourned until Monday evening at 7% o'clock.

EUROPE. Mazzini and an English M. P., Mr. Stanfield, charged with Complicity in the Italian Piot against, Napoleon. Italian Piot against, Napoleon.

(Paris (Feb. 28) Correspondence of the London Times. In the course of his apecch, M. Cordoin, the Procureur General, alluding to the address, "M. Flower, Thurlos Square, 35, Brompton, London," said that he had referred to the "London Commercial Directory" to discover the person who was thus placed in correspondence with Greco. At page 670 he found—and it was in sorrow, he added, that he found t—the name of a member of the Engligh Parliament who already, in 1857, had been appointed by Mazzini treasurer to the Tibaldi plot which was concosted against the life of the Emperor. At that period two letters from Mazzini had been discovered, one to Massarenti, the other to Campanilla, containing these lines:

MAZZINI TO MASSARENTI.
If you want money, apply to the friend of the
brewery, who will give it to you. I have given him
the order.
MAZZINI TO OAMPANILLA.
The Paris affair is become more than ever desirable and urgent. Ask James for money; I have advised him, and sent it to him.
Mr. Cordoin read the article of the Times of the
'the corposating harror of this crime, and declaring Mr. Cordoin read the article of the Times of the 14th, expressing horror of this crime, and declaring that the moment was come for Mazzini to disavow all connection with these conspirators, and that, if he did not, it was for the interest of Great Britain to see that her hospitality was no longer given to one who continued to abuse it. He also read Mazzini's letter, published the following day in the Times, denying all complicity in the orime. This discisimer did not, however, convince him; and, indeed, the whole of his reasoning was directed to show that Mazzini was the concector of it.

MR. STANSFELD'S DEFENCE. In the House of Commons, on the 29th of Februa-y, Mr. Cox said, seeing the honorable gentleman he member for Halifax in his place, I wish to ask

MR. STANSFELD'S DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th of February, Mr. Cox said, seeing the honorable gentleman the member for Halifax in his place, I wish to ask whether his attention has been called to what is stated to have taken place at Farls upon the trial of Greco and his accompletes, and to what fell from the Crown prescutor on that occasion. The Crown procecutor said:

He (Greco) was to write to that address in London the was in want of momey. It is as follows: Mr. Flower, 35 Theloc to with the that address in London the was in want of momey. At page 670 I found what I was looking for, and it was not without sadness that I vacognized the name of a member of Parliament of England, who already had been, in 1837, appointed to be the banker of the Tebaidi conspiracy sgainst the Emperor's life. I also searched the "London Directory," and found that the honorable member for Halifax lives at that address. I therefore desire to know whether the honorable gentlements of the Halifax lives at that address. I therefore desire to know whether the honorable gentleman's strention has been called to this paragraph, Mr. STANSFELD. I am much indebted to the honorable french of the Forest strength of a stronger feeling. For the Crown prosecutor of a strengt feeling.

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M. le Verrier. I do.

M. le Verrier. I do.

M. le Verrier. I do.

M. le Manquis de Boissy. I am very sorry to disagre with M. le Verrier's motion, but I endorse all he has said about England. Why should we move the order of the day? If the recommendation (to take the petition into consideration) is a good one, we should adopt it, not because it comes from Eagland. For we all know that whatever comes from that quarter is generally very bad, perfidious, pestientisi—[laughter]—but because it is good per se. In this case there may be some good in what is said, not by England, but by a few English philanthropists. By not voting the order of the day we will give greater weight to the words of M. le Verrier—although that neighboring country be a repair for assessins, though they are nursured and taken care of there, just as ferrets are bred in a tub for sporting purpose.—I support the committee. The world thus will see that we do not reject a sensible proposal, though it does come from London. I trust that what has been said here will reach England, and that it may lead the people there to show themselves hence forth somewhat less inclined to promote the liberty of assassination. [Movement.]

M. le President. Confine yourself to the question, M. de Boissy; you are but envenoming matters.

M. le Manquis de Boissy. What is apoken is spoken. I trust the world of M. le Verrier will find an echo.

The subject then dropped, and the order of the day The subject then dropped, and the order of the day

PARSEE LIBERALITY.—Five Parsee firms in Lon-lon have contributed five hundred pounds sterling or the relief of the emancipated negroes in the Uni-ed States. The Passees are the descendants in the East Incies of the fire worshippers, idriven out from Persiana count of their religion. They still preserve their ancient religion, along with increased purity of morals. of morals.

The following is the correspondence announcing

the gift:

[Copy.)

"21 Gresham House,
"23 February, 1864."

"My Dear Sir: Four of our Parsee time of Gresham House, Meass. Cama & Co., Byramjee, Cama, & Son, D. D. Cama & Co., and Mody & Co., and myself, have subscribed £100 each for the support of the poor negroes who are emancipated in America from bondage by the benigh Government of the United States of America, and I beg to send herewith a cheque for £600 on the Bank of England, and request you, on behalf of the contributors of the same, to remit the equivalent to America, as you think proper; by your so doing we shall feel greatly obliged to you.

"I remain, my dear sir, yours faithfully,
"M. H. UAMA. "Russell Sturgis, Esq." DEATH AT THE PARE BARRACKS.—Edward D. Roser, a private in Company F, 66th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died suddenly yeaterday morating in his bed at the Park Barracks. The post moratem examination showed that death was caused by disease of the kidneys, brought on by intemperance.—N. Y. Sun.

Hibernian Society. Yesterday forencon, this society, established in 1792, held its annual meeting for the election of one cers. The results were as follows:

President—Major General R. Patterson,
Vice President—Hon. James Harper, Vice President—Hon. James Harper.
Treasurer—James Brown.
Secretary—James L. Taylor.
Counsellors—William J. Duane, Esq ; Samuel
Hood, Esq.
Physicians—Dr. R. H. Givin, Dr. Thos. S. Harper

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Yesterday evening the Society celebrated their seventy-third anniversary by a capital dinner at the Continental Hotel. General Robert Patterson, president of the Society, was in the chair, and the Hon. James Harper and James Brown officiating as vice chairmen.

Among the invited guests we noticed D. C. M_0 . Cammon, Eaq., of the St. Andrews; H. G. Jones, Eq., of the Welsh; George Pilling, Eq., of the St. George's, and Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., of the Albion Solceties; Colonel Ruff, United States army, was also present, and, after his professional duties were "performed," Barney Williams, Esq.

The President resd a letter from the Rev. Mr.

McElroy, declining to attend, on account of his advanced age, and the following from General T. F. McElroy, declining to attend, on account of his advanced sge, and the following from General T. F. Meagher:

LA PIERRE HOUSE, PHILADBLP ATA

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I regret sincerely that an engagement I had made, previous to my receiving the invitation to dine with the Hiberoian Society of your city, prevents me having the happiness and honor I should otherwise enjoy in being the guest, on such an occasion, of so useful, so benevolent, and patriotic an association.

The love of our dear old native land, which kindles and sanctifies, imparts a high purpose and character to the feativities of Irishmen in this country on the anniversary of their national saint and patron—gives the lie emphatically to the ascertion of Earl Grey, uttered the other day in the British House of Peers, that Irishmen, in emigrating to America, were about to establish themselves in a land where their love for Ireland would be extinguished.

I for one do not hesitate to say, my dear General, that, if the same deep love prevailed for Ireland amorg her sons at home as prevailed, in this glorious and powerful Republic, among those hundreds of thousands whom a desolating and exterminating system of foreign government has driven every year, for the last half century and upwards, from their ancient fields and firesides, the history of reland would have been for years past, and for an incalculable future would continue to be, the history of a happy people and a proud nation.

Heartily thanking the Hibernian Society for the invitation with which I have been honored, and renewing the assurance of my sincere regret that I have not been able to avail myself of it, I beg you to believe me, with the truest regard, my dear deeleral, most faithfully and cordially yours.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

Brigadier General U. S. Vols.

The regular toasts, from the Chair, were as follows:

The regular toasts, from the Chair, were as follows:

1. The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick.
2. Ireland - Our Mother Land: Her teeming womb has already peoples the richest regions of the globe, and unitions yet to be born of her shall rise up and call her blessed.

3 The Memory of Washington: The wisest, purest.

3 The Memory of Washington: The wisest, purest, greatest of mankind.
4. The Union: The golden chain that binds the nation together; the strength and temper of its links are now tested by the flery ordeal of war, but the people will come forth from the cruicble refined, strengthened, regenerated, and united.
5. The President of the United States
6. The Army and Navy: The heroic defenders of our land and waters.
7. Pennsylvania: Her motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence;" let these ever be the exponents of her social, civil, and political condition.
8. Philadelphia: Our own home and city, her good name ranks among the highest on the scroll of history; let us pressive and transmit it untarnished to posterior of the condition of the condition. terity 9. Good Government: The greatest earthly blewing youchesded to any people; its absence—one of the direct calamities that can afflict a nation.

10. The Judiclary: Faithful and learned—the corner itone of good government; unfaithful—a terror to none but good citizens. stone of good government: myatta at the serior to hale
but good citizens. The conservator of law and liberty, as
11. The Press: The conservator of law and liberty, as
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After the regular toasts were given, Mr. McCam-mon, Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society, gave the health of General Patterson, President of the Hibernian Society, which was drank with en-thusiasm. To this Gen. P. made a brief and earnest

Mr. Barney Williams, called on for a volunteer toast, gave "General Shields, the statesman and soldier—the only man that whipped Stonewall Jackson, and it took an Irishman to do it." This was drank with cheers. At the President's suggestion, in the course of the evening, National songs, Irish, Irish American, and American, were sung by Mr. M. F. Keenan, Mr. David Boyd, Sr., Col. Alex. ander Murphy, Mr. Charles B. Mount, Mr. Andrew McBride, Mr. Adam Hill, Captain C. M. Donovan, Hon. James Harper, Mr. Barney Williams, and

United States Service Magazine. March number of this well-conducted periodical. s an improvement on the second number, as that was on the first. If continued in the same spirit and with equal ability in its various departments, t will not be exceeded, possibly not equalled, by its English namesake, hitherto the best naval and military periodical in any country. There are two articles on the siege of Charleston, a brilliant and brief sketch of the chase of a blockade-runner, a sensible paper upon Yolunteering and Conscription, another on the importance of Railroads in War, a further description of the Modern Topography of Europe (a title which imperfectly denotes the sub-ject,) a vindication of the eligibility of medical of-ficers of the army upon courts-markial, an account of the proper way of teaching a horse his menage, an account of the military organization of Switzerland, and a clever paper upon Russia and America:-this last, which shows what steps Progress has nade in Russia, of late years, is from the pen of Mr. Leland, and creditable to his research and industry. Leiand, and oreditable to his research and industry.

The only poetry this month is a Ballad of the CidThe compilation of official intelligence, which concludes this number, is full and authentic. We have
received this magazine from W. B. Zieber, South
Third atreet; it is published in New York.

Theatrical. Mr. Gustavus V. Brooke will, we hope, shortly appear in America. A month ago he appeared in his native city of Dublin, and received this high praise from the Freeman's Journal: from the Freeman's Journal:

"There appears to be now but one opinion as to the merits of Mr. G. V. Brooke as an actor. He has taken by unanimous consent the first place amongst living actors, and up to the present we know of an person worthy of taking from him at any time the premier position on the stage. No contemporary actor can give a part the vitality and material power which he can, or approach within a long distance of him as an interpreter of dramatic poetry."

The action of the control The ovation offered Count Joannes in Boston was a remarkable one, and affected that susceptible scion of nobility to tears. He made his appearance in "Hamlet," his wife playing Ophelia to his Hamlet. The audience numbered fully four thousand persons. He must, have made a good \$2,000 from it. "It's an ill wind," &c., says the adage, and the Count himself may well think so. He addressed the deighted audience in a warm little speech, and promised

to clear up, in four weeks, the mystery of his charging Mr. Bailey with the murder of the young bank clerk in Malden. Joannes is the only genuine sprig of American nobility we have in the land, and Boston very considerately nourishes it. Of Wallack's Theatre, New York, the Evening Post says: "With very rare exceptions—and these exceptions only occur in a few of the dull old comedies of a past century—nothing is ever said on the stage which a lady need blush to hear; and the same can be said of few other theatres in New York." We believe this compliment might be paid with equal truth to every theatre in Philadelphia. Profanity and vulgarity, vices in private convers adies, and children. The morals of the stage have bren greatly improved of late years, and we are glad to congratulate our dramatic artists upon the exile of those performers who bring disgrace upon an honorable profession. Having banished rude oaths and disgusting jokes from the Philadelphia theatres the intelligent leaders of the stage should make deadly war upon the imps of bad grammar, pronuncis-

tion, and emphasis, which still hover about the foot-Public Entertainments. MR. MURDOCH'S READING FOR THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.-We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. Murdoch's reading for the benefit of the United States Christian Commission. Mr. Murdoch has exhibited a degree of patriotism, since the war began, deserving the highest praise. When it is said he reads for the benefit of our solviers, the words are to be understood in a literal sense. He does not charge any fee for his valuable services, and therefore the entire proceeds of his rent of building, etc., go directly to the soldiers. If Mr. Murdoch were to read every night in the weeks such disinterested patriotism as he has shown should be greeted with a crowded house on every occasion Let him have one on this occasion. The sale o ickets begins to day. MR. N. K. RICHARDSON'S READINGS .- On Wed-MR. N. K. RICHARDSON'S EMADINGS.—Un weunesday evening Musical Fund Hall was nearly filled with an audience, unusually appreciative, assembled to hear a series of Select Readings from Mr. Richardson, one of our most promising young elecutionists. He has a manageable voice, melodious and sufficiently powerful, without shrillness. His action is graceful, appropriate, and not excessive. His readings were good, because he evidently understood all that he said. Mr. Richardson

was ably assisted by Mr. Philip Lawrence, his in WALNUT STREET THEATRE. -Mr. Edwin Adams announces "The Robbers" for his benefit to-night.
The popularity of Mr. Adams is increased by his continued improvement. Few of our younger tracontinued improvement. son degrace, gedians possess equal energy and grace.

Occurrent The following pro-GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following gramme is announced for the rehersal to-mo.

afternoon: ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, &C.-

The attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of carpets and mattings, to be sold this morning, embracing Orossley's English, Brussells, Hartford, and Lowell three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, Canton mattings, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this (Friday) morning, March 13, at 10% O'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nes. 232 and 234 Market atreet. IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF 45,111 ACRES

LAND.—Thomas & Sons advertise 45,111 acres of land, to be sold 29th instant, without reserve or limit tation. See fourth page of to-day's Press. LARGE SALE OF STOOKS AND REAL ESTATE, OR Tuesday next, 22d inst. Pamphlet catalogues to-THE French consul did not appear, in conjunction with the consuls from other countries, in the procession at the inauguration of Governor Hahn, at New Orleans. This looks suspicious. Is France about to recognize?