FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous sommu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Se Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

Sonora. The belief in England is that MAXT-MILIAN has ceded the province of Sonora to Napoleon as a guarantee for the cost of converting the Republic of Mexico into an Empire, with a pauperized Austrian arch-·duke at its head; that Sonora was to be immediately occupied by French troops; that, notwithstanding, the Mexican Government was to retain the sovereignty of Sonora, and that a treaty to this effect was signed last November. It is evident that some parts of this report are not quite reconcilable with the rest. If Sonora be put in pawn to France, with very little prospect of ever being redeemed, and be occupied, ad interim, by the French, it is absurd to imagine that Mexico can have even the shadow of sovereignty there during such occupation. The European papers say nothing about the elevation of ex-Senator Gwin to a French dukedom. Of all improbable things this would be the most so. Napoleon is not the man to bestow upon a foreign adventurer the highest dignity in his gift, which he dispenses in the most chary manner upon his own subjects for the most distinguished military and civil services. Considering that the canard about the Gwin dukedom first reached us from San Francisco, avowedly coming from one of Gwin's agents, it is scarcely doing injustice to principal and agent to suspect that it was put forth to make capital out ofthat is, to raise the wind for Mr. Gwin, who is said to be in the condition of being "hard up."

THE Evening Bulletin signalizes its change of ownership by appearing in a suit of beautiful type. The Bulletin is now one of the neatest and most enterprising journals in the country, and under the management of its accomplished editor, Mr. PEACOCK, has done good service in behalf of the interests of the State and the nation. With the Bulletin we also have the Telegraph, a newcomer in our newspaper fraternity, but thus far a marked and deserved success. The Bulletin, in announcing its change, makes the following just and temperate remarks, which we cordially endorse: "Men of discretion, who know how little concern the public have in the personalities of a journal, and how they laugh at newspaper quarrels, will avoid obtruding their own private griefs and advertising their jealousies and enmities. They will be content to be called 'provincial,' for the sake of heing respecta-ble and dignified. The office of a newspaper is to inform and entertain its readers. and whenever if exceeds this and becomes a vehicle of personal feeling, it loses its influence to a certain extent, and also loses the public confidence."

"The Press" Relief Fund.

The following receipt will explain itself:
FEBRUARY 16, 1865. Received from John Russoll Young the sum two hundred and seventy-two dollars, together with a quantity of clothing and wearing apparel, being special contributions left with the editor of "The Press," for the benefit of the sufferers at the recen fire, and directed to be given to the Ladies' Com-MIS. JOS. M. STODDART.

are as follows: C., New York..... Total\$272 00

The following statement will show the dis of the relief fund that has been entrusted to our

Amount on hand and awaiting the order of Is included in the above total: CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SUPPERERS 16TH INSTANT.

Hey & Brothers
Thomas & Sons.....
ofessor Asher, being the receipts of a
office given for benefit of sufferers..... \$209 50 4.109 08 Amount previously reported......

THE BILLIARD MATCH for the championship o Pennsylvania, between Mr. Victor Estephe, the holder of the cue, and Mr. John' W. Montgomery, was decided last night in favor of the former. The hall was not crowded, but those who attended witnessed an unusually brilliant exhibition of the game on the part of Estephe, who has seldom played with more soundness, versatility, and success. He led his opponent from the first hundred, and though Monigomery struggled hard at first to recover his ground, Estephe added hundred to hundred till he finally scored game at 1,200 points, to the loser's 525. This brilliant triumph was obtained by steady play and long runs, assisted towards the end of the game by Montgomery's evident despair of dimin-ishing the distance. Mr. Montgomery's runs, over twenty, were 34, 25, 44, 25, 28, 21, 22. Those of Mr. Estephe, 25, 25, 31, 36, 34, 43, 25, 109, 29, 35, 66, 22, 106, 21, 21, 22, 97, 47, 23, 27, 36, 35. Average, 16 ; time,

not easily beaten. THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS CASE.

three hours. Without the push shot this average is

TESTIMONY OF A MESSENGER FROM RICHMOND.

PRODUCTION OF REBEL DOCUMENTS. MONTEBAL, Feb. 16 .- Canon, the rebel mess ger from Richmond, arrived here yesterday, and was examined before the court. The counsel for the prisoners produced the muster-rolls of the Confederates, upon which the names of the prisoners

He also produced two copies of a letter of instruction to Captain Young, dated June 18, 1864, signed "Seddon," all of which are certified to by ir. Benjamin, under the Confederate scal. The witness stated that he received, this paper from the Confederate Secretary of State, on the 4th instant, witness also stated that Davis expressed his sur-

prise at the result of the Burley case.
Other witnesses were examined, who proved that Another witness is to arrive from Richmond with the classification of the prisoners, when the case on the part of the defence will be definitely closed. The prosecution say they have only two or three more witnesses to examine, which they will do to

CALIFORNIA.

DEPARTURE OF TREASURE—SEVERE WEATHER IN

ORRIGON AND VICTORIA-TEMPORARY CLOSING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 .- The steamer Constitution sailed for Panama to-day with 600 passen gers for New York and \$1,336,000 in gold, of which 2794,000 is for New York. The opposition steamer Moses Taylor also took about the same number

passengers. Two stemmers have arrived from Oregon and Victoria within a few days, but they bring very little treasure, the severity of the weather having checked mining operations.

The San Francisco branch mint is deed for the adjustment of accounts, owing to the death of the melter and refiner, Mr. Denio, and a dispute as to the power to temporarily fill the vacancy.

IMPORTANT DEDERS OF GENERAL M'DOWELL— PASSPORTS REQUIRED FOR PASSENGERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—General McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers to Mexico first to obtain permits of the provost marshal; no citizen of the United States will receive a permit without evidence of his peaceful intentions. Doubtful persons must take the cath of allegiance; aliens must produce satisfactory cartificates of their nationality. The object of the order is to prevent the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States reported to be now assembling in Sonora with hostile intentions towards the frontier population and military posts of the United States. The monitor Camanche has made a satisfactory official trial trip, and has been formally accepted

from the contractors.

The shipment of treasure from this port last year amounted to nearly \$56,000,000—the largest amount ever shipped in like period. Of this \$6,000,000 was on Government account. CATRO.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS-ABRIVALS OF COTTON. Cargo, Feb. 15.—The steamers Argyle and For sythe collided opposite the city last night. The former sunk, and the latter was considerably Nearly 1,500 bales of cotton not previously report ed arrived here during the past two days, in about equal amounts for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

SOME FRUITS OF THE LATE VICTORY. Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Cotto and Tobacco Confiscated.

The Paymaster Coming—Cold Weather Again -Mr. C. Edmunds.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Everything to day is quiet at the front. There has been very little firing of any kind in the last twenty four hours, and a trip out to the plotte line is no longer so perlious as it used to be, the rebe pickets mostly lying very quiet, with nothing to in-dicate their whereabouts or presence save the smoke from their log fires. In the camps the peace ques tion no longer excites discussion, and nothing t talked of but the late advance, and its probable uitl

Not the least substantial among the fruits of that victory was the capture of some twenty wagon-loads on and tobacco, estimated to be worth, at of cotton and tobacco, estimated to be worth, at least, forty thousand dollars. The capture was made this side of Hatcher's Run. The cotton was baled, and had been employed by the rebels as a tem-porary breastwork. The whole has been confiscated Department will go to the front this week and take possession of it.

The next topic of most interest to the troops at

present is the expected arrival of the paymaster. It is pretty certain that he will be here in six weeks' time, if not sooner. His coming will excite greater enthusiasm among the men than did the visit of the rebel peace commissioners. The troops, I learn, are to receive four months' back pay. Few of them have been paid for six months past, and some not or eight months. According to regulations, they should be paid every two months. We are favored with another cold snap, which has been as sudden as it was unwelcome. The only re-deeming point in its favor is the fact that it has much improved the roads, and rendered transporta-

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

THE FEELING AMONG THE REBEL SOLDIERS. THEIR ANXIETY TO TRADE WITH

OUR TROOPS. GENERAL SHEPLEY CHIEF OF GENERAL WEITZEL'S STAFF.

EXCHANGE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

UNION MEN EXPECTED TO ARRIVE Special Correspondence of The Press.] ARMY OF THE JAMES,

BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 14, 1865.

It is very evident that the resolutions of the ruling classes, recently passed in Richmond at the several meetings to urge a more vigorous prosecu-tion of the war, are not regarded by the rebel rank and file as being binding upon them. This very action has tended to increase desertions from the enemy. The rebel soldiers seem to have come to the conclusion, that as all prospects of success are now at an end, their interests in the welfare of a Southern Republic cease, and have no compunc-tions in forsaking a color which is certain to entail upon its supporters a dishonorable death. Such resolutions from the chiefs at Richmond tend to preshadow the fate of their duped soldiers, though t seems that many of them are becoming consci and are leaving those who have come to the una

ndependence is achieved, or fall in the struggle, to Where the picket lines of the confronting armies are close together there are some amusing incidents daily occurring. The destitute condition of the rebel soldiers serves to make them particularly polite to even our colored troops. In front of the 25th Corps (colored) our pickets have been in the habit f trading clothing for money and tobacco. The ohnnies would pay in gold or greenbacks for such articles as our boys would be willing to dispose of. A few days ago a very needy rebel approached our line, and selected certain things for which he was esirons of trading. Our colored pickets agreed to part with them, and handed them over. The Johnny paid in return such articles as he had on hand, and would receive what he brought, and, in order to make the trade satisfactory, he must throw himself

In front of Brig. Gen. Birney's lines this unfortunate practice of trading, by which means informa-tion, not unfrequently of a highly-prized character, too often indulged in. Stringent orders have been saued against it, much to the disgust of the rebels, who no doubt regard it as the most recent act of Lincoln despotism. Previous to these orders, and while bargains were being exchanged between the pickets, nothing could exceed the respectful bearing of the Johnnies towards our colored troops. They invariably addressed the white seldiers as "Yankees," but in approaching the colored ones, they always saluted each as "Uncle"—a word which is egroes. After orders had been promulgated against by and all intercourse with the enemy, by which is supply of necessary comforts were interdicted consolation in calling our pickets "smoked Yan

Brig. Gen. Shepley, who for some time has been the military governor of Norfolk, is to be Major Gen. Weitzel's chief of staff, vice Brig. Gen. Heck-man, who has been disabled by a fall from a horse, ard has gone home on a leave of absence. There is no reason why this acquisition to the 25th Corps hould not give very general satisfaction.

ARMY OF THE JAMES. BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 15, 1865. Yesterday was a fine day, indicating that spring was already upon us, and it was taken advantage of. Commands went through their maneuvres note cheerfully, and the officers, without the haste occasioned by the cold weather, gave more attention to the troops and their evolutions. The most interesting of these ceremonies was the drill of General Draper's famous brigade of colored troops a command that has distinguished itself on several occasions, and not unfrequently received especial gaue is composed of the 22d U. S. C. T., who, under Colonel Kiddoo; achieved a name and a fame in front of Petersburg on the 15th of June, and at Newmarket Heights on the 20th of School Research as Suppose that Sherman was a myth, or, at least, if there was such a thing as a Venture and at Newmarket Heights on the 29th of September. This regiment, regarded as among the best in the service, was recruited in Philadelphia, and the people of Pennsylvania may justly feel proud of its record. The 36th U. S. C. T., under Major Wm. H. Hart, and the 38th U. S. C. T., under Colonel Hall two Nexts. Careline regiments, which have Hall, two North Carolina regiments, which have never in any instance wavered or faltered, and the 118th U. S. C. T., from Kentucky, constitute one of the best fighting brigades in the service. It was this brigade, commanded by Brevet Briga-dier General A. G. Draper, that was on drill yesterday, in a large field in the vicinity of Fort Brady. The regiments, with the exception of the 118th, have been in the service for some time and may be justly regarded as veterans. When the brigade was drawn up in line-of-battle it presented a fine martial apcearance. The drill, in nearly every manœuv was well executed, and the few slight mistakes which did occur were due, perhaps, to the misap-prehension of commands rather than any other ause. The various intricate evolutions of the brigade drill were executed in a manner which was bighly gratifying to both officers and men. down to Cox's Landing yesterday afternoon, and received from Colonel Mulford, our commissioner of exchange, about seven hundred rebels, recently prisoners of war. They were mostly well clothed, and in good fighting condition. Some of our colored troops who were near by amused themselves by assuring them that, if they ever fell into their hands during an engagement, that the Government would not be annoyed with complicated questions of exchange, so far as they were concerned. They reminded the Johnnies that they had not forgotten Fort Pillow, which was still their battle-shout.

The rebel flag-of-truce boat William Allison came As the rebs approached their boat, they raised that yell of theirs, when our colored troops suggested to them they had better keep their breath, as they would want it soon when they got after them.

Some three or four hundred more rebel prisoners are at Varina, to go to Richmond to day, and in a few hours we shall have the pleasure of welcoming one thousand of our returned heroes from Southe dungeons. The steamer New York, freighted with our brave but suffering soldiers, fresh from the charnel-house of Southern torture, will start in a day or two for Annapolis, where these brave fellows will no doubt receive a reception due to their merits and the services which they have rendered to their

country. In this connection it is but just to add that my letter of the 7th inst., which animadverted upon the consideration extended to Moseby, the horse ever, intended to reflect upon Colonel Mulford. Over, intended to renear upon Cotoner intuition.

During the exchange of prisoners, the Colonel is
too much engrossed to attend to anything or any
body but his official duties, and, besides, no one acquainted with him would suppose him to be capable of volunteering courtesies to a fellow after the pat tern of Moseby. This statement is made in justice to Colonel Mulford, as some have thought that, as he was commissioner of exchange, the inference was that he either entertained the scape gallows or it was done with his consent and approval. In this matter Colonel Mulford is free from all complicity or suspicion.

Major General Weitzel has returned to the con

mand of the 25th Corps. His headquarters have been besieged by officers anxious to pay their re-spects to him. ARRIVAL OF THE GREYHOURD.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The steamer Greyhound, which carried the contributions and stores to Savannah, arrived to-day, having left Hilton Head on February 10th. She brings a cargo of 574 casks of rice and 100 boxes of tobacco, and has eight pas-

sengers. LARGE TRADE SALE OF DRY'GOODS. Boston, Feb. 16.—The largest trade sale of dry goods ever held in Boston will take place next week, goods ever held in Boston will take place next week, commencing on Tuesday, in the warehouse of Jordan, March, & Co. 4,000 packages of foreign and domestic cotton, woolen and linen goods, representing several millions of dollars in value, have already been entered by the leading manufacturers and deflers of New England. The sale is looked upon as specially important, as it will tend to establish the sale is looked. lish a settled scale of value for dry goods. Ample arrangements will be made for the hospitable entertainment of purchasers from abroad.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DIRÉCT NEWS FROM GEN. SHERMAN NO PROBABILITY OF MUCH RESISTANC

FROM THE ENEMY. Charleston Probably Captured.

RICHMOND NEWS TO THE 15th

COMMUNICATION WITH CHARLESTON

CUT OFF. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE MEAR NOETH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Major Stolbrand, chief of artillery of the 18th Corps of Sherman's army, nent. He says that Sherman's plans are not gene rally known in his own army, although he has its It was Gen. Blair's division which defeated the

emy at Bridges, the goldlers wading to their walsts to make the attack. It is clear that Sherman is moving large columns to the right and left, or east and west, of Branchville. A little north of that point is a highly fertile, productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads, and abounding in supplies. If he is aiming at Columbus be will traverse the districts of Orangeburg and Richland, a region unsurpasse in the whole land for wealth and abundance. Another account says that Major Stolband left Sherman ten miles from Branchville, He says Sherman's forces met with little or no resistan om troops, and that everything is passing off fine ly. He adds that Charleston must ere this be ours, as it could not hold out against the combined operaions against it. Our army is in excellent con

Washington, Feb. 16.—Richmond papers of yesterday, the 16th, seem to indicate that Sherman's advanced cavairy are actually as far north as Ficrence, the second important railroad junction of the borders of North Carolina.

They also amounce that all telegraphic and railroad communication with Charleston is destroyed,
thus showing that Sherman's left column must have Northeastern Railroad, running from

SOUTHERN NEWS.

RESULTS OF GRANT'S VISIT TO NEWBERN A Union Force of Twenty Thousand Advance on Raleigh.

STONEMAN AND BURBRIDGE ABOUT TO INVADE NORTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina Railroad Tapped in Three Places. FORT ANDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA,

SHELLED BY A MONITOR. bel Despondency—The Tone of the North Carolina Press.

Special Despatch to The Press] WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. The Richmond Dispatch, of February 14, contains he following: Unofficial intelligence has been received here that force of the enemy, estimated at twenty thousand men, have landed at Newbern. It is believed to be their object to advance at once upon Raleigh, or, at least, upon our lines of railroad in South Carolina. They are said to have brought with them five locomotives and railroad iron sufficien to lay forty or fifty miles of track. Grant visited Newbern some ten days ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is supposed to be part of Thomas' command. The report reached us yesterday that Stoneman and Burbridge were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina, in the direc-tion of Raleigh, with the hope of co-operating with

State from the Atlantic coast. We give this for what it may be worth. n the bargain, which last condition was resign- [By Associated Press.] edly assented to under the persuasive influence of a | Washington, Feb. ic.—The Richmond Whig, of Feb. 14th, contains the following :

the column now said to be on foot to invade the

FROM PETERSBURG. A gentleman, who left Petersburg this morning at three o'clock, informs us that during yesterday he did not hear a single gun. Officers from different portions of the line informed him that the situation is now marked by the most perfect state of quiet The fact is, the men on both sides, are so busy devising means to keep from freezing that they have occupation of picket firing. The same may be said, without variation, of the

belligerents on the north side of the James river. SOUTH CAROLINA.
The Columbia South Carolinian of Feb. 9th, received this morning, does not contain a syllable of news from the front. The only scrap of information gleaned from our South Carolina exchanges is contained in the following paragraph from the Charleston Courier of Feb. 8th: "No official information was received on Tuesday, but reports deemed reliable, state that the enemy tapped the South Carolina Railroad yesterday morning in three places—namely, Midway, Blocksville, and Balberg. A passenger who left Augusta on Mon-day afternoon, on an ordnance train, states that the whooping and shouting of the enemy could be distinctly heard in the distance as the train passed

Williston. It is supposed they reached the South Carolina road early on Tuesday morning. The train from Branchville came through all safe on Tuesday evening. The passengers by this train report the road turned off towards Augusta. A number of militia.

enemy. The Columbia Guardian has the following remarks on the situation, the encouraging tone of which concurs with authentic reports received here yester. day: "The alarming rumors so industriously circulated through the city on Monday were not as fully followed up on yesterday. Indeed, the dearth no means threatening position, so far as the capital of South Carolina is concerned. It is not our intention to treat these alarming rumors with contempt, for in some instances they were of a cha racter more truthful than pleasant. Whilst panies are always to be avoided, it is at the same time pro-

per that the people should have a just appreciation of the dangers which threaten thom, in order that due preparation may be made to meet those dangers. TELEGRAPHIC PROM WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—There has been considerable skirmishing at Sugar Loaf. On Saturday the enemy made three attacks in force, which were handsomely repulsed. During the attack the ene-my's whole fleet opened on Hoke's left, Our casualties are about twenty men. The same day one monitor threw several shells at Fort Anderson, killing one and wounding one man.

NEWBERN, Feb. 12.—The Raleigh Progress of Jan. 21st has an editorial stating that "A gentleman from Florida, Georgia, and South Carolinas worst-tempered set of men ever seen or heard of They look on all as gone, believing that Sherman will meet with no obstacles, and want the best peace they can get, and they want it now." The Progress, in another article, says "Sherman will take Charles-ton, Wilmington, Columbia, and Raleigh. Grant will stay where he is, and keep Lee's army in the and Generals Sherman and Terry will move on inland base, and with Grant in the James and and supplies exhausted. Lee's army would be in a tight place. The Government and Legislature will leave, but the people will stay where they are, and here and throughout the State will do as they have done at Savannah, make the best of the condition of things they could not help. The people want peace regardless of Jeff Davis and Abe Lincoin. Give them peace and protection for person and property, and they care very little about the oundary lines or who shall be President." The Progress also says "rumors are rife in Richmond f its evacuation at an early day."

THE NEGRO MOVEMENT LAID ASIDE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Richmond papers of the 4th, received here to day, show that the question of laid aside in the rebel Congress. LOUISIANA.

SUCCESS OF COLONEL OSBORNE'S EXPEDITION. Destruction of Rebel Steamers and Supplies

CATRO, Feb. 15 .- Memphis advices of the 13th say that a portion of the expedition sent from that city, on the 27th ult., under Col. Osborne, returned with fifty prisoners and a quantity of live stock. The expedition penetrated Louisiana far up the Washita river, meeting but little resistance, the onl organized force of the enemy being Harrison's Brigade, which was beyond the Washitz. Several steamers and an immense quantity of rebel stores were destroyed. About two hundred prisoners were captured, most of whom were paroled. Scarcely man was lost on our side, and but few wounded, but many horses were broken down, owing to the rough ountry over which the expedition passed. HAVANA.

DE. GWIN OFF TO EUROPE—DISAPPOINTED BLOCK.
ADB-RUNNERS. New York, Feb. 16.—By the Eagle, which left Havana on the 9th inst., we learn that the ci-devant Duke Gwin has left Havana for Europe. The block reston on the 1st, but returned, not during to go in. Concressional Nomination in Connecti-MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 16.—Samuel Warner, MEXICO.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL ARRIES The French and Imperialists Routed

GENERAL VEGA CAPTURED AND SHOT CHANGES IN THE MISSISSIPPI AND GUL GENERAL BAZAINE BEATEN IN THESE BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Semi-official news from Buyamas, the capital of the State of Sonors, was received to-day. It is stated that a large force of imperialists, under Gen. Vega, invaded the State of Sonora, when Gen. Patori, of the National army started to attack him. The French sent some reinforcements on board the French steamer Lucifer. who were landed at Altata. Col. Rosallo, of the National army of Mexico, attacked the reinforce ments at the town of San Pedro, and obtained a complete success, defeating the enemy, capturing all their guns, arms, wagons, and ammunition, an many prisoners, among them Lazelle, the com mander of the steamer Lucifer, who was command-ing the expedition, together with six officers. Gen. Partori at the same time defeated the Imperialists under Vega, at Elfurte, and took their artillery, all their ammunition, and a large number of prisoner smong them Vega bimself, who was immediately shot as a traitor to his country. After this comple failure of the French expedition into Sonora it i not anticipated that a second one will be attempted NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The steamer Eagle brings Havana advices of Feb. 9th. Private letters from Mexico say that General Bazzine has been defeated three several times, at Oaxaca, with heavy loss. On one occasion be found himself almost surroun ed by masked batteries, which did fearful execution upon his army. General Diaz has 12 000 men and 100 guns. His force is constantly increasing, and i is reported at Vera Cruz that Bazaine was serious! wounded, and that 700 of the Foreign Legion had deserted, most of them going over to the Liberals The Liberals are increasing in strength, and it is said now number 60,000. They have recovered the entire State of Jalisco. Indeed, the empire consists only of Matamores, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Orus Alvarado, and the city of Mexico. Authority is maintained in these places only by frequent execu-tions of innocent Mexicans. The Liberals had gained a victory at Sequite.

in Bonora.

EUROPE.

ANGLO-REBEL HINTS AND RUMORS.

Guerillas Asking for Charity. ACQUITTAL OF THE DEFENDANT IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK CASE.

Kirby Smith.

CARDINAL WISEMAN REPORTED DYING

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN DIFFICULTY. HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—The steamship Esrope, from Liverpool on the 4th via Queenstown on the 5th inst, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock this (Thursday) noun. Her dates are one day later than those already received. The Europa has eight passengers for Halifax, and twenty-four for Boston.

The steamship Etna also left Liverpool for New York and the 4th lost.

th 1984 steamship China. from New York, reached own early on the morning of the 4th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIM.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in the London Daily News, controverts the opinions of a Manchester paper, and urges that, although a compromise with the siave oil garoby is impossible, it is possible that at no distantime negotiations may be hopefully commenced will separate States over which the oligarchy of kichmonic transmission of the property of the time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with separate States over which the oligarchy of kichmond is losing its nemped power.

The Index. the Confederate organ in London, ridicules Mr. Blair's peace negotiations, but does not altogether discredit the peace rumors. It asserts that the North is unmistakedly tired of the war, and that more rational counsels are beginning to prevail It claims that the abandonment of the sea coast by the South will be an actual advantage in a military polat of view by increasing the strength of its inland armies.

The Index points out that friendship may be restored between the North and the South, and so close an alliance formed as to practically make a new Union. Under such circumstances war with England or France, or both, would be a necessity. United States Government is paving the way for such a war. It says that the war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become the friends of one of the belligerents or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision, at least in the case of Frances.

In the meantime the Index hids the friends of the

In the meantime the *index* bids the friends of the Fouth to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a south to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises.

The Index also gives a rumor, which is alleged to be current in political circles, of the intention on the part of the British Government to sever its connection with Canada before the termination of the American war, so that the finest provinces of Great Britain may be seized without forcing England into war. These articles are regarded as more bugbears on the part of the Index to frighten England and France into a recognition of the Southern Corfederacy. The London Times editorially finds fault with the legal opinion given by Mr. Wm M. Evarts, as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America on a specie basis.

The Times observes that it is true that Mr. Evarts arrives at the satisfactory conclusion that foreign transactions ought to be settled according to the real and not the nominal value of the American currency, but the conclusion is expressed so doubtfully, and is fanced around with 80 many intertained, that endes whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will do so. The Times concludes by reference to "Kent's Gommestaries" to show that there is nothing in American legislation or in the precedent of American decisions to warrant the extreme ambignity of the opinion of Mr. Evarte. Kent clearly establishes the principle that a foreign creditor is entitled to be paid according to the rate of exchange

foreign creditor is entitled to be paid according to the rate of exchange The prosecution against Rumbold, one of the officials The prosecution against Rumbold, one of the officials at Sheen, see, for violating the foreign enlistment act, by siding in equipping and manning the steamer Rappuhannock for the Confederate. Was resumed in the Count of Cucen's Bench on the lat, and was still progressing on the 4th inst. Voluminous reports of the vidence were being published.

A great meeting in favor of reform has been held at Anothester.

Lord Amberly, the eldest son of Earl Russell, made his political debut, and attracted considerable attention by a speech made by him in favor of reform at Leeds.

FRANCE. FRANCE. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows decrease of over three and a half millions of france i decrease of ever three and a nam millions of trancs in cash.

The great trotting match in Paris between the American horse Shepherd and the French horse Express resulted in a victory for the American horse, he winning by a hundred yards.

The Shipping Gazette announces that the French Shepiton council of Commerce have modified their recent resolution to admit foreign built vessels into the French marine anty free by resolving that such vessels all pay two frames per ton.

M. de Lesseps announces that a daily service of hoats has been eatshillagh as ween the Feditarranean and

anali pay two france per ton.

M. de Lesseps announces that a daily service of boats has been established between the Rediterranean and had Sea.

The Paris Bourse on the Sd inst. was frmer, the Rentes closing at 67f. 16 Rentes closing at 67f. 15c SPAIN.

The Madrid Epoca, of the 2d inst., says: It would appear from the official reports of admirst Pareja that there is a probability of the Peruvian difficulty being settled peacefully; but the frigate Wumacia will neverthelese sail to morrow, as the Government wishes to maintain a respectable force in the Pacific. ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel was on a visit to Florence, where he had received a most enthustatic reception. The italian Senate has adjourned sine die.

A ministerial crisis was reported, but it blew over.
Turin was in a considerable state of excitement, but no disturbances had occurred. PRUSSIA. The Council of Admirals at Berlin have definitely drawn up a project for the formation of a Frussian navy.
Seven war-vessels are being constructed for this pur
pose.

RD 4 717. BRAZIL. The mails from Rio de Janeiro to the 10th of January had reached Lisbon, but the news was not received in senson to be sent out in the Europa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were quiet and consols rather easier. Money was in fair demand at five per cent. A new loan for Fern is spoken of The Hank of Frankfort, on the 2d inst., reduced its rate of discount from 4% to 4 per sent.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, Jan. 25—Voyager, at Malta. Sherwood, at Malaga: 20th, Thomas Rowland, at Bordeaux; Feb. 3d, Sir Robert Pesi, at Liverpool. Arrived from Boston, Feb. 2—Wanderer, at Pushing; 3d, Pathfinder, at Liverpool. MEMORANDA.—The Clyde, from Antwerp for New York, put into Queenstown on the 3d instant, leaky. The C. J. Kershaw lost her mainmast at Constantinople.

LATEST PER EUROPA. LIVERPOOL. Saturday Evenling, Feb. 4.—The news received to-day from America, per steamable China, indicating a continued war in the United States, has imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather untaverably affected United States securities. The rebel loan is a posted unchanged to the Corners of the

The weekly cotton market was received per steamsh jorth American. TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was fix and inactive
LIVERPOOL BREADSTOFFS MARKET.—The market for Breadstoffs was dull and nominal. Richardson,
Spence, & Co. Gordon. Brues, & Co. and others, report: Flour dull. Wheat flat. with a downward teadency; red Western 7s 9d 63s 3d; white Western & 69d.;
Com. leavy and deslined 6d per quar; mixed 27s 6. @v.8s.
LiVBEPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provision market was steady. Bigland, Athya, & Co., Wakefield, Rash, & Co., and others report Beef firm. Porthominal: the market is bare Bassa active and advanced. Lard firm and upward, with an advance of @Sciold quoted at 59@50c. Tailow easier. Batter firm

38c; old quoted at 68630c. I throw values and fine qualities are advanting sand fine qualities are advanting to the steady, Sugar steady, Coffee inactive, Rice firm, Sperm Oil buoyant at 80c for winter. Linseed Oil, steady, Rosin steady, Spirite Turpentine nominal at, 87c. Percheum—Boult, English, & Brandon report the market dull leum—Boult, English, & Brandon report the market dull at le 116@2s for reduced ... (Baring)—Breadstuffs quiet and steady: Iron dull; Sugar steady; Coffet quiet; Tea quiet and steady; Ries active; Spirits Turpentine nominal at 67s 56@66; Patroleum quiet at £17 for crude and 2c@7s 2d Sigal for refined; Sperm Oit upward—American £78 % iun; Linseed Oil declining, quoted £2s 6d; Linseed Cakes firm; Tallow steady.

LOBPON MOREY MARKET.—Consols slosed on the 3d at 53% for money. The builton report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £14s,000

AMERICAE SECURITIES.—Saving Brothers & Corport; The market for United States & 20s opened active at a considerable advance over last week's quotations, being quoted at 50, but they closed at 53%@53%. Krie Railway 33.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.—Cotton—The sales to day have been 12,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to peculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of %@ld \$ it on the finer qualities.

BREADSTUPPS —The market is quiet and steady.
PROVISIONS.—The market is steady: Lard is firm
LONDON, Feb. 4—Evening —Consols closed at 89%
89% for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 51@53;
Erie Railroad 31@35.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, FSb. 6.—The Bourse closed last night firmer three per cent. rentes 67: 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—There have been no marine arrivals to-day.

The Europa makes the following report: Passed thinst, off Formby Light, ship Vigit. On the 12th last, 101, 1018 13, passed bark Livie Borwood. On the 13th, in lat. 43, long. 48, passed steamship Virginia, bound east. The Europa sailed at 3 o'cleck this afternoon for Bos-n, where she will be due to morrow (Friday).

ST. LOUIS. DESTRUCTIVE PIRE - THE HOUSE OF REPUGE ST. Louis, Feb. 15.—The main buildings and east wings of the House of Refuge, about four miles south of the centre of the city, were burned last evening. The west and south wings were saved, and also the stables and other out-buildings. The buildings contained 188 boys and girls, all of whom were safely removed. The loss on the buildings is stimuted at \$100,000, and on the furniture \$25,000. Sinking of a Long Island Ferry Roat. ASTORIA, L. I., Feb. 16.—The ferry boat Astoria, running on the Hell Gate Ferry, was run into this morning by a propeller, and sunk in 30 minutes. It

is believed no lives were lost. WIDOW SPRING SATE OR OARPHTINGS, COCOA MATTINGS, &c.-This DAY.-The attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment'o 800 pieces superfine and time ingrain, three ply, Yenetian; list, cottage, hemp, and rag carpetings, mattings, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, Esq., of Middletown, was to day nominated by the on four months' credit, commencing this morning. Union Convention of the Second Congressional at 11 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Oc. district of Connecticut as a candidate for Congress.

ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Gen. Palmer to Command in Kentucky THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OFMERILAND IN CHARGE OF GENERAL THOMAS.

DEPARTMENTS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following importan general order has been promulgated:
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 21.

I. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Mil ary Department of Kentucky. Major General J. M. Palmer, United States Volunteers, is assigned o the command of the Department of Kentucky. II. The Department of the Camberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi as may be occupied by troops under the command of Major General G. H. Thomas.

III. All troops in the Departments of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Major General Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major Jeneral Thomas, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi river, which will be subject to Major General Canby's orders in movements fo protecting the navigation of that river. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of their Departmental; and whenever time will permit, General Canby will communicate his orders through

such commanders.

IV. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by the troops of the Military Division of West Mississippi, on the river.

V. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the tates of Louisiana and Texas. VI. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico ill report direct to the Commanding General of

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI HIRBY SMITH'S ARMY WIDELY SCATTERED

PRICE ON A MISSION TO MEXICO.

Carro, Feb. 16 .- Late news from Kirby Smith's army says his troops are very much scattered for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season Price is reported to have gone to Mexico on ar

The reports of Price's death and sickness were all untrue. Scarcely a boat travreses the river below Memphis that is not hailed by guerillas asking to be taken on The draft, under General Canby, is not yet en-The Memphis Bulletin says it is probable there

will be none within the district of Memphis. WASHINGTON.

Epecial Despatches to The Press.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, APPOINTMENTS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS. The following additional appointments have just been made for General Hancock's 1st Army Corps: Colonels.-Dudley Wickersham, James M. Pome-

Colonels.—Dudley Wokersham, James M. Pomeroy.

Lieutenant Colonels.—L. D. Bishop, Erasmus C.

Gilbraith, John O. Gilmore, M. T. Gallagher.

Mejors.—J. C. Lawvers, Robert C. Wright.

Coptains.—Phineas Stevens, Wm. M. Orosby,
John O'Conneil, Thos. Murray, Benj. B. Miller,
M. V. B. Richardson; Henry A. Greene, Woodruff
Blocklidge, J. S. Lothrop, Oharles Hay, Thomas
E. Merritt, Wm. S. Montgomery, James F. Simpson, W. F. Armstrong, J. F. Kirkman, D. O. Ellis.

First Lieutenants.—John E. Middaugh, Wm. J.

Farrell, G. B. Clark, George C. Oase, James Kellan, Wm. F. Ingmire, E. R. Biakelle.

Second Lieutenants.—H. W. Mann, Oarey P. Taplin, Bryant M. Murphy, Patrick A. Dacey, E. W.

Bliss, Rott. Miller, Horace Holmes, Geo. Hooker,
Robt. Beckitt. THE ARMY TO BE PAID.

Treasurer Spinner has made arrangements to reserve three-quarters of a million dollars daily of the current receipts of the Treasury to pay the troops. It is expected that paymasters will leave in a day or two for the 6th Corps, and that the Army of the Potomad will be paid within a week. The troops will receive four months' pay. The armies of Sherman and Thomas cannot now be paid on account of the movements in progress. The ability of the Treasury Department to pay the Mesers. JAY COOKE & Co. in negotiating the 7-30

SHIP CANAL IN MICHIGAN Mr. Howard to-day introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, making a grant of two hundred thousand acres of alternate f public lands to the State of Michigan to sid in the construction of a ship canal to conne Lake Superior with Portage Lake, in the Upper AMOUNT OF BONDS DEPOSITED AS SECURITY FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The whole amount of Government bonds depositredemption of National currency is \$134,663,900. This does not represent the total capital stock of the banks, as it is only in part paid up. NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

The number of pension certificates granted from July 1st, 1861, to January 1st, 1865, is 66,390. Of these 29,422 are to invalid soldiers, and 36,968 are to widows, orphans, and mothers of soldiers deceased. The number of applications rejected up to January 1st, 1865, is 9,724. The number of pensions granted to residents of Pennsylvania, in 1864, was 2,012. The number of discharges for disability received at the Pension Office last month was 3,720. NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Fourteen new national banks were organized last eek, with an aggregate capital of \$1,305,000. Only one of these is a Pennsylvania bank—the Union WORK FOR CONGRESS.

The rest of the present session of Congress must be a busy time for the Ways and Means Committee. Only thirteen working days are left. Among the important bills yet remaining to be acted upon are the tariff bill, the revenue bill, the regular army appropriation bill, the Indian appropriation bill, the miscellaneous appropriation bill, the deficiency bill, the naval appropriation bill, and the executive and judicial appropriation bill. All of these have either not been taken up or are still Langing between the two Houses. There are, besides, a multitude of private bills, etc., yet awaiting action. [By Associated Press.]

CORBUPTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AR-KANSAS-GEN. HERRON'S REPORT. Major General HERRON, in his report on the recent investigation at Little Rock, in the Department of Arkansas, transmitted to the Senate tocay, indicates his belief in the existence of corruption and speculations, but exonerates General STEELE from all blame, except a too implicit confi-dence in the integrity of his staff. He seems to regard the provost marshal general, Lieut. Col. Chardler, of the 7th Missouri Cavalry, as the principal offender. Fixes, licenses, bribes for release from imprisonment, and the proceeds of cotton are the suspected sources of emolument, of which the evidence is not very direct. His dismissal is advised, and Col. Thos. P. Benton, of the 29th Iowa Volunteers, is recommended in his stead. He also recommends the removal of Col. B. O. CARR, chief quartermaster, and the appointment of a more energetic man. It is further stated that the district of Little Rock is controlled by a combination known is McDonald & Co., contractors for supplying indian stations, with an unlimited license from the Treasury Department, by which they bring in im-mense stocks of goods, relieved from the five per cent. tax. One partner is chief clerk in the quartermaster's department, and is the brother of a rebal colonel. HENRY MOKES conducts the trading store, at Fort Gibson, for the firm, and McDonald and Sermode at Fort Smith. The partners are repretented as shrewd, sharp men, with plenty of money, and it is a combination which swallows up everything. The officers who cannot be brought into their interest must make way for some one who can. Only two or three officers have dared to oppose them. He says they have brought into that section \$500,000 worth of goods, ostensibly for the ndians, but really to be sold beyond the lines. It s impossible that one-tenth can be sold within the

Other similar cases are mentioned in Gen. HER. SEIZURE OF A STEAMER. The Navy Department has received a communi m Acting Rear Admiral Laz, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, reporting the seizure

the steamer Winona, for alleged illegal trading.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. REPORT OF GENERAL HERBON. The CHAIR laid before the Senate the report of Gene-l Herron, as inspector of the Department of Arkansas; NAVAL OFFICERS' PAY. . Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented the petition of naval fficers for an increase of pay. Referred to the Com-nities on Naval Affairs. mittee on Naval Affairs.

OLAIM OF COLOMIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. SUMBER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Belations, presented a bill to authorize the settlement of claims of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia.

ciety for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR HICES.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered a resolution, which was adopted requesting the Vice President to notify the Governor of Maryland of the death of the late Senator Hices. EXTENSION OF THE PORT OF BUILADELPHIA. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee in Commerce, reported a bill extending the boundaries of the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia, which was passed. ARMY STAFF OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusatts, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the ataif of the army, as folmr. Wilson, or massanussus, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army, as follows:
That efficers, when assigned to an army, as follows:
That efficers, when assigned to an army, as follows:
That efficers, when assigned to an army, as follows:
That efficers, when assigned to an army, as follows:

adjutant generals of the inspector generals of the quattermasters, and of the subsistence departments, of the quattermasters, and of the subsistence departments, or the guarder of the subsistence departments, or the property of the subsistence departments, and allowances of the following grades, viz: First. To an army or navy callitary department composed of most tran one army or and allowance of the following grades, viz: First. To an army or willitary department of not more than one army or military department of not more than one army or willitary department of not more than one army or willitary department of not more than one army or willitary department of not more than one army or volunteer forces by the President. Provided, that nothing herein contained plain prevent officers of higher grade from being thus assigned without loss of rank; and provided purter, that no officer so assigned shall have such in-

creased rank or pay when not actually serving as such chief.
The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. THE COURTS OF PRVADA.

A bill in relation to the State Courts of Mevada wa called up and discussed until 1 o'elock.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES. The bill to regulate commerce between the seve

The Mil to regulate commerce netween the severes states was their taken up.

Mr. TEM EYOK, of New Jersey, took the floor in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as universe, and unnecessary. At the conclusion of Mr. Ten Syck's remarks.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAM, of Ohio, the bill was presponed until Saturday at I o'clock, and the naval appropriation bill for 1808 was taken up. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, NAVAL APPROPRICTION BILL.
All the amendments of the Finance Committee affeing appropriations were concurred in. The last at
tion, providing for the appointment of an addition
midshipman from each Congressional district, to be now
nated by the present members of the House. W
stricken out. nated by the present members of the House, was fricken out.

Nor. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered an additional sections, by way of smendment, postponing the time for the restoration of the Eavel Academy for two years from May let. 1866, and receasing an act providing for its restoration in May, 1866.

Mr. Wilson explained the object of this amendment, A portion of the Academy building at Annapolis was being used as a military hospital, and to remove this hospital at the present time and erect one elsewhere would cost \$85,0.0. There were 19,000 patients under treatment there.

would cost \$50,0.0. There were 19,000 patients under treatment there.

Mr. GRIMER, of lows, was opposed to the amendment regarding it as an objection on the part of certain medical officers to be removed from comfortable quarters at Annapolie He was glad to see such a sign of economy in the War Department as to make them abxious about an appropriation of \$50,000. It was good sign, and he hoped it would continue. Laughter 1 But he was opposed to keeping naval cadets any longer at Kewport, R. 1. If we wanted to protect the morals of the young men the academy must not remain there two years more. longer at Newyort, R. I. If we wanted to protect the morals of the young men the academy must not remain there two years more.

Mr. ABTRONX, of Rhode Island, rose to vindicate the old city of Mowport from the foul aspersions that had been cast upon it by certain naval officers writing to the clear man of the Naval. Committee. The society of Newport was as good as hatof apycity in the Union.

After some remarks by Mr. SPRAGUS, in defence of the morals and society of Newport, R. I., the amendment of EMMES offered as general mentures, which was accepted, appropriating \$100,000 for additions and improvements to the Naval assylum at Philadelphia.

Also, as menchment maxing appropriations for the expenses of the commissioners to select a site for a naval station on the Mississippi river.

Mr. WADI, of Ohlo, offered an amendment similar to that offered to the House a few days since, for the appointment of a Board of Admirsity, to consist of a vice admiral, rear admiral, commodors, commander, and lieutenani commander, who should be advised with on all questions relating to the building, armament, etc. of ships of war and other important subjects connected with the Navy D-pariment.

Mr. Wade illustrated the necessity for such a Board, by what he termed the failure of the light draught monitors, upon which \$10,000,600 were expended.

Mr. SHEF MAN, of Ohlo, hoped his collesgue would not be put upon an appropriation bill, but should come from a committee as an independent proportion. It was a had practice to ofer such amendments to appropriation bills.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate

tion bills.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourced. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.
On motion of Mr. STEVENS. of Penesylvania, it was serived that after to day the House meet at 11 in the orning and continue in session till half past 5 o'clock the attention. in the atternoor.

Br DAWES of Massachusetts, said there are eight

Br DAWES. It is cases pending before the Committee on Elections. proper that they should be speedly disposed of, should, therefore, ask for their consideration on h day.

The House arranged the order of business for next week, there being many bills to be acted upon from the Committees on Military Affairs, Commerce, the Judiciary, havy, Ways and Means, and other committees.

The lituse arranged the order of outsinees for next week, there being many bills to be acted upon from the Committees on Military Affairs, Commsroe, the Judiciary, Anyry, Ways and Means, and other committees.

STRAMEBIPS TO CHINA, MTO.

The House projected to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish steam mail communication between the United States and China, etc.

Mr. ETEVENS desired that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the United States and China, etc.

Mr. Alden, of Massachusetts, replied that he did not expect to have the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; and while explaining the provisions of the bill, he said it contained no private job, but was intended for every body in general. The object of the bill was to establish mail communication between California, Japan, and China vita the Sandwich Islands.

It provides that the Postmaster General shall advertite for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder, at a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars per annum its purpose, also, was to ascure great commercial advantages With the Pacific Railroad, when completed, and this line established, we shall bring Rew York and China within twenty-six or twenty-seven days of each other, and New York would be some twelve or fifteen days nearer Hong Kons than London. It will zive us vast control over the commerce of the world, and make the city of few York the greatest commercial city of the world. It would make this city what London is now, the great settling point of the world. Under States, England especially, by the encouragement she had given by Government endoubled—in some cases quadrapled—her trade with all the contries had exhibited far greater commercial agacity than the United States. England especially, by the encouragement she had given by Government. But England has done more to entract the most profitable investment ever made by her Government. But England has done more to encourage, commerce than all other Governments condited, and m

chandise. If this measure shall be adopted it will be regarded by the commercial world as the premorition of a disposition to recognize the claims and appreciate the benefits of agrowing commerce, which, if properly fostered, will soon give us maritime supremacy upon lossreus will bound have a regular that the importance of the measure could not well be exaggarated; that it would give to the United States advantages equal to those possessed by Grast Britain, or any other nation; and that the trade of the East has enriched every country which has enjoyed it, and it is capable of indefinite expansion. expansion.

The bill was passed by a large majority, and the Honse also passed the bill extending the time for the completion of certain land grant railroads in Minnesota.

MUSTER OUT OF ENLISTED MEN.

MUSTER OUT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Mr GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Miliary Affeirs, reported a joint resolution, that in every care where any regiment or battalion is mustered out of service, by reason of the expiration of the term the Scretary of War is authorized to cause to be mustered out on the change of the expiration of the term. The Scretary of War is authorized to cause to be mustered out in the committee of the service of

over issues
Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he was originally
opposed to the national banking system, but, as it had
now been accepted by the people, he desired that there
should be only one system of enriency on the basis of hat law.
Messrs. KERNAN and PRUYN, of New York, opposed Messrs. KERNAN and PRUYN, of New York, opposed the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New Bork, looked upon it as proposing to but out the State banks. Instead of curtaiting the currency, as was pretended, it would have the effect of inflating it, thus perpetrating a fraud upon the country. He therefore offered the amendment, and was against currence offered the amendment, and was against currence the state militia and the State courts having been blotted out.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said that of the \$100,000,000 issued under the Mational banking law Massachusetts has one-fourth. He submitted whether this amendment was not for the purpose of conforming the country at large to the interests which have been secured by Massachusetts. Mr. HODPSE explained that the banking capital of Massachusetts was \$60,000,000, not one half of which

sachusetts.

Mr. HODPER explained that the banking capital of Massachusetts was \$60,000,000, not one half of which was in Nitional Banks.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indians, opposed the amendment, for, among other reasons, that it proposed to lay hands on the banking institutions of the States.

After further debate various amendments were offered and rejected, among them one by Mr. WILSON, that no national banking association, after it, shall have received from the Comptroller of the Currency any of its notes, thall pay out the notes of any State bank or banking association; nor shall any state bank or banking association; nor shall any of its own notes, or those of any other State bank or association, after the first day of Janustry, 1856.

This was rejected by a vote of 49 against 65.

Mr. Hooper's amendment, which had been much debated, was finally rejected, leaving the tax on banks and banking as in now stands in the law.

The amendment proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, satessing a duty of 5 per cent on the excess of income over \$5.00, was amended so as to also collect the duty on incomes derived from bank and other dividends, and to collect 10 per cent only over \$5.00 excess.

Mr. ACONA, of Penneylvania, offered an amendment that the special income tax shall not apply to incomes from officers of the army and navy for the year 1863, who have since been discharged by reason of diaability or wounds contracted in the service; and wherever said tax bat been paid, it shall be refunded. This was rejected by four majority.

The committee rose at 4.30 P. M. without coming to a

etical by four sajority.

HECESS.

The committee rose at 4.30 P. M. without coming to a conclusion on the bill, and the House took a recess till conclusion on the state, 10° clock.

EVENING SESSION. ON MILE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ENLARGED. On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania the House took up and passed the Senate oill enlarging the port of entry and delivery of the district of Philadel-phia so as to be bounded on the river Delaware by Frankford ereek on the north, and Broad street on the south. Transford effect on the north, and broad sires on the acouth.

The House went into committee on the amendatory internal revenue bill.

The section providing a duty of six cents a pound on cotton till July ist, let6, and after that date five cents, payable in coin. having been read.

Br. STRYENS moved to strike out the words "payable in coin." We should not depreciate by enactment the entrency of the country.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, concurred in the views expressed by the graiteman from Pennsylvania. The effect of the section would be to increase speculations in gold by the increase demand.

Messrs. MORBILLI and KASSEN severally maintained that while we have to pay specie on public securities it was the duty of Congress either to repudiate the contracts of the United States or to provide means to meet our obligations. it was not but of the control of the United States or to provide means to mest our obligations.

Mr. STEVENS knew nobody who desired to violate our contracts. If the gentleman from lows (Mr. Kasson) intended an insinnation, the argument was unworthy of the cause they were discussing. If we have made a bad bargain we should stand by it. He wanted no more gold-bearing bonds issued. We shall receive next year from eighty to one hundred millions in gold from custome; enough to meet our obligations.

Mr. KASON, replying, said it was the duty of Congress to see the Treasury was arrong enough to meet its obligations. Better have forty millions over than five millions too little We are importing less than we were last year, and we may not obtain from customs as much coin as we need during the next fiscal year to meet our obligations.

Mr. BKOOKS said that to-day it was proposed to tax cotton in specie; to morrow it would be proposed to demand specie for petroleum, and the next day it would be urged on the hog and wheat of the West, and the hay of New Regiand. If more revenue in specie; was the cobject, why not raise it in a tariff bill, and not by exists?

Mr. MORRILL urged the committee not to strike our

the object, why not raise it in a tarm put, and que by acties?

Mr. MOEBILL urged the committee not to strike out the requirement, payable in coin.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that 30,000 spisdles in his town had atopped within the last month, and new, when there was a chanseto get estion in order to revive the suspended manufactories, the gentlement (Mr. Morrill) proposed to crush out the industry of the country. can morrow, proposed to strike out "payable in country,
Ar, Stevens' amendment to strike out "payable in coin" was adopted.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, proposed a duty of eight cents per pound on scroon. It was estimated that \$800,000,000 would be derived from the tariff and internal revenue bill, but our expanditures were \$300,000,000 annaily; therefore, the people demanded additional taxation. Lal revenue bill. Dut our expenditures were \$50,000,000 annually; therefore, I the 'people demanded additional taxation. Where on the people demanded additional taxation. While there is the people demanded additional taxation, while they were willing to contribute to the support of the Government. Five cents per pound was as much as cotton would bear.

Mr. Hollman offered a new section, to refund to the persons entitled to receive the same the tax paid on the manufacture of molasses from sorghum. He said the sassessing this tax. but will not refundating more within assessing this tax. but will not remark the money with the persons of the country of the said that the tax on the said the sadepted it would necessitate the duty of viring over all the little manufactories of the country. Siving over all the little manufactories of the country. Wilso's the said that the tax on that sticle had not been everywhele a sassessed and collected.

Mr. HORRILL said that the tax on that article had trist did not assess the tax, and that told the assessor that the tax of the told the assessor that the tax as and the told the assessor that if any trouble arcse he would seld by the law, and that if any trouble arcse he would all the said passes.

Mr. HORRILL saked Ms. Boutwell how much a tax of five cents per pound on cotton would yield.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that there were in the South he delived from incomes.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that the panartyment estimated the number at S. 60,000 bales.

Mr. BOUTWELL saked how much additional tax would be derived from incomes.

Mr. BOUTWELL saked how much additional tax would be derived from incomes.

be derived from incomes.

Mr. BOUTWELL said \$5,000,000.

Mr. BOUTWELL said \$5,000,000.

Mr. BOUTWELL said \$5,000,000.

Mr. BORN ILL replied that the Department estimated it at \$16,000,000.

Me-nara FRANK, KASSON, and ODELL advocated the amendment, pencing which the committee rose, and at a quarter past ten e clock the House adjourned.

HARRISQUEG. lence of The Press. I HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1806.
THE DISPOSAL OF BEDS OF RIVERS.
So rouch has been said about the bill having for its object the disposal of the beds of rivers that I send it to you in full. It came up again yesterday

and its farther consideration was postponed un Tuesday next. The most strenuous opposition has been manifested by some of the members to this probeen manifested by some of the members to tall pro-posed enactment; but although some of the oppo-nents have freely denounced the project, your con-respondent must say that thus far he has been unable to find any sause for the opposition and for the maledictions, except that the orators who have declaimed against it, and the persons generally who are working for its defeat, are either advocates of some other scheme, probably no more proper, or of some other plan by which the lands can be made profitable to the State: I have yet to hear a single Representative say that he is not in favor of having those lands at the bottom of the larger streams of this Commonwealth disposed of in some the bill I saw men of acknowledged honor and probity rise and defend this bill, it was natural to believe that the terms "rascality," "thisving," "awindling," and "robbery" were rather out o place, unless the gentlemen using them were cognizant of facts which they failed to make public. It the project is infamous, and for ulterior purposes, which would be disgraceful to all concerned, the fact cannot long be disguised. Five per cent., or ten, as proposed, of the value of all minerals and oils produced from these lands, if the suppositions of some of the calculators are correct, would be an immense addition to the revenue of the State, and as monthly statements are to be made at Harris-burg, it will be impossible to defraud the Treasury. There may be something hidden which is yet to be divulged, but until that exposure is made, prudence, at least, should insure the advocates of the bill freedom from insult and contumely. If an exposure is made which proves these persons guilty, they will receive the public rebuke they merit.

receive the public rebuke they merit.

The following is the proposed enactment:

An Acr to repeal an act approved the twentyninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand
eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act
to repeal an act passed the eleventh day of April,
one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, entitled 'An act to encourage the further development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

SKOTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanie, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the suthority of the same. That an act to
repeal an act passed the twenty-ninth day of Diarch,
one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled
'An act to repeal an act passed the eleventh day of
April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-gight,
entitled 'An act to encourage the further development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania,' and approved the twenty-ninth
day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight
hundred and forty-nine," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any person who may acquire title

day of interest frame from the tausant eight hundred and forty-nine," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any person who may acquire title under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to encourage the further development of the mineral resources of this Commonwealth," approved the eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall have the right to bore or sink wells for oil, and erect the machinery necessary to procure the same, and the time in which the Commonwealth shall have the right to revoke any warrant or grant obtained in pursuance of said act is hereby extended for the period of twenty years from the passage of this act; and every person who may acquire title under said act shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, five per centum of the value of all minerals and oil produced by him or her from territory held under such warrant or grant.

To this an amendment has been added, requiring the owners to make monthly returns of income to the owners to make monthly returns of income t

Harrisburg.
PENSIONS TO VETERANS OF 1812. An animated debate took place yesterday morning on a resolution, offered some days since by Se nator Lowry, requiring the Committee on Pension to report in favor of giving to the poor and destitute soldiers of the war of 1812 a pension of \$40, and a gratuity of \$40. Mr. St. Clair made an eloquent speech in opposition to the system of giving the money of the Commonwealth to men who were no fairly entitled to receive such donations. He was followed by Mr. Wilson, who also ably opposed the esolution, and by Senators Lowry and Champney n favor. While willing to give to all our venerab patriots who are really deserving, the majority of the Pension Committee are not willing to squander the State's funds. The resolution passed, and Messrs. St. Clair, Wilson, and Householder, believing that they could not conscientiously carry out the provisions, asked leave to be excused from crving on the committee. THE PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

An equally animated and much more excited de-bate took place or the peace resolutions reported by Mr. Hall, of the Committee on Federal Relations. Some time ago Mr. Donovan offered a series of reso lutions which were referred to that committee, but when they were reported this morning they had been shorn of their fair proportions until nothing by your Legislative reporter having been substi-tuted. When the amendment of Mr. Wallace was voted upon. Mr. Hall said he voted in the negative because the amendment was a complete recogni-tion that the South was right in bringing on and carrying on the war, while Mr. Hopkins said he would vote in the affirmative because the proposiion embraced sentiments which had been repeated over and over again by the President and leading men of the Republican party. Mr. Schall, of Le-high, made his maiden speech on this occasion, and although we differ, of course, in the sentiments expressed, it is but justice to say that he displayed great ability. CAMP CURTINA

Governor Curtin has sent to the Secretary of War is report relative to the condition of Camp Curtin. ut it will not be printed until the subject is again brought before the Legislature, and the communication is called for. This report, and the fact that the House has passed a resolution appointing a joint committee to go to Washington and request the President to remove Major Dodge from this post, will, it is to be presumed, settle the Major's fate, and send him to some more congenial locality. A NEW TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Philadelphia is interested in a bill which has o create the Pennsylvania Oil Car Manufacturing

been reported favorably in the House. It propose and Transportation Company, and has among the incorporators named Morton McMichsel, C. A. Walborn, George W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Joseph Dilworth, and J. W. Blanchard. The powers and privileges to be granted to this association of gentlemen, if the bill passes, are manifold, among them being the right to hold half a thousand acres; o construct buildings, cars, tanks, tools, &c., on such lands; to construct lateral railways, five miles and to purchase, build, and hire such steamboa and other vessels as they may need in transportin ill, and other freight, from Philadelphia, or adja cent thereto, to any foreign port.

Legislative Proceedings.

Company.

Also, a further supplement to the act relating to corporations organized for mechanical, mining, and quarrying purposes.

Also, a further supplement to the act enabling joint tenants and others holding mineral lands to develope the same. [This supplement makes extensive changes in the original act.]

At the request of Mr. GONNELLifve hundred copies of this amplement were ordered printed.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, a supplement to the act relating to the grant of public lands to colleges.

The secolutions relative to the war, which were being debated when the Senate adjourned yesterday, were again considered, and, after some debate, were made the special order for Wedneaday overning next.

The House amendment changing the name of the Philadelphia and Youghlogeny was concurred in.

The SPRAKER announced in the company to the New York and Youghlogeny was concurred in.

The SPRAKER announced in the company to the had reorganized that committee as follows: McSherry (chairman), Hopkins, Hatnes, Dunlay, and McCandless.

Mr. LOWRY called up the House resolutions relative to as to request the Secretary of War; instead of the President, to remove him and send some other officer here who will give greater satisfaction to the soldiery and citizens of this State.

Mr. DOBOVAE defended MajorDodge, who, although a comparative atranger to him, was spoken of by per sons who knew him well as one of the best officers in the service. If any man had offered such a resolution in regard to him (Mr. Donovan) without giving him a hearirg, he would haunithat man to his grave and deserrate his very sabes; and he therefore desired that Major Dodge as hould have a hearing.

Mr. LOWRE made a lengthy response, in the course of which he said that Major Dodge had informed him, in the presence of the Senator from Venango, that he amposed he had been placed here because he was understood to be hostile to the Governor; and he also supposed that he had triumphed enough over the Governor, hecuse he had been head the whole of the conficial. ompany. Also, a further supplement to the act relating to cor-orations organized for mechanical, mining, and quar-

that he had triumphed enough over the Governor, beseuse he had been kept here against the wishes of that
official.

Mr. WILSON said that, if the report of the committee
was correct, and he believed it was, the quarters at
camp Gurtin were a burning disgrace to the nation.
On day before yesterday he had seen the Governor's
reception room some twenty soldiers lying on their
backs with their feet frozen, and instead of being ready
for service, were ready for the survival of being ready
for service, were ready for the survival of being ready
for retried to another scene he witnessed the Governor's
recome of sew days since while in that room
talking to the Governor an old lady walked, and
saking which was Governor Custin, stepped to wards
him, and after shaking both of his hands, turned away,
the tear flowing from her eyes, and said to the other
persons in the apartment: "I does my heart and sonl
good to shake hands with Governor Unitin, and if Major,
said Mr. wilson, is the feeling of every mother in the
state who has sent her sons to the field; and if Major,
cald Mr. wilson, is the feeling of every mother in the
state who has sent her sons to the field; and if Major,
cald Mr. wilson, is the feeling of every mother in the
state who has sent her sons to the field; and if Major,
cald mr. and the Governom tid not remove him, these
mothers would rise up, and taking Major Dodge was been because he was hostile to Governor
Curtin, and the Governom tid not remove him, these
mothers would rise up, and taking Major Dodge, tip
him end over end into the Sunquebanna rives.

Mr. MCUANDLESS also made as eloquent speech, or
the resolutions. He said these complaints acainst Major,
Dodge came from all parts of the State, land he believed
a change could never be effected until some other than
a regular officer was need here. Sejor-Dodge was not
now dealing with company of soldiers, but with the
error.

Here of the mr. Major Dodge was not
now dealing with company of soldiers, but with the
error.

Mr. DONOVAN said that Major Dodge had stated.

Mr. DONOVAN said that Major Dodge had stated.
within two days, to the Governor that it was reported that he wak hostile to him. (the Governor), but that such was not the case, and that there was no reason why there should be any hostility between them in an official cancelly. official capacity.

Mr. ST. CLAIR rebuked the hostile sentiments which had been expressed in the Senate against regular officers. He was opposed to impulsive legislation and a resolution should have been offered calling for a cour artial Mr. DONOVAN offered an amendment calling upon as Secretary of War to make an investigation into the the Secretary of Warto make an investigation into the ruth of the charges against Major Dedge, and to remove him if found guilty. Not agreed to.

The original resolution was passed to a third reading by a vote of 18 ayes to 9 mays, and was laddover. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. An act attaching Washington county to the Allegheny indicial district was discussed at length during the af-

HOUSE.

Two veto messages were received from the Governor, one vetoing the act-extending the time for the payment of the debt due to the Commonweakin by the sureties of the Know Morton, and the other vetoing the surpties of the North, American Transit, Issurance Company, which allowed any railroad corporation to sell the policies of the company. The Governor held that every railroad company was responsible, for damages, and should not, therefore, be allowed to issue tickets tasuring against its even casualties. In his indement, the existing rates of fare of maliroads should not be increased by the above or any old or means. In regard to the escurities of F. Know Morton, the Governor asserted that the original dealers on had already received too much favor from the Sty. PUBLIC SILLY CONSIDERED.

An act allowing muster, and dramatic entertainments by ematement for the bear, filt of soldiers) to be held without state license. Page, it.

An act allowing muster, and dramatic entertainments out state license. Page, it.

An act providing Page, it is no undstermined action of dover shall abate by the case of the death of the plaintraiters. Pages, out of the executors or administrators. Pages, on the ground of wilful desertion for two years, it states on the ground of wilful desertion for respondent was a resident of this or any other of the Very liberal throws a resident of this or any other of the very liberal throws law of indiana. I befeated. An act of divorce law of indiana. I befeated edents to full manual of real and personal protection of the same and administrators of decedents to full manual of the first counties, and not the first che same. Amended by fir. Goodram so as not apply to Philadelphia. Defeated.

So do, wares, etc., whose sunual racks are less than the making it illegal to pay bounty monays to any persons except to the men who actually called. This PUBLIC BULLY, CONSIDERED,

in intended to prevent frauds of subditions and to third reading and laid over.

An act allowing soldiers to vote by prevent and former elections. [This does not apply delphin.] Discussed.

Fradian the vote the House adjourned up, evening no Et. NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press 1

[Special Corres, ondence of The Frees]

NEW YORK, Pek.
A PIRATE TO BE HUNG.

John Y. Boall, Acouthern gentleman, pk.
and procure of rain ond necidents, the beaptured the sistemates Philo Parcons to
Queen, upon Lake Arie, has been concourt-martial of the saw we offences, and be beauting. to death by hanging. A ne execution in place upon Governor's IA and, on States 18th, unless the Powers that Be interfare ral Dix reviews the whole case in his proving the sentence. He acts forth the rous acts of the pirate, his law ess deed, attempt to throw a train from the track thereby, with almost unequalla d mails veking destruction upon hundreds of mu, and children. "The Major General comp; he says, "feels that a want of firmne 3 and bility on his part in executing the sent ore in such a case would be an offence againg raged civilization and humanity of the a 🤫 Dix thus deals with the plea of the priso, le. was acting under Confederate orders: "It is hardly necessary to say that as sumption can sanction an act not warrant laws of civilized warders. If Mr. Davis we head of an innependent Government, 1700g such by other nations, he would nave no sanction what the througe of civilized State demned. The Government of the United from a desire to mitigate the aspertites of given to the insurgents of the South in the given to the insurgents of the South the Lie rules which govern sovereign States and duct of hostilities with each other; and tion of these rules should, for the sake of the tion of these rules should, for the sake of an here and the cause of humanity that here and the cause of humanity that world, be visited with the severest penalty under its mildest aspects, is the heaviest that can befall our race, and he who in a revenge, or with lawiess violence, transculimits to which it is restricted by the communities, should recommend that the common voice has to be due to the crime. SINGULAR ACT OF THE GOVERNOR Theodore Yates, a murderer, who slew man some months ago, and was convicted tenced to be hung on the 17th day of Mirbeen respited for a week by Governor Festigates the 17th is St. Patrick's day. The in the day is of such importance that the law E take its course thereon is certainly a new 🕾

deserves to be recorded among the curle-politics, literature, or something else, etc. L, MISS ANNA E. DIGKINSON has been delivering her lecture, "A Glans, Future," to a large and intensely entire audience. The passing eulogy of General was loudly applauded. MIRCELLANEOUS.

The destruction of the United States laws at Astoria, by fire, has involved a loss to 3 The double-ender Suwanes, which sale the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the black squadron, is in this port for repairs, have her rudder-chain. A july has at last been obtained for the-Friery, charged with the murder of Harry La

(By Telegraph.)
THE SAVANNAH COTTON FLEBT. A portion of the Savannah cotton fleet like Evening Stock Board.

10 P. M.—Stocks dull; gold active at after call, 204%; New York Central, 115-208, 110%; old 5-208, 111%; 10-408, 1025, 76%; Handon River, 108%; Reading, 115: gan Southern, 68% Michigan Central, 119 burg and Cleveland, 84; Tolsdo and Wah. Rock Island and Chicago, 97; Northwestedo. preferred, 65%; Fort Wayne and 69%; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27; cago and Alton preferred, 94%; Cumberlan, 67%; Mariposa, 11%.

Maripe intelligence. A portion of the Savannah cotton fleet iste

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
Arrived, bark Holland, Clenfuegos; brig &:
Sardense; schooner H. R. Bussell, New UtArrived. Steamer Montexuma, from de-She brings no news. Public Entertainment BENEFIT AT THE ACADEMY.—This after grand performance will be given at the Acade Music by Miss Helen Western, sustained : Chestnut-street Theatre Company. The enth ceeds will be for the benefit of the sufferent recent terrible confiagration in the Second Let our generous public respond liberally a THE GRAND CONCERT, to be given at M. Fund Hall, to-morrow evening, profine entertainment. Artists entirely new musical public will be introduced. Mr. Strakosch announces I that annears Md'lle Helene de Katow, who has ga nutation as a violoncellist. The Herold thus The first concert of Max Strakosch's news Mile. Helene de Katow, the violoncellist, an Wehli, planist, took place at Niblo's Salson house was densely crowded, and the interest fested was considerable. The first appears Mile. de Katow elicited much applause. She

feeted was considerable. The first appears Mile, de Katow elicited much applause. She prepossessing in person, has a fine preservas attired superbly of a Russe, and not at an ordinary artist in the concert room, a rich black velvet, and a coronal of leaves and florter person with jowels, being substituted for the familiar white, or pink, or blue we see accasio. While enthused, as she evidently was, her performance, she reminded one somewhat celebrated picture of St. Cecilia, in the Louisone who heard her last night in the exert portions of Servais can doubt that she brimmusical genius. The difficult and not over foil instrument upon which she performed an part of herself; the passion of the artist severy tone. There is no evidence of labered tion in her pisying, nor display of physicalist mastering the instrument. It seems to residence of the evidence of labered tion in her pisying, nor display of physicalist withe wish of the player as if by sympathy, undoubtedly a very perfect violoncellist, if the best now living. The curlosity with evinced at her entrée soon assumed the phase cided approbation as she advanced in her piece from La Mustic de Portici. Mr. Wehlimost favorable impression as a pianist. In ner he much resembles Theberg, and who hesitation in saying that in clearnes cacy of touch and boldness of execution her been excelled in this country since Thailerg'. There is a quality about Mr. Wehli which agreeable, and that is the unpretending mill which he undertakes his task. There is no about him. He sits at the instrument which he undertakes his task. There is no about him. He sits at the instrument which he undertakes his task. There is no about him. He sits at the instrument with so little apparent protensient complish so much. His execution, with that one with so little apparent protensient his merits by an encore to every plees. Mr. The audience showed their apprecable in merits by an encore to every plees. Mr. The called in the peranne of the celebrated Dan Rice will the NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The benefit and is pearance of the celebrated Dan Rice will take to-morrow evening. He has been well receive the opening night, on Monday of last week. of our citizens have been entertained by his ments with his well-trained and truly wellhorses and mules. We hear it stated that it templates having the horse Excelsior, J.

to the memory of the Union soldiers of Eris: Pennsylvania. THE LYONS JOURNALS state that a dirlady, of kinglish birth, calling herself the C dayton, has just made her first appearant Cafe de Paris, in that city, where she takes the concert by singing English songs. To of the Salut Public, whom the Counters with a visit, states that she is twenty year of a good figure, and shorter than Geles Thumb. He adds that she looks very inhebit that their ignorance of each others is did not allow him to test her conversational

jected to a sculptor's eye, with the view of before simile of the animal taken for an embellifor the marble monument Mr. Rice intends:

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURT!

GRATION. Quite a number of the people who were out of house and home by the recent confinithe Second ward were so terribly should be probable some of them will never fully from it. Their nervous system was utell trated. We heard of several cases yesterd some who shuddered upon hearing the mentioned, and, in one or two instances of an inclination to turn their faces away or in the bed clothes. PREPARING TO WASH THE PRISON

THE SUFFERERS BY THE RECENT OF

CITY ITEMS. WHAT ARE WE COMING TO !- The W the Ophir silver mine, Nevada, have be out by an immense quantity of hot water subterranean reservoir, bursting in upon and hot water are among the latest novelis terranean production. When shall we less its liquid blacking, ready-made coffee, and its it is at least certain that when we want we parel we must seek & upon the face of the and go to some such first-class establishmen wn Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, abord

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING at Chas. Stoke! First class Clothing at Chas. Stokes One Price. One Price. Ready-made and made to order Ready-made and made to order Under the "Continental." Under the "Coatinental" OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD'S OVER PATCH removed to No. 40 South Fifth 5H'0

THE REAUTY OF THE HAIR, IN 118 PIST and natural color, may be preserved to age. Its premature decay and loss 10. Even after the Hair has begun to pert the astural functions may be restored at healthful and luxariant again, by one and astley, who has recently come to out opened offices at 1838 Chestnut street, for ological treatment of the Scalp and Half Office hours for ladies from 9 ± M. 1011
Office hears for gentlemen from 240 6 1. FURS AT COST.—Squirrel Muffs \$5. \$12 to \$15. Mink Muffs \$10 to \$20,

30. Closing out balance of our furs at do not intend to carry any over. CHARLES CARFORD fe13-6t A JEWEL. Sozodont Purifies, Sozodont Beautifies, Sozodont Gratifies all who ! Sold by Druggists and Perfamers. WESDEROTH, TAYLOR, & BROWE'S LERY, No. 914 Chestaut street, will be until 8½ P. M. for the present. OIL LANDS FOR SALE .- COM

ganizing see advertisement in another t EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, SECONS by L. Isazes, M. D., Oculist and Auris Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Planos, and Hamito's Cabinet Organs, for said Gould. Recently of Change of States

Gould, Seventh and Chestaut streets.