WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

The Cabinet of the New Administration. While Mr. President Lincoln is writing the last pages of the document which is to | of the Cabinet, two justices of the Sushape the course of his new Administration, and the gentlemen of the Washington committees are arranging the details of the | diana, with Mr. McCulloch, will also great Inauguration Day, in many parts of | have two Secretaries; while New England, the country the friends of Mr. Lincoln are expressing their opinions as to the statesmen who are to surround him during the missions and minor offices, Pennsylvania, next four years. These discussions are as | since General Cameron's retirement, has important as any that can excite the atten- been neglected. In the new Administration of the people, for, under our system of tion the President, the Vice President, government, it is as necessary that the the Speaker, five members of the Cabiheads of the different Departments should | net, a majority of the Supreme Court, possess the confidence of the nation as it is and the commanding officers of the rethat that confidence should be enjoyed by gular army will be from the Western the President himself. Mr. JEFFERSON Davis declared recently that the gentlemen of his Cabinet were merely "clerks," and he is little enough for the great State of this declaration is one of the strongest evi- New York. Pennsylvania stands alone. dences of the despotism of the rebel power. This is the principle of NAPOLEON. His ministers are mere writing masters and she has made every sacrifice; she has engrossing clerks. In free England, ministerial responsibility is recognized, and | riches to the treasury; her petroleum, it is so in free America. When our finances | iron, and coal are of more importance are healthy we thank Mr. FESSENDEN. | to the nation than all the gold beyond When we see peace with all the world we the Missouri river, and yet none of her pay our tribute of admiration to the statesmanship of Mr. SEWARD. When SHER-MAN marches like a Napoleon over prostrate and cowering States, we do honor to the genius of the Secretary of War, who | the claims of our State, and do to us the gives our warriors the means of victory. When FARRAGUT rides over the seas like | any human being, nor to any part of the another NELSON, and the greatest blockade ever maintained by a maritime power is inviolate, we thank the Secretary of the Navy. Where we praise we blame. We give these men power, and we hold them to accountability. The President, as the people's choice, carries out the people's will. In England the vote of Parliament expresses that will. In America we confine one man. This was the sentiment of the the closing week, with all the hurry Baltimore Convention, and when they re- incident to that period, with the appronominated Mr. Lincoln to the office he is now about to assume for a second term, they expressed their opinions in this resolution:

Resolved. That we deem it essential to the genera welfare that harmony should prevail in the nationa councils, and we regard as worthy of public con fidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolu tions, and which shall characterize the administra

Since the passage of that resolution three gentlemen then Secretaries have retired from the Cabinet. Mr. CHASE resigned the portfolio of the Treasury to | Sherman admits, the object has been rather ascend to the highest station next to the Presidency that an American citizen can fill. The President made this translation in deference to the radical element that Mr. CHASE was supposed to represent. The other appointments have been not expressed any political sentiment. Governor Dennison is an excellent Postmaster General, and Mr. Speed has filled the unobtrusive duties of his position with and Mr. McCulloch, of Indiana, will most probably take his place. This is the only appointment that we may claim with

with pleasure, for Mr. McCulloch is so | had repudiated - a system assuredly much identified with our financial system It is generally understood that the President will present the names of his Cabinet to the Senate for confirmation after the inauguration. Who are to be selected we do not know, nor have we any personal preferences to express. We are satisfied that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is ne- rate from three to five cents is a judicious cessary to strengthen the Administration, measure, for it is a tax upon business, of Mr. Lincoln, perpetuate the principles | and will diminish letter-writing, thereby of the Union party, and carry us through this war to the high and permanent ground of peace. No honest friend of the President will deny this. The defeat of the Chicago platform dissolved the "Copperhead" party as an organization, and its remnants are now drifting hither and thither. The Republican party is already beginning to experience the demoralizing and enervating effects of power. Nothing but the sublime determination of the people, during last | with the established rules of political econoautumn, that the ABRAHAM Lincoln whom | my founded upon European experience. Almighty God had called from his quiet | Our object, as beginners in the science of prairie home to be the captain of our hosts should lead us through this wilderness of war, prevented certain leaders from insisting upon making a canvass of the Cleveland platform. The party that is to save the country must be formed out of all these elements, and the Administration, by tact and energy, and a due appreciation of the will of the people, may create and strengthen that party. We very much fear that from taxation, but the luxuries, for which if left to their own tendency these ele- an artificial state of society has created a ments may drift, during the next four years, into a triumphant opposition. Emancipation accomplished, slavery dead, the power of the South crushed, which of the great principles that united the Republican party in the days of its minority now remains as a battle-cry? The work | dustry of the people. Mr. Sherman holds of 1860 is done. The party has suffered out a hope for the future, however. He ful army, the possession of the enemy's camp has weakened its ardor for conquest and political effectiveness. Former leaders have gone into cosy resting-places; others | articles, with a view to increase commerce sit grimly at home, with the anger of and foster industry." We sincerely wish envy, and new men-Stanton, Holt, BUTLER, DICKINSON, JOHNSON, and others who were its enemies then—are its leaders suggest heavy duties on importations, to to day. There is as much difference give our own industry and enterprise a fair between the Republican party of 1860 and that of 1865 as there is between the Army | the very strength and sinew of the country, of the Potomac when commanded by suggests such a modification of internal McClellan and that commanded by taxation as will ease their burthens. GRANT. In 1860 it was a minority party -now it is the majority. The war gave | nals are making themselves angry about a it power. · The friends of Douglas united with it almost in a body. In Pennsyl- | PRESS, announcing defeat to the Army of vania we may say that there is scarcely a politician who sincerely followed Doug-LAS in his first war upon slavery and treason, who is not a Republican in sympathy to day. This element gave Mr. Lincoln

Western States would have been broken. · The work of strengthening and cementing the Union party is now before the Administration. In the discussion of the questions arising out of these Cabinet controversies we confine ourselves to one point. The Union men of Pennsylvania are united in the belief that any reconstruction of the Cabinet that does not the despatch printed by us and that printed ducement for his ecceptance.

In the last canvass these men, in spite of

the Republicans themselves, held Penn

sylvania true. If they had faltered in their

attachment to Mr. Lincoln, if they had

wandered off to the false gods of Chicago

and Cleveland, Pennsylvania would have

cast its electoral vote for George B. Mc.

CIRLLAN, and the column of Middle and

recognize their State will be unsatisfactory. We disdain any mere geographical arguments, but our people cannot but remark that a State first in support of the war, first in mineral and manufacturing wealth, first in political importance, should not have its due importance in the national councils. While Ohio has two members preme Court, three, or perhaps four, of the general officers of the army; while Inwith Mr. Fessenden, has had two officers of the Cabinet, not to speak of foreign States. The Middle States have but one Cabinet officer, Mr. SEWARD, and She has been the Cinderella of the Republic. She has failed in no duty as a State: given her sons to the battle and her sons have the power to speak the voice of her people. We believe that these considerations have not been overlooked by the

American people. The Tax Bill. A complaint, by no means unfounded, was made on Monday, that the new tax bill, containing fifty pages of printed matter, every line demanding an examination of the previous law, was not sent to the United States Senate, until within two weeks of the close of the session. The result was, as stated by Mr. SHERMAN, that its expression to the wisdom and loyalty of the Committee of Finance had now, during priation bills still pending between the two Houses, to urge the Senate to pass judgment upon the numerous provisions of the bill, rather than discuss

President, that he will consider carefully

justice that he has never yet refused to

This is precisely what we have repeatedly stated in these columns. We have complained of two things-that taxation has been imposed with much disregard of the principles which civilized countries generally recognize, and that the revenue bills have usually not received any thing like discussion, but have been passed, with curious precipitancy, in the lump. As Mr. To pass the measures than discuss them. Congress will separate, we dare say, without making any provision for a careful examination, revision, and reform of our system of national taxation, and when our legislators have next to devise means for raising money, probably the same want of judg-

merely for personal fitness, and have ment and precipitate hurry may be exhibited. before the war, it was not surprising that we were ignorant of the soundest manner of imposing it—one great rule begreat acceptation. Mr. FESSENDEN, who | ing that the taxes "should be so conhas never ceased to long for the Senate as | trived as both to take out and keep out of a Senator from Maine, returns to his seat, the pockets of the people (vide ADAM SMITH'S Wealth of Nations) as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the State." But no good reason can be assigned for this certainty as indicating the Cabinet of the | country's adopting a system of taxanew Administration. It will be accepted | tion which, after long trial, England, worthy of condemnation. Having hurriedly done that, we should not have left, that system without examination, as we have done. The able gentlemen who have paid most attention to the subject of finance (Mr. SHERMAN in the Senate and Mr. Stevens in the House), agree with us that the exigency of the time demands heavy taxation, but, we fear, differ with us as to the means. We cannot think that raising the postage lessening the consumption of paper, which is taxed. We believe that justice demands that a difference be made in the assessment for the Income-tax, so that property shall pay more than industry. We cannot approve of any Legislature making an ex post facto law by which those who paid the Income-tax in 1863 shall be called, in 1865, to pay it a second time. We give Mr. Sher. MAN every credit for the candor which induced him to say "many of the taxes proposed in this bill were not in accordance

crease our revenue." But when he added, all other questions must yield to the necessity of levying most expeditiously the largest possible taxes—to do this we must extend it to nearly all articles of production and consumption,"-we cannot tion to "nearly all articles of production and consumption." The necessaries of life should be exempted, as far as possible, craving, cannot be too heavily taxed. Mr. SHERMAN "would only modify the present duties when such a course would increase the revenue." We submit that, while the revenue is raised, the tax-bills ought to be modified, so as to diminish the burthens which it imposes upon the productive insays: "The true principle must be to frame the tariff laws so as to produce the greatest revenue from the least importation. When the war closes, the English rule should apply of levying the requisite duties on the fewest that he would not defer the adoption of "the English rule" until after the close of the war. A protective policy would

chance, and justice to the working classes, A NUMBER of exceedingly virtuous jourspecial despatch that appeared in THE the Potomac. We did not feel called upon to deny the charge, for we felt that our contemporaries, before accusing us, should certainly have read the columns of our paper. The New York Post is an exception for having joined in the clamor our State in 1860; it has held it with him against THE PRESS, it very neatly and ever since, even through the temptations, frankly explains the matter, and places the

the discouragements, and the feuds of 1864. | blame where it belongs. The facts are these. Our correspondent telegraphed from Washington this depatch: "WASHINGTON, February 22.—There are rumors to-night that General Grant has been attacked by Lee, and has sustained a reverse. It is no meidered improbable that Lee has made an attack.

but I am unable to find any definite foundation to the rumor. Now, there were such rumors in existence, and these were confirmed by Richmond papers, which spoke of "heavy and continuous firing" at Petersburg. Our correspondent, as a prudent writer, noticed the fact and at the same time sent a denial. The despatch without this denial was thus sent over the country: "PHILADELPHIA, February 23 .- The Press's Wash-

ington special has a report that General Lee had attacked General Grant, and that our troops met with a reverse." There is just as much distinction between

by our contemporaries as between truth and falsehood. It is so much the fashion for the exceedingly careful and unerring journals of New England and New York to sneer at Philadelphia journalism and Philadelphia "canards" that we venture upon this explanation. We have always taken so much care to avoid the catchpenny temptations to trifle with the public, so often indulged in by people who unfortunately use the public press as a newsboy's broadside, that we are desirous of keeping our record clear. We have always received credit for pub lishing the truth, and, while we are liable to the mistakes of human nature, we spare no pains to continue to deserve the confi-

dence of the public. THE SOLDIERS DISGUSTED.—Considerable disgust was manifested by the soldiers at the fact that any loyal papers had allowed themselves to entertain, for a single moment, the rumor, started by Seession gold gamblers and endorsed by the Philadelphia Press, that our army had met with a reverse.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

It is evident that Mr. WILKESON, the ac complished Washington editor of the New York Tribune, is still absent from his post, in the service of his country, or the above slander would not have appeared among the despatches sent to that newspaper. We have elsewhere explained this matter.

"The Press" Relief Fund. The following voluntary contributions were re-ceived at this office up to 6 o'clock last evening, conflagration in the second ward:

Jash. Joncordia Literary Association, Cherry street, . 100 0

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE ARMY ABOUT TO MOVE

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The Commercial has a lette from Hatcher's Run, dated the 25th instant, which states that our army is under marching orders, to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and that a heavy engagement is expected for the possession of the South side Railroad.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

MOBILE NOT TO BE EVACUATED. LARGE REBEL FORCE REPORTED

BEAURIGARD IN THAT OILY ON THE 4th ULT.

HIRRY SMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans on the 22d, has arrived.

Mobile advices of the 6th inst. indicate that there s no intention to evacuate the city. The garrison s being strengthened, and the force there is said to be much larger than generally supposed. Beaure-gard was in Mobile on the 4th, and inspected the deferces. In a speech to the people in the evening he expressed confidence that that city would be nlly defended. The Mobile Tribune reports everything quiet in

the department of Kirby Smith.

The rebels are not apprehensive of any invasion of Western Louisians or Arkaneas this winter and spring. The expedition fitting out at New Orleans, they say, is destined for Galveston, which port does a very extensive blackade-running business into Havana, the British West Indies, and Mexico. The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large, and sufficient grain has been raised to feed the

RENTUCKY. ROBBERIES BY GUERILLAS AT HICKMAN. CAIRO, Feb. 28.—A band of 30 guerillas made a

stores, robbed others, and committed other depreda-

WEW ORLEANS

WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT EMPIRE CITY-NO LIVES LOST-THE PROPLE GRUNDLING AT THE DRAFT-THE MARKETS. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 22, via CAIRO, Feb. 28 .-The transport Empire City, from New York for New

fort reef. No lives were lost. crew of the wrecked steamer, including 300 soldiers The people are not well pleased with the state of hings, and complain of injustice, and ask admission into the Union, and refuse when called upor to take up arms to defend a principle they are not made a party to.
The demand for cotton continues good; fair to

lew middling, 71@72c. There is a fair demand for a good description of cotton for France. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Fully fair sugar, 22@24c Arrived, ship Elizabeth, Hunter, from New York Considerable quantities of flour are being placed in store to await the means of transportation North

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The steamer Golden City, from Panama, arrived here to-day. The steamer North Star broke a shaft within twenty have arrived here. Those who left here on the 3d could remain on the Isthmus until the arrival the Costa Rica, which was due at Aspinwall about the 22d ult. The jury in the champagne confiscation case, wherein the importers are charged with making

Government. The case is to be appealed to the United States Circuit Court. LANCASTER, Feb. 28. The Pittsburg and Eric train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Philadelphia at 8% o'clock last evening, met with caster. At half past 11 o'clock the sleeping car barely escaping with their lives, and most of them to Philadelphia. Among those from that city were James McHenry, Edward Workman, Mr. Taylor,

out fraudulent invoices, brought in a verdict for the

A. F. Hoppel, and several others who were on their TRENTON, Feb. 28.—The Constitutional amend ment has been discussed the whole day, in the House. Messrs. Brick of Camden, Lathrop of Burlington, Abbott of Gloucester, and Cleaver of Essex, spoke in favor of submitting the question to vote of the people, which was lost—yeas 19, nays 26. The discussion on the merits of the bill was resumed in the House at eight o'clock this evening. A joint meeting will be held to-morrow for the

cers. It is thought there will be no election of a Probable Union of Schofield's Forces with vate letters have been received in this city an-nouncing as probable the union of General Schofield's forces with General Sherman's army on Mon

election of a United States Senator and other offi-

The National Jubilee. Boston, Feb. 28.—The city government has adopted an order for national salutes, ringing of bells, a display of flags, and other public demo strations of rejoicing on the 4th of March,

BOSTON, Feb. 28 -Osgood & Son sold at auction to-day 788 bales of the best quality of Cape wool, terms cash, fifteen days, or acceptable interest-bear ing notes of sixty days. The attendance of buyers was quite large, but the prices realized are considered low. One lot of eighteen bales brought fifty seven cents, but the average price was forty-sever to fifty-four cents per pound.

Marine Disaster. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 27.-The steamer Pro metheus, en route for Wilmington, N. C., arrived here this morning, and reported having collided with the brig H. Means, in the vicinity of Cape Henry, and carried away the brig's foremast, bow H. Means was from the West Indies, with a cargo of

arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, and reported having encountered very thick and bad weather du

A SUGGESTION TO DETACH THE REBELS IN TEXAS.—The New Orleans papers are trying to hold out inducements for the rebel force in Texas to leave the Confederacy to its fate. Kirby Smith is in that quarter, cut off from all communication with Richmond, which is not likely ever to be re-established while the war lasts. There are a great many persons in Texas who, if assured of protection to their cotton, it is believed would bring it forward and sell it to the Government. Kirby Smith, it is said, could raise five hundred thousand bales of cotton, a great part of it claimed by the rebel Government. If he were allowed to sell this to the United States, it would enable him to pay eff his soldlers and semaintain himself in the field, lighting under President Junerz, in the cause of free government, until Maximilian shall have been driven from that country, and the Liberals reinstated into the internally undisputed power they held in 1861. This scheme is advocated by the Washington Chronicle, which pro-

advocated by the Washington Chronicle, which proposes:

"The cotton of the South either belongs to the rebel Government or to the planters. Let it then be made known that the cotton belonging to the former, if handed over to the Government, shall be sold, and the proceeds, in greenbacks, turned over to the rebel commanders and their soldiers who will lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. If it is deemed necessary, the commanders may be required to leave the United states. The cotton belonging to private individuals should be, in like manner, sold for their benefit, and the greenbacks should be paid to them promptly. By this plan two objects of first-rate importance will be gained. In the first place, the rebellion in the rear of Sherman's army will be effectually suppressed, the soldiers and the people will be conciliated and put in a good humor with the Government, and at the same time the country would have hundreds of millions of cotton to export, which would at once restore the balence of trade, and give something like par value to the currency." par value to the currency."

From the proposition, and previous intimations to that effect, it is probable that this is put forth as a feeler, either from Smith himself, or as an inWASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1865. POWELL'S PAINTINGS. The Senate this morning passed the joint resolu-tion to give W. H. Powell \$25,000 for another naval painting for the Capitol. In the course of the discussion Mr. Sumner read an extract from a letter of an eminent artist, saying that at a meet-irg of the Artists! Fund Society it was resolved that, in the opinion of that body, it is at this time inexpedient to incur expense for any more decora-tion of the Capitol, and that, when paintings are to be purchased, it should be after a fair competition among artists. In opposing the resolution Mr. Summen said there was already one painting by Mr. Powell in the Capitol, and that, in the opipion of many critics, one was plenty enough. Mr. Hows moved to have the subject laid on the table, saying the Senate was wasting a great deal of time n the subject, and that an hour of time, at this stage

GENERAL HOOKER was before the War Committee yesterday, but was not examined. He is preparing some documents in relation to his campaigns, which will be submit ted to the committee within a day or two. PAYMENT OF COLORED VOLUNTEERS. Mr. Wilson to-day, in the Senate, reported a bill to provide for the payment of colored volunteers organized in South Carolina by Gens. HUNTER and Saxton, at the same rates now allowed by law

of the session, was worth more than any picture.

The six hundred million loan bill passed the House to-day nearly in its original form, as reco mended by Secretary Freezenden. Numberle mendments and substitutes were proposed, but none of them met with general favor. (By Associated Press.]

THE LOAN BILL.

THE LOAN BILL. The following is a copy of the loan bill passed by the House to-day, the Senate having yet to act

The following is a copy of the loan bill passed by the House to-day, the Senate having yet to act upon it:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to berrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, such sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$600,000,000, and to issue therefor bonds or treasury notes of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and so much thereof as may be issued in bonds shall be of denominations, not less than forty years from the date of issue, or may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at or after any period not less than five years, nor more than forty years from date, or may be made redeemable and payable as aforesaid, as may be expressed upon their face, and so much thereof as may be issued in treasury notes may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act, and may be of such denominations not less than \$60, and bear such date and made redeemable or payable at such periods as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury may be deemed expedient, and the interest on such bonds shall Ebe payable semi-annually, and on all treasury notes authorised by this act, the interest may be made payable semi-annually, or annually, or at maturity thereof, and the principal, or interest, or both may be made payable in coin shall not exceed 7 3-10 per cent, per annual and the rate of interest on any such bonds or treasury notes, when payable in coin, shall not exceed 6 per cent, per annum, and when not payable in coin shall not exceed 7 3-10 per cent, per annum, and the rate and oharacter of interest shall be expressed on all such bonds or obligations or treasury notes, certificates of indebtones, may at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and with the consent of the Secretary of the Government, and for other purposes, approved June 80, 1864, shall b

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the pro-

dash into Hickman, Ky., yesterday, burned three stores, robbed others, and committed other depredations. Troops will be sent for the protection of the lation to forms, inscriptions, devices and printing, lation to forms, inscriptions, devices and printing, statestation, sealing, signing, and counterfeiting thereof, with such others as are applicable, shall apply to the bonds and other obligations issued under this act; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes in any form, and a sum not exceeding one per-centum of the amount of bonds and other obligations issued under this act is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of preparing and issuing the same and disposing thereof. CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

> otton, in the Gulf of Mexico, by the United States Information has also been received of the destruction of the large iron screw steamer blockade runner Will-o'-the-Wisp, off Galveston, by a book's rew from the United States steam Royal, under Lient. O. E. Man and the was descroyed, and it

Information has been received at the Navy Da

some heavy guns on shore. Acting Ensign G. H. REYNOLDS is also highly spoken of for his coolness in this expedition. The side-wheel steamer Acadia is also lying a wreck, riddled by our shot and shall from the United States steamer Virginia, six miles from Velasco, where she was run on shore after several attempt Information has also been record the capture of the schooners Pet and Anne Sophia, with 470

pales of cotton. These captures were made by an expedition from the United States steamer Bier ille, under the command of Acting Ensign Gro. H. FRENCH. A boat's crew from the Princes Royal, under Acting Ensign George H. Rey-PRISONERS SOLD FOR SUBSTITUTES.

The House committee for the District of Columbia have, by an investigation, ascertained that recently rict, have been bailed out and sold to substitute brokers. Five or six of them were charged with grand larcenies, and the remainder with trivial fiences. The committee say that wrongs have een committed, and outrages on public morality pterference of Congress, and, so far as may be, for report shows the operations of the officers of the have prepared a bill making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for persons to sell to substitute brokers those confined in jail charged with criminal offences.

KIDNAPPING OF COLORED MEN. In response to an inquiry of the House of Repre document from General Augur, which shows that arly in July, 1864, numerous complaints were made by the deputy provest marshal that bounty broker men without paying them a cent. These complaint ed that no colored men should go North withou passes. Colored men can obtain passes to leave Washington on their showing that they are not en-

MITTTARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS The President has signed and approved the act of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States. No troops or armed men are to be brought to the polls unless it shall be necessary to repel armed exemies or to keep the peace. Nor shall it be lawful for any officer to pre ations of voters, or in any manner to interfere with the free right of suffrage. Officers so offending are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conimprisonment in the penitentiary not less than hree months, nor more than five years, at the disshall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, prefit, or trust under the Govern-ment of the United States. Other guards are

The number of passengers arriving in the United te. Of these, 199,890 landed at New York. Massachusetts received 8,955; Pennsylvania; 4,467; Jalifornia, 3,185; Maryland, 2,968; Maine, 1,378; New Jersey, 321; Oregon, 307; Florida, 199; Rhode sland, 54; New Hampshire, 16.

Information has been received here that Judge HUGHES and General SINGLETON have been passed rough the rebel lines to Richmond. This marnthat General SINGLETON received authority from he has gone, not upon private business, but to see what may be done by him to bring about peace. Judge-Hugnes is to act in the same capacity."

MR. VANDERBILT'S PRESENT TO THE GO-VERNMENT. It appears from an official document that the nount received by Commodore VANDERBILT for the charter of his steamer, the "Vanderbilt," for one hundred and fifty days at \$2,000 per day, was \$302,000, before he presented that vessel to the

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS. raiders on trial at Montreal have been remanded for eight days, Judge Smith, the presiding officer, being still sick. A COLORED OFFICER:

MARTIN R. DELANY, of Pittsburg, has receive

a commission as surgeon, with the rank of major, in a regiment of United States colored troops. The ajor is a black man, and this is balleved to be the first instance in which one of his race has been ommissioned to such a command in our armies. REBEL RAID IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY. On Saturday night last a party of rebels numbermand of Lieutenant TAYLOR WOOD, of the rabel pavy, and a nephew of JEFF DAVIS, left the Yocomico river, in sloops and small boats, bound on a raid to Smith's Island, with the design of destroying the light boats. The gunboat Yankee and several other of our boats were informed of their movements, and at once started in pursuit of them. It may be, as our gunboats were last night shelling the woods in the vicinity of Smith's Point light, on the Western Shore, that the rebel gang had returned to that point, and had escaped

to the main land. Wood is the same party who XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-Second Session.

SENATE.
THE PICTURE FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITOL THE PIOTURE FOR THE MAINTAIN THE PROTURE FOR THE AREA UP THE PROPERTY OF THE PROTURE TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL WITH W. H. Powell for a picture for the National Capitol, to cost twenty-five thousand dollars. Carried Mr. Summer's provise, that the painting should not represent a victory over our own fellow-citizens, was represent a victory over our own fellow-clizens, was not adopted
Mr. RUMNER offered a proviso, that no contract shall be made until after a competition among the artists of the country, all of whom shall have an opportunity of offering themselves as candidates, and of exhibiting designs for the Proposed picture; and the committee shall postpone any contract with Mr. Powell until they shall be satisfied, after such competition, that he is the most meritorious, which was rejected—yeas 14, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS.

YEAS. Harlan, Labe (Kansas), Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, NAYS. Henderson,
Bendricks,
Hawes,
Johnson,
Lane (Indiana),
McDongall,
Powell,
Riddle, Grimes. [Biddle, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—year 18, nave 19. Mr. SUMNEX moved to amond so as to make the resolution provide for the purshase of Carpenter's picture of the "Emancipation proclamation before the Cabinet," instead of authorizing a contract with Mr. Powell for a navel picture. On this question the year were two, Mersus, Sumner and Pomeroy, and the nays were thirty-four. Mr. SAULEBURY, at one o'clock, moved that the Senate adjourn, which was negatived, The resolution was then put upon its passage, and passed—year, 23; hays. 17.

CHANGE OF HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was ordered that du-ing the remainder of the session the Senate meet a

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to incorporate a National Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces. Among the incorporators are the Bames of Generals Grant, Sharman, Meade, Banks, Hooker: Curtis, Butler, Barnside, Logan, Oglesby, Schurz, Heward, Sigel, Rosseau, Halleck, and others, and those of Admiral Farragut, Andrew Johnson. Salmon P. Ohase, E. M. Stanton, Gideon Weller, George Bancroft, John A. Andre, Andrew O Curtin, A. P. Morton, John P. Brough, Henry Ward Beccher, Horzee Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, James Gordon Bennett, Wm. E. Dodge, Gerritt milh, ard others, one hundred in all.

It authorizes the appointment of a board of twelve trustees, who are empowered to fix a site for the asylum when the num of one million of dollars shall have been accumulated. Provision is made for each fund from the stoppages of pay of officers and men, fines for desertion, and pay of soldiers who have died without heirs, and also from individual donations.

FAYMENT OF OCLORED TROOPS. A NATIONAL ASYLUM. also from individual donations.

PAYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.

Mr. WILSO M also reported from the same committee, a bill for the payment of colored volunteers recruited in South Carolina, raised under the direction of Generals Hunter and Saxton. In pursuance of authority from the Scretary of War, under date of August 20th, 1852, in which it was promised that the perconse received into service, and their officers, are to be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to the volunteers in the service. The Segretary of War is required to see that such troops are paid according to promise.

THE TAX BILL. The amendatory tax bill was taken up at half-past lock, and the reading of it was proceeded with from yesterday.
The smerdments of the Finance Committee were acted upon as they were reached.
At half past four the Sonate took a recess until 7 P. M. EVENING SESSION. HONORS FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO CAP-Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing Captain Henry Stellwager, United States navy, to accept a sword of honor from the British Covernment, for relief afforded to the officers and crew of a British vessel indistress, which was passed.

THE PREEDMAN'S BUREAU BILL. Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference on the freedman's bureau bill, made a report, which was ordered to be printed. THE TAX BILL.

THE TAX BILL.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed. The pending question was on the amendment of the Finance Committee to the House bill to amend the section of the bill of last winter, relating to banks and banking, by making savings banks angiect to tax ation the same as the bank of the pending the same as making savings bahks subject to taxation the same as banks of its use wome discussion arose on the subject.

Mr. SAULEBURY was addressing the Senate, when Mr. SHEBMAN rose to a point of order.

The CHAIR. Does the Senator from Onio make the point that the Senator from Delaware is not in a fit condition to proceed?

Mr. SHERMAN No: I make the point that he has violated the rules of debate by the use of improper language to his colleagues.

Mr. Sherman did not state what the improper language was. If was some remark applied sotto poce by Mr. is seat.

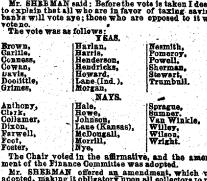
SAULSBURY said: I only told some Serators, were telling me to take my seat, to let me alone.

SBERMAN. I insist on the enforcement of the rules of debate.

The CHAIR decided Mr. Sherman's point well taken, and Mr. Saulsbury resumed bis seat.

The question on the adoption of the Finance Committee's amendment was then put.

Mr. SHRB MAN said: Before the vote is taken I desire to explain that all who are in favor of taxing savings banks will vote aye; those who are opposed to it will vote no.



Foster, INye,

The Chair voted in the affirmative, and the amendment of the Finance Committee was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, which was adopted, making it obligatory upon all collectors to pay the money collected directly into the treasury, and to draw out expenses, salaries, etc., in warrants.

The Senate recused to adopt the amendment of the Finance Committee, to put an addition of twenty per cent. duty upon tobacco, anuff, cigars, cigarettes, and chevoots. cheroots.

The question was then taken on striking out the following: "That every national banking association or state bank shall pay a tax of ten per out on the amount of rotes of any State bank or State banking association paid out by them after the lat of January, 1988; i) ending the consideration of the above amendment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

sistered bonds exclusively.

BOLMAN, of Indiana, moved that all bonds o
obligations shall be subject to State or municipa taxation. This was rejected.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, offered as amendment, which was rejected, the object of which he explained to be to withdraw the national bank currency and supply its place with treasury notes not legal ten ders.

Mr. WILSON offered a proviso that the rate of inte-rest on all bonds shall be seven and three-tenths per centum, payable semi-annually in lawful money of the United States centum, payance remains an expension of the bill as originally reported, named hered to the provision of the bill as originally reported, namely; the interest shall be six per centum when payable in coln, and seven and three-tenths when when payable in coin, and seven and three-tenths when payable in currency.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said we had reached the extreme point of paying in coin, and if we go a step further the taxes will have to be made payable in coin in orders to pay the interest on the public debt, and this would be the initiation of repudiation.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, said the West will make every sacrifice to maintain the credit and character of the country, and hoped he had heard for the last time any remarks about repudiation.

Messis, PaUVN and BOUTWELL opposed paying the interest in currency. The last ter said he was prepared to vote that all interest shall be payable in coin. If we suthorize a forty years loss, principal and interest payable in coin at four per cent interest, we can obtain a hundred millions in European makets.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected.

indred millions in suropean markets.

I. Wilson's amendment was rejected.

I. COX, of Ohlo, said that when the tariff bill comes is will move that all customs be paid in currency not in specie. This would save one hundred and per cent. of the bounty paid by Western industry the benefit of Eastern capitalist.

Iter further debate the committee rose and reported After further debate the committee rose and reported he bill with sundry amendments.

Mr. STEVENS said he had hoped a new system would exclosed, in order that prices of all supplies might be deduced, and was shocked to hear the gentleman from lassachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) assert that he was in favor of paying principal and interest in coin Mr. STEVENS said Buchanan wentout of power leaving a debt of one hundred mittlons, contracted in time f profund peace, and frieddent Lincoln not only bund an empty treasury, but a civil war on his hands he reviewed the financial condition, expressing his besief that at the end of the war the public debt will be bur thousand millione, requiring two hundred and

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole of the state of the Union on the amendatory tariff bill.

Mr. BROUKS, of New York, moved to strike out the proposed duty of five cents a pound on cotton, which was rejected.

The following amendments were made: teen cents a gallon.
On quickallyer, ifteen per centum ad valorem.
37 to \$\times_{\text{ift}}\$ in over to strike out the additions duly on fairoad iron. He said it was a tax on the rail rolds, which has to be paid by the passengers. He wished to invite the largest competition of all the world. Instead of protection the present dutie amounted to a robbery of one part of the people for the benefit of the other.

benefit of the other.

Mr. GRINNELL opposed the motion to strike out. H. raid the God of Nature has settled the question that we can make our own iron. If we encourage manufacture and create rivally, we can procure our iron cheaper the reason occasion to go abroad for supplies when w There is no occasion of a can obtain them at home.

an obtain them at home.

Mr. KARSON, of lows, gave his reasons for differing the committee of Ways and Mean and Management of the committee of Ways and Mean and Management of the committee of Ways and Mean and Management of the committee of Ways and Mean and Management of the committee of Ways and Mean and Management of the committee of Ways and Mean and Management of the committee of Ways and Management of the committee of Ways and Management of the committee of Ways and Management of the committee of the committee of Ways and Management of the committee of Ways and Management of the committee of the committe from his colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means on this subject. Every prosperity of the West depends upon the railroad system, and hence he could not see is preservated by additional taxation on iron.

The House, at half past four o'clock, took a recess till half past seven. EVENING SESSION.

Froviding for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Navy Department, at a salary of \$3,500 a year. Regulating the appointment of admirals in the navy. Lacreating the pay of midshipmen to \$500 a year for sea service, and regulating the transfer of men from the almy to the navy, and punishing for desertion; and also additional legislation in relation to prize money. BEWARD TO COMMANDER WINSLOW AND CREW REWARD TO COMMANDER WINSLOW AND CREW.

Mr. RICEs of Massachusatts, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay Commander Winslow and his officers and crew \$190,000, the estimated value of the pirate Alabama, destroyed by the Kearsarge, to be distributed among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money.

Mr. COX, of thic, said he was opposed to the bill on "principle." [Langhter.] The reason why gentlemen laughed was that they did not understand the subject, because they had no principle. When men entered the neval service it was to perform their duty without extra pay. unter of the Bank of Commerce to-day, while in extra pay.
'Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the

gentleman would prevent the sinking of another British pirate.

Mr. COX replied. That was a ridiculous question. The mind of the gentleman was floating all around the House, else be would never have asted that question. Mr. KELLEY wished to know whether the gentleman was willing to give any substantial recognition to the officers and men of the Kearsears.

Mr. COX replied that they had already passed an act in order that Capt. Winalow might be promoted.

Mr. RICS, of Massachusetts, said that this was true, but this bill provided for the ere w who fought the gurs, and sunk the ship, and proposed to give them the same as if they had brought the vessel into port.

He was willing to submit the bill to the House on its merit. Mr. SPAULDINGIappealed to bis colleague, Mr. Cox, that whether he would erase that brilliant action for his multion follars whether he would erase that brilliant action for his multion follars. The House-refused to order the main question, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with an amendment offered by Mr. DAVIG, or Maryland, to pay Liear, Cushing and flose under him for the destruction of the Albamarle. He said that this act was inficitely more brilliant than the destruction of the Albamarle.

NAVY APPAIRS. A Senate bill was passed providing for eighty pay-masters in the nevy; forty past assistants, and forty saistants, with provision for their promotion. THE IDAHO. Mr. PIKE reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Mayy to advagce to Papi S. Forbes, of New York. the sum of \$250,000, to complete the building of the steam earew sloop of war Idaho. All that was asked was this amount on the \$600,000 contract. The resolution was passed. GOVERNMENT SHIP BUILDERS.

GOVERNMENT SHIP BUILDRES.

Mr. BRANDAGEE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that the patition of Woodfaffairs, and the state of the Secretary of the Navy, who shall be referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall take into consideration just and equitable extra compensation, and if he be unable to decide, may consult a board to be appointed by him, provided the versels ball by them shall prove satisfactory.

General questions of order were raised.
One by Mr. PIEE, that the joint resolution appropriates \$1,00,00 without further action.
The SPEAKER overruled the point, saying the bill did not make an appropriation, but provided under certain circumstances for the payment of 20 per cent.

Mr. BEANDAGEE advocated the resolution. He knew the name of a contractor was as odious as the name of publican in the days of Moses And after culogizing the patriotism and skill of these contractors and their services to the Government, he said, owing to the paper expansion they saw the earnings of a lifetime swept away. Without constuding his remarks, he would yield the ficor, if the House were ready for the question.

Mr. PIEE said he was not leady to yete for a measure

mestion Mr. PIKE said he was not ready to vete for a measure Mr. PIE seaid he was not ready to yets for a measure involving \$8.00,000. Mr. WATHOURNE, of Illinois, remarked that it was \$50,000.000. and if the resolution was never acted on, the better it would be.

Mr. BEANDAGEE resumed, showing that the contractors were losers by the increased price of materials.

de., and the question was whether the Government will permit them to be ruined.

Mr. WATHOURNE, of Illinois raised a question of order. He had noticed on the floor an employee of this House who was acting as sayal for the parties proposed to be benefitted by the resolution. He had noticed that employee doing other indecent and improper things. This man was under the doorkeeper, and was named Wilson. Wilson.

Mr. WASHBURDE also asked that the rule be en-orced sgainst others who have no right on the floor.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, advocated he pending resolution.

Mr. BEANDAGE, at this late hour, 12.10 P. M.,
ould not arge action on ag important a measure as this,
out he would consent to an adjournment for future ac-Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, would not consent to Without further proceedings on the subject, the

THE LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG. February 28, 1965. SENATE. Mr. WORTHINGTON presented a patition from the trustees of the Chester County Academy of East, White-land, for authority to convey their building to the school director.

directors.

Also, a petition from citizens of Forth ward, Phœ-nixville, for a law giving them power to elect a justice BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. HOGE, one anthorizing the Franklin and Alle-heny Bridse Company to borrow money.

Mr. WithOE, one to promote the safety of travellers by punishing negligeatiand careless railroad employees.

Mr. STAK. Can supplementary to the act incorpora-ting the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Estiroad Comaby.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS, a supplement to the bounty law, noreasing the bounty to \$450.

Mr. LOWRY, an act incorporating the Sulphur Spring lining Company.

g. Mr. HOGE read a bill increasing the fees of the county Meers of Venango.

Also one providing for the removal of certain prisonreform Venango to Grawford county jail.

Mr. CONNELL, one incorporating the Provident Life Mr. CONNELL, one incorporating the Provident bile and Trist Company.

Also a supplement to the act authorizing the Governor o appoint fotaries Public, and for other purposes.

Mr. CONNELL also presented a memorial from the Phili delphia Board of Trade relative to the frequency of railroad accidents, and requesting the passage of an act making semployees strictly responsible.

Also a remonstrance of the Board of Exchange against the Port Warden's bill.

Mr. STAEK, a bill incorporating the Howard Coal and Iron Company. nd fron Company. Mr. FLEMING, a supplement to the act requiring su-ervisors of roads and overseers of the poor to give semrity.

Mr. DUNLAP, remoustrances of the citizens of Laussier county sgainst the proposed extension of the Reading and Columbia Ealiroad to Safe Harbor.

The Lippe Divorce bill has been re-committed to the Divorce County to the County of th Divores Committee.

A copy of the resolutions of the Philadelphia Councils requesting the repeal of all laws under which the Home Spark were organized, was read.

The further supplement to the act relative to the payment of the payment of soundies, anthorising the payment of Soundies, and others, was discussed at length, and mally discated.

wounters and others, was discussed at length, and finally defected and others, was discussed at length, and supported by called up the bill requiring railroad on the party of the property of

if tould be prepared so so to make the sending of ogue despatches a punishable offence. If this hill assed he was confident a large number of despatches could be sent for the purpose of affecting stock, and gents would be sent out by brokers, speculators, and agents would be sent out by broaden by broaden by the country of the purpose.

Mr. LOWEY thought the Senator from Philadelphia must have searched bard for such a reason for opposing the bill. It was well known that railroad companies, or rather officials, dealt extensively, in stocks, and it was not likely that their employees would dare to make

an attempt to affect them

Mr RIDGWAY wanted to know where the people
were to be benefited by the Mil? asvett:
Mr. CLYMEN said he had offered the substitute because he considered the original bill imperfect. He sound offered that publicity of accidents would make the companies more careful in the selection of their em-

companies more careini in the Selection of their employees.

Mr. LOWBY cited the places where and the circumstances under which nine accidents had occurred on the
Pennsylvanis Ballroad since Friday morning last. The
bill requiring the company to give information of such
accidents had actually passed the Senate, within a few
weeks, unanimonsly, but since then the "govarnment" (f. e. the Pennsylvania Bailroad) had acked its
reconsideration and poetponement, and now it appeared
that the "government" forbade it altogether. It was
strange that in this Commonwealth any power dare say
"stay your hand" to a just measure.

Mr. HALL asked what was meant by the use of the
word "government." word "government."

Mr. LOWRY replied distinctly that he meant the
nasylvania Railroad.

Mr. HALL agued against the bill as being unwise
mix immracticable LOWRY responded by mentioning the gentle-

of the Senate.

Ir. h IDG WAY moved to refer to the Judiciary Comtee. Agreed to, by the following vote:

BAS—Champneys, Connell, Donovan, Dunlap,
ming, Graham, Hall, Hoge, Honseholder, James,

BA Bandall, Ridgway, Royer, Echall, Stark, Wal
2, 2nd Worthinston. intell, Every, mosnerry, montgomery, wasis, and intricil, Speaker.

Mr. LOWRY (so to voce) "We are bound hand and oncot, and can do nothing in this body against the Pennylvania Ratiroad." Adjourned.

[Note.—Hon. Wm. J. Turreil, Speaker of the Senate, vas presented by the officers of that body with a valuable cane, et graved and ornamented. The presentation was made by L. J. Rogers Assistant Clerk, and epited to by the recipient in a pleasant speech.]

HOUSE. The following bills were passed:
Yesting real estate in the Hope Hose Company.
Belative to the appointment of fence viewers.
Confirming the title of the Farmers' Hay and Straw
farket Association
Incorporating South Penn Steam Forcing Hose Comny. Exempting Christ Church Hospital and Union Temthem to hire a stall in some private market house), was considered.

Mr. SMITH of Philsdelphia, WADDELL, of Chester, Mr. SMITH Of Montgomery, opposed the bill, and Messrs. HEADMAN of Sucks, GOCHRAN of Philadelphia, and MarkLEY opposed the bill as unconstitutional (embracing two diskinct aubiests under one title), and as an outrage on the rights of the farmers.

The Philadelphia members voting in favor of the bill were Foster, Fresborn, Josepha. Enddiman, Smith. Serner, Stuphin. De Haven, and Watt.

Those voting "no," were Goohran, Lee, and Pancoset, The absentees were Donnelly, Miller, Guigley, Hood, Kerns, and Thomas: Fassed.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY. Judging from present appearances, March 4th will be the notable holiday of the time. The Com mittee of Arrangements are holding dally session at the Astor House, and will continue so to do through luce a general suspension of business; something undays are not respected by all, and hundreds of tatute renders such Sabbath breaking punishable believe. There seems to be a very general opin on, however, that in this instance the force of pub opinion and example will influence even the eteran dissenters, and secure deference to the occa-

ANOTHER AMERICAN PRIMA BONNA e privilege of listening to her performances, predict nd has good looks and the emphatic endorse wealth and position in her favor. She has stued in Italy, under Mercadante, Rossini, and other coked upon as offering any very cogent reasons for sauguine anticipations, for did not the great Charles lacobs. otherwise Signor Carlo Jacobi, study under imilar masters, and did he not fail sublimely? The new prima donna is, I believe, to make her first ap-By Telegraph.]

ANOTHER REBEL CRUISER AT SEA. The schooner Dearborn, from Savannah, reports that on the 8th inst., off Cape St. Antonio, she was carded by a rebel privateer, who, after asking se veral questions, bore up for the island of Grand Cayman. She was a bark-rigged steamer of about three hundred tons burden; had one smoke stack, nd was painted lead color. On the 5th inst., saw Ten thousand dollars in gold were stolen from the

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—The stock board at Gallagher's Evening Exchange closed very active, with large sales of Cumberland Coal. Gold, 2014; New York Central; 115%; Eric Railroad, 73%; Hudson River, 115%; Reading; 115%; Old Southern Michigan, 67%; Pittsburg, 79%; Rock Island, 97%; Northwestern, 34%; Northwestern preferred, 64; Fort Wayne, 99%; Ohio and Mississippl, 30%; Canton, 38; Cumberland, 73%; Quicksliver, 84. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET At the cattle market to-day beef was heavy. Receipts 6,800 head. Sheep and lambs lower, there being a decline of 6%@200 % head; receipts of 14,400. Swine scarce, but easier at 13%@14%0; receipts of 4,200 head.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—Advices from Egypt state that notwithstanding the reaction in the outfon market the prospects of the country continue steadily to improve, owing to the judicious exertions of the Viceroy for the development of its resources by all modern aid. Since Nubar Pasha has been appointed minister of public works and commerce, he has also had the railway under his control, and goods are now forwarded with rapidity—so much so, indeed, that the merchants complain that too much cotton is accumulating at Alexandria, where the large holders are waiting for better prices to realize. This latter circumstance accounts for the rate of exchange remaining higher than is usual at the present period of the year, the quotation now being 95to 95% so that not so much gold is imported—a state of affairs expected to continue for some weeks, as the demand for bills will be considerable on occount of large imports of all kinds having to be paid for as well as various debts from Egypt to

EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK. Death of the Duke of Northumberland

DEPERDATIONS OF THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH The Encyclical Allowed to Circulate in Italy.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK BY WAY OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Peace Bumors Causing Excitement in Europe. The Liverpool Cotton Market Disturbed.

New York, Feb. 28 -The steamship New York as arrived, with Southampton advices of the 15th New York passed the steamship Pennsylvania, bound here, on the 25th of February. The Duke of Northumberland died on the 11th of

February.

The pirate Shenandoah burnt the following vessels off the Cape of Good Hope: Barks Edward, Attnæ, D. Godirey; brig Susan; schooners E. M. Stacy and Charter Oak.

The Times says: "We are assured from New York, that President Davis has the game in his own hands, and can secure the independence of the South either with Northern assent, or in despite of it, according to his pleasure. The clue of this startling mystery is found in the statement, firmly credited in America, that the Mexican Emperor has conveyed in trust to Napoleon the northern portions of Mexico, to be held and administered by a French vicercy, in liquidation of French claims upon Mexico. This ceston must entail agrecognition of the South by France and Europe."

Cardinal Wiseman is not expected to live.

Consols 89%@89%. Confederate loan 54@58.

French rentes 67.20. ITALY.

A royal decree authorizes the circulation of the Pope's Encyclical, without admitting the proposi-tions contrary to the institutions and legislation of taly.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope declines to conclude a concordat with Mexico, but will withdraw his Nuncio from Mexico. The draft of the new customs tariff will be sub itted to the Reichsrath in March. PRUSSIA.

The Government has laid before the Chamber a proposition to increase the capital of the Bank of Prusta and establishing branches in other German tates. The abolition of the duty on Prussian wines b proposed.

The United States steamer Iroquels arrived at Table Bay January 9th with the crews of the bark Edward and schooner Lizzie, burnt by the Shenandeah. They were landed at Trestan d'Acunha, and were thence taken by the Iroquels. The other vessels noted above had been previously reported.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for two days 5,000 bales. Market very dull with a deciling readency. Prices %@ &d lower. Sales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales. iter. IVBRPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour duil sleady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn duil but LIVERTOOL BREADSTOFFS MARKS.—Tourduit but aleady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull but nachanged.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef dull and neminal. Pork quiet. The market is bare LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Lard firm. Butter busyant. Ashra quiet and steady. Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive Rice firmer. Roein firmer. Spirit Turpentine—no sales. Petroleum quiet and steady. Consols for money 59%(26%). Illinois Central shares 51s 36@51s 94; Brie Rairroad 31s 56@53s 5d.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL Feb. 15 —The news of peace, by the Canada, causeas great sensa ion in Liverpool, and the cotton market is entirely unsettled. Little or nothing is doing this merning, and quotations are nominal. The Confederate steamer Stonewall late the Olinde, last from Copenhagen, put into Ferrol, Spain, on Feb. th, and remained there on the 10th Accident at a Theatre.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28 .- Mrs. J. D. Wood and he aughter were severely burned, last night, at the theatre, on the stage, during the performance of the Brevet Major General John W. Geary.

To the Editor of The Press :

SIE: It is with pleasure we notice that Brigadie General John W. Geary has received from the from January 12, 1865, and that the appointmen has been confirmed by the Senate. Brevet Major General Geary is a native of this State, and has seen much active service. He was the lieutenant colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican war, and succeeded to the coloneley of the same, upon the death of Colonel Roberts, and followed General Scott from the anding at Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. After the Mexican war he went to Calljudge of first instance, and mayor of the city of San Francisco; doing much by his discretion and firmness, while holding the latter position, in keep-

ing order during the early settlement of that tur-

Shortly after his return to his home in this State he succeeded (notwithstanding numerous conspira-cies and threats of assassination) in defeating the traitorous designs of the border-ruffian, pro-slaveryfaction there, and in maintaining the supremaey of the laws in that Territory; having accomplished puration of President Buchanan, and once more present rebellion, however, Colonel Geary at exertions, and at heavy expense to himself, or ganized the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volun-teers, which left this city under his command, fifteen hundred strong. After doing good service in Geary received the promotion of brigadier general. For more than two years he has been acting as major general, has been in many of the prinand for a considerable time has commande the 2d Division of the 20th Army Corps (Hooker's). He has been actively employed throughout the campaign in Georgia—was at the sieges and capture of the cities of Atlanta and Savannah, as which places his division was the first to enter and take possession of, and of both of which he was habits, courteous in his deportment to all, mild but firm in his discipline, careful of the comforts of his command, wherever he has acted, either in a miliceived the approbation of all who have been place

Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, the *Illustrat* the 4th and 11th of February; also, the News of t World of same date. The attentive kindness of Mr. Kromer has also given us the Cornhill Manazin Mrs. Gaskill's "Wives and Daughters" are the atractive novels in the Cornhill, while Mr. Wills continues "David Chantry," and Mr. Byron has near Miss Braddon has just begun a new tale, entitled "Sir Jasper's Tenant," and Mr. Yates announced Land at Last," a new story of English life. Public Entertainments.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The patrons of the opera seem doomed to disappointment during the present season. Yesterday evening, just as the hour for commencing the performance had struck, it was announced from the stage that Karl Formes was indisposed, and that Mr. Hermans had nsented at short notice to sing the part of Marcel. As many of the audience had be led to attend for the express purpose of hearing Formes in his great role, this statement was received, and justly, with considerable show of displeasure. This indignation was not, however, o rounds of applause, and went nobly through part, adding fresh honors to those he has alre gained. The opera was, in general, strongly cast. Tamaro, Habelman, Steinecke, and Lehman performed their respective characters to the satisfaction of the house. Mdlle. Dziuba, as *Urban*, looked and sang charmingly. Madame Rotter, as Marquerite de Valois, rendered the difficult music as ractor is evidently out of her domain. Madame Johannsen appeared as Valentine, and was greeted with great applause. It is needless to say that she both acted and sang with truth and lignity, for when was she ever known to not give a

tious and artistic impersonation? To-night "Der Freischutz" [will be pre with M'lles. Frederici and Canissa, and Mesers Habelman, Lehman, and Steinecke, in the princip will perform between the acts. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The members of the stock companies of the theatres of this city are seldom attractive for their personal merits; but it cannot be considered a transgression to mention the acting of Mr. James Carden, the leading actor at the Arch-street Theatre. Mr. Carden came to Philadelphia a stranger, and had many prejudices to overcome; but, judging from the approbation of the audiences at the Arch, he has succeeded in establishing himself as a brilliant actor and a close student. His lago, performed a few weeks since, was all that any Shaksperian scholar could wish; and his rendition of Luke Fielding, in the "Willow Copse," was considered by critics equal to Couldock's, and classified him as a "finished workman" on the mimic stage. In the "Streets of New York," now on the boards of this theatre, Mr. Carden acts the light comedy-character of Badger. He has been applauded throughout the play, and in he last scene of the second act encored nightly If Mr. Carden improves in the future as he has in

in the country, and win the victory of universal, AMBRICAN CIRCUS COMPANY.-This well organ ized company will open a short spring season this afternoon, commencing at half past 20 clock. The event will be heralded by the performance of the grand Zouave entree. Messrs.Gardner & Hemmings the proprietors, are veterans, and will present some beautiful scenes.

the past, he will soon rank with the heat actor

FLORAL BALL .- D. L. Carpenter's twentieth annual floral soirce will take place at the Academy of Music on the 19th of April next. From the wellknown taste displayed by Mr. Carpenter at his former soirees, a great treat may be expected by hose who favor him with their presence.

RAILEOADS IN THE EAST.—Nothing seems more incongruous with the indolent luxury of Oriental life than the modern railroad system. Yet this great invention is finding its way all over the far East. In Hindostan English capital and industry have built thousands of miles of railway, and Slam and China will soon be, if rumor be believed, invaded by squads of engineers and surveyors. The Turkish Government has just decided on granting a concession for a railway from Jaffe to Jerusalem, and a religious enthusiast of Germany—one Dr. Zimirel—means to build the road. He expects to raise the necessary funds—about two million five hundred thousand dollars, at gold (par standard), by an appeal to the religious sentiment of Jewa and Ohristians throughout Europe.

This railroad, though to be only forty miles long, will vastly facilitate travel to Jerusalem, render the prosaic as a trip from New York to New Haven.

An English writer en this subject suggests that

"another lustrum may witness branches line to Jericho on the one side, and the and the Dead Sea on the other—with through the Mount of Olives and the Errgeddon." This seems almost profane railroad already conveys pilgrims to located the secret shrine in Italy where stands the hon Virgin Mary, transported, according to the gend, from Palestine to its present located to Pompeli hardly harmonizes with fiections which a visit to that marvellous red city suggests; yet every tourist to Narthe new mode of conveyance highly agreed deed, by the year 1900 we shall probably be caused by steam every frequented place of sacred or secular, devoted to religion or fast

THE FINE ARTS.—The collection of English paintings now on exhibition at Mesers, Bird.

Son's gallery, 1110 Chestnut street, is worthy visit. It comprises works of Palizzi, Del Re. mile Milone, and others of the first artists Also, some fine marble statuary. The sale takes place on Thursday at 11 0'olo;

- A valuable onyx cup was purloined or

ult, by one of the multitude who crowded the vate view of the Pourtales' collection at Paris

- King William of Prussia has just decided

a triumphal arch shall be erected on the heigh

Duppel. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTE PASS Special trains will be run on Thursday and $F_{\rm tMa}$ for Baltimore and Washington, for the special secommodation of persons desirous of witnessing to inauguration. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, PTO Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Explanate vesterary noon the following stocks and real at tate, viz.:

HARPER, DURNEY, & Co.-We take pleasure calling the attention of the business public to: enterprising young Banking House of Messre lig-per, Durney, & Co., No 55 South Third street. & E. B. Harper, of this firm, before embarking to the new enterprise, held a position in a bank, coshing him to familiarize himself with all the detail of banking; while his partner, Mr. Durney, for the past eight years, held a responsible situation implicated and respectable house of Messrs. Drexel & C. We may add that Mr. Harper is a Delawarian, ... ing for some time been engaged in business ver, and persons from that State will do well transact their banking business in Philadelph through this house.

THE PRIZE-MEDAL SHIRT, invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentleme Furnishing establishment of Mr. George Grant, " fitting shirts in the world. The very choicest go: in this department are always for sale at k A GREAT DISCOVERY .- It is said that a talenic

Frenchman has at length discovered the process fixing the natural colors of any object photograps ed. In an experiment made upon a plece of a muslin, which turned out to be addispldated ward fob, the words "From the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Cher nut street, above Sixth," were bought out by the puzzled. It was the relic of a pair of worn bles that he had been expe AT WORK AVERY day, we hear the remark that as and such posts might be filled by the gentler part of

men, because, being nomen, they would work cheaps and with more pains taking. There it is again the same old tune. The weaker the victim the more the screws are to be put on-the more advantage be taken. Why don't the great world, that is the exacting in its own interest, reduce the price female clothing? Why cannot a woman dress Stokes & Co.'s "One price," under the Contine When their wants are less, then it is time to to about less pay.

creation with much better grace and profit than

FOR WESSES, THOMAS & SONS! SSISS Real Esta pages 10, 11, and 12, last Tuesday's catalogue. THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISMS IS invited

an advertisement offering for sale a steam save mill and valuable timber lands. MECCA LUBRICATING OIL.—We were shown veerday a sample of this celebrated oil, from a well ust struck on the Dickerman farm, in the township nent exists in this region, and scarcely a rod of land

THE OFFERCE IS RANK.—We hold it increase ble in any person, male or female, when they sub ect us to an annoyance which a very little trout on their part would obviate. Especially is this th case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad bres will persist in button-holding and intruding a views upon us, to our manifest mental and physic discomfort. If these good people would use a Sezodont it would not only render them acceptate equaintances, but would at once greatly prove their teeth and breath. Sold by all dr PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING AGENCY, No.

CHESTRUT STREET, (second floor.)—Advertising city and country newspapers promptly attende at the lowest rates. Papers of the largest circulation in different sections of the country are on it at the office, and can be examined. If you wish t advertise, call at the agency, and select the JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS IS now used by the

most refined and scrupulous, and is most admira as a preserver, restorer, and beautifier of the si ceping it smooth, fair, and transparent. Sold Tenth street; Johnston, Holloway, & Cowden, OPERA NOTICE.—Royal Ermine Furs, at cost Chas. Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. fe20 ! OPERA NOTICE.-Royal Ermine Furs, at cost FURS AT COST.—Squirrel Muffs \$8 to \$10, we \$12 to \$15. Mink Muffs \$10 to \$20, worth \$15

\$30. Closing out balance of our furs at cost. V FIRE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS, Constantly on hand at GRANVILLE STOKES' OLD STAND, No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

Prices moderate. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, SUC y J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine 6 PATCH removed to No. 40 South Fifth street. [61]

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD. BRAUTIFY the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIG AT CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION POWDERS AND WASHES which choke or fill up ores of the skip, and in a short time leave it harsh dry? It is in the blood, and if you want a su soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SAE: PARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUT

FUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELME JLD' CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SAESAPARIL LA. It removes black spots, pimples and all symptom of the skin. NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDE that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the block HBLMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRAC BUCHU is the great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S C CENTRATED BXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Gr Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to It of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most act

EVER.—Those who desire brilliancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HE "M 301.0" CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA in or Helmbold's. Take no other. A SCIENTIFIC VEGETABLE COMBINATION OF RABE INGREDIENTS—Delicately Perfuned.
For restoring gray hair to its original color.
For promoting its growth and stopping its falling.
For cleaning the scalp, curing dandruf, &c.
For making the hair soft, flexible, and glossy. For preserving the original color to old age.

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SUPERIOR BRUSH TACKS AT LESS THE holsterers' Gimp, Tinned, Leather Head, and Giratory, prices, and Finance, Leather Head, and Girator, Brades, Brades, Finishing, Shoe, and Glout Nails TRUMAN & SHAWS, No. 825 (Eight Thirty for MARKET Street, below Ninth. IN AT THE WINDOW THEY GO WHE

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