FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu. pleations. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

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

The Fear and Trembling in Richmond. The reign of terror has begun in Richmond. The members of the rebel Congress are hurrying from the city; a bare quorum is left. General LEE has implored them to remain; the newspapers demand that force shall be used to bring them back. Hundreds of men desert the rebel army every week, and seck protection within our lines. The rebel press, in tones of terror, aftirms that the danger is exaggerated. Governor Brown, of Georgia, declares that JEFFERson Davis is ruining the Confederacy, and that the result of his policy must he subjugation or reconstruction. Davis anticipates his defeat, and provides for consolation by asserting that the loss of Richmond will not be fatal to his cause. All the rebel leaders, as if suspicious of defection, are entreating each other to stand firm. When the barbarian legions marched on Rome, the Roman Senate, unable to defend the city, in dignity sat within the Senate Chamber, and were there found by the foe. There are few in Richmond who will thus tranquilly defy the fates. "When the last hope fails," said BEAUREGARD, "I will beg a passage to Europe." There is terror everywhere. Flight from Savannah, from Charleston, from Wilmington, from South Carolina to North Carolina, from Richmond itself. Leagues away the people in that imprisoned capital hear the steady tramp of the

veterans with SHERMAN. DAVIS said a week ago that SHERMAN must and should be stopped. Before GRANT massed his troops on the rebel right LEE sent HILL's corps to North Carolina. JOHNSTON, SHERMAN'S old opponent in Georgia, and a far better strategist than Hoop, opposes him again in the east. Twelve thousand men from Hoop, the bulk of his army, are hurrying to intercept his march. Concentration against Sherman tasks all the energy of the rebellion; and if it fails to repel him all is over. But GRANT threatens every day to attack, and Richmond must be defended. To evacuate it seems as difficult as to hold it. Thus the military policy of the enemy is based upon a dilemma, and the greatest success the rebels can hope for must be purchased with as great a disaster. Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington they have already given up to save Richmond. Richmond they may yet yield to save the little that remains of the Confederacy, but the day is near when their army must fight for existence and the ground on which it stands.

Silent as are the rebel journals of SHER-MAN's movements, the panic in Richmond is a confession of his success. It is certain that his forces are not divided to move on isolated points, and that it is no part of his plan to seize unprotected cities out of his line of march. Augusta it is unlikely that he has paused to take; but if part of his army has captured that city it has been simply to destroy its powder mills and burn its stores, and thus ruin the manufacturing centre of the rebellion. In Aualone, said JEFFERSON months ago, more powder was made than the rebel armies could use. The destruction of the city would be fatal to the next campaign of LEE if he should be fortunate enough to have another. Yet we doubt that SHERMAN has paused to provide for the future. His plan must be to strike the rebel forces separately, and prevent their union, and his path the beeline to Richmond. SCHOPIELD is more likely to assist in this work than to directly join the main army. In brief, it is probable that SHERMAN, with his four corps moving as one army on converging roads, is marching due north with all speed, knowing that GRANT uses all his strength to retain Lee in his position. Three times a day, no doubt, rebel couriers arrive in Richmond with news of his march through South Carolina. SHERMAN has passed through Columbia. SHERMAN has reached the border. EHERMAN is advancing on Charlotte. Announcements such as these must make the cowards doubly cowardly, the brave desperate. The best that the ene-

my can hope for is that he will turn towards Wilmington, make it a new base, and thus briefly interrupt his northward march. But whatever may be his path, terror treads it before him. Panic is his fore. runner, and wins victories for him in advance. Like ROLAND at Roncesvalles, "His voice goes forth before his sword,

And slays the souls of men with fear." Viscount Amberley.

There is a great complaint, in almost every civilized country where politics excite the public mind, of the increasing scarcity of "rising young men." In England, seats in the House of Commons are obtained at a much earlier age than in other lands, for a man may be elected before he attains his majority, although he cannot sit, speak, and vote until he has passed the age of twenty-one-though CHARLES JAMES Fox and the second WILLIAM PITT actually spoke and voted in the Commons before they had reached the legal age. Sometimes, when a nobleman owns a borough, which he desires to keep, as he keeps his game, as a political "preserve," and has not a son old enough to enter Parliament as one of its representatives-Peers appointing the members whom the People ought to elect, of their own free will !-he puts some safe man into the House, as a warming-pan, the contract being that when the son and heir is old enough, his substitute will vacate the seat in his favor. No wonder, such being the case, that a majority of the peers are opposed to Parliamentary Reform, which would give power to the people.

Earl Russell has a son, not quite twenty-three years old, who wants to enter public life, and is said to have exhibited some talent as a writer. We read a politicopolemical article of his in the North British. Review, a few months ago, but failed to comprehend it, either from our own ob-

It is easy to make liberal professions when a man is independent of any Government, but when he obtains office he is bound and restrained in many ways, and can rarely carry out all of the lofty purposes with Pontiffs of whom he wrote were Prus which he commenced. More than half a VII., LEO XII., Prus VIII., and century ago the Lord John Russell of GREGORY XVI., but other public and that time was an out-and-out reformer. He assisted in carrying the great measure of The notices of Cardinals Gonsalvi and 1832, and now, Foreign Minister of Eng-ANGELO MAI are particularly good. Indeland, he shrinks from the new agitation which headed by John Bright, would reform the Reform bill. He was earnest and as honest, no doubt, fifty years ago as into the libraries of most reading men, it his son is now, but years and office have toned down his opinions. It is only natu-

ral that they should. Lord Amberley told the electors of eighth year, being the whole period of his Leeds that he, for one, was not afraid of | residence in the Eternal City. extending the franchise; that he had no For many years, the distinguished subject

dread of demagogues, and that he was not satisfied with the restricted franchise provided by his father's reform of 1832. Morcover, he said, somewhat boldly for a young nobleman, that, under the present system, land and capital were represented. but that labor was not, and that until it was there can be no complete representation of the people. What is more to the purpose, he declared his views in a clear. decided, and sometimes eloquent manner. It is likely that Leeds will adopt him at the next general election.

This case of Lord Amberley's exposes the British system of administration, under which a few noble families have continuously ruled England ever since the revolution of 1688. Father and son follow, as officials, according to party, from the beginning to the end of the chapter-just as Lord Chatham and William Pitt, Lord HOLLAND and CHARLES JAMES FOX-yarying only, in or out of office, as their party happened to be up or down. We shall look to see this diminutive Lord Amberley Lord of the Treasury, or an Under Secretary, until, as the years advance, he shall ripen into a Cabinet Minister, like his father before him.

The Late Cardinal Wiseman. Cardinal WISEMAN, one of the ablest and most learned prelates and princes of the Church of Rome, died at London after a lingering illness, on the 15th of February, in the 63d year of his age. Born at Seville, where, as well as in Waterford, (Ireland), his father was largely engaged in the Spanish wine trade, and with both his parents Irish, his family was among the titled landowners of England, and was known as having even been noble in the Northeast of Scotland during the reign of EDWARD I. Soon after it emigrated to England, in possession of lands in Northamptonshire, and eventually, by matrimonial alliances, settled in Essex, where it remains. One of them, Auditor to HENRY VIII., was Knighted for his bravery at the Battle of Spurs, and his son purchased the, manor of Canfield from VERE, Earl of Oxford—and his third son, the eldest surviving heir, was created a Baronet by CHARLES I. The present Sir WILLIAM SALTONSTALL WISEMAN, of Canfield Hall, Essex, is the eighth baronet. The family have always been Catholic. NICHOLAS, son of the wine-merchant of Seville, was sent to England at the age of six, to be educated for the Church, to which his mother had devoted him. He was at a school in Waterford for two years, and then went to the Catholic college at Ushaw, near Durham, in the north of England, where he was instructed by the Rev. Dr. John Lingard, the historian. He remained there until he was sixteen years old, (in 1818,) when he was transferred to the English college at Rome, just then restored by Pope Pius VII., after it had been twenty years closed. He remained there a distinguished student. and was created a theological doctor in July, 1824, a few days before he had completed his twenty-second year. Twelve

months later he received holy orders. At the age of twenty-four years he was made Vice Rector of the English college, and was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Roman University, when only twenty-five, on account of his successful study of philology. At the same time LEO XII., then Pope, appointed him to preach a course of English sermons, one to be delivered every Sunday, at Rome, and communities that spoke our language. His latest labor was to collect some of these sermons into a volume, which was lately republished by Messrs. SADLIER, New York, and noticed in THE PRESS. Towards the close of 1828 and of the

pontificate of Leo XII., Dr. Wiseman was made Rector of the English College, in place of Dr. GRADWELL, promoted to the mitre. In that year, too, he gave to the world his "Hora Syriaca;" the title-page announces it as a "Tomus Primus," but scholars have vainly waited for the second During his Rectorship of the English

College at Rome, Dr. WISEMAN preached

and published a series of sermons on the 'Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," and "Lectures on the Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion." He visited London, to correct the proofsheets of the latter, in 1836, and there delivered two courses of lectures-one in the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields. the other at St. Mary's, Moorfields. About this time, too, in conjunction with Mr. Quin, who projected it, and DANIEL O'CONNELL, who promised to contribute, he assisted in establishing the Dublin Review, a quarterly publication, devoted to Catholic interests, the first number of which appeared in May, 1836. His various contributions, collected into three volumes of "Essays on Various Subjects," were republished in 1853. In 1840, being then thirty-eight years old, Dr. WISEMAN was sent to England as coadjutor to Dr. WALSH, Bishop of Wolverhampton, and also as President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, in that diocese. He was made Pro-Vicar-Apostolic of the London District in 1848, and Vicar Apostolic in full in 1849. His moderation and winning manners had made him popular in the highest society, while his eloquence and authorship contributed to advance the interests of his Church in general. In 1850 was the culminating event of ral. In 1850 was the culminating event of his career. Summoned to Rome in August ofly tongues to curry favor and support from their of that year, by Pope Prus IX., Dr. Wiseman was made a Cardinal, and also titular Archbishop of Westminster. The consequences of the latter appointment, bution of England into more numerous eceasily excited English mind, for more than thundering Times to the sarcastic Punch, assailed the Pope, the Cardinal, and the Catholic Church with violence and bitter-

which was preceded by a Papal redistriclesiastical districts and the creation of several new Catholic Bishops, agitated the two years. The press generally, from the ness. Lord John Russell, then Premier, in a letter to the Bishop of Durham, did himself no credit by spitefully describing the ceremonials of the Church of Rome as "the mummeries of superstition," and attempted to put down the movement by his "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," passed by an obsequious and excited legislature, but which, not having any operative effect, comprehend it, either from our own obtaseness or because the young gentleman did not entirely understand his subject, and was therefore the reverse of lucid. He bears the courtesy title of Viscount Amberley, and, as a cadet of a political family, wants to enter Parliament. Bearing a remarkable personal likeness to his father, so long known as "Lord Jorn," It had been proceeded by his father, so long known as "Lord Jorn," with the difference of being yet more diminutive and in being able to speak in public without stuttering, he has not the same good fortune, at starting, in being able to slide into Parliament for a family. Portion the Subject of the Catholic Heart of the Precision of the Precis proved an utter failure. While the popu-

three Sacred Dramas. In 1858 appeared,

in a large octavo volume, his "Recollec-

tions of the Last Four Popes and of Rome

in their Times," which was republished by

Mr. PATRICK DONAHOE, Boston. The

historical characters were also sketched.

pendent of the historical value of this book.

for the accuracy of its details and the fas-

cination of its style have won it admission

really contains Cardinal Wiseman's auto-

biography from his sixteenth to his thirty-

Examination of Surgeons. HABRISBURG, March 2.-A meeting of the State Medical Board has been called by Joseph A. Phil lips, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, and will meet at Sansom street Hall, in Philadelphia, on Monday next, for the purpose of exemining candi dates for appointment as assistant surgeons in Pennsylvania regiments.

Meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood. Bosron, March 2.—A great meeting of the friends of Irish nationality was held last night at Fancuil Hall, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhoo it which speeches were made by Colonel Mahoney Head Centre of the Brotherhood of the Unite States; Captain Walsh, of Pennsylvania, and A. P. Senott, of Boston. The meeting adopted resolutions ratifying the proceedings and resolutions of the late Feman Congress at Cincinnati, Great enthusiass provailed.

of this eketch had been afflicted with a painful complaint, slow but certain in its mortal results. He bore his sufferings with the fortitude and faith of a Christian, never permitting his temper to be disturbed by bodily pain, and performing, almost to the last, the many duties of his high station. His death will be lamented, out of his own Church, for few Catholic dignitaries had so many friends and admirers among those who held a different faith. At this moment when his tact, sagacity, and moderation might have been employed to mitigate the injurious effect on the English mind of the Pope's recent Encyclical letter, the death of Cardinal Wiseman is a great loss to the

Catholic Church.

Cardinal WISEMAN's mother (an Irish lady of the ancient family of Aylward's Town, county Kilkenny), died in 1851 having had the gratification of sceing him invested with the highest dignity, save that of the tiara, in their Church. He was tall and robust in person, and was more than usually well-looking before he fell put into office, if he enter Parliament, as a | into flesh and became bald. His complexion was ruddy, though his health had long been indifferent. The soul of courtesy appeared to beam through his largeglassed golden spectacles. His manners were certainly those of a high-bred gentleman, fascinating in the dignity of their very simplicity. He was the seventh British subject elevated to the Cardinalate since the Reformation. As Cardinal-Priest, he took his title from the ancient Church of Saint Prudentia. We have not the slightest doubt that the British press, as with one consent, will speak in the kindest and most regretful terms of this departed dignitary of the Roman Church.

Pennsylvania and the Cabinet. From the Public Ledger of yesterday. 1 It is generally believed that the President intend to reconstruct his Cabinet on his inauguration in his second term. One change is already announced, that of Mr. McCulloch for the Treasury, in place o Mr. Fessenden, who returns to the United State Senate. It is argued, and very plausibly, that the President requires the entire support of the Union party to carry him through successfully in the measures necessary to the present emergency, and any reconstruction of the Cabinet that does not recognize Pennsylvania will be unsatisfactory to the supporters of the Union. This view is probably too much tinctured with partisan feeling, and pos-sizly local pride. But there is no question of the oyal support that Pennsylvania has given unre servedly to the Union cause, and in any forecasting of national measures for the future her aid and her counsel will add greatly to their success. The resources of Pennsylvania are now an important ele-ment in the national wealth, and must be the basis of any system of taxation which is to supply such a State should therefore be felt in those ils where national measures first originate. t is the advantage of the country to distribute these important positions so as to secure the support of each influential State, representing as nearly as possible the interests and feelings of the various sections and industries the Union. Hence no one State should have two members representing it in the Cabinet, when other States equally important are left out. It is upon this principle that Cabinets are usually con

Inauguration Day, but it will be a day of rejoicing for victories as complete as giorious and grateful Every preparation has been made in all the promi nent cities of the Union to celebrate it as its die nity deserves, and as gratitude to a higher Power

zations, civic and military, will take place, with the customary accompaniments of speech-making and banqueting, public and private, and national sa-Pertland, Buffalo, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago marked out. The procession, however, in most of them is omitted. But the churches in all will be open (for we are a Ohristian people) to return thanks to the Almighty for the great favors he has exgo up, may they give strength, courage, and confi dence to the beleagueing army before Petersburg and the advancing hosts of Sherman, beset with danger. Saturday will be a day of bell and cannon-music, for thousands of bells will peal and thouands of cannon thunder forth the general joy over the whole Union. It will be a day long to be re-

sid a great deal about manifestations of Union sentiment in the numerous cities which have come into our possession during the last few weeks. What kind of Unionism existed among such of the citizens as remained in Columbia after our occupation soldiers by firing on them from coverts—doors and windows. The Richmond papers, however, endeavor to defend their action by pleading that Columbia was demanding a surrender of the city or warning the women and children. But at Savannah there was no such excuse, for, during the whole stay of Gen. Sherman, the inhabitants met with the kindest treatment. But as soon as he began to move away. rebel sympathizers were guilty of an act of treachery which should have consigned them to the gallows. Gen. Grover's troops occupied the swamp lands near the city. The obstructions in the Savannah were of such a character that large or very wide versels could not pass up to the city, and consequently the large transports had to go to Thunderbolt, and there embark the troops, who moved overland to that point. The rebels, seizing a favorable opportunity, out the sluices in the swamp levees, and flooded the encampment of General Grover, drown-ing a number of the troops, and keeping the whole corps treed or standing in water for nearly a day. In Charleston the only people who remained, and who professed a love for the Union as it was, were conquerors. The only way to convince these people of their error is to crush all their military power, show them their utter weakness, and through defeat and tribulation lead them to acknowledge the right.

CAPTURED.—The Richmond papers announce the Kelley, recently captured at Cumberland, and their capture was performed by a Lieutenant McNell and thirty men, who crossed the Potomac in front of the town at a very late hour of the night, and after capturing the only sentinel they met, and obtaining from him the countersign, went boldly into the town itself, making good use of their know-ledge. Most of the party were concealed outside, while small squads went to the hotels at which our manded the party who went for Orook. Ascertaining woman who appeared to act as night clerk, he jour neyed up the stairs, light in hand, and knocked for admission. A Richmond paper, describing subsequent events, goes on to say that, after several inffectual responses from within, entrance was obtained, and the visitors were ordered to enter.

"Is this General Orook?" asked the Lieutenant, holding the light so as to give him full viewof the General, as he drowsily looked at them from his

whether the phisoners established bloke of not, our informant failed to depose. They were doubtless in no humor for jokes. They are now in the Libby Prison, where, it is hoped, they will be kept until our gallant men arrested by them as "guerillas," and confined in chains and dungeons on that preence, are released."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. HEAVY DESERTIONS FROM THE REBELS. ARRIVAL OF ONE DETACHMENT OF TWO HUNDRED.

The Refences on the North of Rich without Artillery. LEE SAYS HE "WILL WHIP GRANT THIS SUMMER."

-C. E. School -(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

CHY POINT, VA., Feb. 28, 1895.

There is literally nothing in the shape of news from the front te be recorded to-day. Everything is very dreary and monotonous, and is likely to be still more so, for another rain storm is about setting in this morning. The rebels etill control in the morning. this morning. The rebels still continue to comover sens exermonic. Night before last two hundred of them came in on the left, bringing their arms along. Their arrival was greeted with loud cheering by our troops, and the cheering being taken up, was borne along the whole line. The rebels, with out exactly knowing what it meant, defiantly commenced cheering and yelling in response. And yet, according to all accounts, they haven't the least spark of enthusiasm or hope for their cause, and nine-tenths of them would have gladly followed the few of their number who, a couple of days ago, having been sent out to out wood, drove a team loaded with the article into our lines.

Advices of a private but reliable character from Richmond represent that not a single gun is nounted upon the works on the north side of the city; and but one line of cavalry pickets, very far apart, does guard duty on that side. Their cavalry is completely used up from want of forage. Lee nust either be entirely deprived of the aid of this branch of the service, or else make another raid into Maryland the coming summer.

In a recent conversation with some of the leading citizens of Richmond, General Lee is represented to have said that he "could whip Grant this summer, and he intended to do it." all unlikely that he did say so, but it is unlikely that he will do so.

Brigadler General Roger A. Pryor arrived here

yesterday afternoon in the mail-boat from Wash-ington, and will probably go up to Aikin's Landing by flag of truce to be exchanged. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. ALARM AND TROUBLE IN RICHMON MEASURES TAKEN TO CHECK SHERMA

JOHNSTON IN THE FIELD AGAINST HIM Message of the Governor of Georgia—An Argumy against Negro Soldiers.

Washington, March 2.—The Richmond wirer of Wednesday, Feb. 28, says editorially: "The air is filled with alarming rumors. Every lear has found a voice, and every ear is opened to the tale it tells. Measures of precaution are con-strued to presage disaster." Governor Brown is attacked editorially by the Whig and Enquirer. The proceedings of the rebal Congress are unimportant.

Union movements.

The Richmond Whig of Feb. 28 says: members representing it in the Cabinet, when other States equally important are left out. It is upon this principle that Cabinets are usually constituted, and with this end in view, Pennsylvania, as the second State in the Union, in population, political power, and the first in her mineral wealth and manufacturing industry, has pretensions which cannot easily be set aside. She has never insisted upon her claims in this matter, and hence has not figured very prominently for the last fifteen years in the President? Cabinets, having had in all that time a Secretary of War for two years only, a Postmaster General for four, and an Attorney General and temporary Secretary of State, in the same individual, Judge Black. Now, both national and local interests make it desirable that she should be represented in a body which, to a considerable extent, has the moulding of every important measure which controls the destinies or influences the prosperity of the nation.

Inauguration Day.—To-morrow, the 4th of March, will occupy as distinguished a place in the year 1865 as that day of time-honored and general rejoicing, the Fourth of July. Not only will it be Inauguration Day, but it will be a day of rejoicing Gen. Joseph E. Johnston again assumes the com-

DELAYED REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA. DELAYED REPORTS FROM NORTH CARCLINA.
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston again assumes the command of the Army of Tennessec, &c.
CHARLOTTE, Feb. 28.—The following order is published here this morning:
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25. GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the General in chief, the undereigned has assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee, and all the troops in the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He takes this position with strong hopes, because he will have, in council and on the field, the aid of the high talents and skill of the general whom he succeeds. oeeds.

He exhorts all absent soldiers of the Army of Tennessee to rejoin their regiments, and again confront the enemy they have so often encountered in Northern Georgie, and always with honor.

He assures his comrades of that army who are still with their colors that the confidence in their discipline and valor which he has publicly expressed is undiminished.

J. E. JOHNSTON. Inished. J. E. John Manuelle.

IMMENSE MEBTING IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—One of the largest meetings ever a sembled in Mobile was held at the thearer last night, which was presided overby the Hon. Judge Forsyth.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring an unalterable purpose to sustain the civil and military authorities to achieve independence; that our battle-cry henceforth should be "victory or death;" that there is no middle ground between treachery and patriotism; that we still have an abiding confidence in our ability to achieve our independence; that the Government should immediately place 100,—600 negroes in the field; that reconstruction is no longer an open question; that at this time an order reinstating General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Army of Tennessee will effect more to restore confidence, and increase the army, and secure the successful defence of this department, than any other order that could issue from the War Department; urging better discipline in the army, and thanking it for its heroic conduct, and pledging all for liberty, which, with the Divine assistance, is assured.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and speeches were The meeting was enthusiastic, and speeches were made by Judge Tucker, of Missouri, Judge Phelan, of Mississippi, and Judge Jones and Col. Langdon, of Michie.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

The Dispatch of the 28th contains the following from Georgia:

The message of Governor Brown commences with a defence of the State against the attacks of the press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities; and while her army of able-bodied sons were held for the defence of other States, and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for overthrowing Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start, forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence. He says there are only 1,400 exempts in the State, and most of them are over ago. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate Government, who refuse to sail their supplies to the indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate agent can lock up the corn-cribs and rmoke houses against the State purchasing agent.

Referring to the penitentiary, he says that more

indigent laminis of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate agent can lock up the corr-cribs and smoke houses against the State purchasing agent.

Referring to the penitentiary, he says that more than one half the convicts released to fight have since deserted. He recommends the passage of a law prescribing the penalty of death on conviction of robbery, horse-stealing, or burgiary. He opposes the arming of slaves, believing them more valuable as agricultural laborers than they could be as soldiers. They do not wish to go into the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave the enemy will make them fight. Compel them to take up arms, and they will desort by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition or interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds of heroism when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children, and it is not reasonable to demand it of them. Whenever we establish the fact that they are a military people we destroy our theory that they are undit to be free. When we arm slaves we abandon slavery.

He complains of the usurpation of the Confederate Congress, in levying disproportionate taxation, and says much of the most objectionable legislation is imposed upon the country by the votes of men who acted without responsibility to the constituency of the army. He takes the Government to task for a great variety of alleged abuses, such as lilegal impresenter, arrest of citizens without authority by provest guards, the passport system, and the partiality of the Government to mon of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men and boys are forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely on the generaliship of the President and traces his military career during the war. Our Government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and if the precent policy is persisted in it must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. Gov. Brown states that he is utterly oppose

THE CONDITION OF WHITE REPUGEES. Claypo, March 2 .- Two hundred and fifty halos of otton passed here to-day for St. Louis, and 518 MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—Gen. Roberts, commander of his district, will soon leave for Springfield, Mass., eing one of the board of examiners of small arms to meet in that city. General Grierson is to have command of all the navalry in the Department of the West.

and deserters residing in Memphis who have taken the aministy oath. They number 1,045, and amongst the names is that of A. J. Donelson. Deserters continue to arrive here in large numbers, and are of a better class of people than hereto-Measures are being taken for the improvement of the white refugees and freedmen of this department and the confiscated lots in the outskirts of this city, and the islands in the Mississippi, will be devoted to Caino, March 2.—McDougal's band of guerillas cobbes Lovelaceville, Ballard county, Ky., yester-

The Bulletin publishes a list of rebel sympathisers

day, of \$10,000 worth of goods. Hopkinsville, Ky., was visited night before last, and several stores were robbed. Two Union men were shot there. A BRAVE ACT. CAPTURE OF A REBEL TORPEDO BOAT BY LOYAL TENNESSEANS - THE DESTRUCTION OF GO

OHATTANOOGA, March 2.-The Gazette has lengthy details of the capture of a rebel yawl and fourteen men at Chapman's Landing, below Kingston, on the Tennessee, by seven loyal Tennesseans. The yawl was armed with torpedoes and infernal machines for the destruction of Government property. The party was well and regularly uniformed and were acting under the orders of the rebal Naval and was brought to Bristol on the cars, and placed in the Holston river, and thence with muffled oars came to the place of its capture. Their instructions were not to destroy or disturb anything till they got below Kingston, when they were to destroy Government transports. They hoped also to destroy the warehouses and rolling mills, &c., on the banks of the river at this place. The whole enterprise was in charge of scientific officers. The rebels were much chagrined at being outwitted by half their number of citizens, after having run the gauntlet of the soldiers at Knoxville, Kingston, and other points on their route.

About fifty guerillas dashed into the town of Paoll, on the Knexville road, yesterday, burned the depot and robbed the families residing there.

CANADA. THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS-LECTURE BY GEORGI THOMPSON. MONTREAL, March 2 .- Judge Smith is still unwell, and the raiders' case is again postponed. QUEBEC, March 2.—George Thompson lectured last night on the American War. A Pirate Disabled.

Boston, March 2.—Private letters received here: and dated at Gibraltar, Feb. 7th, state that the pirate Shenandoah had put into Corunna, Spain, disabled. The gunboat Sacramento left Cadiz on Feb. 3d, to look after her. [Nore.—The Olinde, alias Stonewall, has been already reported as being at Corunna, leaky. The above item probably refers to her.]

Detention of Trains. Louisville, March 1—Midnight.—The Nashville train has not arrived, and is six and a half hours behind time. It is said to be delayed by the 'debris on the track from the train of freight cars burned by the guerillas near Franklin yesterday. Vessel Ashore.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., March 2.—The brig Sarah B. Crosby is ashore outside of the Hook, and apparently bilged. The passengers were taken off by the tug-boat Jack Jewett. Wind moderate, east; sea breaking over the vessel. Kon Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, March 2-Midnight.-There are no signs of the arrival of the Europa. The weather i WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatches to The Press.)

NEW MILITARY COMMISSION. A special military commission has been appointed to sit in this city. It is composed of the following members: Brigadier General Edward S. Bragg; Brevet Brigadier General W. H. PENROSE: Colonel F. Ballier, 98th. Ponnsylvania Volunteers; Col. S. M. WELD, Jr., 56th Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel C. D. GILMOER, 20th Maine Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel T. Allcook, 4th New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel J. I. STIBBS, 12th Iowa Volunteers. Colonel N. P. URIPMAN, addition aid-de-camp, is judge advo-cate. General BRAGG, the president, is one of the ablest lawyers of the Wisconsin bar. This is the first time since the beginning of the war that he has been on duty out of the field.

VIGILANCE ALONG THE POTOMAC. Uncommon vigilance is exercised along the lines of the district of Washington, and on the south bank of the Potomac. New stockades are being built, and timely preparations inaugurated, to ren der futile any diversion in this direction which flyof the enemy may attempt upon the opening of the campaign this spring. [By Associated Press.]

PROGRAMME OF THE INAUGURATION. The committee of arrangements have published the programme for the Presidential inauguration from which it appears that the President elect, the Justices of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, ex-members and memberselect of Congress, Governors of States, officers of the army and navy, and others of distinction, will LIN, when the former at once will take his seat as the presiding officer of the Senate. Those assembled in the Senate Chamber will then proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol where, all being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President-clear by Chief Tustice Cuase, and the inaugural address delivered. Extensive arrangements have been made for the procession to accompany the President from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. Thousands of strangers have already arrived, and many more are coubtless on their way. The 4th of March will be generally observed as a holiday, and the banks and ublic offices will be closed.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON INFORMED OF HIS ELECTION. Senator TRUMBULL, and Representatives WIL son and Dawson, acting as the select committee of the two Houses of Congress, waited upon the Hon.
Andrew Jourson to-day, and informed him of his election to the Vice Presidency. They received from him an eral response that he acquiesced in the action of the American people, and accepted the trust conferred upon him.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schoener Della, under English colors, near Bayport, Florida, by the United States steamer Mohaska. She had a carge of pig-lead and ome cases of sabres. Acting Admiral STRIBLING, commanding the East Gulf Squadron, reports that, on the 1st of February, an expedition left the United States bark Midnight to destroy the salt works on West Bay. The expedition returned on the 4th, having stroyed works of 13,645 gallons boiling-power, be sides 70 bushels of salt and 125 barrels Epsom salts. COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO SECRETARY

To-day the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Freasury Department proceeded to the room of Sepretary Fessender, when Judge Nathan Sar-pretary, the Commissioner of Customs, in his own and their behalf, delivered a brief address, expressive of their respect for him on the eye of his reti-ring from the Treasury Department, and expressing their cordial wishes for his health and happiness.

sive of their respect for him on the eve of his retiring from the Treasury Department, and expressing their cordial wishes for his health and happiness. Secretary Freshender roplied:

Gentlemen: I am exceedingly thankful to you for this call and for the kind expressions of regard I have received from you through the Commissioner of Customs. I can only say to you, what you probably all know, that I came here most unwillingly, and I shall have perhaps but a single regret in leaving the Department, and that arises from the necessity of parting with so many gendlemen with whom my intergourse has been so exceedingly agreeable and for whom it have a very friendly regard. I came here because I consisted it to be my duty, under the circumstances, but encouraged and sustained by the assurance of support from gentlemen connected with the office. I have received that support from all of you without a single exception, so far as I am aware. I found a very gentlemen, with entire frankness, that I believe my having been here will prove of great benefit to myself, from the information and experience I have acquired, and I trust it has not been disadvantageous to others or to the Department. I think it would be better for the Government and the country if Congress, and the gentlemen conacted with the Executive branch of the Government, better understood each other. I shall go back to the Senate with many opinions corrected and improved with regard to the conduct of the departments, especially that which I have been connected with. I think I shall be disposed to render justice to the gentlemen who, placed in situations like yours, labor in season and out of season for the public good, for what I conceive to be, in these times, avery inadequateremuneration for their services. I have no doubt the same is true with regard to all the other departments of the Government. With regard to my daily intercourse with you, gentlemen, I can only say that, in my opinion, however we may be placed relatively in the Department existed as such.

theat or defraud their country, even in her utmost need, I have not acumen enough to perceive the distinction between swindling the Government or country and swindling an individual, nor can I understand how one can take a false oath at the custom house without committing perjury.

I have to ask your attention, and request you to call that of your subordinates, to the matter herein presented, and to urge a more rigid enforcement of the law in regard to the admission of what is claimed to be ordinary wearing apparel, but which, in many instances, is extraordinary.

Very respectfully,

N. SARGENT, Commissioner.

SIMEON DRAFHE, Eeq., Collector, New York.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-Second Session. SENATE.

Mr. SHFRMAN presented the petition of a number of rectifiers of spirits in relation to the duty on spirits, which was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. SUMNER presented several petitions asking for the equality of all men before the law.

Mr. FUMFER also presented the memorial of the Legislature of West Virginia asking sid from Congress to enable they 8 at to emancipate its siaves. Mr. SUMMER reported back several petitions from navalefineer asking for an increase of pay, and saked that the committee be discharged. CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION OF A BEITT. Mr. TRUMBULL. from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of

petitions for the recognition of God in the Constitution of the United States The committee deem it unusessary to make the seked for ancondment, as the Supreme Belog is already recognized in the Constitution in the requirement of oaths and the prohibition of interference with the free exercise of religious opisions. With the free exercise of religious opinions.

IRRELEVANT COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution to return as irrelevant communication recently sent to the Senate in reply to resolution of inquiry, by Mr. Fox, Assistant Search of the Rayy. Objection was made, and the resolution of the first of t SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

SOLDIERS! MONUMENT AT GETTYBURG.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report pron the memorial of the President and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers National Cemetery Association, praying an apprepriation for the erection of a monument over the remains of soldiers who fell at Gatysburg. The report shows that the sum of \$65,000 has been contributed throughout the computy, and that \$60,000 more are required because of an advance in prices of labor and material. It warmly commends the patrictic effort, with an intimation that Congress may, at a future time, properly be expected to contribute something. The committee declare that a regard for economy and the public welfare renders present action inexpedient.

EMPORT OF A COMMITTER OF GOMPRERMOR. Mr. FCHENCK, of Ohio, showed the necessity of impropriately distributing the labora of the several standing committees, and the necessity of reform.

The House adopted the amendment to the rules, and then proceeded to the consideration of

THE COVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, offered an amendment appropriating so much as may be necessary to parsentors. Representatives, and Delegates of this Congress on addition of one third of their present as lartee. Mr. MORELL, of Vormoni, offered a provise of this which was agreed to that no money shall be paid up der this section until the proposed increase shall be submitted to the constituents of the members, and respectively ratified by them.

The House then rejected Mr. Allen amendment as thus amended.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE. REPORT OF A COMMITTER OF GONFRENCE.

The report of the committee of conference on the disapreeing votes on the army appropriation bill was received and read.

BIT. TRUMBULL objected to that provision which requires that no money expended under the act shall be applied to the rayment of the Itlinois Gentral Baliroat for the transportation of troops and army stores. The yeas and naywers eas had on the adoption of the report, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 13; nays, 30.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate insisted upon its amendment, and a further committee of conference was appointed.

MEW SENATORS. The flouse then rejected Mr. Allen amendment as thus amended. Mr. KASSON, of lows, an amendment was made to the bill, conferring power on the secretary of the Treasury to sell the Pennsylvania Bank building at rubble auction, but not for a less sum than one hundred and test housand collars; also, appropriating one million deliver (or the purchase of the Merchante' Kxchange' Dayle, of Maryland of ferred an amendment that he person shall be truck by military commission or court mertial where the courts are copen, excepting persent actually mustered into the military service of the United bates, and rebel ensemines charged with being sples; all proceedings heretofore had in agen eases are declared void, and all persons not subject to trial by military commission or court martial shall be forthwith discharged or delivered over to the civil authorities.

Mr. WASIS BURNER, of Illinois, raised the question that the appeal from his doctain, was revoised—year 4). NEW SENATORS. MEW SENATORS,

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky Dresented the credentials of the Hon. James Guthrle, of Kentucky, as Senator elect for six yearafrom the 4th of March. 1855, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. DOCLITTLE presented the certificate of election of Michael Hain as Senator elect from Louisians.

Mr. DAVIS objected to the reception of the certificate. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the whole subject was laid on the table.

MEANS OF REVENUE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the pending question, which was to increase the rate of postage from three to five ents after the lat. of July next, which was disagreed to.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment making the tax on tobacco, twisted by hand, for chewing or smoking, and sold for consumption, 35 cants per pound, which was adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment making the tax on smoking tobacco, made with all the stems and refuse, including all the toraps used as smoking tobacco, 30 cents, and on all smoking tobacco in the last 40 cents per pound, which was adopted.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvaula, moved to strike out the section providing for the inspection of petroleum before its removal for sale, which was agreed to.

Mr. COWAN moved to strike out "2 cents per gallon" as tax on crude petroleum, and insert "31 per barrel of not more than forty five gallons," which was adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered an amend-MEANS OF REVENUE.

lon' as a tax on crude petroleum, and insert "Si per barrel of not more than forty. five gallons," which was adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered an amendment as an additional section, that any bank organized under a State law, and having a paid up capital of \$76,000, which shall apply before the first of July next for authority to become a national bank, and shall comply with all the requirements of the law, shall have the preference over new organizations. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment, that the fourth part of the revenue collected under this act shall be appropriated to the payment of war claims, which was not adopted.

Er. CUNESS offered an amendment, that no miner whose receipts are less than \$1,000 a year shall be required to take out a license. Adopted.

Mr. BUMDER offered an amendment to strike out the section of the original bid requiring foreign insurance agents, and he regarded the discrimination as unfair. The smeadment was adopted.

Mr. HENDERGON offered an amendment to add to the section of the bill of last winter a proviso that after the first of July, 1866, in addition to the duties on circulation there shall be levied, collected, and paid, from all the banks issuing circulating notes, and having a capital of more than \$500.00, a duty of ore-eighth of one per cent. each month on all rates in excess of 50 per cent. of the authorized capital, and from and after the 1st of July, 1866, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the excess of 50 per cent; also to make a provision of section 110, of the old law, applicable to national as well as state banks.

The smendment was lot—yeas 12, nays 26.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment, limiting the ex-

The smendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 25.
Mr. HOWE offered an amendment, limiting the ex-

AF. KERRAN, of Mew York, said he trusted the mendment would be adopted without rousing parties and trial. By referring to the many cases of arbitrary arreits and trial, he thought the Homes owed it to constitutional liberty and he preservation of a republican structure of the properties of the control of the properties of the control NAXB. Summer. Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright. The Senate at 4.80 took & recess till 7 P. M. EVENING SESSION. The amendment repealing the flishing bountles from and after the abrogation of the rec'procity treaty one year hence, was rejected by the following vote: Harris,
Henderson,
Henderson,
Rendricks,
Lane (Indiana),
Resmith,
Powell,
WAYS. Johnson.
Lane (Kansas), Stewart,
McDaugall,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morgan,
Worill,
Wade

The amendment to increase the present daty on tobacco, sainf, digars, theroots, etc., was abouted.

Mr. WILLOG offered an amendment exempting the
salaries of officers of the army from the income tax,
which was rejected.

Mr. HENDKIPUKS offered an amendment to increase
latter postage to five cents, on the ground that while we
were taxing everything, the Post office should be selfsupporting. The amendment was rejected—yeas 15,
any 20.

Mr. Howe's amendment, regulating the employment
of clerks, and the expenses for stationery in the offices
of assessors, was then adouted.

The bill as amended was then passed. explained why he did to, showing that it did not pre-yent rebats from voting

The vote was then taken on Mr Davis' amendment, viz: that no person shell be tried by contr-martial or military commission in any State or Ferritory where the counts of the United states are open, except persons as-tually mustered and commissioned or appointed in the military or next service, or rebel enemies charged with being spies, and all proceeding heratofore had contrary to this provision shall be vacated, and all persons not subject to trial under military authority shall be forth-with delivered over to the civil authorities to be pro-ceded sgainst in the courts according to law, and all while delivered over to the civil authorities to be pro-ceeded sgainst in the courts according to isw, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

The above was agreed to—yeas 76, nave 64—and the House, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past se-ven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. INCREASE OF MIDSHIPMEN'S PAY. Mr. GRIMES called up a bill to increase the pay of midshipmen in the navy, which was passed.
VOLUNTEERS TO BROEFFE SAME TREATMENT AS RECULARS. The civil appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Er ECHENCE, of Ohio, unsuccessfully endeavored to strike out Mr Davis' amendment, which had been agreed to before the recess, and to substitute something eige.

Mr. WILSON called up a House joint resolution re-lating to the employment of officers' servants, with an sweet dweat providing that volunteer soldiers shall re-ceive the same allowance for clothing as is allowed to soldiers of the regular army. AMENDMENTS TO PAY DEPARTMENT BILL, AMENDMENTS TO PAY DEPARTMENT RILL,

Mr. SPEAGUE differed an amendment to the provisions
of a bill for the bester organization of the Pry Department, which was rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON effered an amendment to 'allow
payment to soldiers in the cavalty service for horses
ared equipments furnished by themselves for army use,
which was rejected.

Mr. LANE offered an amendment, which was adopted
providing that when 'any officer of the army at the
bead of a burtan accepts a higher rank than is allowed
by law for such position, be thereby forfelts his position as the bead of such bureau. Adopted.

Mr. GKIMES presented an amendment that no person
subject to military duty shall be exempted because of
furnishing a substitute in the navy unless he presents
the substitute in person at some naval recruiting station. Adopted.

The bill' as amended was then passed.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Senete agreed to the House resolution to continue the Committee on the Conduct of the War during the vession. Several Indian bills were taken up and passed. A PENSION BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Panalons, reported the House bill in relation to pensions, with the following provisions: That no invalid pencioner now or herester in the service of the United States shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to the full pay, or salery which an able-boaled person, discharged from like duties to the Government, is allowed by law. obstreed from like duties to the Government, is allowed by law.
The second section grants a pension to centract surstons, when wounded, or to their representatives, when killed in the service, the same as if they had been mustered into the service.
The third section grants a pension of \$20 per month to soldiers who lose a foot and one hand in the military service and in the line of duty.
The bill was passed.
The Senato request to strike out the section of the House bill taxing State bank notes 10 per cent, by the following vote: YEAS. the United States, or reset enemies charged wash being appea."

The latter part of the amendment, stricken out by a vote of seventy-three yeas to seventy one nays, was as follows:

"All proceedings heretofore had contrary to this section hall be vacated, and all persons not subject to trial under this section by court martial or military commission now held under sentence, shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities to be proceeded against by the courts, according to law, and that all acis inconsistent with the above be repeated."

The civil appropriation bill was passed.

THE FOSTAL BILL.

Hayris, Lane (Ind), Lane (Kaneas), Morran, Morrill, Neemith, Mye, The section imposing a tax of 1/2 per cent, on sales was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS. NAYS. THE PREEDMAN'S BURBAU BILL. Mr. WILSON called up the report of the committ conference on the Freedman's Bureau bill, which briefly discussed and postponed until to-morrow.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN TRIBES. THE AMENDED POSTAL LAWS. BAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to incorporate the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, which was passed.
The Senate at 1 A. M. adjourned, to meet at 10 A.-M. on Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

speeches, and I will only add that I cordinally receively your kind wishes. At my age, new friends green not easily made, but I shall induite the hope that in leaving the Department I shall not lose the regards of these whose friendship I have learned to value.

THE FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.

The following letter has been sent to the collector of the port of New York by the Commissioner of Customs:

FERRUARY 71,1885.

SIE: I was sorry to learn a day or two ago that some very large trunks, filled with dresses in the Bourse of many contributions to be appeared to the public warehouse for appraisement, were do; its public warehouse for appraisement, were do; its public warehouse for appraisement, were do; the your absence, to be given up to the owners, the law never integrated that any amount of apparel, and that of the members were do that any amount of apparel, and that of the members were done to the United States from foreign and the constant of the public warehouse for appraisement, were do; to be tought into the United States from foreign and countries duty free by the owners, the law never integrated that any amount of apparel, and that of the members were appared to the United States from foreign and that of the members were appared to the United States from foreign and that of the war, sevenly millions was the usual expandition. The wareage now is signt hundred of duty is a palpable violation of the spirit and meaning flight the letter of the law. Travelled with the more apparel than they have immediate heaved to the war, sevenly millions was the usual expandition. The wareage now is signt hundred of, and defines the full received and the fall for by the law of the country of the coun clers, notes with and without interest, payable with gold and paper. The SPEAKER—The gentleman is not in order in discussing these questions of loans.

Mr. COX—I do not discuss their merits, but it is clear we need a system; and if more labor could be given, more order could be evoked out of chaos. These fluancial problems are the questions of the future. Fower will depend on their solution. Those who will solve them best will be the statemen and rulers of the land. Mr. Cox complimented the Committee of Ways and Means for their talent and industry, but overstrained by the work, they could not do instice to those great questions. This measure was no reflection upon them. They did all that men could do. One-fourth of our values in this country is under morigage. Debt scommulates. Questions of extravagence and economy, relations of gold and paper, inequalities of tax and tailff—all hese demand great ability; but whose wanteth rest will also want of might, and the division of labor will give rest and strongth to grapple with these problems.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said that heretofore he had

about nineteen miles west of Altona, ran from the track, causing the death of two persons, and the wounding of a censiderable number. A train on the New York Central road, also on the 24th, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail, three miles west of Jordan. Six persons were injured, but none killed. On the 26th a passenger train on the Long Island road became detached from the engine as it was approaching Lakeland, and the first car fell down an embankment about twenty joet. Several persons were injured, but nobodykilled. Several minor accidents also occurred during the week. during the week. The present week bids fair to exceed the last in the number of casualties. The following is the record for two days:

On Monday, 27th, George Buckley was killed on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Ohicago Railway, between Qusker Valley and Sewickley Station. The deceased was walking on the track at the time. Two o'clock the same day, the express train on the Perneyivania Railroad came near being thrown over an embankment a short distance west of Grescon, on account of a switch being left partially open. As it was, four cars and the engine were thrown from the track, but fortunately no one was injured. About etch to'clock, same morning, a freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Ohlosgo Railway ran off the track, near Creatine, upsetting the locametive, killing the fireman, named, Tabott, and severely injuring the engineer. Same evening, Alexander Bane, a newly-employed weight. cord for two days: the rest will give rest and strongth to grapple with these problems.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said that herstofore he had offered an amendment to the Constitution to repeat the prohibition taxing duties on exports, but it had been improperly referred to the Committee of Ways and Mann, which account to the Committee of Ways and not yet made a report.

Mr. ST EVEND, of Pennsylvania, desied that the committee had absorbed anything not properly belonging to it. There should be separate committees on banks and the Pacific Railroad, but he doubted the propriety of separating the question of raising ways and means from that of appropriations.

Mr. MCRILL, of Vermont, enter sized a similar objection, although perconaily he was indifferent to the subject. It was true the labors of the Committee of Ways and Means had very much is greased, compalling the members to work day and night.

Mr. GABFIELD, of Ohio, was 'glad to see this proposition introduced, and advocated its passage.

Mr. LITTLEJCHN, of New York, hoped the House would leave the quession of finances where it properly belonged, namely, to the Committee on Ways and Meens, as no committee spull propose appropriations without a knowledge of the probable income.

Mr COX said the committees could consult with one another, such as the Committee of Military Affairs with the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to appropriations. man on the road, was injured by the Cl man on the road, was bijured by the Cley Pittsburg passenger train, near Pastural gheny City, and has since died. Same nighing car attached to a train on the Phand Eric Railroad caught fire near Landwas totally destroyed. The passengers est lost their beggaga. On Tuesday, 23th, at train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was ing Lilly's station, one of the trucks fattack, throwing of three cars, one of which fire and was totally destroyed. One of that his legs horribly crushed. printicus.

Mr. CANSON, of New York, thought a reme ly might be applied by enlarging the Committee on Ways and Means, so as to subdivide the duties among its members.
Mr. FCHENCK, of Obio, showed the necessity of appropriately distributing the labors of the several stand-Life at New Orleans.

THE FRENCH PORTION OF THE CITY—BALLS THEATRICALS. The Washington Chronicle publishes the following extract from a letter to the editor, dated New extract from a letter to the editor, dated New leans, Feb. 12:

What do you think of going to a party on Sa day evening, and keeping to up until the "west hours" on Sanday? Don't start, my dear M., was not guilty of such Sabbath-breaking; h must tell you that such is the custom among French residents of this free and-easy city. Your humble servant did go to a Saturday; ball, but twelve o'clock found him asleep is draming sweetly of home and friends to long once more to see. What a happy the to contemplate, and how many bright of contemplate, and how many bright enshrined, atd how often in my wanderings that this terrible struggle of life am I drawn in in the back to the happy, peaceful days of youth and a delightful time, I must confess, and forward with anticipated pleasure to snother gay scene as was then and there presented of the guests were in macquerade costume counted more than one expensive and mago dress. For my own part, I see nothing wromacquerade ball, always providing they are od by ladies and gentlemen, as you and I mad these much-abused terms. We Northayners puritableal in such matters, and it would harm to let ourselves out of our synight is leans, Feb. 12: these much-abused terms. We Northerners are puritableal in such matters, and it would do us harm to let ourselves out of our straigat-lace'es occasionally, and imitate our Europe in country. The Freedon portion of this city is very osmilliaid out, displaying to great advantage the taste which that people are proverisal. The street, lined with pine trees, and the neatness of the sex which that people are proverisal. The street, lined with pine trees, and the neatness of the sex strikes the eye of a stranger on the first glanger walk in this direction amply repays one for trouble. It is difficult for a Northern man better that he is here in what he has been accassable to call winter, for I dined out a few days are, we had for dinner asperagus, green peas, beautocallifiowers, and other spring luxuries unknown the North in February.

Theatricals here are brisk, but I cannot say for the performances. At the Varieties, Mrs.

The strice is here are brisk, but I cannot ear, for the performances. At the Varieties, Mrs. Gladstane, once so popular in Philadelphis, principal card, and she has lost none of her a attractions. Why cannot some of your Wassi managers engage her? She is far superior to of the actresses you people at the capital of the interpressible "Seven Sisters" are now or ing themselves. The acting is very poor, but compared for but the capacitation but the strength of the strength of

which we have every pight, and it is drawing honese.

There are movements going on among the attry and haval forces which I am not now at the to disclose; but when the seal of secresy is reny you will hear from Yours, truly,

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, March 2, 1833

A letter from Secretary Seward to the chairs and secretaries of the recent meeting of citi reld here to express their appreciation of the Predent and his Cabinet, returns thanks for the exp sions of approval and the support of that meet as evincing a firm and resolute purpose to prese the Union unbroken. ARMY. His Honor Mayor Gunther yesterday received ;

following letter from E. D. Townsend, Assisted Adjutant General, stating that, for the present men enlisted within the county of New York for the regular army will be reported for credit for ounty only:

WAR DEPARTMENT, AJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., Mayor of New York: C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., Mayor of New York:
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the resely of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a carrified copy of an ordinance of the city of New York if For the protection of the city of New York who facilitate the raising of the quota under the Prosident's call for 500,000 men."

I have the honor to inform you that, by let'er at this date, Brigader General P. St. George Coke, superintendent of the recruiting service for the gular army, has been directed that, as the whole subject involved is now before Congress, pendic legislation thereon, men enlisted within the crange of New York for the regular army, will, until facther orders, be reported for oredit to such centry only.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
E. D. Townern,
Assistant Adjutant General,
DANGEROUS LEAP.

DANGEROUS LEAP. Early this morning a German, named Christian You Liehein, living at the corner of Courtland and Washington streets, leaped from a fifth story window, while laboring under a fit of insanity. He fail upon a tin-roofed awning; which broke the force of his fall, and he was but slightly injured. His escape THE EVENING STOCK BOARD

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks dull. Gold, 1972; after cell, 1973;. New York Central, 112½; Erie, 71½; Hidson River, 118½; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 66½; Pittsburg and theveland. 15; Rock Island, 95½; Northwestern, 74; do. pre'errd, 63½; Oldo and Miestselppi certificates, 29½; Canton Co., 35; Cumberland, 69; Mariposa, 14%; SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, ship Constitution, Liverpool; brigs Syil, Matamoros; Hibernis, Rio; schr Albert Trest,

DECEASE OF A FRENCH LADY AT 106 YEARS AGE.—The Paris Journal des Debats records the decesse at Versailles, on the 21st ult., of Madame de Sairt Quentin, aged 106 years and three moutes having been born at St. Dizier, October 224, 1739 She enjoyed the full use of all her faculties up to She enjoyed the full use of all her faculties up to 164 years, going out regularly every day, and making and receiving frequent calls. She was always destrous that her visions should enjoy them selves, and would seat herself at the plane, play contra-dances and sing songs of the olden times. She would remark to a new visitor, "You proba-She would remark to a new vieitor, "You prob-bly have never heard a woman above 100 years old sing and play upon the plano." Her 100th anniver-sary was religiously celebrated, and as she traverset the church, leaning upon her son, himself nearly 89 years of age, and weakly, she said to him, "God-ness, how feeble you are! you seem like an old

A million dollars was added to the civil bill to supply deficiencies.

On mction of Mr. SCHENCK, an ameniment was made that commutation for cicibing to volunteers shall be the rame as that of soldiers in the regular army.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment, increasing the pay of the clerkain tlongress and in the Exacutive Department. This was ameaded, on motion of Mr. NEI.

SCM, so as to increase the compensation of members of the present Congress wenty-five per cent.

Mr. SEVENS moved to strike out the above, and substitute "that hereafter the mileage of members chall be ten cents a mile and \$500 a month for the time Congress is in rescion."

Mr. McRilli moved a proviso, that the increase shall not tabe effect till January, 1870, and not then if the shall be repeated before that time. Llaughter J the substitute of Mr. Stevens was rejected, and then proposition to increase the compensation of clerks and members of Congress was lost—yeas 67, nays 59.

Mr. SPAULDING moved an amendment, which was rejected, that each surviving coldier of the war of 1812 he hald \$100 per annum during his natural life, and that \$2000,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

The amendment was adopted declaring illegal and void couble rations to any chief of staff. This is intended to take that allowance from Major Ganeral Hallerk.

Mr. SELSON again offered his amendment to increase "The Press" Relief Fund. The following contribution was received at The Press office up to 6 o'clock last evening:

Public Entertainments. THE GRENAN OPERA .- "Fidelio" was sung last tended to take that allowance from Major Gameral Hallerk.

Mr. BELSOB again offered his amendment to increase the pay of mambers of Congress 25 per cent.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with amendments, to the Honse.

Mr. FIEV ENS 1 gain offered his amendment to increase the pay of clerks in the public departments.

The vote raving been taken, but not yet announced, Mr. MOBRIS, of Ohio, asked whether it would be in order for Democrats who had voted to increase the pay of Republican employees to change their votes.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, indignantly declared that the remarks of Mr. Horris were an insult.

Mr. ODELL. Here's one Democrat who does not wish to change his yote. night with unusual and powerful effect. It was probably the most successful production of the season. Madame Johannsen sung the difficult music of her part nobly, and was called before the curtain at the close of the second act. Hermans made an admirable Rocco; Himmer, Habelman, and Steineckejwere excellent; the chorus and orchestra were almost perfect; and the only unfortunate element of the production was Mili It is to be regretted that Mr. Grover should have announced "Oberon" and "The Marriage of Figaro," but we accept the unexpected performance

o change his vote. Mr. Stevers' amendment was rejected—yeas 61,

18ys 77.

The House, by a vete of eighty yeas to sixty four anys, concurred in the first part of Mr Davis' amendment, namely: "That no person shall be tried by court-martial or military commission, in any State or Ferritery where the courts of the United States are open, excert persons actually mustered, or commissioned, or appointed in the military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being epics."

Mr COLE, of California, made a report from the committee of conference on the bill relating to postal laws, which were concurred in.

Liprovides that when postage is not prepaid letters shal. Be returned to the dead letter office, and when the postage is only partially peld they shall be forwarded to their destination, the balance due to be paid on delivery.

TAXES IN INSURGENT STATES.

TAXES IN INSURGENT STATES.

Mr. STEVENS peported back, with amendments, the Senate bill amendatory of the act for the collection of direct taxe sin inserrectionary States, which was passed.

THE AMENDED INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr MORRILL the House non-consurred in all the Senate amendments to the amendatory internal revenue bill, in order that they be referred to a committee of conference; otherwise, he said, they could not be acted on intelligently, and besides, it was absolutely necessary to effect a saving of time.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANK LAW.

The House, on motion of Mr. HOOPER, took up the

THE AMEDDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANK LAW, The House, on motion of Mr. HOOPER, took up the bill amendatory of the national banking law, so that instead of such banks being privileged to issue notes of equal amount to their capital, they are to be restricted as follows: On one half million or capital they are authorized to issue 90 per cent. in notes; not exceeding \$3,000,000 capital. SO per cent; in the exceeding \$3,000,000. The per cent. of notes.

Mr. BROOKS offered to amend by requiring the interest, to be paid in specie or united States bonce, shall be kept in the vanits until the resumption of specie pay ments, and the banks forbidden to tell any gold thus reserved; also, that the interest on Government stocks hald by national banks may be paid in specie or circulating notes, at the discretion of the Secretary of the

Both of these amendments were rejected, and the bill

THE POSTAL BILL.

f "Fidelio" as ample compensation. This evening "Stradella" will be presented, with entri-acte plane-forte concert by Mr. Kunkel. Tonorrow's matines will be devoted to the representation of "Robert le Diable," and in the evening it is announced that Gounod's "Mireille" will be given, Walnut-street Theatre.—Mr. J. S. Clarks, the eminent comedian, is fulfilling a successful engagement at this theatre. He has been performing every evening this week in a local drama entitled "The Sircets of Philadelphia," in which he takes the part of Tom Badger, who is in the early part of the play a banker's clerk, and afterwards a repersonation of the character, which combines both umor and pathos. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Miss Helen Wes

tern will be the recipient of a benefit this evening, when she will appear as Claude Melnotte [12 "The Lady of Lyons." The comedy of "Cool as a Cucumber" will also be performed. CHOBAL FESTIVAL .- The choir of Trinity Church, New York, has been organized on the plan of the choirs of the principal Cathedrals in England-Young persons are the leading vocalists. Tac Trinity choir, which lately exhibited its telent at the Music Hall, Boston, and in Providence, intend to repeat their Choral Festival in this city, in Euer week, provided they can do so in a church with a good organ. Mr. Frederick F. Widdows, who is now at the Continental Hotel, is manager of the enterprise here, as he has been in New England and New York, and, no doubt, can give fuller infornation than we have space for or knowledge of. THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA WIll perform the following music at the public rehearsal to-morrow Overture—"Rockmill"...

Overture—"Rockmill" ReissiggtSong—"Sympathy" Kuecken.
Waltz—"Invitation to the Dance" Weber.
First part of Sinfonie No. 1. Mczart.
Overture—"A Night in Grenada" Kreutzer.
Finale—"Martha" Flotow.
Galop—"Greeting to my Love" Michaelis. "Greeting to my Love"..... PERBUPTORY SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, dealers is requested to the assortment of superdne and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venttian, cottage, list, hemp, and rag carpetings, 24 to 4-2 ceir mat-tings, bales of carpet yarn, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, com-mencing this morning, at 11 o'clock precisaly, by John B. Myers & Oo., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

next, March 7th, 1865, on four months' credit, at their store, 615 Chestnut street, a very large and attractive special sale of Saxony-woven Dress Goods, comprising three thousand pieces, in entirely new spring styles, of the celebrated manufacture and importation of Messrs. Schmieder Bros., New York Special attention is called to this sale, as the goods offered comprise a most magnificent assort-ment of colors and styles, never before offered in

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SER FOURTH PAGE.] THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—CELS-BRATION BY THE COLORED UNION LEAGUR ASSOCIATION.

The Colored People's Union League Association will give a grand entertainment at Concert Hall. Chestnut street, above Twelfth, this evenion, (1935-1906) on the 15th of February, on account of the weather, in honer of the grant spoch in the history of our country—viz: the amendment to the Consitution of the Whited; States, ratified by our State Legislature, abolishing slavery forever, John S. Rock, Eq., recently admitted a member of the but of the Supreme Court at Washington; Alfred H. Love, Wm. Nicholson, Eq., Revs. A. L. Stanford, Phillips Brooks, Wm.J. Alston, and T. D. Miller, will address the meeting. A band of mass will be in attendance. ASSOCIATION.

THE DRAFT. Dr. Saunders makes the subjoined feeling and set-sible appeal in behalf of the drafted men of the First and second districts: Committees, policemen, drafted men, and beneve-lent citizens generally of the First and Second dis-Committees, policemen, drafted men, and benevient citizens generally of the First and Second districts, kincly permit the undersigned to entry voltation for your provest marshals so many voltations to examine on monday and fuesday next that they will have no time to examine drafted med. In flowdays, it is believed, more agencies without to the relief.

E. D. SAURDEES.