J. CHURCHILL

New-York Daily Tribune.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Movements of the Advancing Columns

Cannonading Heard Toward Orange Court-House.

KILPATRICK AT SPOTSYLVANIA.

Only a Small Portion of the Army in Motion.

Sedgwick's Headquarters at Russell's Ford

The Stubble and Fences Found on Fire Along the Whole Line.

A BATTLE AT STANNARDSVILLE.

Kilpatrick Reported Within Twenty-five Miles of Richmond.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

"Beta" reports from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to this bureau, under date of March 1:

It would seem that Gen. Sedgwick was sent to the extreme left of the enemy to engage his attention, and divert his vigilance from the Rapidan fords. Kilpatrick, seizing advantage of this, crosses the river and proceeds to make a rapid detour to the south-west of the enemy's main positions, around Orange Court-House and Gordonsville, while Custar swings rapidly around the extreme right of Sedgwick, via Madison Court-House and Stanardsville.

Our latest information from Kilpatrick was up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was reported to be at Spotsylvania, and on the trot.

Of Custar, we have positive knowledge that his long lines of cavalry dashed rapidly through Madison Court-House before daylight yesterday morning.

It is reasonably conjectured by a TRIBUNE special who left the Court-House at noon, that Custar had engaged the enemy at 1 o'clock; for a heavy cannonading was heard at that hour in the direction of Orange Court-House, and it continued up to dark.

"Beta" indulges in the speculation that Kilpatrick's movement has for its object the dissemination of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He says that there is no truth in the rumor that the whole army or any considerable portion has moved or is about to move. Deserters and prisoners come in freely, out of the movement. In our camps, on the other hand, officers' wives and children abound, and arrive as well as depart daily.

Gray sends news from Madison Court-House, dated Monday noon, that Sedgwick's corps marched at sunrise on Saturday, with four days' rations, bivouacked at night seven miles beyond Culpepper, reached Russell's Ford on Robinson River on Sunday forenoon, where most of the corps bivouacked, and Sedgwick established his headquarters. Talbot's brigade pushed on to Madison Court-House with cavalry under Capt. Claflin. A Rebel picket fled from the town toward Orange Court House. Three of the picket were captured. Not a single able-bodied man was found in the town; all had been remorselessly conscripted. The 1st Division of the 3d Corps came up to the support of the 6th on Sunday night.

At 1 o'clock on Monday morning Custar's cavalry, with horse artillery, marched out of the town to the Rapidan, which was crossed near Barnett's Ford.

Mr. Long adds that our troops marched for miles on the road to Madison Court-House through a lane of fire and smoke, the brush and stubble in the fields on both sides and the rail fences being on fire, through accident or design.

Latest.—The latest news from the front indicates a battle this morning at Stannardsville between Custar's cavalry and Rebel infantry. Rumors persistently place Kilpatrick at about twenty-five miles from Richmond, give us Spottsylvania Court-House and Madison Court-House, and, as a drawback, swell the waters of the Rapidan six feet over the level of yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

THE REPULSE IN FLORIDA.

The account in THE TRIBUNE of the trap into which Gen. Seymour stolidly pushed his doomed little army was read here to-night with wrathful interest. The mail that brought the unveiling of this covered misfortune brought intelligence that the privileges of trading with the army in Florida had been bestowed upon half disloyal Floridians, in the pursuit of the policy of securing a reorganization of the State, and an election of Congressmen. This was a necessity. The trifling number of Unionists had to be added to.

THE NEXT LOAN.

The next Treasury loan will be a five per cent 10-40. The bonds are ready for issue. The day when they will be given out is not determined.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Under a new allotment, the quota of New-York State is 81,993. It was originally about 90,000, but was reduced to the present number by the recent order of the President, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission appointed by Secretary Stanton to examine the enrollment of the State. The following are the quotas for each District:

District.	Quota.	District.	Quota.
I.	2,621	XVII.	1,990
II.	3,337	XVIII.	2,701
III.	3,399	XIX.	2,783
IV.	3,669	XX.	2,901
V.	2,952	XXI.	1,928
VI.	2,600	XXII.	2,436
VII.	1,998	XXIII.	2,462
VIII.	2,956	XXIV.	2,706
IX.	2,843	XXV.	2,192
X.	2,833	XXVI.	2,430
XI.	2,115	XXVII.	2,366
XII.	2,282	XXVIII.	2,671
XIII.	2,316	XXIX.	2,076
XIV.	2,164	XXX.	3,223
XV.	2,749	XXXI.	2,085
XVI.	1,585		

THE WHISKY STRUGGLE.

Whisky, in the scuffle to-day, got uppermost in the Senate Finance Committee. There it was voted to stand fast to the Senatorial determination not to tax stocks on hand. The House put whisky under—76 Yeas to 67 Nays, and determined that stocks on hand should contribute to the war by a tax not less than 20 cents, and not more than 40, and so instructed its members of the Conference Committee. The fight is surrounded by an excited lobby of distillers and speculators.

THE PROPOSITION TO SELL GOVERNMENT GOLD.

Henry G. Stebbins of New-York will to-morrow introduce his bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold, in a speech which will summon Democrats to sustain Mr. Chase's financial system while the war lasts, and will wholly refute the statements and inferences of Fernando Wood's section of the party, and demonstrate the national solvency.

DICKERSON'S THEORY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Ex-Engineer of the Navy Martin, examined before the House Naval Committee to-day on ship building, controverted Dickerson's theories of construction.

CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

A new candidate for the Vice-Presidency has been established in Minnesota by the vote of its Legislature in favor of the nomination of Andy Johnson for Vice-President, with Mr. Lincoln for President.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It will rejoice the hearts of thousands in the North to hear that Ben. Butler, by his pertinacity and tact, has succeeded in making arrangements with Commissioner Ould which will probably lead to an exchange of prisoners on both sides.

COMMODORE WILKES.

The result of the Court of Inquiry in the matter of the publication, in Commodore Wilkes's name, of a severe letter to the Secretary of the Navy, it is said will result in a Court-Martial of that officer.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

SEIZURE OF THE SLOOP G. GARIBALDI.

Acting Master Burgess, writing to the Navy Department from on board the U. S. schooner Beauregard, on blockade duty off Jupiter Inlet, under date of Feb. 6, says: He sent a boat inside of Jupiter Inlet, in charge of Acting Master H. B. Colby, to examine Jupiter Narrows and vicinity for blockade runners, and at 9 p. m. the same day the boat discovered the sloop G. Garibaldi of Nassau, N. P., on her way down to the inlet from Sand Point, Florida, bound to Nassau, with a cargo of cotton. She was seized as a prize of war by the officer in charge of the boat.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Capt. Ferguson, late Quartermaster at Alexandria, has been released from the Old Capitol Prison, and honorably acquitted.

NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT FOR LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The President, by message, informed the House to-day he had approved the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General. Shortly afterward the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Grant for that position.

THE TEST OATH IN TENNESSEE.

As some controversy exists in Tennessee concerning the test oath prescribed by Gov. Johnson in his late proclamation, and as questions have been raised as to its incompatibility with the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is proper to say that it is known in Washington beyond any doubt, that the President and Gov. Johnson are in perfect accord in the matter of providing for an election in that State, with the view of restoring Tennessee to her former position in the Union, and that the President does not consider the Governor's form of oath in the qualification of voters as incongruous with that which he himself has prescribed to be taken as preliminary to pardon, but rather as an oath which should be respected and enforced; and of this fact there is reason to believe that the citizens of Tennessee will be duly informed.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL LOAN ACT.

The bill supplementary to the Loan act, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's approval to become a law. It is the same as published in this morning's papers, with the coupons, or registered bonds for the two hundred million loan, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years from date, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, are to be paid in coin. It is understood to be the purpose of Government to issue five per cent bonds, payable in forty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, the principal and interest to be paid in gold. No doubt is entertained that the bonds can be readily placed at par. The plates will be immediately engraved.

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Several days ago the House of Representatives called upon the President to publish a statement of the number of reënlisted veterans from each State, and other information in that connection. To this the President has replied, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, who says that, in his opinion, it would be prejudicial to the public service to transmit to the House at the present time the information requested.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The nomination of Maj.-Gen. Grant as Lieutenant-General, which was sent to the Senate to-day, was referred to the Military Committee, according to the usage in affairs relating to the army.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of N. M. Orr to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of California, and Alfred Briggs to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California. Second Lieut. David Evans was confirmed as First Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service. D. N. Cooley was also confirmed as Commissioner of Taxes for the insurrectionary district of South Carolina, vice A. D. Smith, removed.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The bill which passed the House to-day to establish a bureau of Freedman's Affairs, creates that office in the War Department. It is to be placed in charge of a Commissioner at an annual salary of $4,000, to whom is to be referred the adjustment and determination of all questions arising under any laws not existing or hereafter to be enacted, concerning persons of African descent, and persons who are, or shall become, free, by virtue of any proclamation, law, or military order, issued, enacted, or promulgated during the present Rebellion, or by virtue of any act of emancipation which shall be enacted by any State for the freedom of such persons held to service or labor, within such State, or who shall be otherwise entitled to their freedom.

The Commission is also charged with the execution of all laws providing for the colonization of freedmen, and with the delivery of any bonds of the United States or any indemnity to any State which shall become entitled by reason of the Emancipation of slaves within such State, and of any act of Congress authorizing the issue of such bonds or payment of such indemnity.

The bill, among other things, provides for the appointment of Assistant Commissioners and other officers, who are to permit persons of African descent, and persons who are or shall become free, to occupy, cultivate, and improve all lands lying within the districts now or heretofore in rebellion, which lands may have been, or may hereafter be, abandoned by their former owners; and all real estate to which the United States shall have acquired title, and to advise and aid them when needful; to organize and direct their labor, adjust with them their wages, and receive all returns arising therefrom, which shall be duly accounted for to the Commissioner, and all balances, if any there be, after defraying the charges and expenses of the Bureau, are to be annually paid into the Treasury of the United States.

MINORITY REPORT ON FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Senator Sumner having yesterday made a report from the Select Committee on Slavery on the treatment of Freedmen, and proposing to repeal all Fugitive Slave laws, Senator Buckalew, to-day, in behalf of himself and Senator Carlile, presented their views as those of the minority.

They take the position that the clauses of the Constitution relating to fugitives, if they appeared in a compact between independent powers would depend for their execution upon the good faith of the party upon whom the duty was charged, but a State aggrieved in case of a violation of the compact would have a right to redress its own wrong by a war reprisal or other means known to international law.

By several provisions of the Constitution, however, all means of redress by one State against another was taken away, and therefore the power to enforce the right of reclamation must exist in the Government of the United States or it can exist nowhere as against a State. Second, the several decisions of the Supreme Court, affirming the law of Congress, in relation to fugitives, are cited, and the points made in the majority reports are reviewed.

It is objected to the proposed repeal that it is against the existing right of many citizens of the United States; instead of being a measure hostile to the Rebellion, its practical effect would fall upon loyal citizens in the Border States, and the tendency of these laws to prevent the passage of negroes into loyal States is productive of obvious social evils.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Advance of General Thomas Against Dalton

His Army Materially Re-enforced.

A Severe Engagement Inevitable.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

A special dispatch to *The Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, March 1, says Gen. Thomas has advanced on the enemy at Dalton from Tunnel Hill. It is stated in special dispatches received here that Gen. Thomas has been reënforced by a considerable number of men. If this is correct a severe engagement will inevitably take place very soon.

THE COMING DRAFT.

It Will Take Place March 10.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received:

To Major TOWNSEND, *A. A. A. P. M. G.*

Be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1. Volunteers between March 1 and the 10th may be deducted after the draft commences.

Make this known to the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Message to the Legislature by Gov. Seymour Announcing a Reduction in the Quota.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

In the Senate, this evening, a message was received from the Governor, informing the Senate that, when he called the attention of the Secretary of War to the inequalities of the draft, as detrimental to the State of New-York, that official appointed William F. Allen of this State, John Love of Indiana, and Chauncey Smith of Massachusetts, a commission for determining upon the mode for correcting them.

This Commission have come to the unanimous conclusion that the enrollment for the State of New-York, under the act of March 3, 1863, was imperfect, erroneous, and excessive, especially so with reference to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The Commission, after due consideration, recommend that the quota of 60,378 men allotted to this State under the call of the President on Oct. 17, 1863, be reduced to 52,858, with a corresponding reduction under the call of Feb. 1, 1864.

The Governor says: I am happy to state that I have received information from Washington that the quota of this State for the call of 500,000 men has been reduced, as recommended by the Commission, such reduction amounting to between 13,000 and 14,000 men. In crises like the present, the saving of so many men to the industrial interests of the State, should not be lightly estimated.

The labor of 13,000 men distributed throughout the State will afford great relief, especially in the rural districts, where farm laborers are now with difficulty obtained. While the State pays a bounty of $75 to each volunteer, and other bounties vary from $300 to $600, in a financial point of view, this reduction, therefore, results in a saving of at least $5,000,000 to the people.

It is gratifying to me to be able to bear testimony to the aid received in the adjustment of the matter at Washington from several Senators and a number of Representatives in Congress. It is also due to the Secretary of War to state that he has shown willingness to do justice to the State of New-York in this matter by the appointment of an able and impartial Commission.

The Commissioners conclude their report as follows: "The commission are of the opinion that the quota assigned the State of New-York and the quotas assigned the several districts of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn are erroneous and excessive, and ought to be reduced." HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Quota of New-York Nearly Filled—Less than 3,000 Now Due.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, the Special Committee on Volunteering, consisting of Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Stewart, and Tweed, with the Mayor and Controller, presented a highly interesting report, in accordance with the desire of the Board, as expressed in a resolution adopted two weeks since. The Committee state that they have made every effort to obtain the figures showing the quota of New-York County under the call of the President for 500,000 men, and have received the following communication from the Provost-Marshal-General:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYS, *A. A. Provost-Marshal-General Southern District, New-York City:*

SIR: The quota of the Southern Division of the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 500,000 men, is as follows:

Congressional Districts.	Quotas.		Quotas.
I. (Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Counties)	2,306	VI. (New-York)	2,216
II. (Brooklyn)	2,937	VII. (New-York)	2,596
III. (Brooklyn)	2,966	VIII. (New-York)	2,512
IV. (New-York)	2,512	IX. (New-York)	2,567
V. (New-York)	2,576	X. (Westchester, Rockland, & Putnam Cos.)	2,591

This is exclusive of any deduction on account of credits now due for volunteers and drafted men, except those due to the State at large, which have been distributed among the districts, and deducting the numbers to be deducted on those accounts, are as follows:

Dist.	No. of Vols. up to Jan. 31, 1864, not heretofore credited.	No. of men drafted, paid commutation, and provided substitutes, all to be credited.	Total to be credited.
I.	529	787	1,316
II.	692	385	1,077
III.	879	640	1,519
IV.	796	558	1,354
V.	1,188	706	1,894
VI.	613	426	1,039
VII.	396	540	936
VIII.	363	461	824
IX.	139	508	647
X.	468	1,060	1,493

The credits you will cause to be distributed, by the Board of Enrollment of each District, among the Sub-Districts entitled to them, and deducted from the proportional part of the quota of the District, which proportional part will be determined upon the total number enrolled in classes first and second. The remainder will be the quota of the town for the draft ordered March 10, subject to further credit for men raised by such Sub-District between Feb. 1 and Feb. 29, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

From this notification the Committee learns that the quota of New-York has been considerably reduced. In a former report made to the Supervisors, in response to the resolution to which this report is also an answer, the Committee made an estimate of the quota likely to be required of the County of New-York under the President's call for 500,000 men. That estimate was based upon the figures announced as the quota under the former call of the President for 300,000 men, and stands thus:

Quota under call for 300,000 men	12,606
Add two-thirds for the additional 200,000 men	8,000
Anticipated quota under the call for 500,000	20,000

The Committee, however, then stated that they were making efforts to have the quota of New-York County reduced, on several grounds, and hoped for a successful termination of their efforts on this behalf. To this end the Committee, on the 13th of February, sent to Judge Allen, one of the Commission appointed to fix the quota of the State of New-York, a letter setting forth that New-York would cheerfully raise any number of men assigned her when it was understood that right, and justice, and due discrimination were exercised in making up her quota. As an act of injustice it was shown that the immense floating population of New-York had all been counted in as the resident population, and that the quota had been based thereon. A copy of this letter, with the reply of Mr. Allen, set forth that the quota had been fixed upon the basis of the number of persons enrolled, which he said probably embraced the thousands of persons recognized as the floating population. He said on this account he would recommend a reduction.

The Committee, in continuing their report, say that the reduction which Judge Allen suggests, in his letter was recommended to the authorities at Washington, and, had it appeared, been adopted; and, therefore, instead of 20,000 men, the actual quota of the County under the Presidential call for 500,000 men would seem to be 15,979, divided among the several Congressional Districts as follows:

District.	Quota.	District.	Quota.
IV.	2,512	VIII.	2,512
V.	2,576	IX.	2,567
VI.	2,216		
VII.	2,596	Total	15,979

An aggregate reduction of nearly 4,000 in the quota of the whole city and County. The Committee announced as the result of their labors that, under the reduced quota, the number of men required of the County of New-York is nearly all raised, and they believe that, by the 10th of March, the whole quota will be filled, as the following figures will demonstrate:

Quota under call for 500,000 men	15,979
Deduct men officially reported to have been furnished by the draft in this city	3,659
Deduct the number of volunteers actually paid the county bounty up to and including Feb. 29	6,467
Deduct number of reënlisted men actually paid the county bounty up to and including Feb. 29	3,544
Total to be deducted from the quota	13,670
Leaving to be raised	2,309

The Committee say that they are now paying between 200 and 300 volunteers and reënlisted men per day, and as there remain but 3,000 to be raised of the city quota, ten or twelve days will probably suffice to accomplish that object.

The report, which was listened to attentively, was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes; and, at the suggestion of the Committee, the paper was ordered to be printed in document form.

GEN. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Additional Details—Its Object Accomplished.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

Gen. W. L. Smith, in command of the recent cavalry expedition, arrived here to-day. The expedition was 7,000 strong. Its object was to clear the country of straggling Rebel forces, and, if possible, make a diversion in favor of Sherman, and join him if practicable.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

The diary of an officer attached to Gen. Grierson's column of Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition furnishes little information of importance beyond what has been previously reported. Our loss in the attack on the enemy at West Point was forty killed and wounded. We drove the Rebels, and destroyed a number of cars and culverts, the depot, several miles of railroad track, and a large amount of corn and cotton.

In the attack by Forrest upon our rear at Okolona, the 3d Tennessee Cavalry broke at the first fire, running six of our small guns into a ditch. The guns were spiked and their carriages broken. In this fight our loss was about 100, who were nearly all taken prisoners.

Our total loss during the expedition was about 150. The column burned about 3,000 bales of Confederate cotton, and over a million bushels of corn, and captured over 100 prisoners, 1,000 mules, and a multitude of negroes.

So large a portion of our force was required to guard the trains, captured property and negroes, that we were greatly outnumbered at Okolona by Forrest, whose effective force was over 5,000 strong.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

Gen. Buckland, commanding the District of the Mississippi, issued an order requiring all the male residents of Memphis between the ages of sixteen and fifty who do not already belong to authorized companies of enrolled militia to report in person to headquarters within five days from the date of said order; and all persons of the above class who may hereafter arrive in the city are ordered to report at headquarters within ten days after arrival.

The steamers Gen. Grant and Garibaldi have arrived with 800 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, and the naval steamer New National brought up 50 bales of confiscated cotton.

The steamer Ilian brought 377 bales of cotton from Duvall's Bluff to Memphis.

The steamer Lillie Martin had loaded with 500 bales of cotton on the Arkansas River, but was obliged to discharge it, the boat being required for Government service.

Union Prisoners at Fort Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

Maj. Wade, 71st Indiana; Capt. Barton, 10th Massachusetts; Col. Delaney of Gov. Pierpont's staff; Drs. Robinson and Baker; Lieut. Doty of Col. Streight's command; Mr. Bulkley of *The N. Y. Herald*, and seven citizen prisoners, all from Richmond, arrived to-day on the flag of truce boat.

The Alabama.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The following is an extract from a recent letter written by an American shipmaster, dated Singapore, Jan. 3:

"The Alabama came here last week, coaled, and steamed into Malacca Straits. I think she will go round Sumatra into Sunda Straits again, up the China Sea, and over to California Coast, if not captured. She has 111 men on board, all discontented. There are many deserters here, notwithstanding the watch of officers with loaded revolvers. There are about six Southern men on board, and the carpenter is a Massachusetts man. She has completely stopped American commerce in the East, our vessels lying up in all the ports. Some are being sold at moderate prices."

Military Affairs.

Lieut. Ledlie's brigade of veteran volunteers will take up their line of march from the Park Barracks this (Wednesday) afternoon at one o'clock up Broadway to Fourteenth street, down Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Madison square, where they will be reviewed at 2½ o'clock by Maj.-Gen. Burnside. Line will be formed on Twenty-third street, the right resting on Fifth avenue. After the review the troops will proceed to the Hudson River cars, en route to Albany. The 37th Regiment National Guard will act as escort.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The 10th New-York Cavalry, numbering 235 men under Lieut.-Col. Irvine, arrived here on Tuesday morning from Elmira, en route for Washington.

TAMMANY HALL.

From 25 to 30 men a day are enlisted in Tammany Hall. It is a long time since this famous Hall has been put to such patriotic uses. Gen. Hancock's headquarters are there, and Col. Nugent and his staff are busy from morning until night. Every man who enlists gets his bounty, and the "scalpers" are kept at a respectful distance. Yesterday the Hall was crowded with recruits and their friends. A noticeable improvement has been made in the recruiting business in this city, since Gen. Dix and Marshal Murray have sent out their detectives to watch and catch the brokers who have stolen the bounties from the recruits. They have just commenced a work which needs to be pursued with unfaltering energy, until every cheat within their jurisdiction has been brought to justice.

THE HOSPITALS.

Thirty sick men were transferred from Fort Richmond to the hospital on David's Island on Tuesday, March 1. The hospital accommodations for the soldiers at Elmira will be enlarged immediately by the erection of two pavilions.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The quota of the IId Congressional District has been found to be 2,922, of which number, up to noon of yesterday, 1,125 had been recruited. At the present rate not less than 400 will be sworn in by the 10th proximo, leaving to be raised by the draft, if the conscription is then ordered, about 1,413 men, or a little less than half the number of the draft last September. During February 640 men were recruited at No. 26 Grand-st., Brooklyn.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

Seizure of the Privateer Tuscaloosa by Order of the English Government.

Further Debates on American Affairs in the English Parliament.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE REJECTED.

All Schleswig Except Duppel Evacuated by the Danes.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT DUPPEL.

The Austro-Prussian Programme for Settling the Difficulty.

Conference of the Minor German States at Wurzburg.

SPEECH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton Feb. 17, arrived here on Tuesday morning, bringing three days later news from Europe. The Canada arrived Feb. 15.

The City of New-York arrived on Tuesday, Feb. 16. The City of Limerick arrived Feb. 16. The Germania passed Cowes at 7 a. m., Feb. 17.

Great Britain.

SEIZURE OF THE TUSCALOOSA IN SIMON'S BAY.

The Calcutta arrived from the Cape of Good Hope with dates to Jan. 6. She reports: The Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa was seized in Simon's Bay on the 27th December by Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, in accordance with special instructions from the English Government, the alleged grounds for doing so being that she was still an uncondemned prize. She is detained until she is claimed by her owners. Her commander has made a protest against the capture.

The following summary is from *The Cape Argus* of Jan. 6:

"Since the departure of the mail steamer Cambrian on the 21st December, the most interesting event that has occurred has been the seizure, by the Government, under orders from home, of the Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa, formerly the Federal bark Conrad. The Tuscaloosa, which was in Simon's Bay rather more than three months ago, returned to that port on Saturday, Dec. 26. Lieut. Lowe, her commander, reported that since her last visit the Tuscaloosa had been cruising between the Cape and Brazil, and had spoken nearly 100 vessels. But of that number only one happened to be a Federal. That one was the ship Living Age, which, having an English cargo on board, was released on giving a bond.

"During her cruise the Tuscaloosa put into one of the Brazilian ports for water and supplies, but was refused both, in consequence of which her crew are said to have been placed upon short allowance. Lieut. Lowe hoped on this visit to Simon's Bay to get the bottom of his vessel recoppered, as well as to take in all the supplies he needed. But his hopes were doomed to be disappointed, for on the day after her arrival Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker dispatched from the flagship a Lieutenant and a boarding party of 25 men to take possession of the Tuscaloosa in the Queen's name. The officer promptly executed the orders of the Admiral, and the vessel was seized accordingly. Lieut. Lowe lodged with the Admiral a formal protest against the seizure, which will be transmitted to the Home Government.

"The United States' Consul, Mr. Graham, lodged a claim to the vessel on behalf of her former owners, and has since been informed by the Government that she will be detained until she can be handed over to them. The point upon which the authorities at home differ in opinion from Mr. Denyssen, who was acting Attorney-General, and, as such, legal adviser of the Government, when the Tuscaloosa formerly visited the Cape, is as to the competency of Captain Semmes to condemn prizes without taking them to a regularly constituted prize court. Such court Captain Semmes claims to constitute on board the Alabama by virtue of authority from his Government; and the question at issue is, whether that court, or pretended court, is a court whose decisions aggrieved persons are bound to submit to, and other Governments to acknowledge and accept.

"In our view, the very idea of a court implies that the persons whose property is to be disposed of shall have the right of being present and the power of advocating their cause. With these conditions it cannot be said that the court held by Capt. Semmes on board the Alabama complies. And his court, certainly, is not such a court as the other Powers of the world have established. It may be said that the circumstances of the Confederate States are exceptional, and that the coast being blockaded by a superior naval Power, it would be impossible for Capt. Semmes to send his prizes for condemnation to a court of his own country. But that, we take it, is an accident, all the unpleasant consequences of which the Confederates must submit to; and if Capt. Semmes's court be not such a court as independent Powers are bound to acknowledge and respect, the condemnation was clearly illegal.

"Upon that point the whole case turns. If the condemnation was illegal, the conversion of the Conrad into an armed cruiser, and her commission as such, were equally so, and she cannot claim indemnity from seizure as a man-of-war. If, on the other hand, it be held that the condemnation was sufficient, then is the Tuscaloosa entitled to all the privileges of a ship-of-war, one of which is freedom from arrest.

"The public feeling here upon the subject is exactly expressed in the following letter of our Simon's Bay correspondent:

"'SIMON'S BAY, Dec. 28, 1863.

"'On Saturday, the Confederate vessel Tuscaloosa arrived here for repairs, provisions, &c. Her commander having been on a previous occasion received by the authorities here as an accredited officer in charge of a Confederate man-of-war, thought (having been more than three months away) that he could safely enter this port, and obtain his supplies, &c. He, however, was wrong, for the Admiral has seized his ship, and still holds possession of her. Of course, the authorities are acting up to their instructions, and there is no denying this fact—that if it is lawful and right to seize the ship now, it was neither lawful nor right to receive her as she was received on a former occasion—recognize her as a Confederate man-of-war, allow her commander to leave this port under that impression, and on his return, fully believing that all was right, to seize his ship without any warning.

"'Letters from St. Helena state that Capt. Baldwin had held a Court of Inquiry on board the Vanderbilt respecting the death of Mr. Gray, chief mate of the Saxon, seized at Angra Pequina with part of the cargo of the Conrad on board, and that the evidence went to show that it was accidental, but Capt. Baldwin considered that a fuller investigation into the affair should be made when the Saxon reached New-York.'"

The Nils Juel, 46, Danish frigate, has arrived at Plymouth. She captured a Prussian vessel laden with timber off Lowestoft. She has orders to capture ships belonging to Prussia, Austria, Bremen, Lübeck, and Hanover.

High gales have been prevalent in all parts of England and Scotland during the last few days, and shipping disasters are reported from every part of the coast.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Feb. 15.—Lord Russell read extracts from the correspondence with Mr. Adams, and by a comparison of dates proved that the decision of the Government as to detaining the iron-clads could not have been influenced by any representations of Mr. Adams. He thought Lord Derby ought to have quoted the correspondence more completely.

Lord Derby denied that he had suppressed anything.

Lord Campbell called the attention of the House to the treaties and conventions in which the possession of Schleswig had been guaranteed to Denmark by Great Britain. He contended that as the guaranties had never been forfeited by any act of wrong done by Denmark they were still binding on England.

Lord Russell did not wish to continue a discussion on this subject. The most recent declarations of Prussia and Austria proved that these Powers did not contemplate a dismemberment of Denmark. He declined to state a positive opinion as to the guaranties, and thought every means should be used to obtain a pacific settlement of the disputes rather than resort to anything in the nature of a threat.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Feb. 15.—Mr. Peacocke gave notice that on the 26th he should call attention to the demand for compensation made by the United States in consequence of the seizure of their vessels by Confederate cruisers.

The London Star says: "The cowardly policy of the English Government toward Denmark, which for many days past has been made the subject in the Paris press of bitter irony and contempt, has also been seized on by Prince Napoleon to direct a shaft against England. England, he said, was a bugbear, and he defied her to enter on a war against the Suez Canal."

EARL RUSSELL ON AN INDEMNITY QUESTION.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Feb. 16.—Lord Carnarvon moved for correspondence from the United States in reference to damage to American shipping by the Alabama and other Confederate shipping. He calculated the amount of claims, under this head, at £2,500,000.

Earl Russell said: My Lords, the noble Lord seems to suppose that I shall have no difficulty in granting the first part of the motion respecting the return of claims made by British subjects upon the United States Government since the secession of the Southern States. So far as I am concerned, there will be little difficulty in granting what has been asked, but when I consider the public utility to be served by the motion, I cannot encourage the noble Lord to press it on the present occasion. The fact is, that these dispatches, relating to cases arising from time to time, and almost from day to day, become formidable in point of extent and volume. I saw to-day in the Foreign office, to be sure not a very thick volume, but one of several folio volumes, which was said to contain about half the returns which are asked for by the noble Lord. Now, I ask your Lordships, what would be the advantage of producing and printing for this House returns, constantly becoming more voluminous, of cases which have arisen between this country and the United States? If these were produced, no advantage would result, though there might be very considerable disadvantage. If a dispute were to arise upon these claims, the American Government might seek to confine British claimants to the cases as they appeared on these papers. They might say, "The case is put forward in a particular manner by the Foreign Office, and you must stand on the case as it appears," and thus they might be precluded from urging their just claims. I cannot see, therefore, that there would be any advantage in producing this voluminous correspondence. The noble earl complained that our commerce was almost on the verge of extinction on the coasts of the Southern States of America. Now it was known that this trade of blockade running had proved a most profitable one, and that there had been great fortunes made by persons engaged in carrying it on. A great number of vessels have been stopped by United States cruisers. That I frankly admit. The noble lord says that the Judges of the Prize Courts have not adjudged fairly in many of these cases. I beg to say, as I have frequently done before, that I think we are bound to accept those decisions, and that the complaints which have been made very often arose from ignorance of the principles of international law as laid down by Lord Stowell and other great judges in this country. It had often been complained of that vessels bound from this country to Nassau had been captured, and that the cases were sent to American prize courts for trial; but those who made those complaints must have known that it was designed that those vessels should touch at Nassau, and then carry their cargoes to a blockaded port. Upon the principles laid down by Lord Stowell, such a vessel was liable to capture. The noble Lord has impugned the opinion given by the law officers of the Crown at the Cape of Good Hope, and says that they were completely wrong in the opinions they express; but I do not consider that in that case the vessel was wrongfully seized. The noble Earl also referred to the wanton and barbarous murder of the mate of the Saxon. All that the Government could do was to demand that the offender should be brought before the proper tribunal at the earliest possible period, and that demand had been made. The noble Lord said it was no satisfaction that the captain of the Vanderbilt expressed regret, but he had no concern in the occurrence, and what more could he have done?

Lord Carnarvon—Did the captain order him under arrest?

Earl Russell—That is a circumstance of which we have no knowledge (Opposition cheers); but we know that the captain expressed his regret. It was stated that the offender was put under arrest; but that was only a newspaper authority. With regard to the case of the Tuscaloosa, the law officers of the Crown expressed their opinion that she should be detained, and orders were sent out accordingly. It would be for the noble Lord to show that the law officers of the Crown were wrong in that opinion, and that her Majesty's Government acted wrongly. I now come to the case of the Alabama; and I am glad to have an opportunity of clearing up a misconception into which the noble Earl has fallen on that subject. We have always maintained that her Majesty's Government were in no way responsible for the hostilities against merchant ships of the United States committed by the Alabama. We have maintained that from the beginning, and we have maintained it to the end. The noble Lord seems to suppose that in a letter of mine of the 26th October I admitted that this question might be referred to arbitration. My Lords, I admitted nothing of the kind. [Hear, hear.] I stated there, as I have always stated, that it was a question upon which her Majesty's Government were not responsible; but the Government never consented, and never will consent to send the matter to arbitration. According to all the principles of international law, her Majesty's Government could not be held responsible for the doings of that vessel. Indeed, there has been a question of a Commission, but her Majesty's Government thought there would be no use in proposing a Commission, because the United States Government would be sure to propose that the case of the Alabama should be referred to it, and it would be impossible we could consent to such a proposition. We therefore never proposed what it otherwise would have been natural to propose, and what the United States Minister intimated that he was ready to consider, namely, that a Commission should be appointed to consider the claims of the two countries. I say her Majesty's Government may well await the time when a calm and candid consideration may be given to the case of the Alabama. Every one is well aware that for a long while there has been great excitement in America upon the subject of the Alabama—that she has constantly been called the British pirate, and that the American nation has been roused against this country in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama. I have thought, therefore, that the time would come when the American Government, considering all the principles and precedents laid down by their own judges, as well as by British judges, might consider that they had no case to prefer in the matter of the Alabama. My supposition, therefore, was not that the British Government would change, but that the American Government would change their mind when this time of excitement had passed. I went on to say, "the British Government must decline to be responsible for the acts of parties who fit out a seeming merchant ship, send her to a port