

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORRISON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XXVIII.....No. 73

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place, Italian Opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, FIRE OLD ENG.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, PAINT AND PASTOR.

LAURA KEANE'S THEATRE, Broadway, HOUSEHOLD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, BROOKLYN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, MINUTE.

REYNOLDS' MINSTRELS, Madison St, 42 Broadway.

WOOD'S THEATRE, 314 Broadway, STROPHIAN.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place, Italian Opera.

BROADWAY MANAGER, Broadway, LIVING WILL.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway, BALLET.

PARKMAN GARDEN OF WOODRIDGE, 28 Broadway.

HOOLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, STROPHIAN.

New York, Saturday, March 14, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

There are symptoms of a coming movement in General Hooker's army. The transportation resources are being cut down, and officers have been notified that all superfluous baggage must be sent home.

On the rebel side equally active preparations appear to be going on. Charleston is awaiting calmly for an attack, and General Beauregard has revoked all furloughs and recalled absentees to their posts.

A despatch from Memphis reports a fight on the Yazoo river, in which seven thousand prisoners and eight transports are said to have been captured. It was known at Washington that such a movement by our gunboats was in contemplation, with the intention of cutting off the supplies of the rebels, and therefore it is quite probable that a battle has taken place, although the particulars have not yet reached us.

There is nothing later from Vicksburg. Rumors were rife in Cairo yesterday and reached this city by telegraph that Fort Donelson and Fort Henry had been captured by the rebels; but the reports are not credited. A gentleman who arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday from Savannah says that immense armies are massed in Tennessee—one to hold General Rosecrans in check while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry to commence operations.

General Granger's force, who went in pursuit of Van Dorn, returned to Franklin on Wednesday. The rebels fled beyond Duck river, as we before reported. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some three hundred ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

Colonel Richardson and some four hundred of his rebel guerrillas were surrounded and captured at Covington, Tenn., by a body of Union troops on Monday last.

By the arrival of the Australasian at this port yesterday evening we have dates from Europe to the last instant—two days later. The despatch of Mr. Seward, rejecting the French proposal for mediation, provokes the criticism of the London journals. The Times says that it is quite consistent with all Mr. Seward has previously written upon the subject, and that the Secretary of State is either preternaturally right or incomprehensibly wrong. The Post—Palmerston's organ—is more bitter, and declares that, emanating, as this document, does from the federal Cabinet, it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse as its own in the face of the world so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

The Morning Star considers the document unanswerable; it is greatly pleased with it, and that henceforth not even the mildest form of interference can have the least hope of acceptance.

The Paris Pays treats the matter somewhat indifferently, merely stating the purport of Mr. Seward's response, that in the opinion of the Cabinet at Washington a more practicable means would be for deputies from the dissentient States to come to Congress, where projects of arrangement could be discussed, and, if adopted, submitted to the sanction of a National Convention.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the Confederate loan has been all freely taken on the Continent, and that England will have no more of it than it can get from foreign markets.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, bills were introduced to exempt from execution the property of widows and minors to the amount of \$250; relative to statistics of crime in this city; to allow commissions to take testimony of witnesses outside of the State, and authorizing a loan to complete the Brooklyn Court House. The bill limiting notaries public to one for every fifteen hundred inhabitants was passed. Favorable reports were made on the bills allowing five dollars, instead of four, of the school fund for each pupil in the New York public schools, and to make the procurement of abortion manslaughter in the second degree. The Senate agreed to the majority report against the bill asked for by the brewers for the protection of their interests. A remonstrance was presented against allowing certain stages to run through Bond street instead of Bleecker.

In the Assembly the bill to put a stop to the operations of the unprincipled speculators in gold and silver coin, and to prevent the depreciation of the national currency, was reported upon favorably to the House, and by it the report was unanimously referred to the Committee of the Whole. A number of other bills also received favorable re-

ports. Notices were given, among others, of bills to repeal the act of 1859 authorizing the construction of a railroad in South and other streets of this city; to incorporate the Soldiers' Rest, to amend the laws of the New York Fire Department, to amend the charter of New York, to amend the assessment laws and the law relative to the laying out of streets in this city, and to transfer the government of this city to a commission to be chosen by the Legislature. The resolution authorizing a committee to wait on the President in reference to certain citizens of this State imprisoned in Fort McHenry was amended so as to transfer the duties of the committee to the Governor. A resolution for the appointment of a Grinding Committee was adopted. The committee to investigate the charges against Speaker Callcott will hold their first meeting next Tuesday. The Assembly adopted the resolution for presenting a sword to General Meagher and medals to the officers and privates of the Irish Brigade. The resolutions on arbitrary arrests were discussed for some time, after which it was agreed that the vote on them shall be taken at twelve o'clock on next Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which arrived at this port last evening, we are placed in possession of two days' later intelligence from Europe. Her dates are to the last. The political news is interesting.

The Polish insurrection was exciting great attention in the Cabinet of the leading Powers. It was announced from Cracow that the Russians had been defeated by the Poles after an engagement which lasted five hours. The town of Malgosze, near which the battle took place, had been reduced to ruins. The insurgents appear to be carrying on operations with great activity and enterprise.

The Mayor of Liverpool gave a banquet on the 30th of February to the captains of the American relief ships, at which there were present about seventy guests, including many distinguished persons.

There is no change to notice in cotton since our last advices. In Liverpool, on the 28th ult., the market was reported as quiet, but steady. Breadstuffs and provisions remained unchanged. Consols closed in London on the 26th at 92 1/2 to 93.

By way of San Francisco we have news from the city of Mexico to the 19th of February, which represents the Mexicans in good condition and spirits to resist the march of the French towards their capital. It is stated that they have in their army at Puebla thirty-four thousand troops, and at the city of Mexico fifty thousand. Great activity was being displayed in the manufacture of war munitions.

The packet ship Isaac Webb, Captain Hutchinson, from Liverpool, which arrived at this port last night, reports:—On the 12th inst., eighteen miles southeast from the Highlands, came in collision with the Moolkenburg bark Torquato Tasso, Captain Bradburn, hence for Rotterdam, striking her mizzenmast, doing the ship some damage, and did not see the bark again after getting clear of her, although the Isaac Webb stood off and on in the vicinity until morning. During the collision two of the masts belonging to the bark got on board the ship; but owing to the darkness and confusion they can tell nothing of the matter.

A curious incident in telegraphic history is shown in our Salt-Lake news published this day. A despatch was sent from Salt Lake City on the 9th inst.; was published in the New-York Herald of the 10th, having travelled a distance of two thousand miles, was telegraphed to California, a distance of three thousand miles, appeared in their papers of the 11th, and the contents of the despatch were, on the same day, conveyed by the same means back to Salt Lake City, a distance of one thousand miles. On the evening of that day—the 11th—Colonel Connor sent a despatch to New York, two thousand miles, complaining of inaccuracies concerning himself, which despatch reached New York on the 12th, and was published in the New York papers yesterday, the 13th. The progress of transmission of news is wonderful.

The Sabbath day continues to be marked by events in the progress of the rebellion more than any other day in the week. It will be recalled that in 1861 and 1862 some of our most important battles were fought on Sunday, and thus far this year it seems to have been set apart as the fighting day. The following is the record of Sunday events in 1863:—

Jan. 4.—City of Clarksville, Tennessee, surrendered to Union troops.

Jan. 11.—Battle and capture of Arkansas Post. Naval engagement between the Union gunboat Hatteras and pirate Alabama, in which the former was sunk.

Jan. 18.—Towns of St. Charles, Duval's Bluffs and Des Arc, Arkansas, captured by Union gunboats.

Feb. 1.—The iron-clad battery Montauk attacked Fort McAllister, Georgia.

Feb. 8.—Six hundred rebels were captured at Lebanon, Tennessee.

Feb. 15.—Rebels defeated near Nolensville, Tennessee.

March 1.—Destruction of the rebel steamer Nashville by the Montauk.

The Chicago Times (copperhead) has a new sensation. One of its correspondents has manufactured a story, to the effect that the secessionists are on the point of rising, and, having been provided with cooked rations for two weeks, will soon be ready to march through the State.

The Memphis Bulletin nominates Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as a candidate for Vice President in 1864.

The Union party in Ohio has called a State Convention to be held in Columbus June 17.

Crime in the metropolis appears to be on the increase. Two murder cases and a suicide were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday. One of the murders—a wife beating case—was a horrible affair, and is somewhat similar to a case which occurred in Brooklyn some days ago. For further particulars we refer our readers to another column.

The wills of John E. Davidson, Joseph Breunling and Leah Cole have been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court without contest.

Important Results of the Polish Insurrection.

We hear, by the latest advices from Europe, that the insurrection in Poland is most likely to occasion grave political complications in Europe. The Poles are successfully combating the Russians, having, in several instances, driven them to take refuge upon the territory of Prussia, and in one instance upon that of Austria. In this case the Austrians drove the Russians away, heaping abuse upon them, and even stoning them. In Prussia, however, they find a willing refuge. Events go to prove that Russia and Prussia have made an agreement between them which, if submitted to by the other Powers of Europe, would defeat the hopes of the Poles; but it is evident that England and France will be forced to interfere and prevent Prussia from lending any assistance to the Emperor. The people of England and France are in favor of the Poles, with whom they sympathize deeply, and hence their respective governments will be influenced by this well known sentiment of the public mind.

To Napoleon the Polish insurrection is fraught with the deepest interest. He must now decide with whom he will range himself—the despots or the people, the monarchs or the revolutionists. He will have to make his choice at once. The need for action is immediate. He will, we predict, side with the Poles, as herein he has every advantage—the sympathy of his people and an opportunity to make another show of aiding oppressed nationality. He will be enabled also to cause the French to overlook the unfortunate Mexican expedition, while he can gracefully abandon all attempt at mediation or intervention in our affairs. Should he reconstruct the Polish kingdom, he is well aware that some member of his family would most likely be called to reign over it, while, by its very existence, the new kingdom would change the aspect of European affairs; and a change there can but benefit his present precarious position. There exist many reasons why Napoleon should aid Poland—none why he should assist her enemies. To side with them were to abandon the progressive party in Europe; and he must know that such a desertion would cost him his crown.

England will surely morally aid Poland, because thereby she injures Russia; and she is well aware that Russia is endeavoring to supplant her in the East. Besides, in England the popular sentiment is all in favor of Poland; and Palmerston is very fond of giving way to popular sentiment when he can do so without clashing with any of his schemes or prejudices.

We may thus anticipate troublous times in Europe, unless Russia gives way to the pressure of the other great Powers and makes some concessions to the Poles. Should she refuse, we shall not be surprised to see a general war in Europe. The consequences will be momentous to us.

Iron-Clads and Forts—The Fight on the Ogeechee.

The interesting account of the battle between Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, and the iron-clad gunboats of the Monitor pattern which we published yesterday is full of instruction, and that of the most practical kind. The result shows that the armored vessels of the Monitor pattern are not only the best afloat, but that they are invulnerable to such metal as the rebels possessed at Fort McAllister. Whether they have heavier guns at Charleston, Savannah or Mobile can only be determined by actual conflict, and whether their heaviest can make any impression on our iron-clads is a question which must soon be solved.

The fact that Fort McAllister was not actually taken does not depreciate the merits of the iron-clad fleet. Had it been a stone or brick fort it would have been knocked to pieces. Fort Sumter, for instance, would have been made a heap of ruins in half the time. But being an earthwork of a peculiar construction, and the damage being repaired as fast as it was inflicted, Fort McAllister was enabled to hold out for a time; but had it been necessary to reduce it there can be little doubt its demolition would have been achieved. Indeed, if it had been worth while, the fort could have been taken by a land attack. The object in attacking it at all was to capture or destroy the Nashville, protected by its guns. That accomplished there was no longer any necessity to continue the fight. The bombardment that followed the destruction of the rebel craft was merely to train the inexperienced hands on the other iron-clads and prepare them for greater achievements.

The first practical test of the value of iron-cased vessels in war was in American waters—the destruction of two fine frigates by the Merrimac, in a very brief time, in Hampton Roads, and the repulse of this ship by the original Monitor—a dwarf against a giant—an object apparently so insignificant as to be compared to a "cheese-box on a raft." The news of this naval action startled all Europe, proving that its forts and wooden vessels were of so avail against our iron-clads in the event of invasion, while, on the other hand, it would be impracticable for the old bulwarks of England and France, or such iron-clads as the mechanical genius of those nations was as yet enabled to construct, to capture the ports of the United States. About this time the previously rampant boasting British first showed the white feather, though they pretended that the turried vessels were their own invention.

But when the Monitor foundered at sea they took fresh courage, and concluded that vessels of this kind were a failure. Intelligence has since reached them of a gunboat of the same description having weathered a most terrible storm; and when the news which we published yesterday has crossed the Atlantic, showing that another of our iron-clads has stood a protracted bombardment from a rebel fort without any material injury, they will have learned a new lesson in naval warfare which may not be without some influence in our domestic concerns, if they can only do so with impunity.

BROTHAM YOUNG INDICTED.—The great high priest, apostle, prophet and potentate of the "Latter Day Saints" has been indicted, arrested, and, in the sum of two thousand dollars, bound over to answer in a United States court to certain charges of high crimes and misdemeanors in connection with his patriarchal institution of polygamy. These proceedings are in accordance with a law of Congress abolishing polygamy within the Territories of the United States and providing heavy pains and penalties against all offenders. We presume that Brigham has quietly submitted to a court of justice as preferable to another visit of United States soldiers. He doubtless has occasion to remem-

ber the rebellious propensities of his harim resulting from the endorsement of the late General A. Sidney Johnston's troops in his sacred capital five years ago. Should the law of Congress be rigidly enforced, the prophet and his flock of fifty thousand souls, more or less, will most likely be compelled to pack up and move off, like the Israelites, from the fastness of Egypt. But Greeley has described Brigham as a wonderful man; we know that he is legal tricks and evasions he is an artful dodger, and we guess that he will contrive to render the law a dead letter for some time to come.

FAMINE PRICES AT RICHMOND.—General Dix, in a letter to John Van Buren, dated Fort Monroe, March 10, says:—

I had a man from Richmond with me yesterday. He gives a gloomy account of things there. There are some of the prices—Bacon, one dollar per pound; pork, one dollar and a quarter; butter, three dollars per pound; beans, one dollar and a half; corn, one dollar; wheat, one dollar; flour, one dollar; sugar, one dollar; coffee, one dollar; rice, one dollar; and so on. These prices are in Confederate money. One dollar in gold is equal to fifty cents in Confederate bills. One dollar in gold is equal to one hundred dollars in Confederate bills. I have the same accounts from other sources.

These, even when reduced to the gold standard, are famine prices; and in Richmond the rebels are better supplied with all the articles enumerated than at any other place within the limits of the revolted States. Hence we believe that from sheer exhaustion the rebellion will collapse with a single decisive Union victory in the field, East or West.

ANOTHER HARBOR NOT FOR THE GOLD SPECULATORS.—The bill for the discouragement of speculations in gold was reported to the Assembly yesterday, and will, it is expected, pass both houses of the Legislature without any material modification. Under its provisions and those of the act of Congress the Wall street operators will be so tightly hampered that unless they can bring some of the old alchemical formulae to their aid they will find the transmutation of their pet metal not only a difficult, but a dangerous, process.

FOR WORK.—During the siege of Sebastopol Prince Gortschakoff, in one of his despatches to the Emperor, described the cannonading of the Allies as a *feu d'enfer*. From the recent artillery practice of the federal iron-clads on the Ogeechee river it is probable that Beauregard will have the same account to give Jeff. Davis of the bombardment of Charleston—with this difference, that it will be a *feu d'enfer* with Yankee improvements.

THEATRICAL.

MR. HOLLAND'S BENEFIT AT WALLACE'S.

Mr. George Holland, one of the oldest and most deserving favorites of the New York public, takes his first benefit at Wallace's on Monday next. The play is "The Fort of St. George" for the first time this season. The cast is very strong. Seats should be secured early. Mr. Holland will undoubtedly have one of the largest audiences ever seen at Wallace's. The benefit of Mr. and Mrs. John Sefton, last evening, was a splendid success.

LAURA KEANE'S THEATRE.

Mrs. John Wood plays "Fair One with Golden Locks" for the last time at Laura Keane's theatre this evening. Mrs. Wood's engagement has been brilliant, and this popular artist has more than renewed her former triumphs in her comic roles. On Monday evening Miss Laura Keane begins a farewell engagement, supported by a very strong company, including Messrs. Bix, Whistling, Levick, Peters and other prominent actors. The programme for the week is very attractive.

HERBERTY GENERALLY.

Mr. J. W. Lingard, manager of the New Bowery theatre, was the recipient of a complimentary testimonial last evening. The bill was very long and the audience very large. A testimonial benefit to Miss Mary Provost is in course of arrangement for next Wednesday evening at Winter Garden. "London Assurance" will be played, and Mr. Charles Walnut, Sr., will appear as Sir Harry Courtenay. Mr. Harry Ingham, the scenic artist at Wallace's, and one of the best in the country, will take a benefit soon. Mr. Vernon, of the same theatre, will also be similarly benefited.

LECTURES.—This evening Mr. J. W. Carrington gives his interesting lecture on "English Poetry," with illustrative readings, before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn. Professor G. W. Green is delivering a course of lectures on the "American Revolution" at the Cooper Institute. Mr. Henry Giles announces a fresh series on Irish subjects, commencing on the 15th (St. Patrick's Day); subject of the first lecture, "Irish Character, Mental and Moral."

INSPECTION OF CONNECTICUT FORTIFICATIONS.—On Monday morning next Major General Wool, with two members of his staff, will leave this city, and meet Governor Buckingham at New Haven, whence, after being joined by United States Engineers, the party will proceed to inspect Fort Trumbull and other fortifications of that State. The feasibility of erecting a fort near Bridgeport is being considered.

FIVE ARTS.—The reception last evening at Dodworth's Studio Building was a perfect job. Free circulation in the exhibition room was out of the question, and an effort to examine the pictures without demolishing some fashionable toilette was equally an impossibility. We were informed that most of our leading artists were represented, but for the causes above mentioned were unable ourselves to verify the fact.

THE NEWSPAPER OF GEORGE W. LEVY.

No. 63 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1863. THE HERALD of March 12 contains the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of March 9:—

THE BROTHERS OF JEFFERSON.

The last day of truth brought up from City Point one Levy, a reputed member of the Order of the United States Navy, whose mission was to obtain the Monticello estate, one of the grandest of the United States, and to transfer it to the Confederate States as the property of an alien enemy. The Confederate States refused to allow Levy to land, and he was sent back.

Could permit me to state that, excepting myself and some other children of Mr. James P. Levy, there are no nephews of the late Commodore Levy, living in the North, and that I have not been South, or at tempted to go South, on the mission referred to or for any other purpose. The "tragedy" published in your Commissioner's Office was a very respectable imposture.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Comptroller Debevoise has appointed a person, whose name is kept secret, to examine all bills for services rendered to the city. This move is designed to check the immense overcharges practiced against the city by persons having the slightest claims for remuneration, and it is likely that some substantial benefit will be rendered to the treasury.

THE LATE GENERAL BURNES.—At the next regular meeting of the New York Historical Society, which will take place in April, the Rev. Dr. Storrs will deliver an interesting address on the character and services of General Burnes.

A LITTLE MORE SLEAZE.—The Fifth Avenue Skating Pond was again re-opened yesterday morning, and very fair skating was enjoyed by those who visited it during the early part of the day. This has certainly been a most curious season for skating. It is useless to hint about the prospects for to-day, as we "know not what an hour may bring forth."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on the proposed change in the First Committee of the Senate, which was appointed to investigate the charges against the Speaker and the proposed change in the First Committee of the Senate, has the honor to report to the Senate the result of its proceedings.

Among the bills reported at the commencement of the session the one introduced into the Senate by Mr. Deane to prevent speculation in gold. It was referred to the committee, and its terms were immediately made public. It was referred to the First Committee of the Whole. This motion was adopted without a dissenting vote in the Assembly. The First Committee of the Whole will at the moment that general orders are reached, which, under the rules of the house, will be to-morrow. That order may be reached this evening. Several parties operating in gold have been levying on members asking if the Legislature is in earnest in this matter, and whether it is not intended to get it to a certain position and then let it drop. To all such I would say that the members of the Legislature are not playing on this question, but are earnest. They consider it as their duty, believing, as they do, that the rise in gold is their duty, and that this has caused the real rise in the price of the necessities of life.

It is amusing to see how some of the operators in gold have been misled by the action of the Legislature. They have been misled by the action of the Legislature, and they have been misled by the action of the Legislature. They have been misled by the action of the Legislature, and they have been misled by the action of the Legislature.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned on the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock. The adjournment was for ten days. The Senate will reconvene on the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock.

THE SENATE WITHOUT A QUORUM THIS AFTERNOON.

There is no quorum, although the Senate is in session. The Senate will reconvene on the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock.

DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY CHASE FOR NEW YORK.

Secretary Chase has departed for New York on the 12th inst. He will be absent for several days.

APPLICANTS FOR PASSPORTS NOT REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department has decided that applicants for passports are not required to pay the fee of one dollar. The fee will be waived.

GENERAL WALLACE IN WASHINGTON.

General Wallace, President of the Court of Appeals, has arrived in Washington on the 12th inst. He will be in the city for several days.

THE NAVAL CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the appointments of several naval officers. The appointments are as follows:—

THE FIRST MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

The First Minnesota Regiment, which departed for the front on the 12th inst., has been reported as being in good condition.

THE CARE OF JUDGES WYLLIE, OF ALABAMA.

There has been much excitement in regard to the reconsideration of the appointment of Judge Wyllie, of Alabama, to the office of Judge of the District Court. The case is still pending.

COUNTERTREY GOLD COIN.

An official of the Treasury exhibited to-day at the department specimens of counterfeit gold coin of small denominations that have been manufactured in Iowa and are in circulation upon the frontier. In color, size and stamp they were better than any counterfeit gold coin of small denominations that have been manufactured in Iowa.

THE CONDITION OF THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It is understood that the important business of codifying the laws of this district has been confided to a Mr. Meigs, of Tennessee.

MUSICAL.

THE "TRAVIATA" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The "Traviata" was put upon the stage in the most careful and liberal manner displayed by Manager Mackay since the commencement of the season. The performance was a great success.