

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LA NONNABELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—POOR GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THEATRE OF LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—TAMING A BUIRER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THEATRE OF LEAVE MAN.—HONEY-MOON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BATTLE OF SEDGWICK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—FOUR GUYS AND A DICKENS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—THE GREAT ESCAPE.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway.—THEATRE OF LEAVE MAN.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—DANCERS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 475 Broadway.—GRAND AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE PROTECTOR, Fourteenth Street.—PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

HOPE CHAPEL, 715 Broadway.—THE STEVENSONS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—LECTURES.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THEATRE OF LEAVE MAN.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

General Grant was officially presented with his commission as lieutenant general yesterday, at the White House, by the President in a brief speech, to which General Grant as briefly replied. He has signified his desire to remain in the field in active service, and it is now believed that he will not be retained as general-in-chief in General Halleck's position.

We give to-day a very full account from rebel sources of General Kilpatrick's raid. The facts will be found curious and interesting. The circumstances of Colonel Dahlgren's death are fully recounted by the Richmond journals. His fate is alluded to with savage exultation, and the barbarity with which his remains were treated is regarded as a just retribution.

General Rosecrans has issued a very stringent order in his department in Missouri, requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, and so forth, to take the oath of allegiance.

The news from the South, which comes by the regular telegraphic channel, was interrupted by our special correspondent, and appeared in our columns yesterday.

General Sherman's expedition appears to have met with the entire approbation of General Grant. Sherman got possession of a large amount of cattle, mules and negroes, the latter numbering eight thousand. The destruction which he effected upon the stores and general property of the enemy was immense.

Everything is quiet in the neighborhood of Chattanooga. From General Kelley's command, in West Virginia, we learn that a cavalry scout, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Root, of the Fifteenth New York cavalry, has just returned from Hardy and Pendleton counties. They actually destroyed all the salt-petre works near Franklin, in the latter county. Refugees and deserters are constantly coming in. General Crook reports the capture of fifty rebels a few days ago by his scouts in the Kanawha valley.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Nova Scotia, from Londonderry, the Davaris, from Southampton, and the Australasian and Eidon, from Queensland, reached the ports of Portland, Me., and New York respectively yesterday. The news by the Australasian is dated to the 23rd of February, three days later.

The London Post again refers in its city article to the rumors of negotiation between France and England for a recognition of the rebel States of the South by the French Empire. The Post says that it believes "real news can be placed" on the reports, but that "an official acknowledgment of the fact would at this moment be premature and undesirable." The rebel cotton loan had declined notwithstanding. Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, referred to the recent debate on the seizure of the Lairds, and noticed that the Solicitor General stated that there was no objection to produce certain correspondence relating to the rams which had been referred by Earl Russell. Earl Russell said the law officers having reconsidered the matter there would be no objection to give the papers. Earl Russell also submitted papers relative to the shooting case on board the bark Saxon. Lord Palmerston announced that he had ordered the release of the private Lusitania at the Cape of Good Hope.

The three rebel seamen charged with piracy in forcibly seizing the American schooner Joseph L. Gerrity, which was on a voyage from Matanzas to New York, were again brought for examination at Liverpool. After hearing the evidence of the captain of the Gerrity, the prisoners were remanded.

The Archduke Maximilian did not arrive at the Tuilleries on the day appointed for his reception, but delayed in Brussels. This fact had given rise to fresh conjectures relative to his future intentions as to the crown of Mexico. A Mexican financial agent writes in the London News that he has not accepted the throne. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, is appointed to attend the Archduke Maximilian in Paris.

It is admitted that the occupation of Kolding is not in accordance with the terms on which they were granted, but that it is necessary for strategic reasons and as a means of securing the payment of the whole war expenses by Denmark. It was rumored, but not in an authoritative shape, that Denmark had accepted the proposal of England for a conference. The great Powers seemed well disposed towards the plan of a conference in London; but all seemed to doubt its efficacy towards inducing a peace. The London Advertiser states that not only has the British Channel squadron been recalled from Lisbon, but that the admiral is under orders to proceed to the Baltic, in order to be prepared not only for possible but probable eventualities.

The trial of the four Italians charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon had terminated at Paris. Greco and Trabuco were sentenced to transportation for life, and Imperatori and Scaglioni to imprisonment for twenty years. The French indictment charges Maximilian with being the "head of the plot," and gives a curious detail of the movements of the red republican leader in London and elsewhere, while using the London Times as a medium of communication with his associates.

On Monday closed in London on the 27th of February at 91 1/4 a 1/4. The rebel loan had declined to 47 a 1/2. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and prices unchanged on the 26th and 27th ultimo. Breadstuffs were dull and looking downward. Provisions were generally steady.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported from the Military Committee providing for the enlistment of citizens of one State in the regiment of another. Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee resolutions, as a substitute for those introduced previously by Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, declaring the objects of the war and the means proper to be used in its prosecution. The joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt which was adopted by the House on the previous day, was reported by the Finance Committee, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury, and in that shape it was made the special order for to-day at half past twelve. A bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain land titles to establish a branch mint in Nevada was introduced and referred to the Public Lands Committee. A committee was appointed to confer with the House on the amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill. The resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the testimony and report of the military commission of which General Willard was President, was put on its vote, and defeated—48 yeas to 11 yeas. Mr. Fowell gave notice of his intention to shortly introduce a bill to prohibit the Secretary of War from making any contract for the purchase of arms or accoutrements for the army.

of the gospel. A petition from the Ohio Wool Growers' Association was presented, representing the devastating effects of the wool crop by dogs, and praying, therefore, for the establishment of a revenue tax of one dollar on each member of the canine race. The bill to make the tax of colored troops the same as that of white was taken up, and Mr. Davis addressed the Senate in opposition to it. On the conclusion of his speech an executive session was held, and an adjournment immediately after took place.

In the House of Representatives the bill constituting Parkersburg, West Virginia, a port of delivery was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of so changing the laws as to exempt United States bonds from taxation. The Military Committee reported a bill for the protection of emigrants to the Territories, which was passed. The bill provides that arms, accoutrements, &c., may be distributed by the Secretary of War to emigrants passing through hostile Indian country, and that all persons availing themselves of this provision shall be organized into companies. The same committee reported bills, which were also passed, to establish a Bureau of Military Justice, to be connected with the War Department, for regulating the dismissals of officers from the military and naval service, and for authorizing the formation of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers in the Army of the Cumberland, to serve three years or during the war, the men to be credited to the State from which they may be enlisted. The joint resolution of thanks to Major General Thomas and the officers and men under him, for bravery and courage at the battle of Chickamauga, was reported back from the Military Committee, with amendments providing for thanks jointly to Generals Rosecrans and Thomas, and in that form was passed. Mr. Deming, of Connecticut, reported a bill declaring the Chesapeake and Atlantic and Delaware Bay Railroads, with certain branches and ferries connected with these roads, military and post roads, which was passed. The House in Committee of the Whole then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill, but without disposing of the subject the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday several petitions were presented in favor of and against a railroad in Broadway. A petition, signed by many citizens of this city, was also presented relative to the overcrowding of railroad cars and stages, and praying that the Legislature will take some action in the matter. The Lebanon Springs Railroad bill was reported back favorably by the committee, read the third time and passed. Bills were also reported to incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company and the Grand Hotel Company. Notice was given of bills relative to the State militia, to divide the seventh judicial district of this city and create the Ninth district, and to compel corporations to produce their books in court in certain cases. Bills were introduced authorizing the banks of this State to make banking arrangements under the laws of Congress, repealing the act of 1843 regulating telegraph companies, and for the completion of the Battery extension. The bills for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, and amending the charter of the New York College for Women were passed. A resolution was introduced and laid on the table instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for a law securing to all the volunteers from this State under the call of 1861 the bounty of one hundred dollars paid to the full two years men. A resolution was also introduced and adopted requesting our representatives in Congress to exert their influence to have General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, placed on the retired list with full pay.

In the Assembly the Metropolitan Police bill was reported from committee, when the House proceeded to consider it in Committee of the Whole. A considerable debate arose, when the previous question was called and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill incorporating the Farmers' Relief Association, legalizing certain acts of the Brooklyn Common Council, for the better protection of seamen in New York, and for a public market in this city were passed. Bills were introduced to amend our city charter, for regulating the carrying of passengers on horse railroads, and granting additional powers to the police magistrates in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the schooner Julie we have dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 13th ultimo, being two days later than previously received. With the exception of a more than ordinarily heavy obituary, ecclesiastical and other news, there is no news of importance. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. An interesting debate took place on a resolution offered by Alderman Hardy calling for the printing of the Tax Law in all the Corporation newspapers and some outside ones. Alderman Jones thought there was some impure motive in offering the resolution, and stated that some persons were interested in the publication of the report and would get a per centage of the amount paid. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of ten to two. The Board adjourned to meet again on Friday.

In another column will be found the message of Mayor Guither to the Common Council, in which he treats of the rights of the city government to the control of the public streets and the supervision of the extension of railroads. His expressed desire is to make the city railroads contribute as much as possible to the diminution of the burden of public taxation, and as useful as possible to the general public.

Mr. S. M. Hewitt, a deacon of an assembly, who has confined his ministrations in that respect to the South for the last ten years, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute last evening on "Rum and Rebellion." The lecturer was introduced by Mr. P. T. Barnum, who, after a few facetious remarks, concluded by exhibiting him to the audience. The lecturer embraced an agglomeration of ideas, but was pointed to the annihilation of rum drinking. Singing in quartette and duet gave some enlivening spirit to the occasion.

A meeting of the National Bankrupt Association, to further the passage of the bankruptcy bill, was called yesterday; but only three gentlemen responded to the call, and the meeting was consequently adjourned. In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Sigmund reported the District Attorney request for the trial of Solomon Kohanman, indicted for defrauding the government. Messrs. J. T. Brady and Evans are engaged for the defence. As this is one of the first cases of the kind that has come up it has been deemed advisable that it should be tried before two Judges. Mr. Brady moved that it be postponed till May next, when Judge Nelson is expected. The Court coincided with the propriety of the motion, and the hearing of the case stands postponed accordingly.

In the case of the United States against Captain Cunningham, charged with scuttling the ship Senator, further consideration of it has been postponed till the first Monday of the April term (the 4th), when a day will be fixed for the trial.

The application to vacate the execution against the person of Miss Henrietta Sulzer was denied yesterday by Judge Nelson, but an additional stay was granted for the purpose of allowing the case to be put in fresh form. The Attorney General's case, which was set down for yesterday before Judge Cardozo, in the Court of Common Pleas, was laid over until next term by request of the plaintiff's counsel.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Martha Jordan, an Irish woman, thirty years of age, pleaded guilty of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel from No. 274 Fourth Avenue in November last. Alonzo Provost, a boy about fifteen years old, pleaded guilty of having stolen a quantity of silver ware, the property of Wm. S. Fogg, from 299 West Twenty-second street, on the 14th of January last. Thomas Murtha pleaded guilty of having assaulted Thomas P. Stevenson with a pair of brass knuckles on the 26th of April last. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and the others were remanded for sentence.

Sarrogate Tucker has rejected the will of Hon. James C. Wilez, deceased, late Sheriff of this county. One of the subscribing witnesses to the paper is dead and the other has no recollection of its execution. Mr. Wilez's estate is valued at about \$100,000.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port last week figure up 2,072, and the total for the current year thus far 13,707. The balance of the commission fund now in bank amounts to \$47,099.27.

The United States steam frigate Niagara dropped down from the Navy Yard yesterday, and is at anchor in the East river. In the same advance in gold and the corresponding rise in foreign exchange yesterday imparted an altogether more buoyant tone to the markets for foreign and native merchandise, but the changes were far less numerous and more unimportant than would naturally be supposed. Holders were firmer in their views, however, and united in demanding a considerable advance on yesterday's prices. On Change the low grade of four advanced to a 100, while trade and family brands, though held firmer, were without decided change. What was to a 26 share, with little doing, the high price having shut off all export business. Provisions generally were somewhat higher, though there was no very active movement. Whiskey was unchanged, but firmer. Freight was a trifle higher, but not active. Petroleum was set and irregular.

The Military Position of the Government—What is General Grant to Do?

General Grant arrived in Washington on Tuesday. He is called to the seat of government in virtue of his position as the highest officer in all our armies, and to be consulted in the arrangement of plans for the future conduct of the war. It ought therefore to be safe to assume that henceforth the operations of our armies will be governed and controlled by his present intellect and unconquerable spirit, and from the period of his arrival at the national capital we ought to be able to date a new era in our military history. His visit to the national headquarters, even if he be not regularly installed there, will give a new impetus to the war, will infuse a new life and ardor into all that is to be done, and, above all, will give the country a renewed confidence in our ultimate success.

His advent, even if it should have no more substantial effects than these, was greatly needed at this time. From the period of the removal of General McClellan—beginning with Burnside's movement to Falmouth and the disastrous battle at Fredericksburg, and ending with the disaster at Olustee, in Florida, and the recent miserable raid toward Richmond—the war on this side the country has been conducted by the President and a coterie of military advisers in Washington city. Under this direction disaster has followed disaster with such pitiless persistency, we have had so many and such terrible failures, that, despite our glorious triumphs in the West, the country is well nigh disgusted with the war. Under the President and his coterie of advisers sheer imbecility prevails over the clearest common sense, and any progress toward success is not only impossible, but is finally hopeless for us.

Under the special encouragement and guidance of the President, sustained a defeat that strengthened the rebellion to an extent as an accession of one hundred thousand men would have done. Hooker—also under the special encouragement of the President—sustained a defeat even worse than that of his predecessor. He had it in his power to utterly annihilate the favorite army of the rebellion, and could have promulgated into the enemy's capital with one hundred thousand men; but he was beaten more shamefully than any general had been beaten before in the history of modern warfare. Gettysburg was won in spite of the President's arrangements made to the contrary, and Lee was permitted by another of the President's generals to escape across the Potomac with the broken and dispirited remnant of an army that had expected to end the war in our Northern cities. Meade is still retained in his position by the President, though the escape of Lee in July proved his utter incompetency as a commander. Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade—this is the list of the President's generals. The first three names represent a slaughter of sixty thousand men. Not one of these men gained a point that brought us any nearer to the end of the war. Every one of them added at least six months to the life of the rebellion; and the history of their campaigns is the history of what the President has done for our cause since he took command of our armies. In addition, Gillmore has failed at Charleston, Seymour has failed in Florida, Butler has failed on the peninsula, and Kilpatrick has nearly brought our soldiers into contempt. After such a record as this it is any wonder that the country has finally lost all faith in the administration's management of the war, and has come to the conclusion that the President and his advisers are utterly, absolutely and irreclaimably incompetent to conduct even the most inconsiderable military operation?

But now a new man comes on the scene—a man whose military career has been one unintermitted success—one who has studied war in the active operations of campaigns made on an immense scale and in the actual contact of the masses in battle. General Grant's history is unlike that of any other general. His achievements, measured by their actual results, sound less like the achievements of a practical man of the present than like those of the fabulous heroes of the Mahabharata. He has taken a hundred thousand prisoners and five hundred cannon, and has reclaimed from the rebels a territory greater in extent than the territories of France, Spain, Great Britain and Austria. Such a man must necessarily differ with the men at Washington in his ideas as to how the war should be carried on; and it remains to be seen what the result of this difference will be. Grant, far from Washington, was able to pursue his own plans to their successful end. Will it be so now? Will General Grant be hampered and harried by politicians, as General McClellan was, or will he be permitted to do what he thinks ought to be done? The fate of the country will depend upon the answer that the next three or four months will give to these questions.

We do not doubt that General Grant, left to his own plans, will have the same success in his new sphere that he has had in all others, and that he will soon put matters in such a position that we shall be able to judge when the end will come. But our faith in General Grant's abilities is qualified by the apprehension that he will not be permitted to use them for the benefit of the country. We have far more fear that the radical politicians will meddle and mar, as they have done before, than we have of hope that Grant will be left to finish the war in his own way.

THE DECLINE OF RADICAL JOURNALISM.—We are informed upon very excellent authority that the circulation of the daily Tribune has recently been reduced more than half, and now amounts to only twenty-two thousand, and that the circulation of the Weekly Tribune has fallen off one hundred thousand this year. As for advertisements, the Tribune never had any to speak of, except those of second hand booksellers, which pay very little, and those of the government departments, which none but a pauper would take, since they pay next to nothing.

This decline in the circulation and profits of the leading radical organ is very significant of the sentiments of the people. The aristocracy may still stick to their negro worship, and take part in miscegenation inaugurations at Union square; but the masses of the people refuse to stray from the good old paths of constitutional conservatism. The Tribune people know this and are in trouble. Sam. Wilkinson, who gave up the management of the Tribune Contract Bureau and Lobby Agency at Washington some time ago, has again resumed his situation there. Some of the other hangers-on and editors of the Tribune are also making money from government contracts. But the Tribune itself is going to the bad, and poor Greeley is to depend for a livelihood upon his prison beef

contract and his penny-a-line articles for the weekly papers.

In this state of affairs it is not at all wonderful that the Tribune people should feel a great deal of jealousy and envy towards the Herald, whose unequalled prosperity, popularity and profits have caused all its rivals to gnash their teeth and sweat with rage. This accounts for an article in the Tribune the other day, claiming the credit of superior enterprise, when, as everybody knows, and as Gay once said in a private note, "The Herald is constantly ahead, and we (the Tribune) are obliged to copy from it." The fact is that we beat all our contemporaries every day in the news, and especially do we beat the Tribune, which has no right whatever to be called a newspaper. The most recent instance of our enterprise was the first publication of the news of Colonel Dahlgren's death; but to give all the instances would simply be to republish our paper.

The New Hampshire Election—Poor Pierce and the Peace Democracy.

Poor Pierce and the spurious peace democracy have been fairly skinned in the New Hampshire election. As we have it, poor Pierce was the recognized leader and expounder of his miserable faction in this late contest, and with the understanding that, in securing a democratic Legislature, his reward would be a seat in the United States Senate. Poor Pierce, as a democratic ex-President, was regarded by his stupid followers as a very great man; but the people of his State have pronounced him an impostor. He retires from their freezing rebuke under a cloud of disgrace. He has completed the work of demolishing the Northern rump of the old, worn out and obsolete democratic party. New Hampshire, notwithstanding the numerous botches and blunders of President Lincoln and the vast corruptions of his administration, declares for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and will give no countenance to those Northern advocates of a base submission to rebellion and disunion.

What the two Seymours, the two Woods and the two Brooks have been to the Connecticut and New York democracy; what Woodward, that expounder of the constitution, according to Jeff. Davis, was to his party last October in Pennsylvania, and what Vallandigham, that unfortunate burnt offering upon the democratic altar of peace at any price, was to his deluded followers in Ohio, poor Pierce has become among the copperhead small fry of New Hampshire. He comes in very appropriately at the tail end of all these copperhead defeats. As President of the United States he was the obedient tool and supererogable flunkey of his Secretary of War, Jeff. Davis, and the band of secession conspirators around him. Poor Pierce! His Jeff. Davis correspondence, assuring the Southern revolutionary cabal that in the event of a war against secession the streets of our Northern cities would be reddened with blood, had much to do with this emphatic popular verdict of Tuesday last, by which poor Pierce is admonished to keep in the shade.

This election removes the last doubt as to the toleration of the peace-at-any-price party in the loyal States. It has been utterly cut to pieces, from Maine to California, and back again to New Hampshire. The voice of the North in favor of the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms is positive, confident, indelible and overwhelming. The Presidential election will be attended to in due season. The work in hand is the extinguishment of Jeff. Davis and his wretched imposture of a Southern confederacy. What, then, is the course to be pursued by all honest Northern men heretofore allied with the defunct democratic party? We can tell them. Tammany Hall, shaking the dust and dirt from her garments, has indicated their true course, in boldly and bravely striking for the negotiation of a peace by our infantry, cavalry and artillery, army and navy, in the field of battle. Let the patriotic remnants of the old Jacksonian Northern democracy gather under this banner, and upon the platform of an amendment of the federal constitution completely and forever abolishing the institution of slavery, and they will soon find the materials and the candidate for the creation of a new compact and powerful Presidential party.

Tammany Hall has made the initial movement in the right direction. There is time enough yet to enlarge this movement into a great national organization for the Presidential campaign. The old democratic party is dead and buried; the republican party of 1860 is dead; Southern slavery is dead, and the political power resulting from slavery is dead. We have passed, since 1860, through the changes that mark a mighty revolution. The people recognize it, but the mass of the people, for this do not believe in the infallibility of Mr. Lincoln's administration. Let the opposition elements shape their course accordingly, and without further delay, East and West, and they may yet, from the ruins of the old parties of 1860, build up the victorious party of 1864.

ANOTHER BAD EFFECT OF THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

We have republican authority for stating that blockade running at Charleston has recommenced in consequence of vessels being withdrawn for the late Florida expedition, and that the hopes of the Charleston rebels have considerably revived during the long cessation of active hostilities against the city, consequent upon the withdrawal of the force necessary to make the foray into Florida. We have scarcely yet seen the end of this horrible attempt to reclaim a rebel State for temporary political purposes; nor will the war managers at Washington appreciate the matter until they reflect that all Florida was have been enormously expensive, and that the spirit of the Seminoles as well as that of the rebels is hard to tame. It cost the government millions of dollars to subdue Osceola, and millions more to subjugate Billy Bowlegs. What will it cost at the same rate to subjugate the Irish-Seminole Billy Bowlegs (Pinnogah), if the business be conducted in such a bungling and costly way as that adopted by Old Abe in his effort to get three additional electoral votes?

COURT MARTIAL ON ADMIRAL WILKES.—It appears that the gallant Admiral Wilkes has to stand a court martial upon various charges—among others, that he refused to tell his age to the Secretary of the Navy. This is a hard case. Put the same question to the Secretary himself, and could he answer it? Not unless his memory extends beyond a period of life accorded to Methuselah. In regard to the other charges against Admiral Wilkes, an old fellow called Uncle Sam demands that they shall be thoroughly sifted, as well for the interests of the accused as of the department; and in the end the same old

fellow may take a notion to arraign the department itself on charges of a far more criminal and heinous nature than those referred against the brave old Admiral.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.—We have three days later news from Europe. The situation has not materially changed. Still it is asserted that England will send a fleet to German waters, and that she is determined to preserve the integrity of Denmark. As regards the fleet, the same announcement was made some weeks since and proved unfounded; this may be the case at present, although it is evident that England must take some decided stand if she wishes to preserve her own influence as well as the existence of Denmark. Austria and Prussia seem to understand the unwillingness of England to act overtly in this matter, and they are doubtless emboldened from that very fact. The Emperor Napoleon has no confidence in London, and hence he gives that plan but a cold support. Still France, like Denmark, has accepted England's suggestion to that effect. Austria and Prussia, as we announced before, also agree to the conference, but with the proviso that the fighting shall continue. This renders acceptance a bitter pleasure on their part.

The fact is the German Powers are pushed into this war by their fever of revolutionary spirit which pervades all Germany. The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria hope that this speck of war may divert the minds of the people and give rise to questions which shall stifle the revolutionary fever. The probability is that, on the contrary, it will hasten the catastrophe so much dreaded by the rulers and so ardently availed by the people. Throughout all Europe this desire for reform, this spirit of revolution, is rife. It meets with different obstacles; but the purpose, the end to be attained—constitutional government—is the same. In Italy, where the movement was begun successfully, the motives of the people are fully apparent. They desire Rome and Venetia, and will have them. In Germany the desires of the masses are as yet crude, unformed; but the leaven is there, and such affairs as this Holstein war will hasten the solution.

In France the revolutionary spirit is fast gaining ground—so much so as to cause Napoleon the greatest uneasiness. To frighten it he gets up mock assassination schemes, and endeavors to divert the minds of his people by foreign wars and interference in the affairs of other nations. Hence we hear much said at present about a concerted recognition of the Davis government by France and England. The trick is too good; it will not succeed, and Napoleon will be forced to find that he must abandon this as well as the Mexican scheme and foster a European war if he desires to retain his power. These are the considerations which render probable a general struggle in Europe. The great Powers dread the revolutionary spirit now rife throughout their dominions, and, as a counter irritant, they will go to war with each other. This may for a period stay the cause of progress and civilization—the cause of the people—but not long. The increasing intelligence of the masses must soon defeat the intrigues of their would-be rulers, and, as a natural result, a beneficial change will come. Still that change will doubtless deluge Europe with blood; this war in Holstein is, we fear, but the beginning of the great and final conflict.

DR. TYNG ON FOREIGN FIDELITYS.—The Rev. Dr. Tyng is a very curious and amusing person. On Tuesday evening he was engaged to introduce a lecturer to the audience at the Cooper Institute, and made an introductory speech a great deal longer and vastly more entertaining than the lecture. During this speech the reverend Tyng managed to let out one of the secrets of the miscegenation meeting at Union square on Saturday last. It appears that neither Dodworth's band, nor Helmsmiller's band, nor the Seventh regiment band, nor any other band, of white artists could be procured to make music for the negro regiment. The orchestra of the Opera refused to serve. The negro minstrels shirked their duty and declined to assist their colored brethren. Finally the Union League Committee had to fall back upon the government band at Governor's Island—a notoriously unmusical set of musicians—and they piped for the darkey soldiers. Upon this text Dr. Tyng dilated with amusing indignation, while the impatient audience continued to interrupt him by calls for the lecturer. "A lot of foreign pipers," said the reverend doctor, "thought it beneath them to play for 'fellow soldiers and fellow countrymen,' as President King called them." Then the funny Tyng rose to the height of the great argument, and pronounced his anathema against our musical artists, as he had previously done against the advocates of reffing. "A set of low born, drivelling foreign pipers," said he, "refused to play for citizen soldiers of the United States." Come, Doctor, moderate your wrath and your bad language. The abolitionists, pure and simple, were met with bad eggs and brickbats when they began their mission thirty years ago. The miscegenators can certainly endure a few refusals from professional musicians at the inauguration of their system. By and by, when the darkeys have proved that they are worthy to be called heroes and husbands, and come back to marry the sisters and daughters of the members of the Union League Club, none of our bands will decline to play the "Wedding March"—if they are well paid for it.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER COMING INTO SHAPE.

There is reason to hope that this matter will be speedily settled in the Assembly. It seems that no one appeared before the committee on Monday to waste the time of members by ridiculous speeches, and therefore definite action is likely soon to be had. Why is it that so much valuable time of committee is wasted by listening to unimportant and ill-tempered arguments of parties professing to have an interest in measures before the Legislature? Is there no way of requiring sufficient cause to be shown for those demanding the privilege before it is allowed them? Every jobbing schemer and lobby striker in Albany can now absorb the time of committee day after day upon the most absurd pretexts, and a stop should be put to the practice at once.

KANSAS POLITICS.

St. Louis, March 9, 1864. A Leavenworth dispatch says an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Union League last night to rescind the resolution denouncing the Senatorial election. The members of the Legislature who were expelled will be allowed a trial. Securing progress rapidly, and Kansas will soon fill her quota.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Important Movement in Western Virginia.

The Probable Reason for Longstreet's Withdrawal from Before Knoxville.

Mr. Jas. C. Fitzpatrick's Dispatch.

My telegram of to-day mentions the extent points of the news with reference to affairs up the valley. It will there be unnecessary to elaborate or repeat the items. As to our movements I have to record that they are necessarily slow, owing to many draw backs. Our troops are pushing up the country.

Your correspondent in Western Virginia has telegraphed to you of movements in that section, at Wytheville or elsewhere, and the gathering of a large force in that vicinity—threatening a rebel invasion of Ohio. This would afford another solution for the problem of Longstreet's retreat. Wytheville is a station near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the same correspondent shows through such an invasion that the rebels are unconsciously busy on the south of the road. It is improbable since Longstreet is to lead this threatened invasion. He has a force of fully twenty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry, which, joined to the concentrated rebel cavalry commands of Terry, Imboden, Stuart and others in Western Virginia, would give him a column of thirty-five thousand to forty thousand men, consisting of equal portions of both branches of the service. From Wytheville a road, called Walker's Mountain, which interposes to the valley of the Kanawha, where a good road follows the course of the stream to its confluence with the Ohio, runs Gauley.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Cumberland.

The prize steamer Cumberland, Acting Master L. H. Partridge, from Key West, February 28, via Hatteras Light, where she landed Judge Philip France and daughter, and sailed on Wednesday, at twelve M.; but being short of coal, she put into Beaufort March 4, where she was supplied, and sailed on Sunday, the 6th, for New York, where she arrived yesterday.

She was captured February 5, fifty miles south of Mobile, by the United States steamer De Soto. She has proved herself to be a splendid sea boat, and is substantially built, well built in every respect. She was built in 1847, and most thoroughly constructed. Her cabin stowage has accommodations with the arms of the Earl of Eglinton, whose crest she carries on the cabin windows of the prize steamer Scotia, Angia and Adia. The cabins of the Cumberland are fitted up in the most luxurious manner. Her machinery is pronounced excellent, the boilers are new, and the hull being of iron of extra thickness, and well braced and fastened, renders her exceedingly stiff in a sea way. She could be easily transformed into a gunboat.

The navy could not make a better selection. She was used as a transport in the Crimean war, has been in the St. Petersburg and London trade, and once ran on the Gateway and New York line. She is the finest steamship captured during the war. Her cargo is also very valuable. It is not known how she was captured, but she will be introduced in a few days by the United States Marshal of Florida, James C. Knap, who is on board.

The following are the names of the officers who brought her to this port: Acting Master Commanding—Leader H. Partridge. Acting Master—John S. Higby, Charles H. Harris, Geo. H. Doby and Wm. M. Happer. Third Assistant Engineer—Robert A. Pierce and Mr. Morton.

While the Cumberland was lying at Beaufort the United States steamer Paquot arrived from the blockade, having with her the prize steamer Don, which she had captured the 4th inst. The Don is an iron steam propeller, 600 tons burthen, and has an asserted cargo from Nassau. This ship does not seem a successful blockade runner up to the time of her capture, being positively fitted up to conceal her cargo, and avoid pursuit. She is a schooner rigged, but her cargo is so arranged that she can be lowered down on deck in a few moments, and her smoke stack, being telescopic, can be depressed into the water, and her funnels, being at a distance of several miles, and at night could elude the most searching lookout. She, however, fell into the clutches of the Paquot, although she outran the De Soto, which she captured her for several hours before she was captured.

The night before the Don's capture a white painted side-wheel steamer was seen to pass by the Cumberland five miles south of Beaufort. Three or four cruisers started on Sunday night in search of her.

Left at Beaufort, the 28th inst. United States steamer Danforth, Estar, Arto, Quaker City, Koyotee State, Paquot, Don—(Prize).

ITALIAN OPERA.—There is doubtless much that attracts in Moritz's Don Giovanni, as it fills the house if given judiciously—that is, at stated intervals. At the risk of being considered heretical we will allow a much greater liking for the mere modern opera, not excepting Faust, and especially Lohengrin. There is much that is slow and old-fashioned in Don Giovanni, and these are the days of progress.

Mrs. Metcalf was in splendid voice last evening, and sang and acted with as much energy as ever. Her performance from the musical comedy, "The King of the Hammers," was most pleasing. Zerkina, Bellini, as Miss Kellway, was, as usual, very successful. Owing to the indisposition of Signer Stachi, Herr Wetzlich was the Loperello. On Friday evening Faust will be repeated.

THE GOTTSCHEK CONCERT.—There was another large and fashionable audience at Niblo's Saloon last evening, on the occasion of the Gottschek concert. As usual this favorite artist was eminently successful. He was ably assisted by Miss d'Angri, Mr. Simpson and Carlo Patti.