Aems of the Week.

SENATE.

February 21.—The Auditor having decided that picket duty does not come within the meaning of the law granting pensions to those wounded in battle, a bill was reported from the Military Committee, so amending the act as to meet the case of those wounded while performing such duty. Bills relating to Indian affairs, and that establishing a Freedmen's Bureau, were under discussion. No

action was reached.

February 22.—The Committee on the Judiciary asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition for the recognition of Christianity in the Constitution of the United States. No action was taken. The same committee reported against the proposal for a Constitutional amendment permitting Congress to tax exports. The Military Committee reported back the House bill for constructing ship canals around Niagara Falls, and from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, with a substitute, authorizing surveys with a view to construction. The bill establishing a Bureau for Freedmen was taken up, when the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the two houses was rejected, and a new com-

mittee ordered February 23.—The question of Louisiana was taken up, but no progress was made except to reject an amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, allowing no representation in Congress from any of the States declared to be in insurrection by the President's proclamation of August, 1861, until after a counter proclamation declaring hostilities within such States at an end, and the adoption by such States of a republican government, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws, and a

sider the expediency of so enlarging the powers of the Bureau of Emigration as to afford relief to Southern refugees in the Northern States. A bill was passed giving to the surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary War, five in number, a gratuity of \$300 each. The Fortification Appropriation bill from the House was passed, after so amending it as to exclude appropriations for works on the Pacific and Northern Atlantic coast. The Louisiana question occupied considerable of the day.

February 25.—The Louisiana question again coming up, Mr. Sumner offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the Report of the Judiciary Committee on the sub-The resolutions assert the duty of the United States to re-establish, by act of Congress, at the earliest consistent moment, republican governments in the States where loyal government has been vacated by rebel-lion, and that no lawful State government can there be re-established, except by such act of Congress. They also maintain that, in the the absence of any Constitutional definition of "republican government," Congress should recognize the "self-evident truth" that all men should be equal before the law, and therefore, refuse to allow the re-establishment of any State government which ig-

debate, postponed to take up the Tax kill, yeas 34, nays 12. Pho Tax bill was read, de-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21. The bill providing a government for the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion, was taken up, and after further discussion, was laid on the table, by a vote of 91 to 65. [This, we suppose, gives to the very important matter embraced in the bill the cable for the present session.]

The bill the cable for the present session. The bill was framed to prevent the States now in rebellion from coming into Congress next December, dictatorially clamoring for the admission of their Senators and Representatives on the old footing. It provided their lines and reduce the opportunities of for them a provisional government, out of which new State governments conformed to the present complexion of the Union should fare or support. A rumor got wind on grow. This was the more important, as it is now pretty certain that the Constitutional Amendment will not be constitutionally rati-Amendment will not be constitutionally ratified before that time.] The House, by a vote of 82 to 49, resolved that A. P. Field, applicant from Louisiana for a seat, be publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for his late brutal assault upon Judge Kelley.

February 22. In accordance with yesterday's resolution, Mr. Field was brought before the bar of the University of the seat of the Figure 19.

fore the bar of the House, and impressively reprimanded by the Speaker, after which he was discharged from custody. The Commit-tee on the judiciary reported the Senate re-solution to promote enlistments in the army by declaring the wives and children of such colored men as enter the service forever free, any usage, law, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and declaring married such men and women as have lived together in that character. The resolution was passed by a strict party vote, 74 to 63. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill removing so much of the provision of a former confiscation law as prohibits the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person

forfeiting.
February 23. The bill reported yesterday making the confiscation of the real estate of rebels perpetual, was passed, 72 to 71. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up, but no action taken except to reject an amend-ment that all money due to the Indians under the Treaty stipulations shall be payable in coin—only 22 voting in the affirmative. February 24. The resolution from the Sen-

Rebruary 24. The resolution from the Senate, directing inquiry into the treatment of the Indian tribes by civil and military authorities was passed, with an amendment requiring the President instead of Congress to appoint the Committee. The Enrollment Bill was taken up, and three votes had—one rejecting a proposed amendment striking out the clause which secures credit for ar enlisted soldier to the locality where he resides, without reference to the place of his enlistment: another striking out the section which makes a principal liable for his substitute; and another adding a new section which declares that the mustering of a substitute shall be conclusive in favor of the principal, exempting from military service for the term for which he was drafted.

February 25. The Eurollment Bill was again before the House. Among the amendments adopted was one providing that a man drafted for one year, by putting in a substi-tute for three years, shall be exempt for that whole period. Also another providing that if a substitute has been mustered in as such, if it shall be afterwards found that he was, when presented, non compos mentis or otherwise unfit for duty, the principal shall be held liable to service, provided he is notified there-of within thirty days after the mustering in

of the substitute.

February 27. The amendatory tariff-bill was introduced. It proposes but a few alterations as follows; 50c. per gallon to be paid on liquors; silk, spun or reeled, 10 pea ct., ad val; cotton, 5c. per lb; illuminating

was concurred in. An appropriation of \$160,000 for the enlargement of the Congressional library was passed. The amendments to the navy appropriation bill were passed. The amendatory enrollment bill was passed. \$1500 were voted to a lady in the rebel lines for concealing and protecting Col. Streight. The loan bill was discussed.

THE WAR. THE CAROLINAS.

Our report of last week closed with the bloodless capture of Columbia and Charleston. Our forces took possession of the latter city on the morning of the 18th ult. On the same day the old flag was given to the breeze over the walls of Fort Sumpter, the spot where it was first lowered by rebel attack.
The rebels, before leaving Charleston, fired the upper part of the city, burning six thousand bales of cotton. Two hundred guns, spiked, were left behind. Only the poorer parts of the population were found remaining, and these were suffering for want of food. The negroes especially were suffering, and hailed our troops with demonstrations of joy. The lower part of the city, which has

been so long within reach of our fire from James' Island was almost in ruins. The next of the rapid series of our achievments, under God's favor, was the capture of Fort Anderson, the last strong hold outlying Wilmington. It came into our possession on the 19th, after a bombardment from Admiral Porter's fleet commencing on the 17th, and land attacks from the troops under General Schofield. Resistance was maintained until the latter moved toward a position which, is vote of Congress declaring them entitled to representation.

February 24.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to constructing the Finance Committee to construction was adapted guns and a quantity of ammunition were left behind. Our losses were very small.

On Friday came the intelligence that Wilmington is ours, thus completing the restoration of the whole sea-board line of cities, Mobile alone excepted—an exception probably short-lived, and to the rebels of no practical account while we hold the harbor with its forts. We took possession of Wil-mington on the 22d ult.—a fine act of celepration of the day—the rebels retiring on the advance of our troops on both sides of the river, under Generals Cox and Terry. An ineffectual attempt to make a stand, about four miles below the city, resulted in our capturing some guns, and 300 prisoners at that point. The captures there, and at Fort Anderson and Wilmington are about 700 prisoners, and 30 guns. The rebels, on leaving Wilmington, burned over 1000 bales of cotton, and about 15,000 barrels of flour.

nores that principle, and thus prevent the oligarchical classes from again overwhelming loyal majorities. A stormy discussion ensued, but no vote was reached.

February 27.—The proposal to recognize February 27.—The proposal to recognize an immediate concentration in his front of all INITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

and his present expedition broken up. If he is not defeated, he will march straight up the railroad to Charlotte, thence to Salisbury, thence to Greensboro' and Danville, and so on to Richmond. Many different estimates have been made of Sherman's army. Some think he has sixty thousand men. We know he has four full army corps, and a strong

What, in the mean while, are the armies around Richmond doing? Nothing to provoke a battle, but, according to the better policy, everything to strengthen and extend their lines and reduce the opportunities of fare or support. A rumor got wind on Thursday, that Lee had attacked Grant and defeated him—to what extent was not stated. It was probably a creation of the gold gam-

Grand Jury, against certain persons who have accepted the President's proclamation. It announces the intention of the military authorities to view all persons complying with the requirements of the proclamation of Am-nesty, of December, 1863, and keeping them in good faith, as fully pardoned of crimes of conspiracy, treason, and rebellion against the Federal Government, and as not liable for trial therefor by any tribunal, civil or mili-

tary.

Memphis dates of Feb. 26, say the rebel leaders have recently issued orders to have all detachments of their troops in West Tennessee, together with such conscripts as they have gathered, sent south without delay.-We have reason to believe that a large portion of the rebel forces lately about Memphis

have already gone. Their destination is said A raid into Arkanses developes the fact that much suffering exists from a scarcity of

LATEST-TUESDAY. Since the news of Sherman's entry into Columbia, S. C., and his subsequent movement after the retreating rebel army towards Charafter the retreating rebel army towards Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 7, the rebels seem to know nothing of his movements. He keeps his army enveloped in a cloud of cavalry, stretching out on every side, and completely befogging the enemy as to the point he would strike. The Charlottee (North Carolina) Bulletin of the 21st says Sherman's forces had not appeared there yet.

appeared there yet.

The rebels seem even to have remained in ignorance of the occupation of Charleston by our troops for a week after the event. Richmond papers are bitter in denouncing the rebel Senate for refusing to pass the bill

The North Carolina papers found in Wilmington, show a decided spirit of hostility to Jeff. Davis and rebel rule. The Raleigh Progress speaks in the most complimentary terms of Sherman's grand advance, applauds his rule at Savannah, and states that honorable terms of peace were offered by President Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners.

Gold is steady, at about 200. ITEMS.

The coal monopolists of Rochester, N. Y., have been presented to the Grand Jury for indictment, for combining to maintain exorbitant prices. Within the last few days, desertions from the rebel army have been unusually numerous. One hundred and eighty. gas or bituminous substances for illumination, from the rebel lines around Richmond came 40c. per gallon; tobacco stems, 15c. per lb.; in and received the oath of allegiance, on the

ready made clothing of silk or silk stuff 60 | 22d inst. - Honolulu, S. I., advices repre- | Contributions received at the Washingper ct., ad val.; bar iron, or railroad iron fitted to be laid down, 15c. per 100 lbs.; tonnage duty, 30 instead of 10c.; goods the value of which is computed by the sq. yard, 20 per ct., ad val. The Senate amendment reducing the fortification estimates one half General Butler, meeting Judge Kelley, the day after Field stabbed him, said he regarded day after rich sandten inin, said he regarded the assault as an earnest desire to restore the Union as it was.—Henry/Ward Beecher, under date of February 4, sent the following characteristic note to Wm. Loyd Garrison:—"My Dear Mr. Garrison: I have had the Union of the country of the forest terms of the country of the co the Liberator sent to me for several years, on the principle, I presume, that I needed it. So long as I was in a state of nature, I consented to have a free gospel preached to me. But, as I have made up my mind, at length, that slavery is an evil, and ought to be abolished, I suppose I can find no good reason for taking the *Liberator* without paying for it. Please find a check for \$25."

MISCELLANEOUS. PETROLEUM NOT A NEW DISCOVERY.—W stated, a short time since, on the authority of a Burmah student in this country, that Petroleum had been in use for centuries in Burmah. We have now the following account, "remarkable, if true:" "Last year Colonel Gowan, of Boston, the gentleman who had the contract for getting up the sunken Russian ships in the harbor of Schastopol, was coming down from St. Petersburg through Georgia and Circaesia, when in the scients have Georgia and Circassia, when, in the neighborhood of the Sea of Azof, he stumbled upon some oil wells, which the natives were working in a very indifferent way, and which the Colonel bought. He then came to Paris and London, organized a company, sent out mento work the wells, and ships to carry to London and Liverpool the products, and they are now province bondern dividend. are now paying handsome dividends. But what is more surprising still, the Colonel, in returning lately from the Black/Sea to Paris, stopped on the way at the island of Samos stopped on the way at the isignd of Samos, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where he found and bought another oil well. What is still more curious, this well was spoken of by Herodotus, the great Greek historian, 450 years before Christ, and from that day to this no one has thought of turning to use this important discovery. Even the English traders of these later days, who have control of the commerce of the islands have control of the commerce of the islands, have blindly walked over this important source of wealth without perceiving it. Col. Gowan has bought fifteen acres of ground at the ordinary price of land on the island."

HONOLULU NEWS.—The Friend of the 5th of December is jubilant over the re-election of President Lincoln, of which event it received the news on the first of the month.

-A Ladies' Fair, in behalf the Christian Commission, came off on the 8th and 9th of November, at Honolulu, realizing, with a sistance from other islands, \$5,500. Says the journal named: "When we consider the that point. The captures there, and at Fort Anderson and Wilmington are about 700 prisoners, and 30 guns. The rebels, on leaving Wilmington, burned over 1000 bales of cotton, and about 15,000 barrels of flour. The Union feeling showed itself quite strong in the city.

General Sherman.—Concerning the further movements of this commander, the Richmond papers of the 21st announce the occupation of Camden, S. C., forty miles north of Columbia, by him on the Saturday previous. In this connection we may copy the Richmond Dispatch's programme for his further march, with its comments upon the same, simply wondering at the incurableness of the folly of the rebels in attempting to tell. other great national work to be set down

the credit of our missionaries.

Soldiers Barefooten.—I fisited some of the soldiers who had charge of the baggage wagons of the Sixth Army Corps, found one man nearly shoelest had some pieces of socks tied around his leet to keep them off from the cold and frown ground; his feet had been frozen so bally he could have the soldier of the soldier of the soldier well. scarcely walk; others were nealy as bad in other respects; they talked to re as though I had the control of the Govrnment and owned all the money. I told them I was only a delegate of the Christian Jommission; but that afternoon I worked, got together but that afternoon I worked got together some forty shirts, as many pai of drawers, and all the stockings I could, tirty pair of shoes, and with three others bok them to them, and a more thankful ompany you could scarcely find. Such is a little of the work of the Christian Commission. May God bless it. Yours, fraternall

A.B. CHASE.
Redding Centre, Schnyllvill 6., N. Y. Nashville dates of Feb. 23 report an intense excitement at Knoxville, arising from intelligence received that Longstreet was marching on that place.

General Roberts, commanding at Memphis, has issued an order denying any recognition of the finding of bills of indictment by the Grand Jury, against certain persons who

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Basket collection at Anniver-E. Wheeler & Son, Rev. J. J. Abbott, sary Meeting. 754 75
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of Interior, 100 00
Bridge St. Church, Georgetown, 23 10 Sundry donations, 35 63—1021 56 U. S. Chris. Commission, New York, D. S. Chris. Commission, New York, per Dr. Nathan Bishop, Chairman, Ladies' Chris. Commission, Springfield, Mass. per Mary N. Brewer, Ladies' Chris. Commission of the Pacific, per Mrs. Mary E. Keeney, Ladies' Aid Society of Ebenezer Ch. per Miss Maria Watson, Treas. Macomb, Illinois 10,000 00 100 00 6715 50

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Ladies' Aid Society, Batavia, N. Y. per
Mrs. S. J. Macy, Sec'y,
Ladies' Aid Society, Honesdale, Pa.,
per Miss S. C. Russell,
Union Sabbath School, Dudley, Pa., Union Sabbath School, Dudley, Pa., per John Palmer, Superintendent, M. E. Worrall, Portsmouth, Va. Maggie and Ella, Trenton, N. J., James H. Clark, Trenton, N. J., John Cantine, New York, Mrs. M. Davis, Shippensburg, Pa. J. Ingeruk, East Charleston, 1 30 Mrs. Morgan, do. 50 Mrs. Morgan, do. 20—Ladies' Aid Society, West Charlton, Saratoga co. N. Y. per Miss J. C. Bell, Collection Unndella, Mich., per Wm. J. Nuthing, "Cash," Port Kennedy, Pa. J. C. Warner, 6th Army Corps, "H." Bedford, Pa.

Amount previously acknowledged, \$1,074,856 14 \$1,106,858 49 Total Receipts. JOSEPH PATTERSON,
TREASURER CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
Western Bank, Philadelphis

9 00

STORES.

tores received by the U.S. Christian Commission at Central Office, Philadelphia, for week ending February 23, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia—1 package, Miss M. R. Smith boxes, Penn Relief Association, per Miss S. R arrigues.

artigues.

Lower Providence—3 kegs, Aid Society.

Muncy—1 box, Aid Society, per Mrs. S. J. Life.

McEvensville—1 keg.

Watsontown—1 box, Aid Society, per Miss M.

Orwigsburgh—1 box, Aid Society, per Miss T. Eburs. Fermington Hill-1 box, Ladies, per Miss H. Lebanon-1 box, Aid Society, per Jessie D.

Scranton—2 boxes, Army Committee, per R. A. Henry.

Boalsburgh—1 keg, Soldier's Aid Society, per Mrs. A. S. Hutchins.

Milton—1 box, Branch U. S. C. C., per M. L. Wetson. Watson.
Tunkhannock—1 box, Aid Society, per Miss R
S. Carey.
East Nantmeal—1 box, Aid Society.

NEW JERSEY.

Belleville—2 barrels, 1 box.

Paterson—1 box, Market St. M. E. ch., per Miss
E. W. Rogers; 1 box, 2d Presb. ch., per Miss E. W. Rogers.

Haddonfield—1 box, Aid Society.

Bridgeton—1 box, Soldier's Relief Association
per Harriet Stratton.

Sunday School, per Annie

Rahway-1 box, Sunday School, per Annie Sheddan. Six Mile Run-1 box, Aid Society, per Annie Hoagland.

Belvidere—1 box, Ladies' Volunteer Aid So siety, per Miss S. D. Brackley.

.. NEW YORK. Waterford—2 boxes, Aid Association, per Mrs. W. Eddy.

Detta—1 box, Aid Society.

Meredith—1 box.

Lockport—1 box, Branch U. S. C. C., per Wm. deBiroy.

Gellroy.

dcElroy.
Salem—1 box, Aid Society, per Mrs. David

Salem—I box, Aid Society, per Mrs. David Hawley.

Attoona—Lox, Ladies, per A. J. Day.

West Chazy—I box, Ladies, per A. J. Day.

Troy—I'box, Branch U. S. C. C., per F. P. Allen.

Buffulo—3 barrels, 4 boxes, Ladies' Christian

Commission, per Mrs. J. D. Sawyer.

Canton—I box, Ladies' Christian Commission, per Miss J. G. Gage.

Rochester-5 boxes, Branch U. S. C. C., per O. D. Grosvenor.

Buffalo—500 religious papers, Branch U. S. C. C. MASSACHUSETTS. Bosien—26 boxes, 3 barrels, 2 kegs, 2700 paper. Army Com. Young Men's Christian Association per L. P. Rowland.

**CONNECTICUT.

**Hartford—2 boxes, 2 barrels, Soldier's Aid Association, per Mrs. S. S. Cowan.

RHODE ISLAND. Providence-1 box, Branch U. S. C. C., per W MAINE. Bangor-2 boxes, Branch U. S. C. C., per T. G.

OHIO. Cincinnati-5300 papers, Branch U. S. C. C. CANADA WEST.

Toronto—1 box, American Ladies' Soldier's Aid ociety, per Miss Anna A. Folts. Total number packages of Stores, 89. GEORGE H. STUART, CHAIRMAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, No. 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia

Medicinal.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.



With corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed, and, good for nothing. Butyou cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out those impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expedition of the complete of the blood, such as Serofula, or King's Evil, Timore, Wicere, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysiples, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumore, Sore Eyes, Liver Complaint, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleaness the blood and cures these diseases.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, sansaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and chest. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every ether remedy for the eure of

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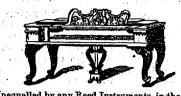
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Kent's East India Coffee Three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

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"There used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergy-men and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee Is used daily in the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker and many of the most distinguished elergymen and professional men in the country. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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Each Share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of Coal, at coat, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every six months, of the Profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

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The company possesses large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson, (near Tremont, Schuylkill county, with extensive mining and timber rights, an excellent double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Busines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus in full operation, capable of mining \$6,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year. The coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of this company for two miles in length: A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

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