FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868. The Situation. All is quiet on the Rappahannock! Murfreesboro answers the call-Vicksburg repeats it—Texas takes up the word—and North: Carolina joins the chorus. From camp to camp nothing is heard but the gentle bustle of military life. In the Army of the Potomac courts martial are passing doom upon deserters, the provost marshal is prying into the sutler's contraband stores, and the hard-pressed reporter, despairing of a skirmish, a raid, or even a flag presentation, tells us that, through a powerful glass, woods can be seen to disappear in the vicinity of the rebel encampments. General Rosechans is putting his negroes to work. and writing patriotic letters to his friends in the West. General SHERMAN is recruiting the strength of his army at Memphis, and the press. General GRANT is gradually investing Vicksburg. General BANKS is menacing Port Hudson and managing New Orleans. General HUNTER and General Fosupon Charleston. For the first time since the war began, it may be said that the clamorous report of war is hushed. The North is peace—the South is peace—and in want of other objects of interest, our eyes and noble race of Southern men by this are turned to the West Indies, and a certain rebel pirate now prowling around the Central American seas. There was a little explosion at Charleston; but nothing was injured except the reputation of BEAUREGARD and Ingraham. Napoleon by the menace of intervention has enabled Mr. Secretary SEWARD to immortalize himself by a magnificent exposition of the American policy; Congress is drawing to a close one of the busiest and most remarkable sessions our history has known. In the Northern States the Democratic party, affrighted at the record which its unscrupulous leaders have been permitted to make, is endeavoring to deceive the people into the belief that it is honestly in favor of a war which it has endeavored to render futile and barren. Its councillors are at peace, and patiently awaiting events. Every where there is silence and solicitude—silence in the camp, the cabinet, the council chamber, the caucus. The busy . hands are at rest, but busy brains are thinking. The only sounds that disturb this vast and profound solemnity of national repose come from the mountains in the Southwestern States. True to the inspiration which seems to dwell with the eagle in its cloud-wrapped eyrie, these mountaineers are as loyal to freedom as the mountaineers of Helvetia, and Caledonia, and Circassia, and New England. It is another evidence that freedom seems to love the pure air, the rude cliffs, the barren fields, the lofty habitations of the almost empyrean earth. It is the cry of smothered hope-of despairing loyaltysupplication and a prayer. We can only listen and mourn for brothers so sorely oppressed, and take a lesson from what we see in the Southern States. These oppressions of the South, this hunting with guerillas and bloodhounds, this universal and unreenting, conscription—dragging men from like hunted beasts seeking for cover—has Union cause. Let us look it full in the face and prepare to meet it. These notes of woe are notes of warning. The rebellion, errified and despairing, finding no hope of intervention realized, and seeing the Union armies encircling it like an impassable wall of fire, with elements of sedition, insurrec-tion, and death, rising in its midst like a sea of molten lava, and ready to burst forth, is preparing for the final death-struggle. JEFFERSON DAVIS is massing together an aimy greater than ever before followed his banners. Men of all ages and conditions are taken from their homes and farms and hurried into camp. In every part of the mities they perpetrate are fearful. "Houses South, wherever a man can be found capaare violated :" there are "unlicensed examible of bearing a musket, he is clothed in the nations," "infernal tyrannies and opprestraitor's uniform, and compelled to keep time to traitor's music. At Charleston and

earnest, lamentable, thrilling, terrible meaning in these preparations. The spring will bring this mighty army against the North, and we trust our Government is taking ample measures to meet it. We cannot permit the campaigns of and necessity, has contracted; and consolidated, and compressed; fragments become masses, divisions merge into armies. The rebellion, like the Lernaean hydra, has been reduced to three heads, and our HERcules mush finish the monster in the coming contest. Vicksburg, Richmond, Charleston—these are the final points of attack. When we capture these places and crush the armies that surround them, the rebellion will be over. Because we have thus reduced it; because it is known by few names, we must not underrate the rebel power or deceive ourselves as to the task before us. We are convinced that there are more men at Fredericksburg now than have ever been there before. These conscripts are being rapidly drilled and inured to camp life, and when the order to advance is given it will be obeyed. We must meet them man for man, gun for gun, life for life. If we can outnumber them, so much the better, for the war will then be short, quick, decisive, merciful. If our armies are large enough to do this, all will be well. If they are not, let them be recruited, strengthened, and rendered invincible. We have the means—the men, the power, the cause. We have everything that God ever gave the champions of his holy truth. It becomes us to look at the situation with a calm and courageous eye, concealing nothing, avoiding nothing, misrepresenting nothing. It is best to know ourselves. Have we now an army large enough to meet the armies of the rebellion, swollen by the conworthy of the good cause committed to our

The Misfortunes of Mr. May. it will be for other and impartial historians tunes of Mr. Max, and we congratulate him to clothe the narrative, and tell the incidents and his constituents that it is so near at of the lamentable story. Mr. Max is a resi- hand. of the lamentable story. Mr. May is a resident of the State of Maryland, and came, as we are informed, from highly respectable parents. In the brief words of Mr. Lanman's biography, he "received a liberal education, and adopted the profession of the law." At the time of his birth, Maryland was a member of the Union, and Maryland was a member of the Union, and Maryland was a member of the Union, and day. This Tribune's complaint to Sergeant

It is the intention of the citizens of Nashville to creet a monument to Sergeant Silas Herring, of the Anderson Troop, who was killed at the battle of Music in that city by the orations of a young intention of private grievances, he amounced his intention of private grievances, he amounced his intention of the citizens of Nashville to creet a monument to Sergeant Silas Herring, of the Anderson Troop, who was killed at the battle of Music in that city by the orations of a young intention of private grievances, he amounced his intention of the citizens of Nashville to creet a monument to Sergeant Silas Herring, of the Anderson Troop, who was killed at the battle of Music in that city by the orations of a young intention of private grievances, he amounced his intention of the citizens of Nashville to creet a monument to Sergeant Silas Herring, of the Anderson Troop, who was killed at the battle of Music in that city by the orations of a young frishman, fresh from London and from Trinity College, Dublin, whose name is Mason Jones. Some three months ago the public of New York were attracted to the Academy of Music in that city by the orations of a young in the city of the city of the will be remembered that, when the city of the city of the creet amounced his intention of the citizens of Nashville to creet a monument to Sergeant Silas Herring, of the Anderson Troop, was killed at the battle of New York were attracted to the Academy of Music in that city by the orations of a young in the city of New York were attracted to the Academy of Music in that city by the orations of the pu Union, we might as well inform our read- HERRING is no doubt very proper, but it people called "The Pilgrim Fathers," who into the fight, but a battalion of three hunof the House of Stuart. They were a them to disown their mutinous comrades wretched, ill-bred people, and travelled over and go into battle was more general than the ocean as steerage passengers. They the mere influence of Sergeant Herring. had absurd ideas about reading the Bible, and teaching children the catechism, and burning witches, and governing one another

Weekly Mercury, published by Messrs. Caldwell & Whitney, and one of the most brilliant and popular by stern precepts. They managed to live newspapers in the country, appears this week with a magnificent wood engraving, from the penoli of scendants a school system, a primer, one scendants a school system, a primer, one Day." It is a large cartoon, and would cover a page or two universities, Plymouth Rock, Boston, of the Weekly Press, and exhibits in a great degree, freedom, and the Union. They were a low the wonderful knowledge of detail, the quainteffects, people, and instead of racing, hunting, fighting, and cating the bread of a degraded race, as gentlemen should do, they planted their own corn, ground the wonderm and stage of the wonderm and she gotteen and the finish that so particularly mark the wonderm and she gotteen, the quantizations, the wonderm and stage of the substantial stage of the substage of the substant

their own flour, and baked their own bread. An effort was made to suppress and exterminate them, by a Prince of the House of Hanover, but it failed: Since that time they have grown and multiplied, until now they threaten to cover the face of the earth. They have even invaded the sacred soil of the Southern States, and when they found the Southerners disposed to rebel, they gave a recreant descendant as a leader. They made the Union a curse and a burden, and n place unfit for respectable society. Instead of fostering it as a patriarchal sys tem, under which hundreds of happy black men might be whipped through generations, and kept in ignorance and misery, they took every base advantage to obtain

power. To use a phrase which will be rendily understood by our Southern friends, they gave them "a point in the game" in the congressional apportionment, and proceeded to beat them at the odds. They wandered into the West and the South; they built railroads and telegraphs and mills and ships and steam-engines, and punishing certain unscrupulous members of printed books and newspapers, until in time they controlled the sentiment of the world, monopolized a great part of its commerce, clothed the slave, and paid the master, and converting their own territory into TER are massing their forces for an attack an Eden of thrift and intelligence and liberty, sought to convert that of their

Southern fellow-citizens. We cannot pause over the long catalogue of outrages inflicted upon the high-minded coarse book-reading, peddling people. Why attempt to describe when we need only take as an illustration the case of Mr. MAY? As he stood before the House, on Wednesday evening-it was the hour of prayer and love,

and the gas jets were shining-he was a mournful memento of the cruelties and perfidies of the Union as it was. He was another Brurus; but, alas for these degenerate times, there was no other Rome to rise beneath his burning words. He arraigned the Administration, he arraigned the army, the navy, and everybody on the face of the earth, except JEFFERSON DAVIS. According to his doleful story, Baltimore was little ore than another Carthage, and nothing was left for him but to return to its ruins, and, sitting among the stones and rocks of Federal Hill, muse over its fallen glory, its oysters, its savory hams, its game; the ineffectual bravery of a KANE, and the disregarded eloquence of a Wallis. We can magine the sad thoughts that would crowd his soul. How, in the fullness of his tyrannical power, one Lincoln, (may his name be accursed forever!) refused to allow one to assume the rights and prerogatives of

Davis, (may his name be forever blessed!) the Presidency, but, setting up the absurd plea of constitutional rights, pretended to act as President; how he sent for soldiers to defend his capital, and when passing through Baltimore, on their way, they were assailed by ten times their number of brave hearts and put to death; how the brave hearts burned bridges and tore down the obnexious flags, and drove all who dared to sympathize with the Lincoln minions into exile; and how an army came and took possession of the city, under a fiend called BUTLER; and how the officers of that army, deaf to the cries of patriotic Maryland, silent before the implorations of her noble their homes, and driving them to the woods. people, prevented her Legislature from going out of the Union, and place the murderers another meaning to us than the mere of their soldiery, the leaders in April's glorisuffering of men and brothers in the ous assault, the emissaries of Jefferson Davis, the armed enemies of the Union, into prison. All these horrors are depicted by Mr. May, and they become picturesque and solemn, when we remember that he is a fellow-sufferer; that he drank the wine of bitterness and broke the bread of gall. Nor are they at an end. If any one thinks that Mr. May is only repeating history, it is a mistake. The tyranny still exists, and Baltimore, "whom," as Mr. MAY says, he "represents," "casts contempt and defiance on those who oppressed it." "The minions and proconsuls of Ohio and Illinois" (this is a graceful reference to General Schenck) are still in power, and the enor-

sions," "aggravated abuses," "cruel imprisonments," "capricious acts," "Execu-Fredericksburg, and Vicksburg and Chattative tyranny," and so on, until our pen alnooga, these poor creatures are being massed, drilled, disciplined, and prepared for than all, "no free speech is allowed in Maryactive war in the spring. There is an land, excepting by the swaggering minions of Executive power. A house of God in Baltimore was recently invaded, and a minister of the Gospel, who dared to worship according to his conscience, was ruthlessly seized and is now in the military Bastile.' 1862 to be duplicated. Our lines are more And yet Baltimore endures all this. She concentrated. The law of war, of strategy | not only endures it, but there are men in her midst who are degraded enough to endorse the tyrant that oppresses them. Base men like REVERDY JOHNSON, THOMAS SWANN, Governor Hicks, and others whose names we will assist to make infamous, actually assert that these crimes of the President are patriotic acts and look to the glory of the Union. But, worse than all, two recreant representatives from Maryland, named LEARY and THOMAS, were base enough to rise in their seats and advocate conscription, denouncing rebellion and treason, and amid "cries of 'good' and loud applause," declare " that there never was a time when suffrage and the press were as free and liberty more universal in Maryland than now." But, more than all, as if to add other griefs to the disconsolate Mr. MAY, the fiend BUTLER—the embodiment of every Yankee vice—the oppressor of Baltimore and New Orleans—the outlaw, doomed to die-has been welcomed in Baltimore, and honored by one of the most brilliant audiences that ever assembled within the walls

none more detestable than this ovation to one of Lincoln's most pernicious minions. There is one consolation for Mr. MAY. and we haste to give it to him. His sufferings cannot last forever. A few more days and the days of his tribulation will be over. A few more days, and the Congress which sat motionless beneath his eloquent reproaches will no longer exist. The spirit which made Mr. May a Representativescription? If we have, we are master of the spirit of lawlessness, anarchy, and riotthe situation; if we have not, then we abuse | the spirit which degraded Baltimore in the the good gifts of Providence, and are un- eyes of the world only to elevate her in the eyes of the Richmond rebels-the spirit of Pratt street and April 19, 1861, has passed away. Baltimore has Union Clubs and organizations, and a loyal press and a If there is one gentleman in this wide loyal clergy, and men who are firm and world for whom our heart is bleeding, it is constant and brave-men who held the Mr. HENRY MAY, the representative from | breach at Front Royal and died like heroes Baltimore. The wrongs that have been in- at Antietam. Maryland has been baptized flicted upon this unfortunate and long-suf- in the blood of Liberty, and what God has fering citizen are beyond any recital. In made sacred no human hand can profane. the course of a brief address to the mem- | Let Mr. May rest his soul and be contented bers of the House on Wednesday, he made a few days longer. The oppressed people of an effort to detail his manifold injuries, but, Baltimore will take an account of his stewbeing a modest man, he was of course very ardship, and they will repudiate him as one far from doing himself justice. That address | who in antagonizing the Union and the Adwill go into Mr. May's biography, as a mere ministration, betrayed and misrepresented hint or synopsis of what he has endured; them. This will be the end of the misfor-

of the Maryland Institute. Time, the stern

Avenger, has played many sad pranks, but

ers, is one of those relics of vulgarity, bardoes the Anderson Troop a great injustice. barism, and superstition left to us by a set of . It was not alone one company that went came to this country, because they could not dred men. There were soldiers from all endure the mild and blessed rule of a prince | companies, and the movement which led | have long wished to hear him ourselves, and now

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART,-The New York

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1863. Till nearly midnight yesterday the House

held an excited session in order to consider and decide the Senate substitute for the House bill, "to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and the acts in pursuance thereof. A vote was not reached, on account of the usual factious movements of the so-called Democratic leaders; but before the lour of eleven a scene took place which fully-compensated the majority for the fatique attendant upon this tiresome delay.

I need not remind you, who have had s many exhibitions of the hostility of sympa thizers with Secession to all measures necessary to the punishment of treason, that every arrest by the officers of the Government has been followed by a chorus of violent invective. You have seen the so-called Demoeratic leaders growing much more indignant over the arrest of their fellow-sympathizers than when they heard that men of the same school had torn up the railroads between Baltimore and Washington, and had fired upon the soldiers of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Naturally enough, if advocates of the rebellion in the free States hold such proceedings of the Government in horror, champions of the same bad cause in the slave States may be expected to manifest still more excitement and resentment. In truth, owing mainly to the insidious and assiduous efforts against the Government on account of these arrests, some of the loyal

men in the Border States have been shaken in their faith. Among the industrious declaimers against the Government on this account has been Henry May, a Representative in Congress from the city of Baltimore. Like most of his school, this man was an ostentatious professor of Unionism a little more than two years ago, and under this guise obtained the seat he now fills. Belonging to one of the aristocratic families of this district; reared amid the luxuries and advantages resulting from slavery, and attached to the circle which assumes to itself the title of the better class in Baltimore, he soon discarded the cloak of patriotism, and, for months past, has spoken unhesitating words of sympathy and encouragement for the rebellion. His recent speeches have awakened a tempest of indignation among the loyal men of Baltimore, and have been strongly denounced by such news-

papers as the American and the Clipper. They fearlessly reminded him that this was a poor return for the generous confidence reposed in him by the people who elected him. Not the slightest impression was produced upon the mind of Mr. May by these utterances of the organs of public opinion at his own home. Last night, however, he encountered a different reception, and was arraigned by different champions before another tribunal. For some time past the Maryland delegation has generally voted with the opposition column in the House; and the spectacle of apparent concord between Mr. May and his colleagues has been the subject of much comment and surprise. When, about nine o'clock last evening, this same Mr. May denounced the Administration for making arrests, and stigmatized the to the public safety, and used expressions full of bitterness and scorn to show his profound hatred of the Government of his fathers. a scene took place which baffles all my powers of description. Two of his colleagues, who

had heretofore been voting with him on many questions, met his accusations in a manner that carried the House and galleries by storm. Of course, you have published an abstract of the speeches of Messrs. Leary and ex-Governor Thomas; the first, also, a Representative from Baltimore: the latter the far-famed and venerable orator from the Frederick district. But you ought to have been present to have seen the effect of their terrible rebukes. Mr. Leary had not determined to vote for the bill indem nifving the President, but the speech of his colleague had fixed his mind, and now he would give that bill his support. His colleague had humiliated Maryland; he

had asserted that Maryland was sub-

jugated, which he repelled as a foul aspersion; there never was a time when suffrage and the press and liberty were more universal in Maryland than now. But it was when the white-haired statesman, Governor Thomas, took the stand, and hurled defiance and denunciation at the man who had thus assailed the Government and dishonored Maryland, that the power of patriotic eloquence was realized. He endorsed the arrest of the police commissioners of Baltimore and the Maryland Legislature; the Government should be thanked, and not abused, for these acts; and then, rising to an almost giant height, his splendid voice rolling through the brilliant hall like the blast of a triumphant bugle, he exclaimed, "Let the issue be made in Maryland between the disso-

lution of the Union and slave emancipation, and the people would not hesitate to adopt the latter. He would vote for the pending bill." After this patriotic demonstration, while the soldiers and people in the galleries, and the loyal men on the floor of the House, were thrilling under the influence of the appeal of Governor Thomas, a Pennsylvanian, the Representative of the Montgomery and Lehigh district, Mr. John D. Stiles, deliberately arose to oppose the bill and to denounce the Executive as a usurper, because he had arrested and punished avowed and suspected traitors to their country. A sadder sequel to a glorious evening never was witnessed, and the spectators, who had just applauded the patriot, escaped from their seats in order that the delightful impressions which he left upon their minds might not be disturbed.

Atlantic Monthly for March. A good number of a favorite magazine. It opens with a notice of the recent Life of Professor Wilson ("Christopher North"), ably estimating his character, and concluding with a pen-and-ink sketch of him, which is at once correct and forcible. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mrs. Howe contribute the best poetry. Professor Agassiz treats of America as the veritable old world-a continent when "Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea," which suggests that Eden may have been in the valley of the Mississippi! Nathaniel Hawthorne gives another of his charming English sketches. in which he takes the reader with him to Greenwich, near London. Mrs. Child gives "Wil-lie Wharton," a pleasant love story. J. T. Trowbridge chats, in verse, of himself and dog; and there tor." The parallel between Pericles and President Lincoln, by H. M. Alden, is not quite equal to Plu-tarch, and Gail Hamilton's Call to her countrywo-

men might advantageously have been omitted. Who cares for politicians in crinoline? Lastly, Mr. John Weiss, whom we had hoped to have parted with some time ago, resumes his wearisome "Horrors of St. Domingo," and, alas! seems to imply that he such ponderosity are too much in one month. It is well that most of the companion-papers are very. went that most of the companion-papers are very good.

The announcement page at the close of this number shows Ticknor & Fields to be full of preparation. They promise a new edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History, Arthur Hallam's Remains, Carlyle's Translation of Wilhelm Meister, Henry Taylor's Philip Van Artwelde, Shelley's Prose Works, Miss Prescott's Amber Witch, H. D. Thoreau's Maine Woods, Theodore Parker's Life and Letters, Jane Austin's Novels, Jean Paul Richter's Life and Miscellanies, new volume of Essays by the Country Parson, and several other attractive works. The immense increase in the price of paper does not seem to have much checked the publishing business, judging by the above list of forthcoming books.

to engage so large a building as the Academy, and to fill it night after night with large audiences. It was something to come to this country almost unheralded, and, by the sheer force of talent, to achieve fame almost immediately. Mr. Mason Jones did so. We feel pleasure in announcing that, according to an invitation recently made to him, his first oration in Phiadelphia will be given in a few days. His agent is already in the city, and the perfection of arrangements as to time and place is all that prevents the ublication of that which Mason Jones will say, and of when and where he will say it. Undoubtedly he will attract much curiosity, for his name and cele-

brity have been his avant couriers. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., THIS DAY.-The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment of British, French, and German dry goods, (including 5,000 dozen cotton hosiery) embracing about 550 lots, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months! oredit, commencing this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 284 Market street.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, February 19, 1865 The Prize Cases. Secretary of the Navy has replied to th House resolution, asking for information concerning the prize cases embracing all those in the courts at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and returns from other points, which the prizes have been sent from which doduments it appears that the final decress of the distribution have been made in eight out of thirteen cases at Boston, and the proceeds, amounting to two hundred and five thousand, six hundred and forty. nine dollars, have been paid into the Treasury. It one case the libel was dismissed, and the remain ing four cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, and are not yet decided. The cost and expense are 5.83-100 per centum on the gross proce

Reports were given for a hundred and forty-on ases in the Court at New York, in fifty of which the final decrees of distribution have been made; forty cases have been appealed, and the remainder are in process of adjudication. The gross sales, expenses, and net profits were \$519,121; the costs and expenses are \$73,905, and the amount for distribution \$439,850; costs and expenses 15 19-100ths on the gross proceeds of sales. Gross proceeds of sales.

Of the ninety cases reported in Philadelphia, final decrees of distribution have been made in twentynine; eight have been appealed, and the remainder are still in the court; the proceeds of the sales wer \$357,212; allowed to claimants, \$39,115; costs and expenses, \$50,357; amount of distribution, \$267,743; costs and expenses nearly 15 percentum on the gross proceeds of the sales. Seventy-eight cases are reported before the court at Key West, and final decrees of condemnation

have in thirty-four instances reached the Navy De-partment. Twelve cases have been appealed and the remainder are undecided. The proceeds of the the remainder are unuequed. I've proceeds of the sales amounted to \$931,726; the costs 75,422; amount for distribution, \$656,306; costs and expenses, 11-10 per cent. The number of cases decided are one hundred and eighteen; gross amount of sales \$2,026,449; costs and expenses, \$218,424; net amount of distribution, \$1,769,549. Three hundred and sixty cases are reported, of which thirty-five are steamers, six ships, thirteen brigs, two hundred and twenty-four schooners wenty-two sloops, fifteen barks, and fifty-two small or Washington are given, as few were sent to Baltimore. A large number of vessels unsuitable for sea voyages were either destroyed or used by the squadron capturing them. Some cases have been undecided for nearly two years, while others have been

speedily adjudicated, the difference arising from dif-

erent usages and practices with different courts.

The Secretary recommendato Congress the passage of laws to facilitate the adjudication of prize

cases. The legislation of former periods is said to be well adapted to the present condition of the The Sustenance of Slaves. A resolution was heretofore adopted by the House calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for info mation respecting the expenses for the sustenance of slaves,&c., in the sea-island cotton district of South Carolina, from the commencement of the rebellion to this time. A reply has been made from which i appears that there was expended for agricultural implements, in round numbers, seventy-seven thou sand and eighty-one dollars. The purchase of the schr. Flora, thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty white labor, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and orty-eight; colored labor, thirty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven. Total expenses, two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars. From this expenditure has been realized seven hundred and twenty-six thousand ine hundred and eighty-four dollars he above expenses, there remains on hand from this fund five hundred and one thousand two hun dred and seventy-nine dollars. This was up to June ast, at which time the business was transferred he War Department. The schoo

for transporting property to New York and for mill. bove cost. The Secretary says that no expenditure whatever has been made from the treasury on account of the cultivation of the plantations, or collection of coton, or the educational or benevolent care of the laborers, (the rations furnished by the War Depart-Flora.) and that more than half a million of dollars had been saved through these operations, and is in the hands of the assistant treasurer at New York. Sales of Government Cotton. In answer to a Senate resolution of the 9th inst...

the Secretary of the Treasury communicates the amount of Government cotton sold in New York since the blockade of Southern ports, the amount of ommissions, expenses of storage, to whom the commissions were paid, and the names of persons inteested in the sales, being the statement of HIRAM BARNEY, the cotton agent at New York. The sale were eight in number, through BURDETT, JONES, & Co., from Feb. 5th to Sept. 12th of last year, and inided 3,376 bales and 1,779 bags unginned, realizing a total of \$690,562. There was paid for the expenses of selling \$8,275, and \$5,575 for storage. A very large proportion was of the Sea Island variety. The average paid per bale for the ginned cotton was \$103. The price ranged from twenty cents to a dollar and twenty and a half per pound.

Representative GOOCH, of Massachusetts, said today in the House, by intruction of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which he is a member, that a recently published statement, that General Meics refused to testify to the treason of an officer whom he has been favoring, is without foun-dation; and, on the same authority, an emphatic denial is given to the truth of another statement. eral McClellan has been summoned before the same committee to meet grave charges. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Owing to the improved public confidence in the continued freedom from interruption of the Balti-

nore and Ohio Railroad between Washington and the West, via Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, an additional daily through passenger train, making all the connections westward, has just been estaished, leaving here in the evening, with sleepingcars attached. Eight passenger trains now run daily from Washington to Baltimore, four of which are for New York. Newspapers in the Army of the Potomac. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO MAC, Feb. 19.—The newspaper vendors have struck, and refused to sell any newspapers to the army until General Hooker's order limiting the number of newsoys to one for each division is rescinded. The statement of a New York journal of Wednesday, that the provost marshal general had prohibited the sale of newspapers, and ordered the agents back to Acquia Creek, is without foundation in truth.

No prohibitive orders relative to the sale of news-

sapers have been issued from the headquarters of he Army of the Potomac.

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Lieut. Col. TIMOTHY P. ANDREWS as paymaster general, and Major HIRAM LEONARD as deputy paymaster general, vice Andrews, promoted; also, upwards of a hundred and eighty additional paymasters in the volunteer forces; about two hundred assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain ether with several hundred commissaries, and pro of confirmations probably reached eight hundred or per of confirmations of a miscellaneous character. HALLECK, has been detailed as quartermaster

The Senate also confirmed the nominations George Van Campon, of New York, as consul at Liege; Elias Perkins, of Connecticut, consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Edward L. Kingsbury, of Maine, consul at Algiers; John M. G. Parker, deputy postmaster at New Orleans.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, of the United States Volunteers, to be brigadier general in the army—his commission dating back to September 20th, 1862. Joseph Holt, of the District of Columbia, to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of September 3d, 1862. Levi C. Turner, of New York, to be judge advocate for the army around Washington, with the rank of major, July 31, 1862; John A. Bolles to be judge advocate for the 7th army corps, in the field under the command of Major General Dix, September 3d, 1862; John Knox, of Pennsylvania, to be judge advocate for the 8th army corps, with the rank of major, Sept. 7th, 1862. THE PIRATES ALABAMA AND RETRIBUTION.

Appropriates the Specie and Nautical Instruments—Disposal of the Different Crews. New York, Feb. 19.—Vague information has been received, by an arrival at Boston, to-day, that the bark Golden Rule, of New York, for Aspinwall, was captured on the 26th ult., near Cane Tiburan; The captain and crew were landed at St. Also, that the brig Chastelain, from Guadaloupe for Clenfuegos, was captured on the 28th, off Altaretta. The crew were saved and also landed at St. Domingo city.

The schooner Hanover was captured on the 31st ult., off Cape Hainault, by the pirate Retribution. The presumption is that they were all taken by the Boston, Feb. 19.—The Chastelain, it is ascer-BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The Chastelain, it is ascertained, was burned on the 27th ult., off Altaretta rock, by the pirate Alabama. Captain Semmes took by the pirate Alabama. Captain Semmes took but all the nautical instruments and soon is read bams, Georgia, South Carolina, and what remained out all the nautical instruments and \$800 in gold. Out all the naution instruments and 3000 in gold. Hererew was landed at St. Domingo. The Alabama also captured and burned, on the 6th ult., the Golden Rule, off Cape Tiburan. The schooner Hanover, from Boston, for Aux Cayes, was captured by a pirate off l'Anse L'Hainault, Hayti. The crew was landed.

he cargo belonged to neutral owners. This could not be produced, as the captain had not even a bill Captain Semmes informed him that if he had even a consular certificate that any portion of the cargo was the property of neutrals, he would let him de part unmolested. In the absence of such evidence the officers and crew were removed aboard the Alad. In the absence of such evidence bams, the portable articles of value taken, and the vessel burnt. vessel burnt.

The Golden Rule had aboard goods belonging to Spanish, French, and English shippers. The Pacific Mail Company had a consignment aboard.

The absence of bills of lading even is accounted for from the fact that those documents arrive at so late an hour prior to the sailing of the vessel that they are usually detained and sent out in the steamer. Foreign shippers will do well in future to furnish the capitains of vessels on which their goods may be shipped with documentary evidence of their being neutral property, if they would have Semmes or Maffit respect them.

The Golden Rule was built in 1854 at Newburyport, Mass. She was one of the fastest vessels of her class, and last summer made a trip from Aspinwall to New York, two thousand five hundred miles, in less than fourteen days. Capt. Whitebury is a skilful navigator, and probably, if he had any wind, gave his pursuer quite a chase.—[Ens. Parss.]

It is stated that the Alabams, on capturing the

Golden Rule, demanded evidence of the fact that

STATES IN REBELLION. PITEOUS APPEAL FROM BEAUREGARD. The Defence of Charleston and Savarrach

Non-Combatants Ordered to Retire. REBELS SHORT OF ARMS Seythes, Spades, and Shovels to used to Defend the Firesides of the Rebels-"Brilliant Success or Glorious Death pr. &e., åce.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMA February 19. The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday con llowing telegram, dated Charleston, S. C., Feb. The following proclamation from General Bea egard will appear in the papers to-mo HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUT CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, Feb. 18. It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannal hat the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate a early land and naval attack on one or both citles and to urge that persons unable to participate in th struggle shall retire.

It is hoped, however, that this temporary separa tion of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of su preme trial is the right of being able to participate n the defence of your homes, your altars, and the Carolinians! Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your zeal for your country's cause. Let all the bodied men, from the seaboard to the mountains, rush to arms ! Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating you nemies; spades and shovels for protecting your

To arms, fellow-citizens! Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death! G.T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding Official-J. M. OTTEY, A. A. G. The final preparations for the expected attack are eing rapidly perfected. Our troops and people are alm and confident. FRENCH MEDIATION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS. The Enquirer's leader says there has been no in ntion, or pretence of an intention, to mediate at

all on the part of France. The South wants no French mediation while hostilities still go on. The rebel Senate on Tuesday discussed and amended the exemption bill. The House referred a bill to compensate for impressed property, and dis-cussed a series of resolutions vindicating North The following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Indian Relations:

Resolved, That the Government of the Confederate States has witnessed with feelings of no ordinary gratification the loyalty and good faith of the Indian allies west of the State of Arkansas.

Resolved Jurther, That no effort of the Confederate Government shall be spared to protect them against their enemies, from any source whatever.

The Enquirer republishes the correspondence between Sepretary Seward and Drowny de Phuys

veen Secretary Seward and Drouyn de l'Huys. THE MISSISSIPPI SOUADRON.

Recent Active Operations of Admiral Por-ter's Vessels in the Mississippi River— The Rebel Steamer Vicksburg Seriously Disabled—General Ellet Captures Three Rebel Steamboats Loaded with Stores— Several Officers and a Number of Civi-lians and Ladies Taken Prisoners. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. - Rear Admiral Porter mmunicates the following report to the Secretary

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, February 8, 1863. SIR: I am happy to inform you that the steame Vicksburg was so badly injured by the Queen of the West that she has to be kept affoat with large coal barges fastened to her side. Her machinery has been aken out, and she will likely be destroyed. This is mer of which we steamer on the river, and I think they were prepa ring to use her against our transports, being very fleet. The wheels and guards were all smashed in, and a large hose knocked in her side-so deserters

Col. Ellet destroyed near these points 25,000 pounds f meat awaiting transportation to the rebels at Port Hudson. The ladies and civilians captured on the A. W. Barker were landed at a plantation near the Red river, and while this was in progress another steamer, the Berwick Bay, laden with 200 barrels of nolasses, two hogsheads of sugar, and 30,000 pounds seized by Col. Ellet. The Berwick Bay also had on board forty bales of cotton.

Last night I started a coal barge, with twenty thousand bushels of coal, in from the anchorage up the river to run the batteries at Vicksburg. It had ten miles to go to reach the Queen of the West, and arrived safely within ten minutes of the time calculated, not having been seen by the sentinels.

The Navy Department has received information of the entire by Colonel Fillst companying the

of the capture, by Colonel Ellet, commanding the Queen of the West, of the A. W. Barker, a sidewheel steamer. She was captured about fifteen miles below Red river, after having run ashore in endeavoring to escape the Queen of the West, which, on first meeting, she had supposed to be a rebel steamer. She had just discharged a cargo at Port Hudson, and was returning for another. As the ram neared her, several rebel officers jumped into the water and escaped. Among those captured on her, however, were five captains and lieutenants, and a party of civilians, including a number of la lies. Immediately after Colonel Ellet had placed a guard on the Barker, another boat was perceived coming down the river. She was brought to by a shot across her bow, and proved to be the Mora, laden with one hundred and ten thousand pounds of pork, nearly five hundred hogs, and a large quantity of salt, destined for the rebel army at Port Hudson.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Rebel Confirmation of the Indianola's Ex ploit-Cotton Selling Prohibited in Mississippi-Its Value in Memphis.
Baltimore, Feb. 19.—The report that the ironelad Monitor Indianols passed the Vicksburg batte ries on Friday night last, is confirmed by the following despatch in the Richmond papers: "VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 14.—One of the enemy's gunboats passed our batteries last night, under cover

of darkness. Several shots were fired at her. None believed to have taken effect." Louisville, Feb. 18.—Returned cotton buyers report that the Legislature of Mississippi have enacted law which makes the selling of cotton, except to he Rebel Government, a penal offence. mantities. A number of wagons came in on the offerings are readily taken, outside figures ranging GENERAL BUTLER IN BALTIMORE, HIS RECEPTION SPEECH.

A REVIEW OF THE WAR. Our Position and Prospects Cheering. BALTIMORE, Feb. 19 .- General Butler arrived here

this morning, at ten o'clock. He was escorted to the Eutaw House by a committee of Councils and the Union League. His reception at the hall of the Maryland Institute this evening was a grand affair. The vast hall was splendidly decorated with flags and densely packed with a most enthusiastic assem blage. Thirty-four young ladies, dressed in white, and each bearing a flag, were on the platform, and during the evening they sang patriotic airs. A band of music was also in attendance. inued cheering.

The appearance of the General was greeted with He made a brief speech, thanking the citizens of Baltimore for their kind expressions of regard, and their enthusiastic greetings, which he took as an earnest of their unalterable devotion to the Union, and determination, come what may, to stand by the Government. He alluded to his first entrance into Baltimore on the night of May 14th, 1861, when, in the midst of a violent storm, he marched his forces to Federal Hill and formally occupied the city. He compared the condition of Baltimore then, under the influences of Secession rule, with what it is now, since, with the aid and protection of the Govern put down the rebel sway. He warmly eulogized the yalty of Baltimore. Alluding to the progress of the war, he said there was much, very much, to encourage us in the progress we had made in the past year. Let us post the books, and see how we stand. A year ago, when he passed through this city on his way to the Southern coast, how did we then stand? The rebels had all of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas; all of Virginia, except that portion under the guns of Arlington Heights and Fortress Monroe. Now we have all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, two-thirds of Arkansas, at least half of Tennessee, and Rosecrans, thank God, was there, and good for the other half. We have two-thirds of Virginia, a third of North Carolina, all of Florida, and a large por-

of North Carolina and Virginia. Very soon the Mississippi river would be in our control, and thus the Confederacy would be severed. Might we not truly say, with some of the rebel Congressmen, that another such year of progress would see the Confederacy annihilated? Truly the folds of the great anaconda were tightening round the rebellion, and crushing it in its irresistible grasp. He alluded to the threats of foreign interference i our affairs. Let it come. The nation would rise to the emergency. Already Congress had clothed the President with the mighty power of the entire mili tary force of the whole nation, and if that were not enough for the overthrow of domestic traitors, and foreign foce, would arm every man in the nation-[Great cheering.] The nation was but in its infancy. The western world had scarce begun to put forth his strength. These throes and agonies were

but the pains of teething, and when the teeth are fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants The General sat down amidst long-continued ap-Melancholy Accident-Com. Maxwell Woodhull. U. S. N., Killed. BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.-This afternoon, whilst General Butler, in company with the committee of reception and General Schenck and his stall, was reception and General Schenck and his staff, was visiting the forts around the city, a most melancholy accident took place, which cast quite a gloom over the party.

They had visited Forts McHenry and Federal Hill,

They had visited Forts McHenry and Federal Hill, visiting the forts around the city, a most melan-choly accident took place, which cast quite a gloom

tremity of the city. Here a salute was fired. Just as the General and his party had passet along the amparts, out of range of the gun, the gunner, supposing that the whole party had passed fired a 32-pounder, but, most unfortunately, just as the gun was discharged some of the party that had lottered behind came up, and one of them—Com-Maxwell Woodbull, of the United States navyceived the charge, blowing the flesh from his lower limbs, and causing his death in a few monents. His body was blown over the rampart a distance of thirty feet.

and gone thence to Fort Marshall, on the eastern ex-

tunate officer was about fifty years of age. One of his sons is a member of Gen. Schenck's In consequence of this sad secident, the dinner, which was to have taken place at the Entaw House was postponed, out, of respect to the deceased, a well as to General Schenck, who was his cousin.

CALIFORNIA. California Land Claims—Planting of Cot-ton—Late from Oregon—Discovery of New Gold Mines. San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The jobbing trade has ightly revived since the heavy rains. Domestic irita have advanced. The Senate has unanimously passed resolution protesting against any Congressional interference with any California land claim that has been finally ettled by the Court. ugh trial of the capacity of California soil

r the growth of cotton will be made this season.

Five ten-acre tracts will be planted in various parts

rive ten-acre tracts will be planted in various parts of Sacramento valley, and one field of twenty excess near Stockton, with the various varieties of seed.

Portland (Oregon) dates to the 11th have been received. The snow at Florence, on Salmon river, was five feet deep, while in the vicinity of Lewiston the farmers had commenced ploughing.

New diggings have been discovered near Prairie City, proving rich and extensive. XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.

Sale of Government Cotton. A communication was received from the Secretary of he Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate acquiring how much Government cotton has been sold acquiring how much Government of the Southern ports as established, to whom such cotton was sold, &c. Mr. Morgan's Credentials. Mr. KING (Rep.); of New York, presented the cre-dentials of Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, elected as Senator from the State of New York for six years from the 4th of March next. next. †District of Columbia Courts. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, presented a re-monstrance from the members of the bur of the District of Columbia, protesting against the proposed change in the judiciary and courts of the District, It was ordered to be printed.

General Scott's Letter.

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.)) of Pennsylvania, effered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with a copy of the letter of Lieutennat General Scott to the Secretary ef War, dated the 4th of October, 1961. Adopted. er war, cases the 4th of October, 1861. Adopted,
Insurrectionary Districts.
Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, introduced a sill to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the sale of the same, and for the prevention of fraud a the insurrectionary districts. Medical Navy Officers. Mr. KENNEDY (U.); of Maryland, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill concerning the rank of medical officers in the navy.

Mr. ARNULD (U.), from the same committee, reported back the bill to amend the act abolishing the grade of line officers in the may.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), flows, from the same committee, reported back the bill to amend the act abolishing the grade of line officers in the may.

he navy.

The Signal Corps.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, called up the bill organizing the Signal Corps during the present rebellion. Pension for Mrs. Fuller.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, called up the bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late Rev. Arthur B. Fuller. He said he could not suffer this occasion to pass without giving his testimony to the worth and patriotism of Mr. Fuller. He enlisted as chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served faithfully in the field till his health gave way and he was obliged to go home; but he again returned, and again his health gave way; but hearing of the fight before Fredericksburg, he returned to his regiment, and although discharged for physical disability, when volunteers were called for to cross the river to dislodge the riflemen, he asked leave to go, and, seizing his gun, he went. The next that was seen of the brave chapiain he was found dad in the streets of Fredericksburg. The bill was passed. Pension for Mrs. Fuller.

The Discharge of State Prisoners. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the bill for the discharge of State prisoners, and offered a substitute for the discharge of State prisoners, and offered a substitute for the fill the substitute of the state of the state of the state of the privileges of the write of habeas corpus during the present rebellion, and provides that he secretaries of State and War shall furnish to the page of the write of the state of the prisoners of State, and if no indifferent is found against them by the Grand Jury, they shall be discharged.

out the third section of the original bill, providing a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. It was rejected —yeas 13, nays 27.

Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, offered a substitute for the bill, providing that after the passage of the act, it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States for supposed disloyalty, except upon the eath of some known loyal person; and any officer of the Government violating this provision, and convicted thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not less than five years. It provides, further, that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended at any time; but nothing in the act shall prevent the arrest of any person or citizen of the States in rebellion, who may be charged with treason or disloyalty. He said that any Government which deprived a loyal citizen of his liberty without due cause was tyrannical. His subs tinte was designed to protect the citizens of the loyal States. The great objection to the fugitive slave law was because it did not give the slave the privileges as were claimed for the negro. He wanted to see the government, which loyal men were laboring to preserve, made an object of love and not obate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said one of those substi

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said one of those substitutes was designed to put down the rebellion, while the other, if not designed is calculated to any actor thing. There have been doubts whether the President has power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; and when a bill is offered to delegate that power to the President, (a power which, the Constitution provides shall be exercised at proper times, and certainly there never was a greater need for that suspension than now;) then we are met by the Senator from Virginia with a bill to fine and punish affects of the Government for arresting men for stown the rebellion. At the provision of the substitute offered by him by which disloyal persons might be temporarily arrosted and held till the next sitting of the court having proper jurisdiction in these cases.

Mr. DOLLITILE (Rep.), referred to the great difference of opinion in regard to where the authority rested to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and thought it wise to declare, by act of Congress, that the President was authorized to suspend this writ.

Mr. CARLILLE centended, at some length, that the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was vested alone in Congress, and that even if the President had this power, it did not give him any power to make arbitrary arrests. The bill proposes to give the President power to make arrests, and to dispense entirely with the judicial department of the Government, and to deprive a citizen of his liberty without due process of law. He had no hope that the Union could be maintained by this system of arresting citizens in the loyal States.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Dalaware, claimed that the Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, claimed that

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, claimed that the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of labeas corpus wast vested alone in Gongress, and was a power corpus wast vested alone in Gongress, and was a power corpus wast vested alone in Gongress, and was a power corpus wasted to the continuous corpus and continuous and the power of the corpus of the corpus and continuous and the power of the corpus of the corpus and continuous and the power of the corpus and continuous and the corpus and the cor

mileage; and no other member, except from distant Territories, shall receive Imore than one thousand dollars.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, contended that this proposition would do great injustice to the members from the Pacitic coast, and that it would bear heavily mon them alone. If a member came with his family, this sum would not pay the expenses. He referred to the fact that those members were obliged to break off their business connections, and remain have a whole year, besides incurring the danger of a trip from the Pacific. As for himself, it would make no difference, for his political associations here would be closed in a few days; but he appealed to the Senate not to do this injustice to the members from the Pacific coast who stood in an entirely different position from all other members.

Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesoia, said that although on this committee, he did not agree with this provision.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that on an original proposition he should agree with the Senator from California He had always thought best to leave this matter alone, as he did not believe any member received too much; but those who had seen fit to insert the provision in this appropriation bill had insisted upon it, and the suggested to the members from the Pacific chart they had better accept the bill, and after the able exposition of the Senator from California another bill might be passed to remedy the matter, as far as the members from beyond the mountains are concerned.

Mr. RESMITH (D)c of Oregon, hoped the Senato would not adopt this report. It would practically distranchise the people of that distant coast. The sum of \$6,000 would not pay his expenses. When he went overland, he had to travel, seven hundred miles on horseland, he had to travel, seven hundred miles on horseland, he had to travel seven hundred miles on horseland, he had to favore some connection.

The report was appointed.

Nate report was not concurred in the second of the expension of the passed of the passed of the passed of the passed

Nn motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was postponed, and the naval appropriation bill taken up.

Naval Appropriations.

The amendment of the Committee of Finance in regard to contracts for iron steamers was amended by striking out the provision for the examination of plans by three naval officers. The appropriation of twelve millions for iron-plated steamers was amended so as to make an appropriation of three millions for two first-class armor-plated steamers, and the appropriation for the purchase, building, repairs, charters, &c., o'additional steamers and vossels on foreign stations, was increased from three millions two hundred and fifty thousand to fifteen millions.

The appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., was reduced from seven millions to six millions.

An amendment was seven millions to six millions. and. California.
The amendment striking out the provision for a secnal dod at New York was agreed to.
The amendment striking out the appropriation for the
rfolk navy yard and hospital was not agreed to.
Several, minor amendments were adopted, and the
ll was than passed.

Several minor amendments were adopted, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohto, moved to take up the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) hoped the Senate would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) moved to go into executive session. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

The question then recurred on taking up the Arizona bill, and it was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 15.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's substitute for the bill to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof. Mr. WickLiffe (Dem.), of Kentucky, said it was almost a grave offence to refer to the Constitution as a luc of action. With regard to the bill under consideration, he contended that it was an measure not only intended to despoil the rights and independence of the judiciary of the States, but to prostrate the bulwark of the criticaen, allowing him a fair and impartial trial by his peers. He said his hope of restoring five Union as it was is gone, owing to the crushing of the Union feeling in the Southern States instead of crushing or the rebslition by the series of measures passed by Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, briefly contended

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, briefly contended that the opposition have not wavered in their engagements, while the Republicans have trampled under foot the declaration heretofore made as to the purposes for which the war was prosecuted.

Mr. GONWAY (Rep.), of Kansas, alluding to some of Mr. Holman's remarks, said the gentleman had charged him with proposing to divide the Union. This was a misrepresentation. He had never made any such proposition. He declared that the war had already divided the Union, and he was in fayor of remaining peace on the basis of existing facts. This was his position, the was in favor of the integrity of the Union as if exists to-day, and opposed to all schemes of disintegration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to lay the Senate's substitute on the table.

The question was then taken on 'agreeing with the substitute, and it was negatived—years 55, mays 118.

On motion of Mr. STEYENS, (Rep.), a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate.), a Committee of The Navy Contracts. The Navy Contracts.

The House discussed and passed the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regalating contracts with the Navy Department. It refers to supplies provided for more than fifty per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default thereon. United States Courts.

The Senate bill regulating the times of holding the United States courts in the Seventh Judicial, Circuit was passed.

A Passage at Arms. During the debate on reconsidering the vote by which the Senate bill, prescribing a uniform mode of selecting involve in the Federal courte, was reterrod to the Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. HICKMAN (Resp.), of Pennsylvania, in reply to remarks of Mr. Thomas, of Massachursette, and Mr. Pendiston, of Ohio, incidentally said the had no comfidence in some State Legislatures, after that that of Illinois had recently done.

Mr. HICKMAN (R.), retused to yield the floor, saying that the level the gentleman yesterday, and was satisfied with his position.

Mr. VOORHEES, amid the confusion, said he had no fear of threets. fear of threats,
Mr. HICK MAN replied that he had a right to the floor,
and would not yield it at the command of the gentleman ndiuma. SP. BAKER said there was no greater brosch of pri-than the attempt to take the floor when an occuege than the attempt to take the floor when an occu-nt refused to yield it. fr. VOORHEES again 6882yed to reply, when Mr. ckman said he would not permit any outsider to come to this controversy.
The SPEAKER asked Mr. Hickman whether he yielded he floor to Mr. Voorhees.
Mr. HICKMAN replied: Neither new, or at any future lime. I haughter. I The gentleman has neither part nor but in this matter.
The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the

ot in this matter.

The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the fill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Winnebagoes.

The House passed the Senate bill for the removal of he Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation or their henefit. or their nenent. At 4% o'clock the House took a recess till To'clock. The House passed the Senste bill providing for an assistant collector for New York collection district, to reside at Jersey City.

The House then took up the Senate's National Currency bill. cy bill.

to bill be reading of the bill occupied more than an hour.

r. GOX (Dem.); of Chio, raised a point of order, as the nincteenth section of the bill makes an application, it must, under the rules, be committed to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

the SPEAR RR overruled the question.

r. SPAULDING (Rep.); of New York, obtained the HOLMAN (Dem.); of Indiana, raised a point of ras to the sixty-fourth section, on the ground as-

lor. HOLMAN (Dem.); of Indiana, raised a point of order as to the sixty-fourth section. on the ground assumed to the proposed from the decision of the Chair. The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. MPHERSO (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the appeal on the table. The question of the Chair. Mr. MPHERSO (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the appeal on the table. The question of the Chair. The question of the table. The question of the table. The question of the table in the affirmative weaker than the affirmative weaker than the action of the pennsylvania, moved to the caffirmative weaker than the caffirmative weaker than the dealth and the pennsylvania of the bonds of the United States and the funding of the bonds of the United States and the funding of the bonds of the United States and the funding of the bonds of the United States and the funding of the bonds of the United States and the funding of the bonds of the Pressury have recommended the passage of a free banking law to afford a currency of uniform value. The plan now presented was similar to the free banking law of New York, which has been in operation since 1338. He explained and advocated the bill at length, the objects proposed to be accomblished being based on public and private credit. Mr. FERTON (Rep.), of New York, argued to show that the present money system is not adequate for the wants of the crisis, and cannot be trusted as the instrument to work out the great fiscal system of National currency, as is evident from this greatly depreciated state of the currency. As to the bill under consideration it is warmly recommended by the Finance Committee of the Government, with the concurrence of all the member of the alministration, and approved by experienced financiers in every section of the country where, receivable for public dues, and it is believed will not disarrange the business, interests, or a fect adversely to any great extent the banking institutions. It will ultimately become the circulating m dium—the money of the country. This s WASHINGTON, February 19, 1968.

The Duty on Paper. BOSTON, Feb. 19:—The Legislative Committee on Pederal Relations this afternoon reported to the House that the resolutions requesting the members of Congress from this State to use their influence to educe the duty on foreign paper ought not to pass. Union Meeting at Concord, N. H. Concord, N. H., Feb. 19.—General Hamilton and on. W. A. Howard addressed an immense Union ceting which was held here this afternoon. Sale of a Wrecked Vessel. Boston, Feb. 19.—The wreck of the steamer Cale-nia was sold at Provincetown, for \$14,000.

A Rebel Steamer in Distress. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 19.—The ship Frank Pierce, which arrived at this port to-day from Liverpool, reports that, on January 15th, latitude 47° 27', longitude 24° 66', she passed a bark-rigged steamer flying the rebel rag, with her foremast gone and Verdict in the Case of Lewis,

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Charles Lewis for the murder of James Rowand of Princeton, returned into court to-day, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The judgment of the court will be pronounced on Monday. UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A girl named Mary Os-born, aged 14 years, was burned to death yesterday, by her clothes taking fire from a stove. Death of a United States District Attorney. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 18.—James Harlan, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, died this orning of pneumonia.

Death of Ex-Governor Baldwin. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 19.—Ex-Governor Roger Sherman Baldwin died this morning, at the age of seventy years. He was a grandson of Roger TRENTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Scovel, of Camden, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution, de-claring that New Jersey will pay her quots of the ten millions appropriated for the purchase and emancipation of the slaves in Missouri. Bounties to Soldiers Re-enlisting.

lion," by James W. Porter, "Bright Days will Come Again;" "I will be Thine if Thou wilt be Mine," by E. S. Hime; "Mine Love! Yes or No?" by Edwar Hand: "The Fannie Polka," by Miss Josie Loper; "Welcome, my Bonnie Lad," by George Linley;
"O, what a World this Might Be;" by Geo. Barker; 'True Love," a polka mazourka, by Carl Faust; "Our Beautiful Flag," a Union song to the rebel "Bonnie Blue Flag" melody; "The International Quadrille," by Charles D'Albert; "Le Zouave," by Gustave Blessner, and "The Hurricane Gallop," by Theodore Cesten.

Mr. HIPPLE, proprietor of the celebrated ground-floor Photograph Gallery, No. 820 Arch street, is creating a marked sensation among our art-loving citizens, by the superior style and promptness with which he is meeting the wants of his patrons. He has just completed several important plarging his handsome gallery. PORTRAITS OF GEN. TOM THUMB. WIFE. AND COMMODORE NUTT.-The public will be glad learn that Mr. F. Gutekunst, the popular Photographer, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has just added to his splendid collection of fine cartes de visite those of the renowned General Tom Thumb and his petite Commodore Nutt; duplicates of all of which an be had at Mr. G.'s counters. A GENUINE ARTICLE OF OLD WHISKY.-Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries,

Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store a very su-

admirably adapted for medicinal purposes.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL BLOCKADE RUNNER.—The following despatch to the President explains itself: To his Excellency President Lincoln:
DEAR SIE: I have to report to you the successful running of the blockade last Tuesday, by one of your rams, lett on my place at Springfield for pasture by you, about two years ago. I had contemplated his capture in order to fleece him (as everything connected with the Government should be), when I noticed a disposition on his part to evade the fraft, which was very strong in the old pen in which he was kept, so I determined in a few days to put him through the operation above alluded to; but about five o'clock, on Tuesday morning, our sentinel, the old Cochin-China, sounded the alarm, and as I jumped out of bed I saw the fleet ram passing my window with a full head of steam on, evidently bound for the lanegate. I immediately opened my batteries on him, consisting of a few potatoes, a pair of boots, and a half-peck measure, which latter exploded as it strucks a tree, doing considerable damage to the measure; but before I could train on him the boot-jack, he was completely out of range and on the main for the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was completely out of range and on the main of the was comple admirably adapted for medicinal purposes. he was completely out of range and on the main road, going at the rate of about twelve knots an hour. I was going to have the wool manufactured into cloth, and Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, had engaged the whole cargo; but I regret to eport the whole speculation a total failure

Yours, respectfully, Brigadier General DOOLITTLE, Commanding. MANR HENRY'S MESSAGE.—The Mayor sent his annual message into City Councils to-day. The document treats at length of the important topics of police, lighting, cleansing, finance, &c.
The suggestions of the Mayer will be read with interest; but every earnest patriot, every sincere friend of his country, and every lover of mankind, will observe with regret that his honor has totally failed to make any allusion whatever to the elegant and comfortable wearing apparel made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We incline to the opinion that this was involuntary upon the part of his honor. THE DISCOVERIES OF GALILEO.—This famous Italian philosopher not only discovered the phases of Venus, but the rotation of the sun on its axis, by means of the motion of the solar spots, the rings of Saturn and the satellites of Jupiter. Succeeding telescopic observers revealed to him; in each of the five planets, spots not unlike those which he

had observed in the moon; but with all his astronomical wisdom he could not discover a "spot" that

bore the most remote likeness to that one on which stands the palatial clothing establishment of Gran-

ville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the finest and best-fitting garments can always be ob-

tained at moderate prices.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. The excitement in gold was intense to-day, and con-inceduntil near the close, when the interest foll of a title, and the price was less firm. The February concons of the seven-thirty Treasury Notes were noted to day, and occasioned a great liveliness among holders to day, and occasioned a great aveniness among average sective their handsome percents. At the present rate, et gold, they yield eleven and one-half per cent, per gold, they yield eleven and one-half per cent, per continued in the percent of the per for them. This is really curious, when we reflect that the bonds of a near-by corporation, paying six per cent in bankable funds, are sold above 130. The security of railway company compons is the business of the road; the security of corporation romises, the taxes which can be levied upon citize

promises, the taxes which can be levied upon citizens, while the security of Government bonds is insured by taxes on all other bonds, by taxes on business incomes, modes of business, decuments, and all kinds of property. As corporations are liable to frauds, by having dishonest employees, and by over-issues of certificates, we cannot see why certain people should sleep so securely on a \$130 per \$100 bond, while a golden interest invites them at least than \$1.00 per \$1.00 them at less than \$100 per \$100. Blindness only affect them at less than \$100 per \$100. Bilindness only affects those who cannot and who will not see; but we regret that plain facts and the appeals of a suffering Government fall to move the entire masses of the people.

Old demands rose to 161. Gold sold as high as 163%, but the price is weaker at the close, being 162% bid, with symptoms of a "enve" in the market. Money is very easy; good paper is selling at 6 per cent.; the prime endorsed \$100. Certificates of indebtedness are ruling at 95%, with an active demand 61/2, with an active demand. The stock market was more active, and the fancies are attracting more attention. Speculation in New York is secoming rampant, and we cannot long resist the influence here. The present ease of the money market, and the abundance which will be kindly sent by Congress to swell the enormous amount, must soon tell upon stocks. 1881 sixes sold to-day at 97%; the seven-thirties at 166%; State fives were steady at 102; City sixes at 166% for the old, and Ex for the new; Pennsylvania Railroad mort-gages both advanced; Reading sixes also; Philadelphia and Erie sixes fell off 1/4; Elmira sevens 1/4; the chattel tens rose ½; SchuylkilliNavigation sixes, 1899, sold at 70%; North Pennsylvania sixes at 90%; tens at 112%; Reading was dull at 45%, 45. 65; Catawissa sold at 7%; the preferred at 23; Camden and Atlantic at 10%, an advance of ½; the preferred at 19; Little Schuylkill was steady at 43%, Minehill at 55, Elmira at 40% Candon and Atlantica Candon and Atlantica & Schuylkill was steady at 43%, Minehill at 55, Elmira at 40% Candon and Atlantica & Benefit at 10%. Aby. Camdon and Amboy advanced to 155. Phonsylva-nia was steady and active at 68, an advance of %. Long Island rose 1% selling up to 37. Physsenger railways were more lively. Green and Coates sold at 43%, an advance of %. Arch street at 25%; Spring and Pine at 18; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 26%; Girard College-

Canal stocks were in more demand. Morris sold at 60. Canal stocks were in more demand. Morris sold at 40, an advance of ½; the preferred rose ½; Schuylkill Navigation was in demand at 5%65%, an advance of ½; the preferred sold up to 15, an advance of ½; Lehigh Navigation sold at 56%, an advance of 1½; the scrip rose ½; Delaware Division at 41%, an advance of ‰. Girard Bank sold at 41, Corn Exchange at 30%; Kansington at 65; Mechanics' at 25%; 138% was bid for North. America; Reliance Insurance sold at 56; Green Mountain Coal sold at 32. The market closed steady, \$116,000 in bonds and 4.500

hares changing hands. Drexel & Co quote: Taited States Bonds, 1881. Inited States Certificates of Inited States 7 3-10 Notes. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gove United States Sixes, 1881.... United States 7 3-10 Notes.... Certificates of Indebtedness. Quartermasters' Vouchers.

Demand Notes. 160 61614
Gold 160 61614
The New York Evening: Post of to-day says:
The market opened dull, but became animated under a brisk demand from outsiders, closing weaker on the speculative stocks generally. The firmest on the list is Harlem, which is held as 374624. There has been some demand at 37462434.

In Pacific Mail we note a farther decline. A few transactions took place this morning at 160. The price gradually receded at the Board, and closed at 157 bid. This exhibits a decline of 3 P cent. as compared with the latest transactions of yesterday, and a decline of 74 P cent. since Tuesday.

Michigan Southern sold at 614 616 closing price is 61 about 1 P cent. less than vesterday's quotations. Erie is active, and closes firm to 772 bid; several sales were made early in the day at 776774.

The Bond market is less firm. Border State bonds are steady; Tennessees, sold at 6256022, against 63 as the closing price of yesterday.

Governments are steady; 1807 registered were sold at 95; for 1831 registered there was an active inquiry at 95.

Gold, before the Board, was selling as low as 1604. Under the renewed influence of the causes which rendered the market so excited yesterday, the price subsequently rose. At the first call 1612 was the quotation. Sales were made as high as 163, and the closing price was 1624 bid. In the street, since the Board, transactions have taken place at 184.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 19. | Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 19. | Reported by S. R. BLATMANKE, Philadelphis Exchange. 1 | FIRST BOARD. | 300 Green Mountain. 3½ | 1000 City 6s. | New 111 | 200 do ... | 165% | 400 do ... | 165% | 40 | 1000 U S & sreg 'Sl. 96 | 37 Cam & Atlantic. 103 |
20 Penna H ... 66 | 50 do ... 103 |
62 do. 65 | 50 do ... 103 |
63 do. 65 | 50 do ... 105 |
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65 do. 65 | 60 do ... 105 |
76 do. 16 | 70 Sehuyl Nav. 55 |
60 do 55 | 100 Cataw R Fref 343 |
60 do 55 | 100 Cataw R Fref 343 |
60 do 55 | 100 Cataw R Fref 343 |
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600 do 105 | 105 |

millions appropriated for the purchase and mancipation of the elevers milistory.

Bounties to Soldiers Re-enlisting.

ALDANY, N. Y., Feb. 19—A bill was reported in the Senate to-day, giving bounties to soldiers remissing in the service of the United States from few York regiments.

Firearms in New York.

New York, Feb. 19.—General Wool has requested the police to assertain the number and description of firearms and quantity of ammunition now in the stores of this city, and the inquiry is now being arried out.

Fire at Brooklyn.

New York, Feb. 19.—Hawks & Steer's cracker factory, at Kent avenue, Brooklyn, was burnt this morning.

Departure of the Colorado.

New York, Feb. 19.—Flour active. Wheat advancing; sakes of 5,000 bushels Kentucky White at \$2,6,500 bushels Fennsylvania Red at \$1,14,001.75.

Corn firm at 32e for white. Whisky dull at 616.

The COURTLAND SAUNDERS CADETS.—Next Saturday evening an entertainment at the Academy of Music is promised by the Codets of the Colorado and any of Music is promised by the Codets of the Colorado and any of Music is promised by the Codets of the Colorado for the drill will be for the benefit of the children of soldiers. Both at the Concert and Musical Fund Halls, their drills on former occasions have been abundantly attended and appreciated.

CITY ITEMS.

MUSIC.—Mr. Gould, the eminent music publisher, Seventh and Chestmut streets, has issued a number of new musical publisations. A most of the control of the control of the children of new musical publisations. A most of the control of t

Philadelphia Markets. There is no quotable change in Flour, but the marks is less active, with sales of about 2,500 bbls, mostly Vestern extra family, at 37.50@8 78 bbl, including common and good extras, at \$7@7 50, and superfine at \$6 2 B bbl.

The sales to the retailers and bakers are within the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and \$8,600, 9.50 per bbl. for fancy brands, according to quality.

Rye Flour is quiet at \$8 per bbl.

Corn Meal is scarce; Penusylvania is wanted at \$4, and Brandayvine \$4.75 per bbl.

GRAIN.—There is a steady demand for Wheat for shippent, and prices are better. Sales of 6,000 bus at 160-166 for Red, the latter of prime Jersey utfout, and White at 180000c, according to quality. Rye is in steady demand at \$60-160 per bus for Penna.

COAN comes in slowly, and 5,000 bushels dry now yellow sold at \$60 along and in the cars. Some holders are asking more.

OAFS are firm, with sales of 4,000 bus heavy Penna. at 64e for 53 lbs; light Oats are selling at 370-46e \$7 bus measure. at 64 for \$2 lbs. Hight Oats are selling at 37@40 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bus measure.

BARK—Quereitron is scarce and in demand at \$36 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 0.000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus measure.

BARK—Quereitron is scarce and in demand at \$36 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 0.000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus measure.

BARK—Chercitron is scarce and in demand at \$36 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 0.000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus sold in the same at last quoted; small sales of middlings at \$10.000 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bus cash.

GROCERIES—The stocks of both Sugar and Coffee are very light, and prices are firm. Sales of 50 hinds New Orleans Sugar are reported at 11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus of the sum of the control of the contro

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. COMMITTER OF THE MOSTEL LRTTER BAGS

Ship Wyoming, Burton.... Ship Shatemuc, Oxnard... Bark Ansdell. (Br) McKie-Bark Edwin, Peterson... Bark Sayannah, Stinson... Brig Ella Reed, Jarman... Liverpool, Feb 25
Liverpool, Soon
Cape Town, GGH, soon
Liverpool, soon
Liverpool, soon
Liverpool, soon
Alayana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1862. 

ARRIVED.

Brig Ida, (Br.) Morrison, from Porto Cabella, via Baltimere & days. (having put into the latter port in distress,
with coffee, Index, &c. to John Pallett & Co.
Schr Q & Heckscher, Smith, 4 days from Fortress Monoe, in ballast to captain. Schr D S Mershon, Alien, from New York, Schr Neptune, Burdge, from New York, Schr D B Steelman, Nmith, from New York. Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum, from New York.

CLEARED.

Bark Bradford, Cables, New Orleans, JE Bazley & Co.
Schr E Doran, Jarvis, Fortress Mouroe, Tyler, Stone & Co. Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum, Piney Point, Hunter, Nor-ton & Co. Schr, D. S. Mershon, Allen, New, York, Hammett, Van Sun't Diochman.
Dusen & Lochman.
Schr Neptune, Burdge, N York, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr De Steelman, Smith, N York, L Andenried & Co.
Str S Seymonr, Room. Washington, T Webster, Jr. MEMORANDA:
Schr Fred Reed, Hardington, hence for Boston, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Cabinet, Deverux, from Castine for Philadelphia.