THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, THE DAILY PRESS, EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Emmr Domans TER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL LARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for th Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

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NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental

ARMY CLOTHING, &c. OPPENHEIMER. No. 231 CHURCH Alley, Philadelphia, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF ARMY CLOTHING Of Every Description

ALSO. TENTS, HAVERSACKS. CAMP BLANKETS,

KNAPSACKS, and BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS. MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS. all goods made will be guarantied regulation in size W. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-9n PAPER HANGINGS.

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FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORT-MENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to 'N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-PERS of every grade. fel8-2m

SEWING MACHINES. STILL THERE! AT THE OLD STAND. 528 CHESTNUT STREET. Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to rivate families and hotels, by the day, Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity. Alachines repaired and operators taught, de20-8m HENRY COY.

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ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Selfadjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
FAIREANKS & EWING,
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15 CHESTNUT Street.

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6321 CHERRY Street, and FIFTH and COLUMBIA ja23-1m Avenue. 517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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(Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET-INGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers. fel4-3m CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, fulshed with the MODEL & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be supplied to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

CARPETINGS AND BEDDING.

REMOVAL.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

WILL OPER ON MONDAY, 23d inst.,

807 CHESTNUT STREET. N. B.—The manufacture and sale of Bedding will also the continued at the OLD STAND, No. 262 South SECOND Street. CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAV-A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVINO made arrangements with Mesers. REEVE L.
KNIGHT & SON will be found at their New Store. No.
607 CHESTINUT Street, above Eight Street, North side, ready to wait on his old friends and outstomers, on MONDAY, the Ed inst, of Greety description of CARPETING autoborous of which will be offered at the lowest cash process.

10 SEET B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

11 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

12 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

13 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

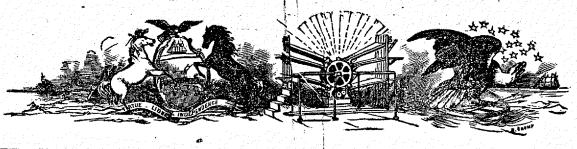
14 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

15 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

16 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

16 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.

17 ROBERT B. WALKER. Call Its respectfully solicited.



THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 18 48.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Second Sersion.

SENATE.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to grant the right of way through the military re-

National Academy of Science

ience. Hichigan Indicial Districts.

The Late Arrests.

The National Currency Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered a resolution that tenthousand extra copies be printed of the bill to provide a national currency. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Railronds and Telegraphs in Kansas

mr. POWELL said he did hold that there was no

MI. POWEDD Said he did not make there was he uthority to declare martial law anywhere.
Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, asked if the Senator made a difference between martial law and mili-

Mr. POWELL said he did. Martial law was no

March next.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. GORE TRAIL HOOP SKIRTS.—JUST received, and daily receiving, from 'our manufac-the above splendid SKL:t78: also, Ladies' Misses', Friends' Sk'rts, at HALL'S Hoop-Skirt Store, No. orth NINTH Street, above Filbert. B.—Wilmington Corporation Notes taken at par. -3t* CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT

VOL. 6.-NO. 173.

AND UNDER COST PRICES.—

SAXONY Plaids and Foil De Chevres, at 20 cts.
Best American Delaines, at 25 cts,
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
These goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.
Plain Silks, rich colors.
Small-figured Corded Silks, solid colors.
Ple in and figured Black Silks.
Very beavy Gro Grain Black Silks.
Very beavy Gro Grain Black Silks.
Rich styles Fancy Silks.
All of these goods are at last fall's prices.
Pretty styles Fancy Silks.
Pretty styles Fancy Silks.
Single and double-width Black All-wool Delaines.
Plain Black Alpacas.
Single and double-width Black All-wool Delaines.
Plain Black Alexaes.
Cashmeres, and Rops. Plain Biack devinces, Cashmeres, and Mer. All at last fall's prices.
English, Merrimae, Cocheco, Sprague, and all the best makes of Prints in the market.
Pillow Case, Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Williamsville and other approved makes.
9-8 Waltham and Pocasset, 6-4 Leyman, unbleached, all atless than the agent's case prices.
H. STEEL & SON, H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. Asks the special attention of the Ladiesto his LARGE STOCK of WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. A greater part of his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and greater partof his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and greater partof his good dozen broad Hemstitched Hakfs., at 30c., and upwards.

300 dozen corded-bordered all-Liuen Hdkfs., at 18c., worth 25 cents.

60 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for Children's wear. oo pieces piain, bun, and white Fique, for hildren's wear.
20 pieces printed and fig'd Pique, for Children's NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BOWS.

Emb'd Muslin, lace trimmed, &c., received every morning, from 50c. to \$5.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. CPLENDID STOCK ON HAND .-Together with Towers, Co. Ere, Burlar, &c. &c. White Cambrie and Jaconst, full line.

National Bull Flald Minding full line with the cools of cosing out.

Milian Co. Westness, closing out.

DOWIN HALL & BRO. 26 South SECOND Street, we reduced the prices of Fancy Silks Have reduced the princepo.
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoss,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All-Wool De Lalines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also, Fine Long Broche Shawls, Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls, Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls, 44 Lyoue Silk velvets, pure Silk. DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS,

York Premiums, Foresidales, Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and Other good makes Shirtings. 10-4 Utica, Waltham, and Pepperell Sheetings. FINE LINENS
At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask Cloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Prints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Reps at Cost.
Balmorals—Good Skirts, full size, \$3.
Closing out Winter Cloths and Shawls.
Closing out Hoys' Winter Clothing.
Ja24-tf S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

Good Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Washin by the piece.
Good Unshrinking Flaunels.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Assortment Colored Silks. CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS. WYFF & IANDELL PAUDRULE LINE EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES! Thench Needle-worked Bands, Eduace Instrings, Hikks, Collars, Seits, Skirts, St.; a large assortment of very choice goods at lovy prices, SHEPPARD, VAN HAMLING SH. & ARRISON, Fe9.3wif 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

PRINTED LINENS! PRINTED LINENS! !—At a small advance on the old prices, a arge assortment of Printed Linens, in new and desirable patterns, suitable for children's wear, dresses, &c. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, fe9-3wif 1008 CHESTAUT Street. DOMESTIC MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, c.—All of the desirable makes for sale, at the west cash prices.
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60-3wif 1008 CHESTNUT Street. PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. PORTRAIT, PICTURE, and

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING CLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut. A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly hand, and for sale in quantities to suit. A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and upwards.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
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FAIRBANKS' SCALES. CAUTION.

The Well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Sas induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by imposition. Faithfals defined inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING, MASONIC HALL. 715 CHESTNUT ST.

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR CASH, at No. 704 Market street. Clothing for Mechanics Clothing for Laborers. Clothing for Business Men Nothing for Farmers. Clothing for Clerks. Clothing for all Men

Cheap for Cash, at

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN, No. 704 Market street. F. I. G. ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS,
The best in the world for finish and durability. B. M. S. The best brand Silk Finishe

VELVET RIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,
New York. EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE SALAMANDAE SATA

15 SOUTH STORE

PHILADELPHIA, PA

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on

hand

DR FINE, PRACTICAL' DENbelow Third, inserts the most beautiful TERTH of the age, mounted on fine Gold, Platina, Silver, Vulcanite, Coralite, Amber, &c., at prices, for neat and substantial work, more reasonable than any dentist in this city or State. Teeth plugged to last for life, Artificial Teeth repaired to suit. No pain in extracting. No charges until satisfied all is right. Reference, best families. jall-Sm GOLDTHORP & CO., (Lata at 18 Novih Tourth atheat.) 625

Transis, Cords, Chinpp, Filiage W. Artin Loops, Courts
Transis, Drass Trimmings, Klind Trimmings, Tapas,
Braids, Neck-ties, Military Trimmings, etc.
168-1m No. 625 MARKET street, Philadelphia. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT HAIR-CRIMPER.

We take pleasure in informing our numerous friends in Philadelphia that we are now prepared to furnish, immediately, this indispensable article to every lady's toilet, either wholesals or retail, On account of the great rush for the Crimper, we have been unable to supply the great demand until now. The single Crimper of the great demand until now. The single Crimper at a liberal discount to the trade, Any lady can wave her own hair beautifully in five minutes.

We have also a large supply of the 'Elegant Improved Stoat Elliptic Sewing Machines," for which we invite orders. Address 537 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CORPORATION NOTES OF WILMINGTON, Newark, and Trenton, received for
goods at DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT Street, dealer in
Havana, Yaru, and Domestic Cigars; Old Virginia
Chewing Tobacco, Fine-Cut Chewing, in foll or by the
pound; genuine Turkish, Lataku, Pearl, &c. Meerschaum, Sweet Brier, and new Patent Pipes, &c. &c.,
wholesale and rotail, at

No. 335 CHESTNUT Street.

was replied to by Dr. Carey, of Bucks county, and Dr. Bedford, of Luzeine county.

The concluding toast was "The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, who has presided with so much amenty and ability," and was briefly responded to byth

The whole proceedings, which terminaed MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863. The Past and the Present-1838-1863. A celebration of a novel and very interesting character took place, in this city, on Saturday. It may be remembered that, in 1837-8, a Convention held its sittings, by adjournment from Harrisburg, in Musical Fund Hall, for the purpose of revising and nual. The survivors and officers of the reforming the Constitution of the Common-Reform Convention of 1837-8 will, then wealth of Pennsylvania. That good work accomplished, the result being the present February, 1864. Constitution, this Reform Convention adourned on the 22d of February, 1838. It then consisted of 133 members, -being the exact total of the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature. Early in January last, after consultation among themselves and with others who also were in the Convention, nine members sent a circular letter to all the survivors and officers, "to

propose that they come together in a general meeting to be held on Saturday, the 21st day of February, in a suitable room of the Musical Fund Hall, Locust street; and, after a few hours spent in interchanging kindly remembrances of deceased colleagues, and after transacting any business that may be brought before them, that they repair to one of the hotels of the city, and partake of a dinner to be prepared for the occasion." The president of the Pennsylvania Central, of the Reading, and of the North Pennsylvania Railroad companies, kindly agreed to furnish free passes to members of the Convention, in coming to and returning from this meeting. The circular letter of invitation was signed by George M. Woodward, Denatorial delegate from Luzerne county, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State; Dr. Abraham Helffenstein, S. D. from Philadelphia county; Joseph R. Chandler, Representative Delegate from the city of Philadelphia, and lately U. S. Minister at Naples; William M. Mcredith, also from Philadelphia, now Attorney General of the

State; Matthias M. Baldwin, also from this city; William Darlington and Morgan J. Thomas, Representative Delegates from Chester county; Pierce Butler, Representative Delegate from Philadelphia county; and Christian Myers, ditto from Venango county. As their circular of invitation expressed, it was "believed that such a reunion of old friends, after a separation of a quarter of a century, will be a source of mutual happiness, a fitting recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the final adjournment of the convention, and not an inappropriate celebration of the birthday of the

Punctually at noon, on Saturday, the Convention re-assembled at Musical Fund Hall. The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler was called to the chair; in 1837-8, its occupant was the Hon. John Sergeant, so long the leader of the Philadelphia bar, and so warmly remembered by the profession and the public. Messrs. Shoch and Gilmore resumed their offices as Secretaries. Mr. Beckett, of Musical Fund Hall, who was the Doorkeeper in 1838, was also present. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, St. James' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the roll was called. In the course of the quarter of a century which had elapsed since the last meeting, in 1838, mortality had been busy among the members. Out of the 133 of which the body originally 88H81800d; Only 46 were reported as surviving. As each name of the dorested was called, some his memory, and sometimes more than one friend flushed up with recollections. The roll gone through and some business done. pro formâ, the body adjourned to the Girard House, and passed the hour before dinner in

very agreeable manner. When the convention originally sat, the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, one of its members, was editor of the United States Gazette. In that capacity he became the recipient, a short time after the adjournment, of a manuscript of over one hundred pages of foolscap, which measured the intellect, estimated the attainments, sketched the character, and rather sharply criticised the eloquence of such members as had taken prominent parts in the business transactions of the convention. The document may have been exceptionable for its satirical hits, but it had the further disadvantage of excessive length, and also of being anonymous. Mr. Chandler, who did not print the manuscript, retained it, to be returned to the author, when required. However, it never was called for, and not long ago it turned up, when looking over his papers. To this hour he is ignorant of its authorship. It was produced on Saturday, and the fifty minutes before dinner, usually so wearisome, passed off blithely enough, the anonymous but able sketches of each gentleman present being read aloud, pro bono publico, each successive hit causing a good deal of amusement.

At 5 o'clock, the party, consisting of about thirty, sat down to dinner, the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler in the chair, Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, acting as Vice-Chairman. The repast was served in the gentlemen's dining-room at the Girard House. The dinner comprised the usual staples of the season, and the varieties of wine were numerous and of superior qua lity, including not only French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Hungarian brands, but Catawba from the West, and Hock, Angelica, Port, and Muscatel from California. The cloth having been removed, the Chairman proposed the toasts of the evening. The replies, which happily did not run into speechmaking, mainly consisted of recollections of incidents in the Convention, and of personal reminiscences and aneedstee of departed and absent members. This conversational tone was well adapted to the occasion of such a personal reunion. The toasts were given in the following order: 1. The Birthday of Washington;—The political Sabbath of the year; newly sanctified in its recurrence on the religious Sabbath of the week.

2. The Government and Constitution of the United

3. The Judges of the various Courts of the Common wealth;—So judging that he whom they shall judge shall respect their judgment, while He who shall judge them shall reward their justice. Judge Henry G. Long of Lancaster. 4. The Memory of our Departed Colleagues, gratefully cherished by those who can appreciate the modesty with which they achieved triumph, or the gracefulness with which they accepted defeat. 5. The Absent Surviving Members of the Convention.—
Age hath its privileges and office its duties; may the enjoyment of privileges and the discharge of those duties give length of days to the retired, and augmented usefulness to the active.

The Hon. Charles Brown, whose curious collection of printed and autograph documents relative to the members, entitles him to become the historiographer of the Convention, spoke to this toast, giving anecdotes of the dead and living.
6. The Press.—The institutions of freedom depend upon its purity; its purity on its independence. Acknowledged by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.

7. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, itself the child of that of 1790—as it will be the parent of that which shall succeed; that only can be permanently useful which can accommodate itself to the good which itself produces.

Profession who were members of the Convention," | rebellion, at the beginning of the war

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 the first through train of cars. In old times, the

pleasant and satisfactory manner that he question of the next meeting came to be mooted, in which Mr. Banks, Mr. Darlington, Mr. Pierce Butler, Mr. Overfield (Mol. roe county), and Judge Woodward took part. After some discussion, it was agred that the future celebrations should be a and villages upon this road. all of which were probably thriving places. fore, dine together again on the 22d

NEW YORK CITY.

man thus deservedly complimented.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1863 THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, who is a son of the Duke of Devonshire, and illustrious imported guest whose appearance banker B.'s party on Tuesday evening, with a Seco sion badge upon his breast, was duly reported un you by your correspondent, has found champion in the "conservative" newspaper offices to c plain how it was that he came to wear the Dixia emblem. According to the latest varnishing of the fashionable tale, the badge was pinned upon h ordship's breast shortly after his arrival in t banker's salon, by a mysterious lady wearing a in mino, who did not explain the character of the dec ration at all, but simply requested him to wear it by a while. Upon discovering, from the manner of th rest of the company, that the badge had some di tasteful meaning, the noble marquis obligingly moved it from view. Upon noting this action, the fair domino left him, and who she was has not ye transpired. Such, I say, is the latest version of the "exciting tale," and it affords the virtuous world at opportunity to speak with much majestic indigna-tion of those Abolition journals which are read-to pervert facts for the sake of a chance to "make man's private house." Whichever is the true ve sion of the story, the occurrence is not likely to have a very tremendous effect upon the interests of the nation, and so I dismiss it as a mere bit of current gossip, not unsuitable to be dramatized for one

THE DAILY PAPERS are edifying the public and helping to end the rebe lion by spatting about the authoritatively-contra dicted assertion that General Hooker had forbidden the sale of any more newspapers in the army. The idea was originally started by the copperhead press, for the purpose of creating ill feeling against the present commander of the Potomac army, who, for some unknown reason, has already incurred the hostility of our Democratic compatriots. First, we are told that the press is suppressed in the army, and then-before the silly tale can be contradicted by authority-it is given out that the troops are growling ferociously at the edict. Alas! that our gallant soldiers, who are proving their unparties patriotism with their lives, must be thus perpetually nisrepresented as engaging in all the petty splenet cisms of the poltroons who stay at home to malign them. Let it be said to these disloyal and unscrupulous political tricksters, as it is said in scene 2, act 1, of the first part of Shakspeare's Henry VI: Among the soldiers this is muttered, And whilst a field should be dist

You are disputing of your generals.
One would have lingering wars with little cost;
Another would ply swift, but wanteth wings;
A third man thinks, without expense at all, By guileful fair words peace may be obta THE "WHAT IS IT BATTERY" of Capt. Hunt, of the Engineers, which throws an immense ball 150 feet into the air, from a nondescript gun, fired under water, has been towed ur from the Narrows, where it was fully tested, and is being hauled upon the dry dock for completion today. This queer invention is of iron, principally, and shaped like a box. It carries a single large gun, of incomprehensible pattern, the combined ball and two feet long and twelve inches in width. The concern moves under water, and is the model from which a larger submarine battery is to be immediately built. It seems the report of its complete failure, some weeks ago, was purposely invented and circulated, to avert the impertinent scrutiny of rebel' spics and prying foreigners.

THE LAST REBEL ENVOY n the bar room of the St. Nie Davis, and refusing to take sout to be no other species notorious "Colonel" Charles Carroll Hicks, who once upon a time made a fasco as an amateur actor in this city, and subsequently served under Garibaldi, in Italy, in company with the late Gen. Wheat. He led a rebel regiment on the Peninsula, at the time of McClellan's memorable failure before Richmond, and was afterwards a member of Gen. Winder's staff, at the rebel capital. On being taken the rebel army, and said that he had come north for his health. He is a very suspicious customer. LITERARY BUSINESS is in a very thriving condition with us considering a good class are selling largely, and one new book-

sand in ten days. The publishers are not very saneeding in inducing Congress to reduce the tariff on paper. They say, in fact, that such reduction would be of no avail while gold is at 64 premium. Among the books issued to-day are the Rev. George Junkin's Political Fallacies, by Scribner; Mrs. Fordon's Memoir of Christopher North, with Dr. Shelton Mackenzie's admirable Preface, by Widdle ton, late Redfield, and Buckle's Essays, by Appleton & Co. Carleton has in press a very readable book called The Wanderings of a Beauty, by Mrs. Edwin James, which will be made especially attractive by a portrait of the beautiful authoress from a paintin by Freeman, of London. Next week Blakeman Mason will publish in book form the celebrated lectures on The Astronomy of the Bible, by the late General Mitchell, who was no less famous as One would think that the late very sensations or Allen Butler to court the satirical muse with effect before this, but the only metrical commemo ration of the event, thus far appearing, is an anonythe Priests, which is offered at a few of the bookstores to-day. This production, though lamentably weak as a general satire, and clumsily halting in measure, is sufficiently severe upon the Great Showman, whose aerial apotheosis is thus described in the concluding verse:

"On a flying hippopotamus he rose into the air, Throwing handbills to the masculines and tickets to And from that day the people left the idols of the And worshipped the enchanter, Bamboozleëm the EXHIBITIONS OF ART

have been so well patronized by the community of late, that artists, and possessors of valuable paintnal series of the " Voyage of Art," by Thomas Col from the late Spingler Institute; Rossiter and Mignot's picture of Mount Vernon during the war; Vernet's "Bay, and Market of Rio Janeiro;" and Schurselle's fine equestrian portrait of "McClellan at Antietam," are among the gems of a very fine collection. Of Weer's fine work representing a Num The pictures, sketches, studies, &c., of T. Addison Richards, formerly, President of the National Academy of Design, are to be sold at auction on Thurs are prosperous, and constantly increasing in varieties, but present no very interesting novelties to

paragraph. Friday's steamer, from Havana, brought Max Maretzek's Italian Opera troupe from the Tacon Theatre, and Medori, Mazzoleni & Co. arrive here just in time to get the benefit of the present in terrible execrations of our villainous "Yankee Balfe's opera of "Satanella" is to be produced at Niblo's on Monday evening, with Miss Richings as the heroine. The composition will be given with the whole of the original ballet, and a very brilliant This morning, Mr. Edwin Booth received a telegram from Boston, informing him of the death of his wife, who had been dangerously ill for some time before. Of course this sad event compelled him to start immediately for Boston, leaving his engage ment at the Winter Garden unfinished. Miss Mary Provost will appear at that house on Monday night. career earned an enviable reputation as a fine artiste and an irreproachable lady. When Mr. Booth and she were engaged to be married, the former sent her to a convent, in Canada, to complete her education She remained there about a year, and upon leaving

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Feb. 15, 1863.
On the 12th inst. I left Nashville for this place, by

about eight o'clock, went off in suc a one of the most dangerous railways in the country o travel upon, although the portion between the Last summer I gave you an account of my travels south of Nashville to Huntaville, and from thence east to Stevenson and Battle creek. From that place I hurried to Nashville, upon the reception of the news of the assassination of Gen. Robert Mc Cook, but failed to give you sketches of the towns

Between Nashville and this place are three towns The first town is called Antioch, after a venerable place of worship, known as the "Antioch Meeting House." It is distant nine miles from Nashville, and merly a post village in Gibson county. The surrounding country is nearly level, and the soi The next town is Lavergne, and was quite a flou-rishing village until the rebellion. It is situated in Rutherford county, distant from the capital sixteen

iles, with a population two years ago of five hundred people, most of whom were engaged in the flour and lumber business. Among the inhabitants of Lavergne were three or four wealthy families who, upon the secession of the State, took an active part, financially, with the insurgents, and made their influence felt among the poor male citizens of the place, all of whom they seduced into armed opposition to the Government. After the retrograde movement of General Buell last summer, the rebel General Anderson occupied this town, and ignominiously ran away upon the approach of the troops of Gen. Negley, leaving them to be gobbled up by that gallant Pennsylvanian. The adjacent country is gently undulating, abounding in varied and beau iful landscape scenery, and has a very fertile limestone soil, which was formerly extensively cultivated, over two thousand bales of cotton having been raised in the vicinity in 1861. Smyrna is the third town upon the road, and is within ten miles of this place. It is encircled by a fine extent of country. The town is situated in beautiful vale, and formerly did a good business in lumbor. The land pound about in wasded will sed As I have stated above, all of these towns and cedent to the rebellion, were in a flourishing condition. But now, a different aspect presents itself. One

vast line of devastation meets the traveler's eyes upon either side from the capital to this place. Leaving Nashville, you pass almost under the frowning guns of Fort Negley, which tops the once romantic and beautiful St. Cloud Hill. The ruins of houses, and fences become monotonous t the passer-by. The villages of Antioch and Smyrna are partly destroyed, while but three houses are left however, remain as land-marks of the rebellion, and the picture of desolation and destruction is almost complete. No State in the Union has suffered like But the change which Murfreesboro has under one in nine months is the most decided. From the people of this place have been rabid disunionists The first words of treason publicly uttered in Middle Tennessee, and unanimously responded to by a large audience, was at a meeting in this place, which occurred before the attack upon Fort Sumpter. You know the geographical history of Murfreesboro. It is a very pretty town, located on Stone's river, and formerly contained a population of about hree thousand people. As far as I have been able to learn, but four families remained

· But the rebels are now reaping the reward of their folly. All of the churches and large warehouses, and most of the large dwelling houses, have bee converted into hospitals. The fences inside and outside of the town are almost all destroyed, and nearly all the people went South during the battle everything. The men do not receive that attention from the surgeons which they are entitled to, however, for this reason: A large number of regimental surgeons have been detailed for hospital duty at Nashville and Murfreesboro, which leaves a great many regiments under the supervision of one physician, who cannot possibly render the care necessary for the comfort of all under his charge. It must be borne in mind that the surgeon is almo as liable to be afflicted as other officers. To be brief, let me assure you that it is absolutely nec

The bridge over Stone's river will be completed in hree or four days, when the trains will run into the city. This will enable the general to mass a large amount of supplies here, which must necessarily take place before the army can move south. Large foraging parties move into the country under escorts every day. Corn is plenty, but hay and fodder are very scarce. I cannot imagine what will

I am endeavoring to get up a history of the Pennylvanians in the West, which I trust will be comleted in a week or ten days. There is very little stirring in camp just now. Gen. Reservans is so very kind to correspondents that they take particular pains to communicate nothing which might be considered contraband by him. It has been raining incessantly for the past forty

Bragg's Last Order to Wheeler. THE ANDERSON CAVALRY. part of the history of this regiment we publish OM GEN. ROSECRANS TO GOV. CURTIN. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MUMPRESSIORO', TENN., Jan. 19, 1863.
overnor: Rev. Dr. McAuley and Mr. Kerr, of
lidelphia. have been to see me about the difficulff the "Anderson Troop," Fifteenth Pennsylth. They understand the case so well that I have
dested them to call and see you about this matf 1 t stands thus: It stands thus: hey only want assurance that their services e required as originally understood at Depart

abart of the reserve.

They are precisely the kind of men I require for thwork at headquarters, and I trust that repairing the most grievous fault of not marching with their expanions, they may only need organization and offirs. Get them a first-class cavalry officer for a cenel, and with his aid and mine all will be accompact to redeem the State from any stain on accept of the course hitherto taken by some of the niment. Very truly yours. Very truly yours. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General. FROM COL. FRY TO COL. PALMER.

inue the "Anderson Cavalry" on duty at his arters, and that he would have done so as a they were equipped, &c., had not the late ty arisen.

Ty respectfully, &c., JAMES B. FRY, and late Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. Buell.

Mrs. Booth was formerly known upon the stage man to a friend in Minnesota. It gives an acas Miss Mary Devlin, and during her brief dramatic tof his late expedition, and it will be noticed

Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was considered

ement of our National troubles, the

not less than two physicians should always be in readiness to attend to the wants of a single regi-

come of the people, for our parties take all they

THE REBELLION.

The Anderson Cavalry–Letter from Brig. Gen. Gorman–Condition of the Rebel Ca-valry–The Attack on Batesville, Arkan-

FROM COL. FRY TO COL. PALMER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1883.

AFT. WILLIAM J. PALMER.—Captain: A tyour regist is tate that the Anderson Regiment of Cavalrias duly authorized by the Secretary of War, in equence of an urgent request to that effect ne by Major General Buell, then commanding the Department of the Cumberland."

Was to consist of three bettallions of four compets each, including the original "Anderson Thy." Major General Buell desired, and intended in the commanding the original "Anderson Thy." Major General Buell desired, and intended in the command of figul the same service in the most satisfactory mier for nearly a year.

In. Buell was replaced by Gen. Rosecrans in the most of the Cumberland of the department of the Cumberland che 20th of last October, before the arrival of the right in the West. Had he remained, the "An of Oavalry" would undoubtedly have filled the fion above referred to. On his retirement the othing that could be done, since commanding gals always select their own escorts, was to employ the could be to obtain the same nosition for the order to othing that in the same nosition for the country of th crans, it is only because those efforts Gen. Rosecrans exercised his undoubted lecting another. of selecting another command for that duty, is my belief that General Rosecrans intended inue the "Anderson Courter"

ETTER FROM BRIG. GEN. GORMAN. e are permitted to copy the following extracts a private letter, written by Brigadier General while he is in many quarters denounced for speculations, his letter shows that he is em. cassed by them, and feels himself to be the subject Acknowledged by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.
7. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, itself the child of that of 1790—as it will be the parent of that which shall succeed; that only can be permeted the control of the state BADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EAST ARKANSAS,

nand and Sherman, on the Arkansas river. While at Des Are, despatches from General Grant reached me ordering both expeditions back to the Mississippi, to commence operations against Vicksburg. General Grant is now below, and Generals McClernand and Sherman are at Miliken's Bend. The enemy's forces at Vicksburg are probably about 100,000, or can be at any given time, with strong fortifications extending six or seven miles around the city. All concur that they are very formidable. Banks has not yet succeeded in taking Port Hudson, nor have we heard anything reliable from him. The high water is an insurmountable obstacle to the investment of the city, or to successful operations with a large force; but it must and will be taken. Every officer seems to have his heart bent upon taking it, cost what it may; but operations must be delayed until the extreme high water abates. abates.

The opening of trade and commerce upon this river during active military operations, is a great trawback. Cotton is King; and Cupidity and Avascee the King's adviser. The cotton sharks must have their way, for they denounce every one that sheeks them. No general escapes the shafts of their malice and slander.

I am, very truly, your friend, W. A. GORMAN. [CONDITION OF THE REBEL CAVALRY. [CONDITION OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
FRANKLIN, Jan. 22, 1868.
The disgraceful state of discipline which exists in certain portions of this command has rendered these worse than useless appendages to the brigade: Companies muster for duty not more than one-fourth or one fifth of their strength, and even these are allowed to scatter so as to be of little or no use to the command. This disgraceful state of things is caused by the gross neglect of duty on the part of regimental and company commanders. ndcompany commanders.

The gallantry displayed by many of these men nd their devotion to the cause, has so won for ther he affection of their brigade commander, as to make it extremely painful for him to proceed against or

re them; but his duty to the country andness to the command, now demand The disgraceful and cowardly conduct of many officers and men, who seek to avoid actions with the enemy, and other dangers and hardships, by remaining in reserve camps and other places of rest enemy, and other dangers and hardships, by remaining in reserve camps and other places of rest and comfort, under various prentences, has been noticed with deep regret by the officers and soldiers of the command. Though they may claim to be true men, it is difficult for their commands to attribute their absence from their command, when in the face of the enemy, to any other cause than covardice. He hopes and feels, however, that there are some exceptions to this rule, but it is painful to reflect that it is true in a majority of cases.

Company commanders must he all times keep their commands together, never allowing a man to be absent from duty without written permission from his brigade commander. They must exact implict obedience from their men; remain with them, has them they are from their men; remain with them, has the them at a topp of plopulminity lamining than it is supply plopulminity. Inaphire than they are provided with the proper ammunition, and in readiness at all times to meet the enemy. They must also see that upon the march they keep close up and in ranks. In case a soldier deserves punishment, they must immediately have the proper punishment inflicted, or prefer written charges against the delinquent.

True discipline can only be maintained by officers never overlooking a breach of duty, however slight.

Regimental commanders will be held strictly responsible that they require company officers to do all their duty. In case they do not perform all their duties, they must be arrested, and other officers found who will do their duty. Brigade commanders will hold regimental commanders strictly responsible for their compliance with their duties, and will propusity arrest and report as incommencer all duty. found who will do their duty. Brigade commanders will hold regimental commanders strictly responsible for their compliance with their duties, and will promptly arrest and report as incompetent all field officers who fail to require their company officers to do all their duties, as above prescribed.

A strict compliance with the above, and the individual and untiring exertions on the part of all officers, is necessary to preserve proper discipline in the command, and fit it for the work for which it was designed. Those officers who are not disposed, or are unable to preserve discipline in their commands, must give way to those who can and will accomplish these objects.

Regimental commanders must rid the command of incompetent company officers, and the brigade

f incompetent company officers, and the brigade ommanders will take care to rid this brigade of inompetent and negligent regimental commanders.
By order of Major General WHEELER, LETTER FROM AN ARKANSAS REFUGEE. CAMP HARLOW'S MILL, Feb. 11, 1863.
GEN. DAVIDSON—Dear Friend: Yesterday evening I returned from the Batesville expedition, which was a complete success, so far as our arms are concerned, there not being a man injured on our part. Five of the enemy were killed, some eight or ten wounded, and it is supposed several were drowned attempt. enough.

I saw several deserters direct from Hindman's army, and from their accounts he has the most inefficient and dissatisfied set of men on earth. Hindman himself has requested a transfer across the Mississimi river

man himself has requested a country account of sissippiritver.

Your army can be subsisted within 25 miles of Jacksonport, in the way of forage, for six months, at the rate of 300 bushels of corn per day.

There are mills within six miles of Batesville sufficient to grind 1,200 bushels of corn.

Marmaduke has stripped the country of all good horses and mules, consequently we obtained but few. Hindman has once been ordered to Vicksburg, but his troops refused to go.

Three hundred of Hindman's men froze to death on their retreat from Van Buren.

About two hundred deserters are concealed in the stripping of the property of the stripping men in the stripp About two hundred deserters are concealed in the thin and Unit Cities and Cit Conscripts answer very well to make numbers, but don't do so well to fight.

Going home, it strikes me to the heart seeing the deplorable condition of my State, and hearing the earnest prayers and appeals of both my personal friends and enemies for deliverance from the vile thraldom with which they are surrounded.

You can say to General Curtis that the very worst men in the State have been to Memphis, and brought salt and many other things they need in abundance. Some physicians who are Secessionists of the deepest dye, sent their wives from in and about Bateaville to Memphis, and brought supplies of medicines. BRAGG'S LAST ORDER TO WHEELER. AFTER THE SECOND FORT DONELSON DEFEAT. Mitte Sectari, rosa quo locorum

— Me sub arcta vite bibentem.

HORACE, ODE XXXVIII. HEADQUARTERS TULLAHOMA, February 14, 1863. I hate, my boy Wheeler, old Abe's apparatus, Of hemp garlands twisted to choke our afflatus, Cease to rove where that Stanley the devil is playing,
Nor scout near the spot where "Old Rosy" is staying, Fort Donelson's sold to Uncle San For "bloodhounds" can't butt wit For "bloodhounds" can't but with a Federal ram.

Ny sedulous care is to make my essape.

And drink myself tight with a "little more grape."

You're rather Lowe fung and have shown the white

foure rather rag,
And I'm nearly played out—
Your old friend,
BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM JAMAICA

Movements of Rebel Steamers—A Ship Chartered to bring Home the Crew of the Hat-NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The British schooner Julia, Captain Crocker, from Kingston, Jam., arrived this orning, bringing dates to the 2d inst. The Confederate steamer Alabama left that port on the 26th ult. on a cruise. The ship Borodine, Capt. Flowers, from England, had been chartered by the United States Vice Consul to convey to Key West the officers and crew of the United States steamer Hatterss, sunk by the When off Cape Nicola (Hayti), February 17th, was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer Oneida, in search of the Alabama and Oreto. Same

time saw the flag-ship Wachusett. From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Money is easier, and never more abundant.

Atlantic currency and exchange is at 3314 per cent. liscount. Coin is dull at 5@6 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 4714@4714 per cent. premium. Greenbacks 60@54 per cent. discount. Now Stormskip Line. BORMEN, Feb. 28.—Edward S. Toby, A. A. Law-rence, and James M. Beebe, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislatule to be incorporated as the "American steamship Company," with a capital of two millions of dollars. The steamers are to run between Boston and Europe.

Celebration at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Feb. 21—There was a parade to-day, in honor of Washington's birthday, of the United States volunteers and Missouri enrolled militia. The troops presented a fine appearance. They were received by Major General Curtis and his staff. The streets through which they passed were handsomely denotated with flags, and thronged with an immense number of citizens.

Sentence of a Murderer. TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Charles Lewis, who was convicted of the murder of James Rowand, at Princeton, in November last, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 3d day of April next. The prisoner showed perfect indifference during the delivery of the sentence of death.

His counsel made a motion to arrest the judgment on the ground of an alleged illegality in the drawing of the jury, but the court overruled the objection. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Scovel, of Camden, in the House of Assembly, on Thursday last:

WHEREAS, a Proposition is pending before the present Congress of the United States, in consequence of the action of the Legislature of Missouri, a State within whose borders floats no rebel flag, appropriating ten million dollars for the purchase and emandpation of glaves within said State; and whereas, a Senator from New Jersey has intracted, from his place in the Senate, an unwillingness on the part of our State to pay her quota of the legitimate expense of the General Government; therefore mate expense of the General Government: therefore,

In the state of the General Government: therefore,

In the state of the General Government: therefore,

Union is of more value than Slavery; that she will regard any debt contracted in pursuances of the above proposition, should the same become a law of the United States, as binding in law and equity upon her citizens, and that New Jersey does not purpose now or hereafter to take instructions in reputitation from the traitor President of a piratical Confederacy; and that she regards the succor and support of the General Government in its present peril as the noblest occupation of which hursan nature is capable, and worthy the highest ambition of a State whose glory has been, and is, that she has never coased to be the guardian of public therty.

> executive session, after which they adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Ways and Means Bill.

A committee of conference was asked of the sende on the disagreeing amendments of the two bodies on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The Post Office Reform Bill. The House resumed the consideration of the post office reform bill.

The Rebel Col. Hicks. New York, Feb. 21.—The rebel Col. Hicks has been sent to Fort Lafayette. It seems almost certain that he is a spy. The United States Steamer Alabama. New York, Feb. 21.—The steamer Alabama sailed from Curagoa on the 1st of February. Departure of Gen. Shields for California. New York, Feb. 21.—Among the passengers who sailed in the steamboat Champion for California today was Gep., Shields.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) HE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at...... \$2.00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Wan Press. AND To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Mr. LAZEAR (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered an reendment providing that all soldiers in camp and 0.spital shall receive and transmit letters and newsattenance providing that an soluters in camp and ho, pital shall receive and transmit letters and newspapers free of postage.

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, offered an amendment to include sutters and all other persons in camp, hospital, or shipboard.

Mr. CCLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, opposed the propositions, saying that, however much Mr. Lazear may desire the passage of such a measure, it needed much elaboration before it could be passed into a law. There were already great abuses of the franking privilege, which would be proportionably inc. creased by extending if to the hundreds and thousands of men now in the field and camp:

1 Yr. MAYNARD'S amendment to the amendment was legiceted—versald, nays 58

Mr. BIDDLE, (Sem.) of Pennsylvania, briefly advoluted the proposition, saying that a similar privel ege was extended to the soldiers during the war w.'In Nexico.

Mr. LAZEAR'S amandment was adopted—yeas 13 nays 46.

Mr. BUTCHINS (Retz), said that this bill as a Proposed Submarine Telegraph.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented a petition, signed by a large number of the citizens of New York city, asking for the establishment of a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Gal-Line Officers in the Navy.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, called up the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, and it was passed.

Right of Way in Kansas. Mr. I. AZEAR'S anyindment was adopted—year 73 mays 46.
Mr. Hi 'TCHINS (Repa), said that this bill; as a measure of gostal reform, would prove a signal failure, and in order to render the efficient, he proposed a uniform let 'ter rate of two zents.

This, toge. 'Der with Mr. Raynard's assendment of a one cent in idom rate, was rejected.

Mr. MORL'IEL (Rep.), of Vermont, reported, from the Commulttee of Ways and Means, amendments to the tax bill, and their consideration was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. HUTCHIE'S incelectually moved to say the bill upon the table.

The bill was they passed—year '2, nays 56.

Evans' Sweam Safety Guard. Michigan Indicial Districts.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, called up the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts.

After a discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Foster, Trumbull, Fessenden, and others, the bill was passed—yeas 25, hays 11.

Credentials of Mr. Morrill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, Read of Mains, presented. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, presented he credentials of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, reflected J. S. Senator from Maine, for six years from the 4th Evans' Scham Safety Guard.

The House debated and rejected the Senate bill extending the patent of Evans' Steam Safety Guard. The Late Arrests.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts in reference to the arrest and imprisonment and release of D. A. Mahony, J. Mulloy, and Andrew J. Duff. Laid over. He also gavenotice that he should, at an early day, offer a resolution for a committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. Gilbert, in dispersing a convention in Kentucky. The Post Route Bill The House concurred in the Senate ramendments to the Post Route bill, in cluding the pre-emption rights to the Overland Earl Company between St. Joseph and Placerville. rights to the Overland Mail Company between St. Joseph and Placerville.

Correspondence with the Rebels.

The House passed the Senate bill to prevent correspondence with rebels. It provides that if any person, being a citizen of the United States, residing in a foreign country for any citizen thereof, shall, without the permission of the Government of the United States, and with invent to defeat the measures of the Government, either directly or indirectly open any corresponience or intercourse with the pretended rebel Government, or with any individual acting or sympathing therewith, or who shall counsel or assist in such proceedings, shall be deemed guilty of high mixtemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, the offender to be tried by the court wickin the jurisdiction of which he shall be first arrested.

The Milita Bill

The Senate bill for emplifying and spilling out the maitoned forces, and for other purposes, so be equallished as Midnia. Army Regulations.
Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to promote the health, comfort, and efficiency of the army. Referred to the Military Committee. Railronds and Telegraphs in Kansas.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, called up the bill to great lands to Kansas for the construction of rairoads and telegraphs. It was passed.

The Discharge of State Prisoners.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up the pending question bring the amendment which Mr. Carille overed as a substitute for the must like the control of the must like a substitute affected by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. POWELLI BOOKE at some length in favor of Mr. Carille's amendment, contending that the write of babeas corrus should never be suspended where Government Contractor Mir. POWELLL Spoke at some length in lavor of Mir. Carlille's amendment, contending that the writ of habeas corpus should never be auspended where courts were open. He referred to the case of Theobald Wolfe Tone, where such a writ was granted, though Tone had confessed to his guilt. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, in reply, referred to the case of Napoleon, who, while on a British ship, claimed that he was not a prisoner of war, but going as guest to England; yet the British Ministry refused to allow a writ of habeas corpus in that case. The House passed the Senate bill to a red the act preventing members of Congress from taking considerations for procuring contracts, officer or place, so as to embrace any agent of the Government of the United States e United States Letters of Marque and Reprists.

The Senate bill, authorizing the President in all lomeatic or foreign wars, to issue letters of marque and reprisal, the power to continue for three years, was taken up. histry request to allow that case.

Air. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, quoted a number of instances from British history, showing that always, in cases of necessity, as invasion or insurrection, the Executive Government had in the first instance established martial law. He asked the Senator from Kentucky if he held that there was no right to declare martial law within the lines of the MR. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, said this measure was not so much directed at the commerce of the rebels in arms, (for they had little of it), as to throw out z threat against foreign nations, in case of future wars with them. He briefly argued to show the necessity of referring the bill to the Committee on Foreign. Affairs for proper examination.

NI. FREDERICK A. CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, and Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.) of Illinois, wanted the bill passed now. The latter said he had received letters from New York and elsewhere from prephents and others unjust the same proper from prephents and others unjust the where, from merchants and others, urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. McKINIGHT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, wanted the bill acted on at once. He thought the Secretary of State had managed the affairs with the foreign countries admirably and adoitly, for which he was catified to general thanks.

countries admirably and adroitly, for which he was entitled to general thanks.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with privilege of reporting at any time.

After transacting some miscellaneous business of no public importance, at 5 o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. POWELL said he did. Martial law was no law at all, but simply the will of the military commander. Military law consisted of the acts and regulations established by Congress for the use of the army. Proceeding in his objections to the bill, he declared that the bill gave the President power to arrest for political offences, but no definition was given for such offences. Belonging to the Democratic party might be deemed a political offence. The other day a convention of the people of Kentucky was dispersed by a man by the name of Gilmucky was dispersed by a man by the name of Gilmucky was dispersed by a man by the name of Gilmucky was dispersed by a man by the name of market who is reported to have THE DEPRECIATION OF PAPER CURRENCY.—It is generally believed that when gold is worth fifty per cent, premium, a paper dollar is only worth fifty cents, and that its depreciation is uniformly the same as the rise in the bremium on gold. This error arises from its confounding of premium with discount. Fifty per cent. taken from an article is much greater than the addition of that amount. If we add 50 per cent. to IO, it make 15, or one-third more; if we deduct 50 per cent., it reduces it to 5, or one-half. So a paper dollar, when gold is worth 50 per cent. premium, is worth 62½ cents instead of 40. The follic wing is a simple way of showing this: Five gold dollars at 160 are equal to eight paper dollars at 160; hence each paper dollar is just five-eighths of the other, or 62½ cents. But the premium on gold is not now a test of the value of the bank and Government circulation. The premium varies from day to day, according to the caprice of the brokers and speculators, and it is absurd to quote the results of their alternate inflations and depreciations, based on constantly changing circumstances, as a standard of value.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN RICH HAD BEEN RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES OF RICH HAD BEEN RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES OF RIC said that there were rebels at the convention. To vindicate his fellow-Democrats of Kentucky, so foully supersed by this satrap of power, he read the resolution passed by the meeting of Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature, which he furnished to go upon the record to show that these men were true lovers of civil liberty, and to stand as a monument of infamy against the man Gilbert. lovers of civil liberty, and to stand as a monument of infamy against the man Gilbert.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that when this war commenced he made a resolution to dowhat he could to put down this rebellion and to do it without any party feeling; but it was hard to hear such speehees when a Scnator rises and passes an eulogium upon a body of menwho have nut forth an address that the loyal heart of an American will pronounce treason. He (Mr. Wilson) also wanted those resolutions to go upon the record, to show coming generations that the men who penned and signed them, and who responded to their call, and the men who applaut that address, are traitors to the Union and the country. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chair said that if any such demonstrations was repeated the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, continued. He desired this paper to go on the record arraigning the Administration, because the brave men from the Northwest who are defending the country on the soil of Kentucky large taken for the fall author of the soil of Kentucky large taken for the fall author of the soil of Kentucky large taken for the fall author. a count the service of the life wit. Let eulogium of the Senator from Kentucky also go ne ediogram of the Senator from Kentucky also go in the record, and let the country decide whether the ddress is loyal, and the eulogium worthy of a loyal on the record, and let the country decide whether the address is loyal, and the eulogium worthy of a loyal Senator. It is strange for men to rised ay after day without a word of rebuke for treason, but denouncing the President of the United States. He should think that the men who denounce the Administration would feel the blush of shame when they think of the men whose counsels they have followed for so many years. Every bullet fired in this war at loyal men has been fired by the Democrats. Every man who has filled a bloody grave; every widow that har been made; every orphan; every flag torn and rid lled; all these have been done by Democratic leaders, and they have been for nearly two years trying to overturn the Government. We have, for the last few months, been pained by all this talk of sympathizers with treason. We have had seeret meetings of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and conventions and resolutions of Legislatures; and the other day they had a Convention in Hartford, Conn., about the character of which there will never be any doubt; and one of the chiefs of the Democratic party had said that if a U.S. marshal attempted to arrest him; he would kill him, "damn him;" and he also told his audience, if any of those "infamous whelps" attempted to arrest them, to kill them. He apprehended that the men who wanted to leave New Everleyd (in the content). who wanted to leave New England out in the cold," would not want to leave these men out, for they sympathized too deeply with them.

Mr. TURPIE (Dem.), of Indiana, said they only talked about leaving New England "out in the cold," in order to allow Massachusetts to have the as a tyrant and usurper; but the history of these times will show that there never was an administration so kind and humane to traitors and to the men who sympathized with traitors. The charge is, in every sense of the word, untrue and unjust and wicked, and such will be the judgment of the country, and all the Christian and civilized world. He had witnessed the kindness of the President towards these men, whose hands are dripping with blood, and he had wished for one hour of Andrew Jackson. Instead of being a tyrant and usurper, the President has dealt too leniently with this atrocious rebellion. All these assaults will fall harmless against the President that dealt too leniently with this atrocious rebellion. All these assaults will fall harmless against the President and those sympathizers will cower before the rising patriotism of the people. The President is demonred for making arrests. He (Mr. Wilson) admitted that there might have been mistakes made; but the people of the country will be surprised when they see the evidence against many who have not been arrested for treason and sympathy with traitors. There were traitors all over the country, both North and South. He had no hate against those men who were in rebellion. He only wanted to see justice done them, and if justice was done to many of them in this world, they would soon be sent out of it. He had nothing to say against the loyal Democrate—men who were true to the country and then astion. The President had attempted to carry on the war without any party feeling, and a majority of the generals who were appointed had been men who did not vote for Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. WILSON contended that the President had a right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and make arrests when the life of the country was at stake. He believed it was his duty to issue the emancipation proclamation, and to put down the rebellion by striking at its cause and support; at that institution which has raised two crops for rebellion. He was in favor of using every, means to crush Samuel.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE NO BAR TO AN INDIOTMENT FOR TREASON.—Anderson N. Lowe, of Williamson county, Illinois, has been arrested for treason, and held for trial before the United States District Court. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in a company recruiting in Williamson county for the 15th Tennessee (rebel) Volunteers, serving a year and fighting on the rebel side at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He then returned to his native State, where he took the oath of allegiance. Notwithstanding this last act, he was committed for trial as above stated.

THE NEW JERSEY PRESS.—During the past year twelve weekly papers suspended publication in year twelve weekly papers suspended publication in New Jersey. The number of those now issued is fifty-seven weeklies and eleven dailies. At the late editorial convention held in Trenton, it was resolved paper mill to manufacture paper for the association.

READING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—
Since the commencement of the war the American.

Tract Society, of New York, have expended more than \$50,000 in furnishing the army and navy with religious reading, embracing 500,000 volumes, 3,500,000 tracts, and more than 250,000 copies of the American.

Messenger. The Messenger contains reading matter equal to 4,000,000 tracts of four pages each.

A NEW FYEMENI OF WITH PROPER AMERICAN AME be plated in Front of the battle to be killed by rebels; But no, it must not fromen shewpy or make any use of the slave to put down this rebellion! He was for the country and the whole country, and in favor of comploying all means to crush out treason.

Mr. POWELL said he had listened to the most employing all means to crush out treason.

Mr. POWELL said he had listened to the most extraordinary speech of the Senator from. Massachusetts, who had gone into a general system of denunciation of good and true men, simply because he could not meet arguments and facts contained in the could not meet arguments and facts contained in the cold not be had referred to. That address was true, every word of it; and the Senator could not say it was unture. It arraigned the Administration for its unconstitutional acts and oppressions, and the Senator could not meet the specific charges, therein set forth; and hence he entered up to scalding the enemy to death."

GITY OF QUEBEC.—Quebec, in spite of natural advantages, is lagging behind her, rivals in commercial prosperity. Within two years the tonnage of sailing vessels entering that port has fallen off from nearly 500,000 to 631,000 tons. The Quebec Macienty says truly: "In Montreal everything has been done to attract commerce to that city. Private merchants and public bodies have advanced liberally of their wears in attribute." stagnation and indifference."

A RIVER OF DEATH.—Y200 lassaid to beau Indian name, signifying "River of Death." The waster of the river is always of a stagnant, slimy thickness, and certain to produce an incurable disease when used any length of time. Nearly all of the men in Gen. Sherman's samy who went up the Yazoe were affected by the water, and some of the wounded who have returned are yet suffering from the disease then contracted. The river is properly named. on New York had been denounced by the Abolition press as a traitor. The Democrats in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana, and other States, had been so maligued, and now they charge the Democracy of Connecticut with being disloyal. And why? It is because they are opposed to the war, and believe the country can only be saved by peace. They may be disloyal to the Abolition heart, but they are not to the country can only be saved by peace. They may be disloyal to the Abolition heart, but they are not to the country can only be saved by peace. They may be disloyal to the Abolition heart, but they are not to the country can only be saved by peace. They may be disloyal to the Abolition heart, but they are not to the country can only be represented in the saved to get shoulder straps, and cheating contractors, want the war to continue. The people want peace, but the Senator has said that all the widows and orphans, and all themen killed have been meade by Democratic bullets. Does not the Senator know that a large number of those now in the rebellican ever were Democrate? Does he not know that such men as John Bell, and Zollicoffer, and others, never were Democrate? The Senator must know all this, and yet he has the audactious impudence to rise here and say that every bullet fired in this war has been fired by Democrate. In the hot Abolition zeak of the Senator he may believe this to be true. He (Mr. Powell) hurled back with acorn the denunciations of the men of Kentucky, who drew up and signed that address. His constituents, who peaced this individues will be allowed the patriotism of the people die out; and when a few controls and the patriotism of the people die out; and when did the patriotism of the people die out; and when did Dersocrate cower? Was it when they carried the elections last fail? The Senator has admitted that some elections last fail? The Senator has admitted that some intensity of the collection has different the effect of the Abolition party? The Senator has admitted that some arrest may have been maned.

GONE TO THE RATTLE—Among the reinforcements lately senate Gen. Research? army was Cox's Division from Western Viginia—real Eghting veterans; also, a large force from Gen. Wright's Department in Eratucky, and several, regiments from camps of incaraction in Ladiana and Ohio. We may, therefore, expect that before many days Rosecrans will make the rebels aither fight or run.

A NEW DISEASE—A disease has shown itself in Vermont which is pronounced by physicians to be an epidem & diplication, and which is upusually fatal. Its first symptom is a numbreas in the lower extensities, and it makes rapid strides, proving fatal in two or harce days, without any sign of sore throat being visible. in two or three days, without any sign of sore throat being visible.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE REBELS.—Scouts report that Co! Fitz Hugh Les is at Coloeper Court House, with two thousing cryality. His pick the control of the court of the court

valuable of our iron-clads.

A NEW IRON-CIAD GUNBOAT.—The new iron-clad gunboat Neosho, intended for service on the Mississippi, has just been launched at Carondelet, Mo. She will be ready to tickle the rebels about the first of April.

GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—Including the number provided for in the act of Congress increasing the generals in the army, there will be sixty major generals and two hundred and fifty brigadiers.