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

Lines constitute a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, PER ANNUM, in advance. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Mos. I AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES. N. B.-Particular attention given to the making of Shir Collars, Drawers, &c. PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. 'he subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS. Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental MILLINERY GOODS. 1863 SPRING 1863 WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW HATS AND BONNETS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS. FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS. FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c, To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examin

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER OF 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. fel3-2m SEWING MACHINES.

STILL THERE! AT THE OLD STAND, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his Old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to trate families and hotels, by the day. Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity. Machines repaired and operators taught.

HENRY COY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes 810 CHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS.

and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING, 8e27-tf 715 CHESTNUT Street. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. 1 AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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

CAMP BLANKETS, BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS. . MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS. All goods made will be guarantied regulation in size M. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-3m

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, "IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. -OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS.

PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. de31-tf S16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia FURNITURE, &c. RUIRNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, 1209 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS.

which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior 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.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain nd Mica Shados, and a variety of FANOY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please call and examine goods. F. I. G. ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS, The best in the world for finish and durability.

The best in the world for finish and durability.

B. M. S.

The best brand Silk Finished

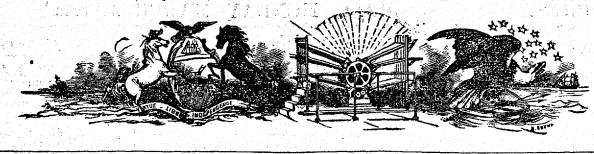
VELVET RIBBONS.

Sole Agent.

Sole Agent.

155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway, feel-sm

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., CAUTION. No. 201 South FRONT Streets
Agents for the sale of the
ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE,
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade,
Also. 1,600 casee fine and medium grades
BORDEAUX CLARETS.
BORDEAUX CLARETS. BORDRAUX CLARETS.
100 cases "Brandenberg Freres" COGNAC BRANDY,
Vintage 1818, bottled in France.
60 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flaske ; 2 dozen in case.
60 bbls finest quality Monongahela Whisky.
60 bbls Jersey Apple Brandy.
60,000 Havana Cigars, extra fine,
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Champagne.
Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry,
Port, &c. falls-lv DELLEVOISIN BRANDY.-AN IN-VOICE, in Bond, for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, jage No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CHUFF & WERNWAG MPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 242 AND 244 CHESTNUT STREET. MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863. SILKS AND CLOTHS!

CASSIMERES, MANTILLA GOODS, GROS DE RHINES, VELVET RIBBONS. FRENCH CORSETS, &c.

VOL. 6.—NO. 185.

ALTEMUS & COZENS. 841 CHESTNUT STREET. SOLE AGENTS FOR GREEN & DANIELS', CELEBRATED IVORY FINISH SPOOL COTTON. WARRANTED 200 YARDS. Pronounced one of the best makes in the market. fel4-lm OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR-RANGED.

80,000 DOZEN HOSIERY, AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION. THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE. PHILADELPHIA

"BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.

ALSO. SEAMLESS BAGS, dard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for ne sash on delivery.

GEO. GRIGG. No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

GRIGG & HARMSTEAD, No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET, Offer for sale, by the Package, RIPKA'S COTTONADES LONSDALE NANKEENS, &c., &c., mh3

RETAIL DRY GOODS. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South SECOND Street, will open this morning
The new shades of Alpacas.

New style of plaid and stripe Poil de Chevres.
Figured and striped Mohair Lustres.
Mozambjques and Arabian Lustres.
Valencias and Nubias,
New styles of Dress Goods of various names,
Fine Black Alpacas.
mb3if Modes, Blues, Magentas, and Black de Laines.

POWIN HALL & CO.

26 South SECOND Street, have on hand the following Goods, imported last year, and for sale much below the present cost, of importation:

Brown, Blue, and Green Cored Silks.

Black Ottoman or Corded Silks.

Black Armures and Poult de Soles.

Browns, Blue, and Green Figured Silks.

Browns, Blue, and Green Figured Silks.

Black Figured Silks.

Black Figured Silks.

Black Figured Silks.

Black Gros de Ikhue Silks.

Black Gros de Ikhue Silks.

Roulard Silks, &c. mh3 LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

Real Water-Proofs.
Middlesex Cloakings.
Spring Colors, 6-4 Meltons.
6-4 Cloths and Cassimeres.
Boys' Cloths and Cassimeres. mh3 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. SPRING CLOAKS.

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets WIDE SHEETINGS. Good Shirting Muslins by the picce.
Fine and low-priced Fiannels,
Table Damnsks and Napkins.
Spring Prints and Delaines.
Spring Prints and Delaines.
mh3 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

MARSEILLES! MARSEILLES!—A
good assortment of Gorded, Printed, and Figured
MARSEILLES, for Basques, Children's Wear, &c.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABRISON,
ml4 1008 CHESTNUT Street. WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS, &c.—The subscribers have a large essortment of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies' Wear; also of Embroidered Jaconet, Cambric, and Swiss Trimmings—the choicest goods in the market.

SHEPPARD; VAN HARINGEM, & ARRISON, mh4

1008 CHESTNUT Street. BLACK SILKS.

Gros du Rhines.
Lustrings, Marcelines.
Mourning Po de Soies.
Gros Grains.
Romet Taffets Mourning Po de Soies.
Gros Grains.
Bonnet Taffetas.
Moire Antiques.
Double-faced Brocades,
Rich, neat Figures.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
SPRING ORESS GOODS.
Poil de Chevres, Ristoris.
Adriennes, Worsted Crepes.
Fit de Chevres, Mohairs.
Chintees, Lawns, Organdies.
Flain Silks, New Foulards.
Flain Silks, New Foulards.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
GHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, Asks the special attention of the Ladies to his LARGE STOCK of WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

A greater part of his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and are now being RETAILED at LESS than wholesale prices. He has JUST OPENED:

100 dozen broad Hemstitched Hdkfs., at 30c.,

and upwards.
300 dozen corded-bordered all-Linen Hdkfs., to 18c., worth 25 cents.
50 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for 50 pieces plain, pun, and Children's wear.
20 pieces printed and fig'd Piqué, for Children's Wear.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BOWS.
Emb'd Muslin, lace trinmed, &c., received every morning, from 50c. to \$5. SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.

All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
Brogether with Towels, Crash, Disper Hucksback, Bird
Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinoos, closing out.
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall.)

OARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. 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

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 WASHINGTON, March 7, 1863. On Thursday, having accepted an invitation to myself to the tender mercies of an ambulance through—literally through—Virginian roads. The distance from Washington is a little over four miles, utit was considered capital travel to acc ourney in seventy-five minutes. The Camp, which is reached by passing over the Long Bridge, is with-in one mile of Fairfax Seminary and nearly three from Alexandria. Its main supplies reach it from Alexandria and from Washington over a railroad which is carried across the Long Bridge, and bears he title, I believe, of the Loudoun and Hampshire ince the Rebellion began, and must become and b maintained as a permanent national institution, rendered necessary by the wretched roads on the Virginian vicinity of the Potomac, upon which vagons, horses, and even broad-beamed foot pasngers, too speedily find that they are liable to be ubject to Falstaff's " alacrity in sinking." However, I am running on too rapidly,-more s an my team did. It is not allowed to pass over he Long Bridge (rightly so called), without a pass Mine, dated "Headquarters of Washington," was issued." by command of Major General Heintzelman," signed by Carroll H. Potter, Assistant Adutant General, and was declared to be in force for two days. On reaching the Long Bridge, it was examined by an old friend, (Mr. Samuel Murdoch, he actor's brother,) who is attached to the Provost Larshal's department, and who, notwithstanding our long acquaintance, went to the rear of my an ulance to examine whether it contained any con-

traband goods. On returning, next day, the pass One-half the road to Convalescent Camp is pretty good. Half way is Fort Albany, which, to my civiian spectacles, appeared almost impregnable. It couples a commanding position, and the view of Washington, across the Potomac, is truly beautiful rom this position. The Capitol looms in the disance, the sunshine making it seem still more white

Leaving this fort we entered, soon after, upon a road through a ravine, awfully cut up by army wagons, whose wheels sank from six to seven inches t times. This is the perfection of imperfection, as egards roads. Every two minutes came a bump, followed by a shake, eliciting "curses not loud but deep." The most confirmed victim of dyspepria, who will ride in an ambulance over such a oad, only twice a week for one month, must thereby ose the disease. Indigestion and ambulance-riding patible as oil and water. N. B.—The word soil, in entence, should be pronounced sludge or At last, catching sight, on a hill, of the pickets

who, our driver said, guarded the camp, we left the apology for a road and entered into what once may een arable land. A few miserable, scraggy, half-starved, stunted trees were visible, here and there, and a larger quantity of withered, thin, and almost lifeless underwood. The weather, softening he soil which is of a reddish-brown bue, and which has the absorbing qualities of a sponge, made travelling through it as "hard" as, Ethiopean minstrels assure us, is the road across Jordan. But we jogged on,—with great fortune escaping a spill, though rely shaken to the last.—and eventually reach the camp, driving on to the quartermaster's tents, where I was greeted with a hearty reception from John A. Elison, of Philadelphia, formerly first lieu-Cayalry, but now A. A. Quartermaster of the camp. since the early part of January. All the stores are in his custody,—every article to be accounted for, by vouchers, to U.S. The administrative system in our army departments is as regular and Lieutenant Elison relieved Captain Calvin C.

Moses, 58th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, as quartermaster of Convalescent Camp, by order of The camp, though situated on an elevated posi-tion, does not break upon the view until you are close to it. Covered as it is by Forts Barnard, Scott, and Richardson, it is strongly placed. It was first formed as far back as Jast August, when Captain Moses entered upon his duties there, but was then one of the roughest and apparently most impracticable places imaginable. At one time, as many as 19,000 men occupied it—now reduced to 4,000. The convalescents from surrounding hospitals are turned over to this camp, where their cases are treated by competent officers; but my good friends, the quartermaster and the commissary, who supply them with good clothing and abundance of good food, are the best dispensers, after all. The food is excellent. The men have fresh meat every day. Twelve head of cattle are slaughtered and 5,000 loaves of bread soup-in fact, the rations are of best quality. The commissary department is practically in the hands of Captain A. A. Meredith, of Wisconsin—a gallant soldier who was wounded in the first Bull Run Pittsburg, who was at Bull Run, and all through the Peninsula campaign, and is a member of General Heintzelman's staff, has command of the convales-

cent camp as Lieutenant Colonel Commissary of Subsistence. He was so good as to spare an hour from his multitudinous duties and accompany me all over the camp, showing its notabilia, and explaining numerous novelties which would naturally be "caviare to the multitude" of civilians, who often criticize more than they understand. The camp occupies from 40 to 50 acres of land. It has four principal divisions, occupied as follows: The first, by Pennsylvania troops; the second, by New Yorkers; the third, by New Englanders; the fourth, by Southern and Western men. There is a quartermaster to each division, but Lieut. John A. Elison is head quartermaster of the camp, from whose stores they receive all the stores they dispense. There are ten surgeons in the camp, two to each division, and also Dr. Page, Chief Surgeon of the Camp, and Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, President of the Board, by whom the convalescents are examined: a portion discharged as unfit for duty; a large number retained, as recovered and fit for service. A new hospital, constructed of four detached wooden buildings, with cooking and dining rooms, is now nearly completed, and will accommodate 1,000 men at a push. This hospital occupies a position which, albeit the highest in the camp, is still well sheltered. It stands on a gravelly soil. The barracks themselves are variously constructed of wood, a succession of one story houses, in fine streets, about 60 feet wide, and of tents, more picturesque to look at, but not so pleasant to inhabit. Two new kitchens, to which are attached four lining-rooms, capable of accommodating 4.000 men

at once, are nearly completed. The ranges are large, and with each kitchen are boilers capable of making 360 gallons of soup at once. The getting up of these kitchens has been in the hands of Captain Joshua Norton, who was in a state of high delight when I first met him, having just discovered a fine spring, cellent water. There is another spring in the camp. The principal road through the camp has been constructed in an ingenious and efficient manner. From the nature of the soil, it is impracticable to have a corduroy road that could stand. Colonel McKelvy has had brushwood plentifully laid line about thirty feet wide, and coarse gravel plentifully thrown over this. In a wonder ully brief time, trodden down by the teams, and pressed down by the wagon-wheels, this becomes an excellent road. But there is now in progress, and near completion, a branch of the railroad which ects Washington and Alexandria, and this will great delay and cost in the transmission of the munimain superintendent of the construction of this nutes, and Alexandria within less time, (of distance.) is Captain Calvin C. Moses, already mentioned. At present 75 four-horse teams do the work of the oamp. The stables, (as also the wheelwrights' and blacksmiths' shops.) whigh Quartermaster Elison showed me, are comfortable and useful. Each horse, he told me, is allowed 12 hs. of corn and oats and 14 hs. of hav every day. The new railroad will

allow numerous teams to be dispensed with. At present, all the wood consumed in camp has to be lrawn five miles and a half—and over such roads! Among the institutions of the camp is Mr. William H. A. Smith's well-provided autler's store; a barber's shop; a newspaper office—where there is a sale of from 1,000 to 1,500 papers a day, and a post of-fice, in charge of Captain Marston, 32d Pennsylvania Volunteers. There is also a photographic establishment, in which Mr. Jones, formerly optician and mathematical instrument maker at Baltimore, the artist. He took an excellent likeness of myself, as far as we could judge by the negative, and numerous completed specimens attest his skill. One of the soldiers, who had a full-length carte de visite taken, told me that the price was \$2.50 per dozen, which is much cheaper than in Washington or Philadelphia. On the other hand, no newspaper is sold in camp at a lower rate than five cents each There is a small temporary church, in a tent, but a larger and more substantial one will speedily be erected. From the time of Colonel McKelvy taking

ommand, he has not allowed man or beast to labor on the Lord's day, and he assured me that the men have profited, physically and mentally, by the cessa-tion of daily toil. The cattle also are better. The Colonel's own headquarters, centrally situated, are too small and inconvenient for the business which personally gives him almost constant occupa-tion. They will be enlarged, but he postpones his own accommedation to that of others.

in the Camp." I had my regular meals in a tent, UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION. good quality, excellent cooking, and only the draw back that my friends wondered that I, for the mos part a stay-at home man of letters, was unable to con lude dinner with an extra pound or so of juicy beef steak, and insisted that the fair allowance of capits IN NEW YORK uckwheat cakes at tea and breakfast, was about

thirty-six per man, with extras. About 10 o'clock I turned into the Quartermaster's DEMOCRATS. REPUBLICANS. CONSERVATIVES UNITING UPON ONE PLATFORM. sleeping tent, which is connected with his, also under canvas. A warm and spacious room it is which two iron bedsteads do not crowd, and, in the nce of the camp, sleep soon came on. It rained and hailed in the night, but on going into the open air it appeared that a sharp frost had followed. Breakfast over, I proceeded to pay my respects and Administration. A National Union League Formed.

nake my adieus to Col. McKelvy, to whom, and, indeed, to all whom I encountered, I desire to return y thanks for attentive courtesy. Rejoining my ambulance, I returned on it to Washington, my brief, but shaky journey made pleasant by having my whole-souled host, John R. Elison, as my companion. He has "troops of friends" in Philadelphia, who will learn with pleasure that he is esteemed by those above him in rank as a reliable, vigilant, and perfectly systematic officer, in a very responsible department. R. S. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Release of Union Prisoners-Arrival of the Iberville—Six Hundred Paroled Prisoners on Board—Interesting Account of their Adventures—List of Prisoners from the Harriet Lane and Queen of the West. rom the New Orleans Era, February 26.] The Iberville arrived this morning, from above Baton Rouge, having on board about six hundred Union prisoners, consisting of three dompanies of the 42d Massachusetts, the crew of the Harriet Lane and about two hundred and seventy of the United States regulars, surrendered twenty two months ago by the traitor Twiggs, and about twenty prisoners from the ram Queen of the West, taken at Gorton's Landing, on Red river.

We are indebted to William H. Hunt, sergeant of

Landing, on Red river.

We are indebted to William H. Hunt, sergeant of Company I, 42d Massachusetts regiment, for many interesting particulars. He arrived on the Iberville, this morning. The sergeant is one of the men who was captured at Galveston, Texas, on the morning of January ist, at the time the Harriet Lane was captured and the Westfield blown up.

The fight at Galveston commenced at precisely nail past four o'clock, by the firing of a rebel gun at the head of the wharf, where the detachment of the 42d Massachusetts was stationed. This gun was immediately answered by the fleet.

The firing immediately became very rapid and continuous, and for three hours it was one sheet of flame from the shore to the fleet and from the fleet to the shore. A building to the left of the temporary barricade, which the Massachusetts boys had hastily thrown up, was supposed by the rebels to contain our, soldiers, and they directed their fire against it, riddling it through and through with two or three hundred balls and shells. Several of the latter burst in the building.

About the time the fire was hottest, three rebel companies volunteered to charge our troops on the wharf, but they were driven back with considerable loss.

A second attempt was made to reach the wharf by A second attempt was made to reach the wharf by the water, into which the rebels waded breast high, with the purpose of gaining the wharf by means of scaling ladders. But as fast as they mounted these scaling ladders. But as fast as they mounted these they were shot by our men, and probably a dozen were killed by our musketry. A gunboat finally opened on them. They were quickly dispersed, and the second attempt to drive the Massachusetts boys from their position was a complete failure. About this time three lebel cotton boats, one a hospital ship, and the others called the Bayou City and Neptune, were seen bearing down upon the Harriet ne, were seen bearing down upon the Harriet

Lane.

The fire from that vessel drove the rebels from their The fire from that vessel drove the rebels from their guns, and they once retreated, but returned again. They were again driven back, and retreated by Marguer's order, and spiked their guns. Sergeant Hunt himself saw some filteen or twenty rebel guns on the wharf and shell road spiked, as he passed by them; and, at the time referred to, the rebels were retreating "right smart?" on a double quick. At this time, however, the Bayou City struck the Harriet Lane, knocking her anchor off the cat-head, and letting it run forly fathoms of chain, which turned tetting it run forty fathoms of chain, which turned the scale against us.

The rebels then returned with their peculiar yell, which resembled a war-whoon, and is very different from the honest "three cheers" of our soldiers.

The gunboats first raised the white flag, and Col. Burrill, finding his supplies gone, surrendered at 8 o'clock. The conduct of Col. Burrill is spoken of as most noble; throughout the whole trying period he set a constant and conspicuous example of coolness and bravery. Gen. Scurry was sent to accept the surrender. Col. Burrill offered his sword, but the General replied: General replied:

"Colonel, a brave man deserves his sword, and I

General replied:

"Colonel, a brave man deserves his sword, and I cannot take yours."

The troops stacked arms, and were allowed three hours for preparations to move. They were then marched through the rebel lines, and quartered in the city until early in the afternoon, when they were formed in line and marched five miles to Virginia Point. At 1 o'clock at night they started for Houston by railroad, and were well treated by the rebels on the journey. They reached Houston at noon the next day, and quartered in a cotton press. The officers were placed in close confinement at the Provost Marshal's headquarters for some time, but finally they were allowed the parole of the city. The enlisted men were kept under guard, but three at a time were permitted tog up to the city on make purchases. Prices were enormous, as will appear from the following: Molasses, 50 and 65 cents per quart; bread, 25 and 50 cents a loaf—such as can be bought in Boston for 4 cents; Butter, \$1.25 per pound, made of goats' milk and strong enough to draw a hand-cart.

Army shoes, such as are given to our soldiers at \$1.57 per pair, are sold at \$5 and \$0. A. good pair of boots bring \$35, and shoemakers charge \$12 for topping a pair. Flour, \$60 per hundred. Meal, \$6 a bushel—ground cobs and all. Nails, \$125 at leg-worth \$5 in Boston. The prisoners passed their time mainly in making rings out of the bones of the meat. The rebel guard bécame so much interested in these specimens of Yankee digenuity that they spenf a good deal of time in procuring files for our soldiers to work with; and one of our men sold \$27 worth. Into they spent a good was of the in presenting measures for our sold \$27 worth.

There was no sickness among our prisoners; the men kept up their spirits bravely, and the officers were allowed to visit them on several occasions.

On Thursday, January 20, the prisoners were removed from Houston by railroad, and made fifty-three miles in fifteen hours. They passed through a wild and desolate country, and arrived at Benumont on Friday, and were quartered in an old saw mill, which was full of hogs and vermin.

The hogs were turned out, but the vermin remained. Prices in Beaumont were no improvement on those in Houston. Lard \$1 per pound, butter \$2, coffee \$2, flour \$120 per barrel, calico \$2 per yard, white cotton cloth \$2 per yard, tobacco \$2 and \$3 per pound, black pepper \$5 per pound, cream of tartar \$3.50, whisky \$300 per barrel, and poor at that. that.

The prisoners left Beaumont January 29, embarking on the steamer Roebuck; a miserable old craft. They went down the Neches river and across Sabinlake, plainly descrying one of our gunboats with the rieses.

ing on the steamer Roebuck; a miserable old craft. They went down the Neches river and across Sabine lake, plainly desorying one of our gunboats with the glasses.

The original design was changed, and the prisoners were taken to Burr's Ferry, the furthest point up the Sabine river accessible with the steamboat. The prisoners were six days on the wretched old vessel, and one of their number, David Chapit, private of Company I, died on the passage, and was buried by his comrades at Stark's Landing.

The soldiers were here put into deserted and log huts of the filthiest description, and kept five days, during which Henry C. Sella, private of Company D, died from sickness contracted on the voyage.

Rionday morning, February 9th, the bugiersounded at an early hour, and the prisoners took up their line of march for Alexandria. It was fine travelling for twenty-four hours, through a high pine country. It gradually grew lower, and the travelling became bad. The prisoners were urged on constantly, and even some of the mulles of the baggage train dropped with exhaustion. One rainy morning the road lay for five miles through a swamp, when the water was above the knees of the men.

This wearisome march continued without interruption, until the 13th, in the afternoon, when the prisoners came in sight of Alexandria—a handsome little village, once prosperous, but, like everything else in Dixle, about "played out." They remained here, waiting for orders, until Sunday morning, when they turned out very suddenly, at 3½ o'clock in the morning, and hurried off up the river to get out of the way of Uncle Sam's gunboats, which they said were coming up the Red river to take the place. They went twenty miles and remained until afternoon, when word came of the capture of the Queen of the West, and all returned.

The same night everything was put on board the steamboat, and they started for Vicksburg direct, as it was supposed, but the order was countermanded, and the teams were put on shore, and the steamer left with the prisoners, and

KILLED AND WOUNDED. KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the Forty-second Massachusetts:
Company G.—Privates F. Knott, killed; J. L. Parker, wounded in shoulder, severe; G. R. Derry, in the arm, slight; E. D. Double, in the hand, severe; T. T. Sweezer, in the mouth, slight.
Company D.—Lacut. W. H. Cowdin; wounded in the back, severe; Privates J. O'Shaughnesay, right leg amputated; E. T. Joselyn, wounded in the head, severely by a piece of shell; T. Ensle, in head, slight; T. Morrill, in hand, severe; D. J. Sullivan, hand, slight. slight.
Ordnance Sergeant D. Wentworth, wounded in right leg, severe; Q. M. S. H. Foster, in hand, slight.
GOING OVER TO THE FEDERALS. GÖING OVER TO THE FEDERALS.

During the night the two stewards cut down the life boats, and deserted over to the Union lines. Two of the engineers, one deck hand, and five of the guard, and two negro firemen, also deserted the rebel craft at Baton Rouge.

On Tuesday morning the prisoners were transferred to our flag-of-truce boat, having come down to the point ixed for the exchange. They had been previously paroled at Alexandria.

MRS. LINCOLN'S; BROTHER AT HOUSTON.

The rebel officer who called the roll of our priso-The rebel officer who called the roll of our prisoners at Houston is Lieutenant Todd, a brother of the wife of President Lincoln. He is tall, tat, and savage against the "Yankees." FEDERAL OFFICERS RELEASED ON PAROLE PAROLE.

The following is a list of the United States officers taken prisoners at Galveston, and released on parole, who arrived on the Iberville:

The Rev. Dr. Sawyer, chaplain of the 42d Massachusetts; Dr. T. N. Penrose, surgeon of the steamer Harriet Lane; Acting Paymaster R. J. Richardson, do.; Third Assistant Engineer J. E. Cooper, do.; Third Assistant Engineer J. do.; Third Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullen, do.; Acting Master's Mate E. M. Davis, do.; Paymaster's Clerk J. C. Tobin, do. PRISONERS CAPTURED ON RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST AND RELEASED ON PAROLE.

THE WEST AND RELEASED ON PAROLE.

The following is a list of the prisoners captured on board the ram Queen of the West, in Red river, on the 14th inst., and sent here on the Iberville:

Carroll Smith, private Company C, 63d Illinois Regiment; J. Bates, first sergeant Co. I, do.; Chas. D. Faulkner, Co. I, do.; Wm. Brown, private Co. H, do.; — McCollom, private Co. F, do.; L. C. Jorbal, private Co. K, 18th do.; Daniel S. Booth, assistant surgeon Queen of the West; C. S. Eddison, mate of do.; James W. Foster, carpenter of do.; John Foley, deck hand of do.; John Williams, cabin boy of do.; F. S. Duncan, second mate of do.; E. G. Halsteen, private; T. F. Rice, do.; T. L. Williams, do.; Richard Grove, blacksmith; Christopher Laner, private; G. W. Hill, steward; Geo. Watson, deck hand; George W. Bailey, private; Wm. E. Taylor, engineer. ma stered to or cash and short-time buyers. 644-3m

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

The wooden tensments are not so expenditus of correct tensments are not so expenditus of correct tensments are not so expenditus. The wooden tensments are not so expenditus. The wood tensments are not so expenditus

GREAT WAR MEETING

THE PLATFORM, WAR FOR THE UNION. Enthusiastic Demonstration in Favor of the

ches by James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Judge Daly, and others. The New York papers contain long reports of a meeting held in New York, on Friday evening, to sustain the President in the prosecution of the war. Cooper Institute Hall was crowded to overflowing, and another large meeting was organized on the outside. It was intended that General Winfield ould preside, but the old chieftain was con-

fined to his room with an incipient attack of pleurisy. In his absence, his Honor George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, occupied the chair. Our space prevents a republication of the full report, but we reprint such portions of the addresses as will interest WE MUST BE TRUE. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock made the first speech, in the And with the rebellion on its own honest or dishonest feet, as the case may be, shall meet us foot to
foot, and eye to eye, and breast to breast, and then
it will be known whether twenty millions of Democratic Republicans, standing on this continent, consecrated to Democratic Republicansism, shall be a
match and an overmatch for eight millions of rebels.
[Applause.) The Administration has determined
that this issue shall be fairly tried. Military necessity, military wisdom, has dictated this measure
purely and surely, and shall we not bless God for
the opportunity which He has given us to consecrate
a magnificent act of holy justice in the name and
under the wavings of our starry fag? [Applause.]
We strike for our institutions, for the graves of our
fathers, for the cradles of our children; and we strike
that grander blow for humanity, for man as man.
[Cheers.] And now, beneath the auspices of these
new measures, the voice of the nation, that was
clocked almost to silence, bowing to the dust, is pealing across the ocean in clarion tones. The heart of
the true England, hearing, is responding to us. Every
true Frenchman, every true German, every true
Christian man in Europe is on our side. [Applause.]
It seems paltry in us to have misgivings, in this
eleventh hour. The rebellion is almost quelled.
The last blow for our institutions is almost struck,
and shall we now be false to ourselves in this final
trial? By the memory of our fathers, by our hopes
for our children, by our faith in God, the Father of
all mankind, no, no, a thousand times NO! [Great
applause.] And with the rebellion on its own honest or dis-

all mankind, no, no, a thousand times NO! [Great WHAT A BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRAT
THINKS—SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY—
"ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE COUNTRY,
ONE DESTINY." James T. Brady, an eminent lawyer of New York, Breckinridge candidate for Governor in 1860, a warm supporter of Horatio Seymour, and a rigid Demo-

erat of the Southern school, made the next speech crat of the Southern school, made the next speech:
But that grave of mine, however unnamed or unnoticed, I want to be distinguished by some lingering of affection in some heart that cleaves to the recollection of him who once was, as the grave of one whose country was the United States of America. [Loud cheers.] That is my country. I can admit of no other. There is no name to be substituted for that. There is no flag except ours that I can ever accept [cheers], no star to be taken out of it [cheers], no stripe to be accounted that the stripes to be accountabled till the eye tires of looking at them; so that, with all the gallant history of its past and glorious associations of its present, however gloomy the prospect may appear to many, there shall be for us now and hereafter, one country, one RESPECT FOR THE YANKEE.

RESPECT FOR THE YANKEE.

Although from the first time that I ever made a speech in public till now most of you have been opposed to me, as I well understand, in political sentiment, I thank God that it has been permitted me to be present on an occasion when any one human being would attach importance to my voice in saying that I stand up now, as I always have done, for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution of the country. I Loud cheers.] When I began life I heard, as I atterward heard, a word called Yankee, it certainly does not apply to me. But the South has applied that word to all of us atthe North. Now I am free to say that I discover in the Yankee character some particular features that I no more admire than I do some of the prominent traits in the inhabitants of the land from which I sprang. But I nevertheless accept the name of Yankee as applied to me in the spirit of our forefathers in the revolutionary period; and if the South can find no more of disgrace to be attached to it than its undying struggle for the preservation of this Government, whether slavery exists or falls, I thank God for it. [Loud applause.]

struggle for the preservation of this Government, whether slavery exists or falls, I thank God for it. [Loud applause.]

THE DUTY OF AN IRISHMAN.

Tou will pardon me, my fellow-cittzens, it offend the prejudices of some of you in speaking my mind. The first speech I ever made for a Presidential candidate was in behalf of a Southern man. From that time to this my sympathies have been strongly with that portion of the Union. But, gentlemen, to make the matter pointed, if I lived in a house with a friend, and he announced to me some day that under no circumstances would he associate with me any longer, I would propose to vindicate what is manly longer, I would propose to vindicate what is manly in my nature by telling him that I would go somewhere where I could find suitable company. [Great merriment and applause.] And when I came here to night, and as I passed through the streets to-day, I was beset by gentlemen for whom I-have the greatest respect, who wondered whether I would speak at a meeting where gentlemen always opposed to us in politics would be present, and where, perhaps, a spirit of freedom stronger than any that had entered into their natures might be exhibited. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I differ with many of you in regard to the causes, the conduct, the prosecution, and the probable results of the war in which we are engaged. But, with the blessing of Heaven, whoever may applaud and whoever may engause, I would be false to the Irish race, from which I sprang, to find here a home and a refuge from the persecution and oppression of that detested land to which the first speaker too politely referred [applause and a hiss], if I did not use my last breath, and employ the last quiver of my lips, in the utterance of a prayef to Heaven against all assailants, internal and external, for the preservation of the American Government. [Loud applause.]

"A WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT."

When this was broke out. I knew that it was urged by the South. I hoped that it might terminate

"A WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT."

When this war broke out, I knew that it was urged by the South. I hoped that it might terminate early; I hoped that my Southern countrymen—for such they are—would develop among them some desire to remain with us. I detected with regret that they had prepared means to make an assault upon a Union that they ought to love. I maintained silence in regard to it. You will excuse my egotism, but I now justify myself in my own presence. I found that they proposed to take to themselves Fort Sumpter, the forts at Key West and Pensacola, Tortugas and Fortress Monroe. I thought it was quite essential to the dignity and prosperity of the country that we should retain these fortresses. I think so now. I did hope, however, that the Southern people would put their feet upon the necks of their leaders, and insist upon the maintenance of the Union. But they have informed us that they would consent to no such condition. They have told us that if we gave them a blank paper and pencil to write the terms of a new complact, they would not agree to it. Therefore it is a war declared for all ulimate results that can come, and I spit upon the Northern man who takes any position except for the maintenance of the Government. Here almost the entire audience rose to their feet, waved their hats, and cheered vociferously for some moments.]

INTERVENTION BY ENGLAND. INTERVENTION BY ENGLAND.

INTERVENTION BY ENGLAND.

Great apprehensions are entertained lest Eagland should interfere. I have prayed to God, on my bended knees, that she would. [Loud applause,] Let her but exhibit one single manifestation in that direction, and there is not a man of my race that would talk about the exemption of forty-five years of age. [Great Laughter.] He would-hobble up on his crutch, in the ardent expectation of splitting the head of any one who undertook to interfere in a matter that belongs to ourselves. Permit me, however, to do justice to those wise, excellent, and patriotic gentlemen of England, who have been so just toward us throughout this controversy. I would disgrace myself, and insult you, if I did not acknowledge here my gratitude to those who, without fear or hope of reward, have stood by our cause. I would do myself injustice if I did not admire the character of that great man, John Bright [loud applause], whose last observation in regard to The London Herald and Slandard is that he does not care much about their censure, for neither of them, in the markets of England, could affect the price of a pinch of snuff. [Laughter and applause.] The single reason, as you all know, why France and England desire to interfere in this fight, is an acknowledgment, in the presence of the world, that they are indebted to us for the means of employing and supporting their population. [Applause.] Amount admitted. In the country in t

WE MUST TRIUMPH.

Before I saw the ruins of the old world I thought I should shed a tear over them, but when I discovered that they were the stepping-stones by which the human race rose to its present height, they became a pleasant sight to me. Here civilization has found its last resting-place. There is no place to which to go back; civilization knows no regurgitation; it has no refluent wave. The people of the South in the single State of Virginia would never employ the necessary physical power to redeem that exhausted soil. Nobody will say, after my discourse closes, that I have been very eulogistic to the speaker, but seriously, in the presence of my God, in the exercise of the best capacities that I know how to employ, I say to my friends of the South, however gallant and chivairic and persevering may be their struggle in the field, all history will be false, all analogies fallacious, every promise to the human race an absurdity, if this people, who have conquered the barren East and conquered the ocean, and are willing to conquer all circumstances of privation, shall not own the whole of this continent before this country expires. [Loud and continued applause]

THE RESOLUTIONS—A PHATFORM FOR WE MUST TRIUMPH.

GRANTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Now let us see whether there is anything worthconsidering in what is suggested by those who dissent from us, and are unwilling to prosecute this
war. The measures that have been recently adopted
by Congress are so lately adopted, that it becomes
any man who is careful in what he says to be
guarded in speaking of them. The President issued
two proclamations—both of them, as I have frequently stated, I disapproved. He issued both before I spoke on the 13th of October, and before Gov.
Seymony noke. Neither of us saw anything in Seymour spoke. Neither of us saw anything in them which prevented us from favoring a vigorou prosecution of the war. If there was nothing ther it is certain there is nothing now. [Applause.] Th THE RESOLUTIONS—A PLATFORM FOR ALL UNION MEN—FORMATION OF A UNION LEAGUE. Ex-Judge Bonney read the following resolutions. They were received with very great applause: Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

Resolved, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally-constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves and should receive the condemnation of every loyal citizen. the enormous power over the sword and the purse, I agree that it makes him almost a dictator. I agree that it is a veryfgreat stretch of power.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT—A HISTORIO PARALLEL—THE POWERS GRANTED PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

citizen.

Resolved, That the loyal people of New York hereby pledge, their fortunes, their influence, and their
honor to the support of the national authority in
every vigorous and determined effort of arms, on sea
or land, to secure a complete and final suppression
of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which
now desolates our country.

Resolved, That the Army and Navy of the United
States owe their undivided allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and
that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in
his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank,
whose authority is derived from the Government of tovernment, and he who denies its authority, or ails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason, and should suffer the penalty Abbettor of treason, and should some the polary due to his crime.

Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union Citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason, in whatever

An eloquent address was also made by David Dudley Field, Esq., a leading Republican of New York, who took high ground in favor of the war, the Administration, and the proclamation of the NO FAITH IN "PEACE" POLITICIANS. An address was also made by Judge Daly, a leadg Democrat, who has been hitherto a warm advocate of the South, and so prominent in his opposition to the North that the Tribune denounced him for his subserviency to the treasonable sentiment of the Confederacy. In the course of his brief speech

he said:

There are a number of men in the North at present who talk of peace, who talk of an armistice, who talk of concession, who hope for compromise, and who have no hope of the war. If persons of that temper of mind have made-up their minds that the war is hopeless, and that the separation of the States is now inevitable, then their couduct and their declarations are consistent with their convictions, but for men who prefers entertaining such tions; but for men who profess entertaining such convictions to be desirous for the restoration of the Union, for the preservation of the land in the territorial unity with which it was committed to us by our fathers—I say, if such men entertain that conthey have wisdom, I have doubt in their na-tionality. [Cheers.] SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN. John Van Buren, well known for the prominent and able part he took in the recent canvass as the

champion of Governor Seymour, and the antagonist of the Administration, made the leading speech of

the evening. He began by reviewing his own course

in the contest between Wadsworth and Seymour,

the evening. He began by reviewing his own courses in the contest between Wadsworth and Seymour, and said:

As to the thing that should be done at this election, if I believed—and I said so with entire truth and sincerity—if I believed that, by voting for Wadsworth, I should contribute to the success of our arms, and bring about in this country an honorable peace, I should vote for Mr. Wadsworth for Governor without hesitation. But it was becanse I did not so believe; because I was entirely confident that such a course would not be advantageous to the country, and would not be required and honorable peace, which is the legitimate, object of the war, that I should support Mr. Seymour, that my object was to sustain the I should support Mr. Seymour, that my object was to sustain the President as far as justice will anthorize and sustain him in every fair governmental measure that he may adopt for the purpose of carrying on the war, or to uphold the Government. I said that it was our purpose to stand by Mr. Lincoin as far as he would let us, and to stand by McClellan whether he would let us, or not. [Mingled applause, hisses, and great confusion.] Now, in conclusion—[renewed hisses and applause]—I am only repeating to you what I said or not. [Mingled applause, hisses, and great confusion.] Now, in conclusion—[renewed hisses and applause]—I am only repeating to you what I said or not. [Mingled applause, hisses, and great confusion.] Now, in conclusion—[renewed hisses and applause]—I am only repeating to you what I said or not. [Mingled applause, hisses, and great confusion.] Now, in conclusion—[renewed hisses and applause]—I am only repeating to you what I said or not. I will be observed that the result, this country will be irretrievably awamped long before we reach the 4th of March, 1895. It must be done soone—the result must be achieved under Lincoln; it must be achieved by carrying yigor to him in resisting what I may say will, uniless defeated, result disastrously to us. It will be observed that then I stated, WITH ENGLAND.

General Scott, who was to have presided here this evening, fortunately for the country, was then prominent in the command of the armies of the United States. On the 7th of March he went to Maine, and he remained there until about the 21st, when he concluded an arrangement with Lieutenant Governor Harvey by which the British troops retired from their position in the State of Msine. The Maine troops also retired, and civil officers were left in protection of the public property, and, by his wisdom and his foresight, by the 24th of March he was able to report to the Government of the United States that the whole difficulty had passed over. [Appliause.] Congress assembled in December, and the President of the United States made this communication to them:

After alluding to this local political history, Mr. Van Buren proceeded to discuss the national aspects of the question and the relations of the rebellion to

THREE CENTS

entlemen who have spoken in New Jersey, and at certain hall in this city, (hisses,) was a bill which tyes extraordinary powers over the purse and sword of the President of the United States. They are

THE MEASURES ADOPTED TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC IN THE EVENT OF A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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 these afford very little more than the cost of the pape Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

To the getter-up of the Cinb of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

went to Herkimer in 1848 to lay a corner-stone, but it was not this. [Laughter,] It was as much unlike this as anything you can possibly imagine, and it adds no additional attractions to the contest, as far as I am concerned, that they should avow this object in prosecuting the war. It is now a contest forced upon the non-slawcholding and loyal slawcholding States, by those who are endeavoring to build up a republic based on slavery. To prostrate a rebellion that has that object in view, I can willing to devote any means, any lime, any exertions within my power, during the rest of my life. [Applause and three cheers.]

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS—THE POWERS
GRANTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Now let us see whether there is anything worth considering in what is suggested by those who dissent from us, and are unwilling to prosecute this war. The measures that have been recently adopted by Congress are so lately adopted, that it becomes any man who is careful in what he says to be guarded in speaking of them. The President issued two funceigned in the people want is continued to the people want in the or that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is on the contest, as find on the or that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people want is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the low it is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the low it is one that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the gorite meet men who too do you get at he result!

The only way I know do you get at he result!

The only way I know do you get at he result!

The only way I know do you get at he result!

The only way I know do you get at he result!

The only way I know do yo A COMMENT UPON MR. BROOKS, OF THE EXPRESS. But my own course will be wholly uninfluenced by that of any one else. I have been cautioned by a great many people about attending this meeting tonight. I was told that it was an insidious attempt hight. I was told that it was an insidious attempt to disintegrate the Democratic perty; and a newspaper which joined us last fall [laughter], and many representatives in Congress who never joined us at all, have great fear that I will do something to disintegrate the Democratic party. Now, if the whole party should differ with those to whom I have adparty should differ with those to whom I have adintegrate the Democratic party. Now, if the whole party should differ with those to whom I have adverted, we should be no more disintegrated than we were before. My Representative I have a very high opinion of Heseems to be very willing to represent the whole of our State, and a very considerable part of New Jersey [laughter]; and, looking at his paper this evening, I perceive that he has taken charge of the Governments of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and several other States. It is not often that a man is favored with being provided with such extensive plans of usefulness. I read as peech that he made before the Democratic Union Association, on the 3d of March, as it was reported in the World on the 4th. Without undertaking to say what was proper for him to say, or for him to omit, I will say that I thank God that he was not my Representative until noon the next day. The Democratic party, as you all know, nine years out of ten, controls the Government of the country. It requires, therefore, no more patriotism on their part to be attached to the Government and the country. It is, in fact, an attachment to themselves. [Laughter.]

"WAR TO THE BITTER END."

I argue that unless there may be a necessity for it, it should not be done. Everybody knows that in prosecuting a war under a Republican Government, which consists of several States, the great apprehension is that there may not be unity on the part of the States sufficient to impart energy to the executive heads. That was predicated as one of the grounds upon which our system of government would fail. States sufficient to impart energy to the executive heads. That was predicated as one of the grounds upon which our system of government would fail. I call the attention of my Democratic friends to this, because there seems to be particular solicitude about them now. [Laughter.] The President was given the power of the purse and the sword in 1839, when Great Britain had directed foreible cossession to be taken of a portion of the State of Maine, and Sir John Harvey had moved troops of Great Britain into that territory to hold it. The Governor of the State of Maine met this action by moving Maine troops on to the same territory. The President of the United States called the attention of Congress to it, and left it to their own wisdom what ought to be done. Now I hold in my hand a copy of the bill that they passed upon that occasion, in 1839. I will state to you the substance of the various sections, without detaining you at this late hour by reading the bill. The first section puts the whole naval and military force of the United States, and the militia, at the disposal of the President. [Applause.] The second declares that the militia, when called out, shall be compelled to serve six months. The third gives the President power to call out 50,000 volunteers. In those days when our army had never reached 8,000 men, it was a weighty matter to call out 50,000 underers. In those days when our army had never reached 8,000 men, it was a weighty matter to call out 50,000 men, and was regarded as an enormous authority. [Laughter.] The louth section gives the President power to complete and employ all the armed vessels of the United States—thus putting the whole army and navy of the United States at his disposal. [Applause.] "WAR TO THE BITTER END." "WAR TO THE BITTER END."

But, fellow-citizens, whatever I am doing, and whatever anybody else does, I shall sustain this war to the biller end, [cheere,] and the city of New York will do it after sending eighty thousand men, and spending three hundred millions of dollars, they will not hestate to go through, and the State, in my humble judgment, will not hestate to go through. Why was there anything even more preposterous than the idea that when we are told by the Southern men that we must recognize their independence before they will treat with us; that we should be wasting time in undertaking to negotiate a peace? When the President of the Confederate Republic, as he claims to be, denounced the beat men of the North, and East, and West as pirates and hyenas, and, what he seems to suppose worse than all, as Yankees, [laughter,] is it possible to make terms with him, or to listen with composure to any arrangement for an accommodation. ["No."] Why, who are the men that have been sent from the State of New York who are thus denounced ebel chieftain? I have differed from a great n hem politically. I have differed from a grea gained as an enormous authority. [Laughter.] The tourth section gives the President power to complete and employ all the armed vessels of the United States—thus putting the whole army and navy of the United States at his disposal. [Applause.] The fifth section appropriates \$10,000,000 to carry into effect the provisions of this act. In those days ten millions of dollars was a great deal of money. [Laughter.] The sixth section appropriates \$18,000 to send a special minister to Great Britain. The seventh section authorizes him to expend a million of dollars in finishing the fortifications upon our seaboard, and building them. The eighth section directs that the militia and volunteers, when called out, shall be portions of the army of the United States. Now, how do you suppose that this passed? In put the whole purse and sword into the absolute power of the President of the United States. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun-man perhaps inferior to the Solons of our day [laughter]—were members of the Senate. The bill passed the Senate, and these three statesmen—although all violently opposed personally and politically to the then President of the United States—voted for the bill, and it passed the Senate unanimoush. [A nulsure I transach the rates, why, I submit that it requires more than ordinary composure to listen to it. Yankees! They
are the Knickerbockers of New York; they are the
best men of the State of New York; and when they
peril their lives and shed their blood in defence of
the Constitution of the country and the Union of
the States, he who denounced them as pirates and hyenas is as forgetful of the principles of truth and honor
that should govern the language of a gentleman as he is
traitorous to the flag under which he acquired political
fame. [Loud Applanus.] We have nothing to do but
fight this matter through. We can have no discussion in
regard to it, and it behooves us to look around and see
what assistance we are to receive, or what interference we
are to weet with. MEDIATION .- NO DANGER FROM ENG-Let me say one moment to you, that I am not one of those who unite in this sentiment of anxiety about the course of Great Britain. I happen to the Senate unanimously. [Applause.] It passed the House of Representatives, after a full discussion, by a vote of 201 to 6, and the leader of that six was Henry A. Wise [hisses], the bold brigadier who distinguished himself so greatly at Nag's Head [laughter], while his brigade was fighting and his son dying. [Applause.] have had peculiar opportunities which it is not cessary now to advert to, for knowing the people Great Britain for the last thirty years. They wil neutral, and, in my humble judgment, that is all have the right to expect. Nations are like individuals. When two gentlemen resort to the arbitrant of the arbitrant of annument of the work of the control WHAT THE DEMOCRACY THOUGHT IN 1889 ON THE QUESTION OF ABSOLUTE POW-ER, Now, let us see whether the Democracy of ourday was slarmed at this union of the purse and the word, and, in the first place, let us see how the potical opponents of the Administration treated it. Now, let us see whether the Democracy of our day was alarmed at this union of the purse and the sword, and, in the first place, let us see how the political opponents of the Administration treated it. Gov. Seward was then Governor of the State of New York, having been elected in 1838, and a political opponent of the President. On the 7th of March he communicated this act to the Legislature, with a most praiseworthy message, concluding thus: "I respectfully call your attention to this subject, with the expectation that an expression on our part of concurrence in the policy of the General Government will contribute to avert the calamities of war, and cause a speedy and honorable adjustment of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain." Mr. Isaac L. Varian was then chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and Mr. Elijah F. Purdy was one of the secretaries. They called a meeting of the Democrate of this city, and over that meeting Mr. Holmes presided, and for vice presidents were men whose names, when read to any Democrat, will bring back associations of great interest, and perhaps of some sadness, unless he supposes that the prominent Democrats in the city now are more respectable than those whose names I will read. The vice presidents were Henry Yates, Walter Bowne, Samuel Tappan, Myndert Van Schalek, Gideon Tucker, Abraham Van Nest; and they resolved, not that there was danger in the union of the purse and the sword—not that it was a usurpation—but that it was a prompt and patriotic measure on the part of the House of Representatives, I Loud cheers.] Let us see how it was received by the electors. It was on the 2d and 3d days of March, as I have stated to you. The election in New Hampshire came on then, as it will now within a few days, after the adjournment of Congress; and New Hampshire, which had been somewhat equally divided, gave 7,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. I shall be pleased if my Democratic friends find it gives a large majority now. [Cheers and laughter.] The city of New

als. When two gentlemen resort to the arbitrament of arms, no other person feels himself at liberty to interfere in the quarrel, and when two nations, cultivated and civilized, or claiming to be such, resort to arms, all we have a right to ask, in my humble judgment, of any third person, is that they shall not interfere but shall stand neutral. Now, all the public acts of the Government of Great Britain, all the declarations of her prominent men, all the correspondence of her minister, all the general source of information compel us to believe that they mean to observe strict neutrality. Gentlemen tell me that they allow vessels to be fitted out at their private ship-yards. Well, it is for us to remember, that we are to be at peace before long, and Europe is to be at war; and whatever our ship-yards or the owners of them, and our merchants say they will allow the Government of the United. States to forbid them from doing when European nations are at war, exactly that we have a right to insist that the British Government shall prohibit the ship builders of Great Britain from doing—no more and no less. We must live up to our own law. Now, it is not a violation of any neutral act, in my judgment, in Great Britain or here, to build a ship, and sell it to a Government that is at war with us. It is selized as contraband, if you can get it—fair prize of war; but it is no violation of our neutrality of Great Britain, and powers and ship builders desire such an amendment to be made to the neutrality act of Great Britain, then it is a fair matter of discussion whether it shall be one. But short of that, believe me, we cannot compel them to do any more than we are willing to do ourselves. cannot complet them to do any more than we are willing to do ourselves.

WHAT THE FOREIGN POWERS THINK OF THE WAR.

But the Government and people of Great Britain have unquestionably a sympathy with the people of the Southern States in this contest, and while they do not feel at linerty to interfere, and ought not to be asked to interfere, in my humble judgment, we have their good wishes, and never had apprehended any acts on their part of an unfriendly character. Russia, beyond all doubt, is entirely friendly. The Emperor of the Prench will do exactly as he thinks is entirely for his own interest. I am not one of those who attaches any importance to what he declared he will do, because his declarations to the French people were never kept, and I haven't any idea that his declaration to us will be observed, unless it is for his benefit. He and his prominent men about him have nothing in their past fives to offer as hostages for their conduct. They live in the present. He holds his Government by force—whatever is necessary to maintain himself, that is exactly what he will do. And, in my judgment, when he sees that he must go alone, that he will refuse to interfere in this quarrel, and will let us alone.

WE MUST INITEE_IUNION IS WICCTORY WE MUST DEPEND UPON OURSELVES—WE MUST UNITE—UNION IS VICTORY. WE MUST DEPEND UPON OURSELYES—WE MUST UNITE—UNION IS VICTORY.

But, gentlemen, we must depend upon ourselves; if we can fight this battle to victory, we shall—if we cannot, we shall be defeated. But, beyond all earthly considerations, we must unite—that is our highest considerations, we must unite—that is our highest considerations, and being united I have no doubt about the result. I do not look forward to a long war—a great many people do. It is not the habit of modern times to have long wars. The great improvement in the engines of destruction enable nations to bring war rapidly to a close. The Russian campaign was not long; the Italian campaign was a short one, and in my judgment the war will be a short one if we are united and put forward the whole power of the loyal States of this Union. With our immense population and resources we ought to end this war in ninety days. Start your troops in New Orleans, at Vicksburg, at Chaleston, and in Tennessee. Charge along the whole line—advance with energy and will—Union—and, my word for it, in ninety days everybody will wonder that this rebellion was ever-regarded as formidable in any portion of the United States. [Prolonged cheers.] A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Hon. Henry J. Raymond made a brief address, and read the following letter from Hon. William H.

that the whole difficulty had passed over. [Anplause.] Congress assembled in December, and the President of the United States made this communication to them:

"The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress; for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the Government."

Not a dollar was expended, not a volunteer was called out, not a man from the militia was brought into the field under this act; and I would be glad to know why it may not happen that this extraordinary demonstration on the part of the Congress of the United States, of the power and resources of the loval portion of this Confederacy, will not again be followed up by a similar auspicious result. The successful way to prosecute a war is to make an overwhelming demonstration of strength to satisfy those who are prepared to resist the rightful authority of the Government, that the resistance is useless, and that this must be crushed out. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in my humble judgment, therefore, in the law passed putting this conronus power in the possession of the President of the United States to the set of the President of the United States in the great ends of prosecuting flaws in this act. But if I helieved that substantial justice required that the great ends of prosecuting flaws in this act. But if I helieved that substantial justice required that DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.
To the Hon. George Opdyke and others, New York:
GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your invitation to the meeting to be held on the 6th instant, designed to resolve itself into a lovel league of Union attached.

children, should be loyel, patriotic, and honest, trusting in the rightcousness of our cause, and cheerfully submitting to all the privations, which the Providence of God may visit upon us. Who will believe, that this rebellion could last another year if we were all resolved to fulfil these conditions?

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the high honor done me by this kind invitation,

I remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

The Hon, Mr. Carter, of Ohio, late United States Minister to the Government of Bolivia, and who has just returned home to offer his zervices to the Government, next addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of prosecuting the war with vigor. At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's address, it being near midnight, the meeting adjourned with cheers for the