THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

The Press WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

The Present Condition of the Rebellion. By SHERMAN'S recent wonderful march across Georgia and his capture of Savannab, and the complete victory of THOMAS over Hoop, the power of the rebellion is now tacitly confined to but three States, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Mobile, the centre of rebel power in Alabama, is totally isolated and at the mercy of the Government any time it chooses to send down an expedition of 19.-000 men to attack it. Texas may be still nominally under rebel dominion, and uninjured by any offensive movements of ours, but since the beginning of our complete sway over the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Cairo, its great pampas have contributed but scant supplies to the rebel commissariat; and with the Rio rebel commissariat; and with the Rio prophets thousands of years ago. Job, with singu-Grande so near, and MAXIMILIAN'S Empire lar precision, says: "And the rock poured me out such a convenient means of refuge, its inhabitants furnish but few recruits to the rebel armies. Arkansas and Missouri are detached, and are rebellious only in so far as | in his allusion to "the wine that makes glad the they furnish PRICE a race course and a burying-ground for his worthless army. Mississippi and Georgia have lost their value with the fall of Atlanta, the destruction of their systems of railroads, and the hegira of Hoop. Tennessee and Kentucky have long ago been independent of DAVIS and been of value to us in furnishing us fields in which to defeat, decimate, and scatter all that is left of what he once called his Trans-Mississippi Army. Thus, there are but three States of which the rebellion holds the capital cities, and in which it has been enabled to support and defend itself.

Even in these States it cannot be said to be wholly in power. They are a great island which the terrible flood of Union blue has not entirely covered; but that flood is rolling up slowly, grandly, and surely, all around the whole circumference, washing away taints of treason wherever they appear, to recede again when the great work of purification is done, and the fiat of law is fulfilled. The glorious Union element has flowed over all West Virginia, and insinuated itself in raids even into Western North Carolina. It has surged across Georgia, leaving fear and distraction behind, and is now beating against the foundations of treason's birth-place-Charleston. It has poured a resistless torrent against the bulwarks of rebellion on the eastern coast of North Carolina, stretching its long inlets to Newbern and other important places on the Sound, and will soon purge Wilmington-the nest of lawbreakers, smugglers, and pirates.

In Eastern Virginia, its current i stemmed for awhile before Richmond, but when the counter-floods that roll from the South rear their sparkling crests Northward, the rock upon which treason rests will disappear in the meeting of the waters. There is no romance or figure in this. Rebel lines of battle and rebel entrenchments have not been the only barriers to our progress. Railroads, as lines of sup- tin," or "Corn Planter;" nevertheless, the rank and ply, arc just as important to an army file move smoothly on with a platoon or so added to as morale and bayonets. When these are their number every week. The reason for all this obliterated one great source of strength is formed, their stock subscribed at say an averag gone, without which troops can neither be figure, and there has not sufficient time elapsed transported nor live. This our Union since their formation to test their value by actual transported nor live. This our Union strength has done. The investment of Charleston cripples the whole South Caro- little territory), while for others it may require linian system-north, south, and west- | years to reach their greatest value and renders each road independent of its fellows, without a terminus available to the rebel armies, and totally useless. The capture of Wilmington cuts off all foreign trade, rendering the Weldon Railroad almost valueless, by depriving it of what gave it its chief importance-its seaport terminus. The only road left to the garrison is the Danville, which reaches out into disloval west Virginia and into North Carolina. As long as the Weldon remains intact to that place, communication can still be pre-served with Räleigh, Columbia, and Westannhined that so many really valuable and splan didly paying off slocks are selling at unreasonably ow figures. This difficulty will, of course, eventna ern South Carolina, and with the same points by a connection between Danville and Greensboro, about thirty miles. But the Danville on the west and the Weldon see than to see stocks which are now kicked about the market at sevenly-five cents per share selling in on the south are constantly in danger from less than two years from to day for as many dollars. A much shorter period than this will doubtless floods and the fortunes of war. An army in the Shenandoah Valley threatens the usdruple the value of some others, and, it may be, one, and an army before Petersburg, and prove not a few to be of no value whatever. an army that will come very soon from Wilmington, threaten the other, which has been torn up several times, and at the best is of doubtful continuance. These roads are all that remain of the system of the South useful in a military way. And as the rebel railroads are, so are the armies, crippled and broken. While defeat is in the south and west, at the north, the only point at which the rebellion in any way holds its own, there are enemies in the rear, and division in the camps. With the last man in the ranks, and the last dollar long ago disappeared; with SHEBMAN before Charleston, and TERRY, we hope, by this time, in Wilmington; with country devastated and depopulated, and exchequer beggared; with defeat everywhere, and hope for victory at the very point at which it is least likely to be obtained-how much longer will rebellion live? British Gunboats on the Lakes. The Toronto Globs, edited by Mr. GEORGE BROWN, a member of the Canadian Government, gives a special and semi-official contradiction to the report and those who are mentally so constituted as t that the British Government had given grieve over an unlucky venture. I was going to add orders for the construction of a fleet of gunboats, to be used on the Lakes, in the are becoming alarmingly interested in this subject, event of our own Executive increasing the but in order to eatch the mail, I shall have to defer this for a future occasion. GRATBEARD. naval defences thereon. No one can object to the British Government taking such precautionary measures-under the exciting influence of fright. In the war of 1812-15, the utmost efforts were made to place a British fleet upon the Lakes, and naval stores were brought over from England, on an immense scale and at vast cost. The defeat of this fleet by Commodore PERBY, on Lake Erie, showed the hopelessness of endeavoring to match us on American waters. On Lakes Champlain and Ontario similar results were ar. rived at. It is on record, by British historians, in proof of the ignorance or thoughtlessness prevailing in the Admiralty of England, during that war, that a large number of water-butts were ordered from coopers in Liverpool and Bristol, to be sent over in the fleet manufactured in these ports for service on the American Lakes, the, wiseacres who ruled affairs not knowing or not recollecting that the vessels were to sail on fresh water! The vessels were constructed in detached parts, office. to be put together in Canada; but the water-butts, manufactured by MOLINEUX of Liverpool, (who told us the incident,) derate States. were sent whole, and were unusually large l Leiter from "Graybeard." (Special Correspondence of The Press.) PITTSBURG, Jan. 23, 1865. TRESENT PHASE OF THE OIL QUESTION CONSI I have always regarded this western metropolis of the old "Keystone" as one of the most substantial, matter of fact, and practical cities in the Union. Everybody scems to have something to do, and is bent on doing it. An idler in Pittsburg would be driven to suicide in less than a fortnight. To add to its constitutional activities, the city has lately been oil-struck. Three men in every four you mee are certain to strike "ile" as the key note in any five minutes conversation. The hotels' are filled

suggested by the experience and observation of the last ten months. As a general thing, the press of the country has not given the oil question the thought and attention which its importance dewith a painful amount of levity and ignorance. abounding in such inconsistencies, for example, a and a bubble, and the next day calogizing some triffing interest connected with it as one of the com mercial wonders of the age. There have, of course, been honorable exceptions to this rule. The grast paper of Mr. John Russell Young, which has been recently published in pamphlet form, is especially worthy of mention in this connection. worthy of mention in this connection. The first requisite for successful operations in oil is Faith, faith not only in the *existence* of petroleum, rs in this respect men can "walk by sight" if they will visit the oil regions, but faith in its inexhaustible supply, as much so as pertains to coal, iron, copper, or any other mineral product The man is to be pitied who does not see in this newly-developed blessing to his race another evidence of God's baneficence, and surely it would be a very narrow esti mate of that beneficence to suppose that the Su-preme Being would keep looked up in the bowels of the earth for ages an invaluable boon for his crea-tures, suffer it to be brought to light at the very period when it was needed, and then, in a few months or years, cut off its supply. The existence of petroleum, or rock oil, claimed the attention of 0 162. rivers of oil," showing that the patriarch of Us had either "struck oil" himself or that the vision of some "Maple Shade," "Noble," or "Jersey" well was present to his prophetic eye. And David, heart of man, the oil that causeth his face to shine, and the bread that gives him strength," no doubt recognized the virtues of petroleum.

It must be admitted, however, that in this, as in matters spiritual, "faith, without works," is of matters spiritual, "nath, without works," is of email account. The day for simple faith, without blows, to remove mountains or sink oil wells has long since departed, and some directors of oil com-panies will find this out soon enough, to the regret, perhaps, of their stockholders. That oil exists in unlimited abundance in various localities ; that the demand for it throughout the world will keep pace with its increased production ; and that its developnent and sale will always be a source of great financlai profit to somebody, are three things which may be reasonably taken for granted. Nor will it be gainsaid that any plan whereby the profits of this new enterprise can be most effectually distributed among the masses would be a great desidera-tum. In the early stages of the oil business fabulous fortunes were rapidly made by a faw individuals, the result more generally of blind fortune than business sagacity. This fact stimulated enterprise. The price of old lands rose to enormous figures, and joint stock operations became the necessary and natural result. By this means, instead of one, two, or a half dozen men, monopolising all the wealth produced by a certain tract, the profits were divided among a comparatively large number of stockholders. To this extent founders of oil com-panies became public benefactors, by bringing within

Mobil ov the Atlants. reach of the man of limited capital a legitimate source of profit, from which, single handed, he must have been debarred. But I am probably interrupted by the reader, at

this point, with a few questions such as these: "Are you quite sure that the man of limited capital has, on the whole, been benefited by the formation of oli companies ?" "Whether oil stocks are a safe thing to invest in ?" "What companies now on the mar-ket are the best ?" "Whether it is better to buy stoches now on the board at their market value, o go into new companies at subscription price ?" "Whether, of all the companies now in existence, the genuine' or 'bogus' have the majority ?" "What ffect peace would have on oil ?" &c., &c. If the reader can gather a satisfactory answer to

any of these inquiries from what I am about t write I shall be happy, though it was with no intention of submitting to such a catechization that I took up my pen. I regard the present phase of the oil stock market as one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. Nothing could represent a greater variety or wider dissimilarity of intrinsic values than the

two hundred and more stocks that now make up the Oil list; and yet, nominally, they are shorn almost as evenly as a hedge fence. Here and there, it is true, the monotonous level is relieved by the up-shoot of a "Maple Shade," " Oherry Run," " Ouris plain enough. The various companies have been working. Some of these organizations may be thoroughly developed in six months (such as have but

ken of "faith " as a nrime r ators, let me here add that paamisite in oil opers

get ont" more than to any and all other cause

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT. TOTAL ABANDONMENT OF THEIR WORK BY THE ENEMY.

one Hundred and Sixty-two Pieces of Artillery and Many Small Arms Captured by our Forces. OUR LOSS 57 OFFICERS AND 662 MEN **KILLED AND WOUNDED.**

OUR GUNBOATS OPEBATING IN CAPE FEAR RIVER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. The following telegram has been received by thi epartment from Lieut. Gen. Grant : OITT POINT, Va., Jan. 23, 1865-10 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher

with deepatches from Gen. Terry, from which I ex-tract the following : "On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts (laswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville, and on Reeves' Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts

"A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commis-sary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus; 12 officers and 107 men killed; 45 officers and 495 men wounded. "U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War. Naw York, Jan. 24.—The steamer S. R. Spauld-ing has arrived from Fort Fisher, with dates to the inst. She brings 445 wounded soldiers. She reports that a number of our gunboats have gone up Jape Fear river, and were engaged in shelling th woods on both sides to dislodge the enemy.

MOBILE. THE REBELS FORWARDING COTTON TO

PURCHASE SUPPLIES.

ALL QUIET AROUND THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-The steamship Atlanta from Mobile bay on January 16, has arrived here with one thousand bales of cotton from the rebal Government to purchase blankets, clothing, etc., or rebel prisoners. The cotton is in charge of Cantain Noves, of General Granger's staff, and was delivered to him on January 13, by the rebel authorities outside their obstructions in Mobile ay, from their steamer Waverly. Nothing of moment was going on in the vicinity e. General Granger, with his army, was still in the neighborhood of East Pascagoula. Cap-

tain Morris, of General Grant's staff, is a pass CANADA.

THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE A QUIETUS TO RAIDING.

The St. Albans Scoundrels Denounced

JESTICK COURSOL, THEIR ADVOCATE, SUSPENDED. THE MONEY STOLEN BY THE RAIDERS

TO BE REFUNDED. QUEBRC, Jan. 24 .- In the opening debate in Par-

Hament, last night, the Government was sustained by a large majority, and the conduct of the South-ern refugees in Canada strongly denounced. A de. termination was expressed to stop the abuse of the asylum afforded them, and a commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the failure of justice in he release of the St. Albans raiders and the misappropriation of the money restored to them; also, to inquire into the conduct of Justice Coursel and the chief of police. In the meantime the Government has suspended the judge. MEETING OF PARLIAMENT-THE MONEY GIVEN TO

THE ST. ALBANS BAIDERS TO BE REFUNDED. QUEBRC, Jan. 24 .- Parliament met to-day. Mr. Galt, the finance minister, brought down a mes-sage from the Governor General, transmitting the ting the estimates for the current year, in which is included some \$50,000 in gold, to make good the money imroperly surrendered in the case of the St. Albans raiders, and claimed by the Government of the United States under the extradition treaty.

CASE. TORONNO Tan 24 ... The Burleigh habeas cornu

will be paid or the service credited to the draft. Besides this express compact between the Presi dent and the Governors, it is stated the troops have the next shift he covernois, it is include the troops have frequently served during the war for separate periods, to meet emergencies, and that the confu-sion attending the muster in and discharge of men so hastily called into the service has generally

so prevented careful preparation of the roll negoe-sary to allot credits, and that the benefit would be of unappreciable value compared with the extra time and labor imposed upon the War De-partment. The rule wascarly adopted not to allow redits for terms of service less than six months. If credits for a less time of service, the business of supplying soldiers for the army would be seriously

mbarrassad. BETURN OF COMMUTATION MONEY TO EX-EMPTED MEN.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, says that no money has been paid for commutation, so far as he is advised or he believes. by persons illegally drafted. Commutation money as been returned when the persons paying it were shown to be entitled to exemption. The examina-tion and payment of this class of claims is still go. ing on as rabidly as other important business will ermit, and the Provost Marshal General thinks they will soon all be disposed of.

GEN. BUTLER EN BOUTE FOR LOWELL. The Chronicle, of this morning, says that Major Seneral BUTLER, in pursuance of orders, will leave to-day or to morrow for his home in Lowell, with the kindeet feelings for Mr. LINCOLN and his Adinistration, and that he will there await any call the Executive may make.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-Second Session.

SENATE. -Mr. COWAN, of Penneylvania, presented the memo dal of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia remonstra-ing against the repeal of the duty on pasized paper.

ting against the repeal of the duty on nusised paper. REFORTS OF COMMITTERS. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee of Fi-pance, reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Post Chico Department, without amend meat Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Milliary Affairs, reported back the petition of citi-zens asking that astion he taken to secure the release of the prisoners of Streight's command, captured in Geor-gie, and asked that the ownmittee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. So ordered.

ais, and asked that the ormmittee by discharged from the further consideration of the subject. So ordered. WARDOUGALT, of California, offered a bill to esta-blish a mail steemebip service between the United States and China, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Routes A resolution graining, was passed. Mr. WILFOR, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructure the Committee of Finsance to examine the system of checks in the office of the Register of the system of checks in the office of the Register of the reservery, and to report if any legislation is used for the Jone of the Public funds in that office Al-o, if on motion of Mr HERSAN, the House bill to pro-vide for acting assistant transmars. or depositaries of the United States, he may, with the approxime to a posted. It provides that in case, was taken up and passed. It provides that in case, or the siekness or un-avoidable absence of any assistant treasurer of the United States, he may, with the approxime to face or the setters of the Register of the four acting assistant treasurer of the Sorter the United States, he may, with the approximent to a the setters of the Register of the Sorter of the State Abenes of any assistant to case the sort to act in passed. It provides that in case, was taken up and passed. It provides the the approximation of the Sorter tary of the Treasury, appoint his chief clerk to act in his place. EXPENSES FOR BEGENTING MISSOURT MILTIA. Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, called up the bill to

Kr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, sailed up the bill t reimburse the State of Missouri for the express incurre in calling out, equipping, and feeding the militiz of the

State. Mr. WILSON, of Massachuseits, hoped the bill would not be considered immediately. It was a very import-ant one, and ought to be examined before beiog passed. Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, did not wish to press the subject, and in order to give the senators an opportunity to examine it, moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Tuesday next. Agreed to. COMFENSATION TO OWNERS OF SLAVE VOLUNTISHES. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution call-ing upon the Secretary of War to inform the Sonake why he had not appointed a commissioner to comparatiely-al owners of colortd wolunteers in the Border States, as required by the act approved February 24th, 1854. Mr. WilkON was the Scopest to the passage of a resolu-tion like this, which consumed the Secretary of War. Everybedy in the office of the Secretary of War. Was worked bard and pressed to the extreme limits of their capacity for labor. He was sorry to see this disposition to came the Secretary. Mr. POWELL, at the request of Mr. Wade, with-draw his resolution; to allow the latter to call up the pecial order, which was the resolution in relation to retaliation upon the rebels for the ordel treatment of the Northern prisoners RETALATION

an a start a s

retaliation upon the rebels for the orniel treatment of the Northern prisoners RETALIATION: Mr. SUMFER, of Massachustis, "offered the follow-irg as a substitut for the resolution before the Senate: *Resolved*, That retaliation is histch always, even in the sin piet cases, and is permissible only when. In the first place, it may reasonably be expected to affect is object, and where in the second mass, first consis-tent with the usages of sivilized society, and that to the absence of these second mass, first consis-tent with the usages of sivilized society, and that is the absence of these second mass, first consis-tent with the usages of sivilized society, and that is the absence of these second mass, first consis-barism, having no other end than vengesance, which is Orbidden allyse to nations and to men ders in the robel prisms is cond, savage, and heart-rending beyond all preceds of all one officers in the the treatment of our officers in the the treatment of our officers in the thet rehelicon, and constitutes an example to which history will tup, will horrow and digens. *Resolved*. That any streample to the intensition of the prisminy impracticable on account of its inconsistency with the prevaling sentiments of the intensition of the intensity of the injurious at home, for it would be utterly usaless, for it could not affect the article althorizer to the free signific that it would be utterly usaless, for it could not affect the article althorizer to the revengent conduct which we ceek to overcome; that it would be immeral, inamuch as it proceeded from vengea ealmes and to bring dww upon our soundry the indignation of history, and that being thus impracticable, meeters immoral, and degrading, it much be rejected as a measure of retalia-tion, precessivas it he be aread to a retaling and massing and eating.

A DECISION SOON TO BE GIVEN IN THE BURLEIGH

cate its dignify by punishing the calumniator and slau-derer. Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, after the letter had been read, said that he had known Gen. Butler twenty-five years. He knew his faults and virtues, and whan he said to him last night that if he had anything to present to the House he (Mr. Boutwell) would do zo, Gen. Butler showed him copies of the two letters, and the one to the Speaker was written just in the order of time. Capt. Clark, who delivered the letter to the gentleman, was in the United States uni-form, but if he had been clothed in gray he presumed the gentleman would not have been as affighted. The gentleman made his statement in the absence of testi-mony, but from an inquiry this morning he (Mr. Bout, well) would say the records of the War Department formish no testimony impeaching his character as to the gold transaction cr his condact in the district from which he had recently been relieved. Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to examine the affidavits made by Samuel Smith, to which Mr. Brooks yester-day alluded, and then produced yarlous parts to response

[For The Press.] (January 15, 1664.) Bright as the sun of Austerlitz, A sky as clear as burnished stee Across the track of glittering green Like a conscious thing in happy dreams, The crystal ocean slept. The surf was still upon the beach, Save the pulse of that endless swell Which ratiled the pebbles in its foam,

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

And dreadful shapes thronged through the smo At early evening came a lull. For the ships were changing face, And a hundred barges specked the sea, And crowded the landing place. Then as the rabbits limp abroad. When their burrows spring has warmed, So from their lairs the rebels crept, And about the ramparts swarmed.

Mr. INGERSOLL. I hope you will not read all of ane address of General Buller. Mr. SCHENCK I hope permission will be given, as my solkearne as seldom addresses the Hones. Mr. GOX. My colleague cught not to complain, con-sidering that he occupied the floor nearly all day yes-terday. [Laughter.] This is what General Buller says: "I have refused to order a useless sarifice of the lives of these soldiers, and I am relieved from com-mend".

And by its side another flies, All torn and gathed with scars; See, how it flashes through the smoke--More CF, LEDS Statistics and the state of th The grand old stripes and stars !

Ah! then we knew that not in vain Had our slaughtered shipmates bled : And we smiled, as if they knew themselves.

UBIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH UNIVERSAL SAPETY MATCH.-found necessary to prohibit the un Lucifer Matches in ships, are dockyards, and storehoused, on liability to Spontaneous combust doubt that many a ship has owed fire to the carelessness of men stufactors, that a patent the satisfaction, that a patent ha "Special Safety Matches," while good properties of the old Match rity from accidental ignillon. T upon, or exposed to any ordin without the chance of their ber they possess other recommendat are enumerated an absence (are enumerated an absence of party produced with perfect referrance. introduced with perfect referrance. matches are in a tmissible "- Units" of the English press. For sale a

FORT FISHER.

Rose the sun that winter day ;

Round his golden circle lay.

Which his level glances swept,

And tumbled the painted shell.

A low breeze crept from off the land,

And fluttered, and then was dumb,

As though our drowsy fleet it shook-The sound of the rebel drum.

The ship of the Admiral seemed,

As flocking up from deck to peak,

The dark, grim sisters of the waves

Swooped landward file on file.

A torrent foamed at every bow, In each wake a frothing brook

Of our Terry's iron hand.

At their work already set,

And at every pant each flory heart In their oaken bosoms shook.

Before, the mounds of Fisher rolled.

Olose in, the fiset of armored shipe.

How the roar deepened, as our gans

Were joined in the fearful sport!

That blazed at the crumbling fort.

A thousand pieces, aimed as one,

Frem early dawn until the sun

O'er-passed his point of neon, No music danced in rebel cars

No prospect met the rebel gaze

Save the cannons' awful tane

Save the smoke of bursting shell,

No living thing a breathing space

On the open works could stand.

Had burst from the cloudless skies.

With death in their lurid eves.

And the post beside the gun.

Preston and Porter vainly fell,

And Lamson and Bache ; in vain-

With the wounded and the slain.

Backward, as men who yield to fate,

And yet scorn the deed of shame; Slowly, with oaths of surly rage,

To their boats our sailors came.

"Tis his battle-flag of blue !"

What flutters o'er the northern wall ?

Hark, hark ! there goes the steady roll

And reeked with its bloody strife;

They fought till the close of day,

Curtis closed up his wasted ranks.

Was turned on the stubborn foe.

The bayonets gleamed, and the levelled steel

Then Abbott's shouts rang from our rear,

And paused for a final blow,

As his rushing files came on ;

His broken lines were gone.

A fellow to the cheer we gave

In the world was never heard ;

It made the blood dance in our veina

And our matted locks it stirred.

They knew its meaning in the fleet ;

And a thousand blue-lights flared.

A feast of lanterns starred the sea,

As he kissed the land with bliss;

And this planet may grow gray

Ere song or chronicle shall tire

With the glories of that day.

Their joy in that holy kiss.

And the starlight and the moonlight joined

Thus was Fort Fisher stormed and won ;

Destructive Fire at Sandusky, Ohio.

ocupied by Pierce, Woolsey, & Co., as a spike fac-

NEW YORK CITY.

SOUTHERN "PERSONALS" TO BE DISCONTINUED.

By an order from the War Department, General

Dix has directed the discontinuance of the publica-tion by the *Daily News* of the personal advertise-ments copied from the Richmond papers, and of these addressed to persons at the South, to be copied in Richmond

in Richmond. THE EVENENCE STOCK BOARD. 10 P. M.-Gold active and strong on the call at the opening at 206, closing on call at 205%; after call sold at 203%, closing at 201%; New York Oan-tral, 103%; Erie, 69; Hudson River, 99; Reading, 104%; Michigan Southern, 64%; Illinois Central, 114%; Pittsburg and Clevelsind, 84; Rock Island, 92%; Cumberland, 44. After the call stocks lower; Erie sold at 63

CITY ITEMS.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, JED. 24 .- About 4 o'clock, this

orning, a fire broke out in a large stone building,

GEORGE H. BOKER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

And before our signals glared.

Rockets were leaping up the sky,

But when we looked for the enemy,

That cost not a hero's life.

Of the calm, well-ordered fire.

Bravely through ball and shell they stormed,

Through grape-shot and shrappel shrill.

But the deadiy gun-blasts blow their ranks Like chaff from the winnowing-mill.

The sands were tracked with blood, and heaped

Look now, where the smoke breaks through i Huzza ! huzza ! 'tis Terry's flag-

It seemed as if a storm of fire

And the dust and rush of sliding earth As their walls and bomb-proofs fell.

Their guns, dismounted, round them lay,

And the ports were choked with sand ;

Cronched down on their spit of sand :

Behind them stretched the clutching lines

Hurled their great shells and ponderous boits Through casemate and parapet.

Held council for a while, They with bowed heads, in clouds of smoke,

Like a monster of the deep

And spurns away his sleep.

His signal colors streamed.

So in one instant all alive

Flash | crash ! At once the flag-ship woke,

That starts from night-long, wave-rooked rest,

Chestnut street, Philadelphia, A PROGRESSIVE BARBARIAN. Jinky Jam, the King of Torque tron of the press, and contributor pared for the Tongun Times a very cle of over three columns on ev taste. He urged the adoption % in respect to dress, and declars, sotting the fashion by sending to ting a full suit at the Bra procuring a full suit at the Bro Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos nut street, above Sirth.

THE FALL IN GOLD .- PANIC Pa Extra heavy 9.4 bleached should " 10.4 " " Ballardvale fiannels.....

First-class American prints. Williamsville muslin. Heavy white-ribbed cotton hose

247 South Eleventh Strat N. B.-A few pair left of the heavy, wet blankets, at \$0.75.

RAW, DAMP WBATHER, and ture of the season, ars rapility Coughs, and Pulmonary Arm Persons with weak lungs short careful; and what may seem to Colds ought to have immediate a less indifference which waits for . came," in many cases results in Consumption. For such arging

there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jame can be readily procured, and is that for all Coughs, Colds, and Pula-its long cetablished reputation being its officiency. Prepared only at y street.

Sozopont .- An article that is preserver and breath partier, and pr and convenient to use, its exceeding, not surprise any one. Time has f the fact that the Sozodont possesser H qualities in an eminent degree. It at acquired the right to a position un table. Sold by druggiets everywhere,

JARRENS "EMAIL DE PARIS," for internet ty and freshness to the complexies, o oftness to the skin, is now used by the and sorupulous ladies as a tollet article Eugene Jouin, 111 S. Tenth, below (here ston, Holloway, & Cowden, and Dyout ke

GRORGE STROK & Co.'s Planos, and M Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, for sale out by Gould, Seventh and Chestnut straits.

EYE, EAR, AND CATABER, SUCCES by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, all Artificial eyes inserted. No obarge for stand

Onward with cheers the sailors dashed, But long ere that day was done, Sore sighed they for the friendly deck, ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

The Continenial J C Milligan. New York D T Grockett. New York A Saudberg, New York J E Sweeteer. New York C Lockhart. Pittsbarg J Grack. Pittsbarg D Stewart, Bittsning D Stewart, Staten W Honter, Neadville W Mono, U S A C H Smith, Large Chas Barenori Swf, Mäne Mrs E Thorne, New York Mrs E Stater. Massenbusets Wm Silater, Masse B H Byram. Pittsburg Miss Laura Williams, NY Miss D nugeester. New York M H Odas. J. Stater W Mead, New York S H Monre, New York W H Stater, New York W Mead, New York S H Monre, New York W H Work S Stater. State W Mead, New York W Mead, New York S H Monre, New York W H Weilman, New York W F Weilman, New York W S Weilman, New York H S Donglag, M Chunk, M C Spoder, State W F Weilman, New York H S Donglag, M Chunk, M C Spoder, State W F Weilman, New York H S State, New York I C Milligan. New York | F J McCar D T Grockett, New York | Miss 4 % F P Mayer, New York | W Warrick J S King, New York J S King, New York H Monre, New York H Monre, New York H Monre, New York H Miss E Douglas, M Chunk H C Potter, J: M Miss E Dregley, M Chunk H C Potter, J: M J D Oleilliser, Dayton, O M Mardwald, Maine M Mardwald, Marne M Mardwald, Marne

Dr L H Biagely, USA G W Parker, N Luis W H Ties UF Junna, B D Lazell & Strong at Least B D Lazell & Strong J H Sareles, N Hard J D Balliyer, USA J D Backs, Star W P Boye Boom W Baren Louis Ser You Miss F J Luis S You Choos A Long, USA D Star Choos A Long,

W R danuders, Loyda W R danuders, Loyda W Tarnbart S. S. St. O P Drake, Swon

F Brake, Social Clanighen Sow York F Row Mar, Jodon Hopkins, N. Ting

J M Charkson, Jew York J D Charbers, Washing G B Jackson, Newark, J F McLewer, hew York

B BBnedict 19 J Brown, 68ti 20 W H Armstriat, Mus silenberger, J V Baker, Olio T Renout, oil Oil T I, Nobe, first Saml Wells, Not

Banl Wells, N Geo Moutio Geo F Brenet 4 W Austin & W W H Parker, S Wm Hartisco, J U Macula O P Remodell H Harvard

ingent Die Citt

The Girard. W C Honser, Camberland M Scheil, York, Pa W T Stration. N York W T Stration. N York W Station. N York W Station. N York W Station. N York W Station. N York B Garman, Jr. Delaware J W Grey, Cill Creek W W Nealer, Brooklyn T W Nixon, Naw York M Statimore, John H Meeck, Sath J C. Hasmer, Boston U M Stat, Naw York M Station, Naw York M Station, Naw York M Station, Sathard M St

I Miller, Rew York FW Herjner, New York I Goodman, New York A C Simpsor - S-linasorve W W Howard, Pitaburg FW Robinson. Saltaburg fobn W Porter. Pittaburg FU Rothrock. Virginia Ralph & Biljok. N J Storickland, Begding

Haiph P Elliof. N J S Strickland, Beading Urman Faker, Ohio W m Barton, Mass Sun J Siller & la, Coan B Stowell, New York W H Wickham New J ork W H Mickham New J ork John Barthdap. Kingtion J H Mabbet, New York Garner Edwards, N Y

The Merchants'.

The Girard.

made by Samuel Smith, so which Mr. Brooks yester-day alluded, sud then produced various papers to re-inte the statements therein mide. It appeared from the reading that both the district attorney and mar-shal of Kew Orleans, having made diligent inquitry, ascertained that those composing the banking firm of Smith & Co. were bitter rebels, and agents for the Confederate Ican. A commission had examine do into the case, and it was au admitted fast that Smith had concessed \$50,000 in gold, which that man at first pertinacionally denied, bat which it was supected was the property of the Confederate States, and in the opinion of the commission there was suff-cient ground for its detention.

1.15

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDED. FOR GRAY HAIR AND BALD HEADS. London Hair Color Restorer and Dessue. It is complete within itself. to other dresser it is complete within itself. to other dresser Mexico. There were thirteen persons lost at the wreck of used by the varied specific gravity of the dyes to the ship Sir John Franklin. The bodies of only six which they are subjected after being skeined. The as complete within itself. so other discusses accompaniment of any bind being necessary (1) is the see desirable results. It is not a Dys.
1. —It will restore gray hair to its origin: color.
2. —It will restore the natural secretions.
4. —It will restore all dandruff and itchiats.
5. —It will restore all dandruff and itchiats. were recovered. hanks are also so arranged as to divide into half Arrived, steamer Pacific, from Oregon, at British anks that average a half ounce each. Columbia, with \$116,000 in gold. PAIRS, SOCIETIES, AND THE TRADE will find it greatly to their advantage to give the MISSOURT. "Eureka Zephyr" their attention. A single trial, we are assured, will render its permanent adoption, THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-RESOLUTIONS whose business is "oil." The very city ON THE BILL OF BIGHTS. erence to the imp in preference to the imported zephyrs, a certainty. The prices of both, however, are as low (if not lower) at Mr. Finn's establishment, Arch and Seitself, if there is anything in "surface indications," ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24 .- The Constitutional Con. vention yesterday, in committee of the whole, re-ported the following additional resolutions on the bill of rights: must be built on an oil crust. The streats, which venth streets, as any other in the city. We may also state, in this connection, that his stock of are now rendered horrible by a sort of dirty freezing thaw, are made doubly slippery by the unctuous finid that permeates every crossing, filling the at-mosphere with a petroleum odor, and beautifying even the singh in the gutters with prismatic tints. Sections 12th and 13th define in what manner re Stocking Yarns is also very large and varied, being OIL LANDS .- 1,000 ACRES OF OIL LINE ligious corporations can be established in the State, and how gifts and sales of land can be made to probably unsurpassed, in this respect, by any other stock in the United States. VIL LIANDS. 1,000 ACRES OF VIL 1. in one Tract, in West Virginis, near fl'95% SIT supposed to be the very best of Olt Territor posals from companies or individuals wilds reals for a few days. Address ** H. A. P., " at this office. Pittsburg is a great oil centre, and what Pitts-burgers do not understand in the entire routine of ministers and religious denominations. Section 14th declares that all elections shall be ANOTHER "BULLY" AT THE CAPITAL-Judge Field, we mean, of Louisiana, who has shown his fitness for a true Southern representative in Washington by his brutal attack upon Judge Keller, last the oil business is not worth studying. Whether on free and open. Section 15th declares that the right of trial by FOR WINDOW SHADES WE HAVE Rold not they are destined to strike spouting wells at TOR WINDOW SHADES WE HITE HUNC BEds, Rack Pallice, Knobs. Brackets, Ticks wolf Rollers and Slats, Taesel Hooks, sad oiler Hardes TRUSIAN & SHAW, TRUSIAN & SHAW, TRUSIAN & SHAW, their own coors, their juxtaposition to the great oil deposits is certain speedily to add millions of wealth jury shall remain inviolate. week. This Field evidently wants feacing in; he is Sections 18th to 22d inclusive define the rights of too offensive in his present position. A straight jacket would become him, and if he will sond in his measure to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent to their city. In a great measure, oil is transform-ing the character of their business. Their most impersons before the courts. Section 22d declares that the privilege of the portant item of commerce to-day is oil. The city has its oil exchange, its newly-made oil princes. Clothiers, under the Continental, according to the system of self measurement published in the papers, we have no doubt but that they would accommodate writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended except Ninth, Philadolphia. GAUFFERING SCISSORS, with two are in cases of rebellion or invasion. Section 23d protects the people against unreasona GAUFFERING SCISSORS, with two main three prompts. Ruffle, Gap, F.ounes, Italian, and main Cook's Patent Polishing froms, Tuitoral Games Save Smooth Sad Irons, for sale at the Hard were Save Mo. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARISET Sirver, g Binth, Pathedeigbin. and, not ublike our own city, its oil sompanies without number, some of which are paying fabuble searches and seizures. Sections 25th and 26th refer to treases against the SEATING | SEATING ! -- Finest of the season in Philadelphis, at the Skating Park, Thirty-first and lously; others will probably do so, and some may in the end prove worthless. Much of the excitement here, as elsewhere, about State, and conform to the Federal Constitution. Walnut, until 10 e'clock at night. The Park is brilliantly illuminated. Bailey's superior band Non-Arrival of the Canada. oil, I find to be purely speculative, and as I have an hours: leisure this morning I am half inclined to give your readers a few thoughts on this subject, BOSTON, Jap. 24.-At 7 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the Oanada from the lower station. afternoon and evening. المريدة المجرعة المريدة 1 -

case occupied the whole day. A decision will h tience is a scarcely loss essential virtue. Parsons given on Friday morning. who buy oil stocks, (to quote a speculator's phrase.)

'lor a fiyer," i. e., going into something, with WASHINGTON. caring what, at a low figure, and selling out at a profit in a few days, if they can, to somebody less shrewd than themselves, can certainly claim but PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS little sympathy if they get their fingers burnt in the The Ill-treatment of our Soldiers in operation. Unforturately, a large amount of the money invested in oil companies to-day comes un-Rebel Prisons. der this speculative category. Stocks are held by people who have neither the faith nor the patience THE RETLER. BROOKS CASE AGAIN IN DERATE. o hold on, and it is to the restive anxiety of such to

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLMENT.

ly be overcome, but it will require time. The mar Destructive Firé at the Smithsonian Institute in for a rise in some of the stocks now selling at he board is enormous. Nothing would surprise me

> THE ABCHIVES, INSTRUMENTS, &c DESTROYED.

> WASHINGTON, JBRUARY 24. PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL-A HABEAS-CORPUS CASE-THE PRESIDENT REFUSES

What, then, would constitute a good rale to oberve in buying oil stocks? First, inform yoursel THE WBIT. as thoroughly as you can of what you are about to To-day was set apart for the raturn of write of invest in. The ides of buying anything as presarious as a corporation stock simply because somebody habeas corpus on the superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, commanding him to produce the else whom you know has done so, is certainly un dies of CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN and JOHN DE GAN, with the date and causes of their arrest. They worthy of a business man. And yet, it is natural and proper that names of men whom we know and were formerly employed as detectives in the Me-tropolitan Police force, and subsequently HOGAN esteem should influence our action in this matter somewhat. Indeed, it is of the highest importance was a special detective of the Treasury Departthat the officers of a company, who have to direct its ment. While so acting, a robbery was committed management, should be not only men of character n February last. The trunk of Major MALONE, s and integrity, but of sufficient business energy t paymaster of the army, was robbed of nearly \$20,000 work their enterprise and make it a success; and I verily believe that in nineteen instances in twenty, ome time after HOGAN and DUGAN were arrested by Superintendent WOOD, on a charge of being con where the board of directors of an oil company erned in the robbery, and they have ever since answer to this standard, its stockholders will never been held in custody. This morning, at the opening of the general term of the court, Mr. Wood ap-

have occasion to regret their investment. Again, do not place too high an estimate upon peared to answer the writ, and handed his return to the immediate prospect of dividends. These are certainly not objectionable, providing that, in adthe court. Superintendent Wood answers: That the bodies of HOGAN and DUGAN are in my dition to its present production, the company has a sufficient amount of undoubted undeveloped ossession, that they were arrested and imprisoned by authority of the President of the United States territory to keep up and increase it, by sink-ing new wells. The history of the celebrated and that I do not produce their bodies by reason of the order of the President of the United States, en-"Columbia" Company is a familiar instance of this, and there can be little doubt that simidorsed upon said writ, to which reference is hereby respectfully made. The endorsement of the Presi lar successes await companies possessing lands on the Allegheny, Cherry Run, Oil Creek, Pithole, ent on each writ is as follows :

denton each writ is as follows: "The within named Hogan or Dugan was ar-rested and imprisoned by my authority. They writ of habeas corpus is suspended, and the officer having Hogan or Dugan in custody is directed not to produce his body, but to hold him in oustody until further orders, giving this order as his return to the court. A. Lincoln. East Sandy, along the Muskingum and its tributaries in Ohio; the oil basin in the Burning Spring region of West Virginia, and some other localities I will conclude with the remark that there are two classes of persons who ought never to invest in o the court. "JANUARY 23, 1865." oil stocks; those who cannot afford to lose,

FIRE AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. This afternoon, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out few words of counsel to the ladies, who. I find. in the Smithsonian Institute building, in the loft above the picture gallery, between the ceiling and the roof. It is believed to have been caused by a de-fective fue. The ceiling soon fell in, and in a few moments the gallery was one sheet of flames. The fire, as it surmounted the central tower, and burst forth in full violence from the main roof, was magnificently grand. A curious spectacle

MEXICO. CESSION OF FIVE MEXICAN STATES was magnitude by the steadiness of the revolutions of the almoner or wind register surmounting the TO FRANCE. of the another or while the fierce fiame was rapidly mounting to its destruction. The wholews of the picture gallery soon burst out, dis-closing only the shell of the room. There Ex-Senator Gwin Made Duke and Vicerov

of the French Possessions. The Imperial Forces Gradually Subduing the Next-

cans-Ill-feeling against Americans among the Imperialists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.-Letters from Magatlan, to the 19th inst., announce the arrival there of Capt. Beauregard, a brother of Major General Beauregard, of the Confederate Sta city of private secretary to Wm. M. Gwin, formerl United States Senator from California. Captain Beauregard reports that Mr. Gwin has een created a Duke by the Emperor Maximilian;

of Mexico, and that Sonors, Sinaloa, Ohihuahua, Durango, and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexice, and that Mr. Gwin has been appointed Viceroy over these

States, and will soon enter upon the duties of his This story is not believed further than that Mr. Gwin has obtained certain land grants, and is authorized to encourage immigration from the Confe The Imperial forces appear to be gradually as-

quiring possession of the country, in spite of occa. sional success by Juarez. Much faeling exists against the Americans on the part of the Imperialists, and at Mazatlan they are harshly spoken of by the imperial organ. Many Americans, in consequence of their treatment, are returning to California, who intended to stay in

ading, it must be rejected as a measure of retalia-precessivas the barbariam of reating and eating. one is always rejected by civilized Powers. golved, That the United States, filled with grief

Resolved, That the United States, filled with grief and the deepess sympathy for the charleded citizens, wro, as efficient and soldiers, have become the vitins of heaven defying outrages, hereby declare their so-lern detestmination to par an end to this great inquity by putting an end to this great reballion, of which it is the natural fruit; that to secure this humane and that eves contrum alion they pledge and with other that gies and all the resources of it ewhole people, and they call upon all to bear witness that in this necessary war-fare with barbarism they recourded it wances and every evil example, and plant themselves firmly on the sacred isadmarks of Christian of will sation under the protection of that God, who is present with every country. in pected was the and in the opinion signt ground for its it further appear

supperied was the property of the Confederate Sales, and in the opinion of the commission there was suffi-clent ground for its detention. If further ippeared from a letter of Gen. But'er to the Secretary of the Treasury, that two paymesters came to Few Orleans with too little money to pay off the troops, and some of their families were in almost a starving con-dition. He appropriated the 860,000 towards the pay ment of the troops left inpaid, one of the Western regiments not faying resirved money for many months. "I could not." said General Batler, "left my soldlers go un paid, "so he lent the 850,000. There was at that time no considerab e difference between gold and paper, and this money was twice used in this Way, and was finally returned to the hands of General Batler. The Honey was taken from the United States Mint by the rebel superintendent, or exchanged for gold. and was concealed by being brited un the son and wait of Smith & Co. General Batler subsequently asked the Secretary to War to take the money and re-lies im from the further responsibility. This was on the lith of Pebruary, 1863, but the department compel-led hum to retain the money, nor would the Treasary Department take it, and therefore he was obliged to re-tain it. A correspondence, it appears, took place between Ed-wards Fielpunt, the counsel for Smith, and General Henter, the latter statury to hand the last. The property and enables hergic souls to suffer for their country. Mr. SUMNER spoke in advocacy of the above resola-tions, quoting from General. Washington, Chancellor Kent, General Halleck, Vattel, and other suthorities, against inhuman retailation, which, the said, never reached the really guilty parties Mr. WADE hopsed the amendment of Mr. Summer would not be adopted. Instead of making.the resist change their treatment towards.off men for the better, it would have the contrary effect. Retaitstor had been practiced by all civilized nations in all wars. Its object was not vindicitive or revengeful; it was a neces-sity of war sometimes, and was the remody that would suggest itself even to a child I it was the only way for one nation to get justice done to its prisoners in the hands of another. The Senstor from Sassechusetts had said that the proposition to retalistic would not have the desired effect. If this were true, there would be no propriety in parsing the revolution before the Senste. But there is no reason to belive hat it would not have the de-sired effect. War was nothing but restaination. This war war, on our part, nothing but restaination. Civilized nations had al ways form a remedy in such meases as this. In this war our commanding officers had often re-

ern segressions, and was only retaliation. Civilized nations had siways found a remedy in such measures as this. In this war our communding officiers had often re-taliated for guerills outrages. They had shot or hung two guerills in some cases for the murder of one of our men, and the result had been to almost put an end to guerills outrages. He (Mr. Wade) hnaw that it was called for by the people from every part of the conntry as a measure of refress for the wronge upon our brave solders. Was it any harder for a rebel officer or sol-dier to euffor these tilngs than for our own brave men to be tortured? Must these Southern eriminals be, well ireated, while our poor solders were suffering living desthe at the hands of rebel anthorities? Mr. O'W AN, of Pennsylvania, believed resultation was justifiable at times, but he did not approve of the properiton to retaliate in kind upon the rebels. He did not think it right to starve rebels because rebels starve our men. He did not think Americas solders and officers wool the induced to starve even rebels, par-iturility when these rebels were not the men who had been guilty of inhumanity to our men. This was not the kind of retaliation herivored. He would is of attroy the respect which, we should maintain for curseives. He did not believe this sub-iget ant properly within the scope of the Sanita. The explained a subtority had no right to interfere in the case of foring or the Elevent Powers; it belonged to if, as hed been said, the law of nations suborized re-liation, there was no necessity for gassing another inter consideration. It was the dud y of the Fresident to see that our officers and noticers were not that be into consideration. It was the dudy of the Fresident to another method with a sched dudy of the Fresident to another officers and noticers were not inhumanaly the was the induced of the Cowan H Congress had not the was the the proper steps to withe the

Mr. WADE inquired of Mr. Cowan If Congress had Mr. WADE inquired of Mr. Cowan if Congress had not the right to make articles of war and prescribe the treatment of prisoners in such articles. Mr. COW a Nrepited that Congress could make articles of war for the government of the army in itself, but it could not make articles of war is govern the ensany or foreign Powers. Congress could not make an article of war con pelling the President to scalp or burn prisoners, or to order the violatic a of women. Mr. COWAM. I am no more pettifogging than the Senator from Ohio. I don't knew "apon what mest doth this our Cares feed," that he should come here and tell Senators, if they disagree with him, they are pettifogging.

and ten constitution which authorizes Congress to define method by the proceeded with his remarks. All nations were b und to trait heir prisoners with justice and homanity, and we had no authority to change these laws. Mr. TRUMBULL. Can't we define piracy? Mr. GOWAR, No, you can't Mr. DOOLUTILS, of Wisconsin. There is a clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to define and Dubleb Direcy.

the Constitution which authorizes Congress to define and publish piracy. Mr DAVIS. The Senator from Pennsylvania is right; this Congress cannot define piracy for the nations of the earth, or according to the laws of nations. It can only define what may constitute piracy according to the laws of the United States. It may say that the slave trade shall be piracy, but no other nation is bound by the law

Mr. INGERSOIL. It is not assumed that I intended to attack teneral Grant? Mr. CotX. Without intention; but attacks are so fre-quent they ought to be stopped. Does the gentlamaa want to exatechise me? Mr. INGERSOIL. Not exactly Mr. INGERSOIL. Not exactly Mr. INGERSOIL. It simply means he did not assault fort Fisher, and, in the second place, he had been superseded, and was soing house (Roars of langhter.) Br. COX. I acknowledge my friend's explanation is entirely satisfactory. [Langhter.] Mr.StrGERSOL concluded by saying : I moved a supension of the rules for another object. I desired to eave to the country a great general and to Congress a great legislator. The appeal from the decision of the Chair was with-drawn, so that the question at issue was ended, and the House adjourned. From veterans of a hundred fights, That will never ebb nor tire. Curtis had won the foremost mounds That sfieltered the rebel van, And down, across the traverses, He followed them man to man. Each mound was as a battle field,

And not a foot of ground was gained THE LEGISLATURE.

Shouting and panting, hand to hand. HARRISSWRG, JANUERY 24, 1885. SENATE.

Till the solemn moon among her stars Mr. CLYMEE presented a petition from the Deaf and numbarylam for relief. Mr. BioHaM, a memorial from Gen. Herman Hanpt, sesse of the Yonghiogheny Navigation, for an increase Looked down on the dreadful fray.

Mr GRAHAM, incorporating Cherry Rua and Oil Greek Horse Railroad Mr. CLYMER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Deaf and Dumb Institution (increasing the appropri-

the Deaf and Dumb Institution (increasing the appropri-ation). Also, incorporating the Manatawny Railroad Com-pany (from Poustown to a point on the East Peansyl-vania Railroad near Topton). Also, authorizing Suffert MoManns, & Co., of Read-ing, to mune in other states besides Pennsylvania. Mr. HOGE, incorporating Franklin and Silppery Rock Bailroad Company. Mr. RANDALL, incorporating the Ashland Cornet Band Mr. FL&MING, amending the Sta's Penal Laws so as to prevent frands on the National as well as State cuprony; also to protect drafted men from frand. Mr. FL&MING, from the salect committee to contract for the publications of a Daily Lexitative Eccord, re-ported that there had been two bids, one from John W. Brown, & Co. , who offered to supply 2,000 to the Honas and 1,000 to the Senate at \$11 per page As the bid o. Brown & Co. Alto the sale of Senate, that of Sergaar was accepted.

Brown & Go. did not include the Senate, that of Bergaer was accepted. Mr Moda N D LESS offored a resolution of adjournment from the end of the present week until the 7th Februa-ry, with afternoon ressions this week. Mr. LOWHY substituted a resolution to adjourn sine die on February 23, 1860, at noon. The substitute was passed unanimously. Mr. DOROVAN offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Adjutant General be regnested to furnish the Senate; if not incompatible with the inte-rests of the public service, with information as to the date at which Alexander Cumming, of Philadelphan was commissioned colonal of the 19th Pennsylvani Ca Was commissioned colonel of the lyin rembeyrams. valry Regiment; whether he ever assumed actual co-mand of said regiment in the field; what length of if he has been absent from the same; and, whether, in c sequence of such absence, the efficiency and welfar

the regiment have not been impaired. Mr. NICHOLS said that Colonel Cummists was de-tailed for special Government service at Camp Cad-

occupied by Fierce, woolsey, & Uo., as a spice iso-tory and planing mill. The building, machinery, and a large amount of manufactured stock were to-tally destroyed by this fire, and some fifty hands thrown out of employment. The loss on the stock is \$55,000, on which there is an insurance of \$7,500. The building was owned by R. B. Hubbard & Co., upon which there was no insurance.

the lith of February, 1663, but the department compel-led him to retain it he money, nor would the Treabury Department take it, and therefore he was obliged to re-tain it. A correspondence, it appears, took place between Ed-wards Fierpopt, the counsel for Smith, and General Entier, the latter stating to him, in March last, all the circumetances of the fact setting bimedif responsible for it in the fact settlement, taking care that any rights of Smith & Co should be filed in the War Department. He says these men ware bitter, doity, and unrepetiant, and refused to take the satisfied with the tap bination of the settlement, taking care that any rights of Smith & Co should be filed in the War Department. He says these men ware bitter, doity, cand unrepetiant, and refused to take the sati-of allegiance as long as he romained in command in New Ulreans Mr. Therpost expresses himself satisfied with the tap bination. In another letter to that gentleman General Butler said if the War Department directed him to pay the money into the treasanty, and if Smith would be honored at once. The reply to Mr. Flerpost's statement that bints was a loyal man, General Butler said. 'I trust that he sold wout.'' Harving written to the Scre-tary of War, the solicitor of that Department, in reply, resis the matter of indemnification had been referred to the Judge advocat General, who was of opinion that he question of indemnification could not be detormi-taind. General Butler was also informed that he could protection gashes the suit in sub its bearings. If the teplican tated within the scope of his power, and claimed protection gashes the suit in sub assortion. The above is gathweat we had in a lift is bearings. If the to conter was poind in all its bearings. If the teplican tate dwy the lift. A could be man-tained. General Butler was also informed that he could protection gashes the suit is ablist bearings. If the to point a letter nece any to list indication. The above is gathered from a large mass of documents and inters. Secre prove as grouncies as the one now in controversy be-fore this House. He would ask the gentleman whether, in view of the evidence which had been submitted, he will reaffirm the extendence which he had uttered, or

whether be would retract? Mr. BROCKS, of New York, asked the gentleman

 Mr. NUCHOLE said that Goloasi Commits's was detailed for special Government service at Camp Gadwilled for special Government service at Camp Gadwilled for GHOLS moved to smead as follows: "And Bas to inform the Senate if Coloael Commings has been detailed for the committee of the c Mr. BACOKS said the gentleman, in the commence-ment of his remarks, assimilated him to a Scessionist, and the remarks, assimilated him to a Scessionist, and ther fore hawas not entitled to an immediate reply. Mr. BOUT WELL said he understood the gentleman world roll haw film our return to the columnation of the second

Hr. BOUTWELL said he understood the gentleman would neither affirm nor retract the sinement, even on the evidence of the falsity of the charge. Had the evi-dence made no impression on him? Did not the gentle-nan comprehend it? Did he still persit? Was he still silent? Hed he no voice, to reaffirm or retract the charge of General Butter being a soid robber. or was the gentleman yet destinte of the maniness to admit the wrong i

varied, and durable as the most exquisite imported

The Union. IM Quackenbock Bas A Mearer B Pons. Washington W Laughlin, Perryville Horbrack, Ohio Wirderhold, Pittisburg M Parts, Lewistown IM Pratt, Lewistown D Seet1, Allentown B State State State State State State D Seet1, Allentown B Yours, Feanward B State State State State State State State State B State Sta Chas A Menrer J B Pons. Washington J W Laughlin, Parryville G L Tow II. Lewistown Coho dyes. Another great advantage to purchasers which the "Euroka Zephyr" possesses, is THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS PUT TP. H M Pratt, Lewistown H M Pratt, Lewistown H G Frandlin, Semphis I D Beet, I, Allentown Jas Yourg, Porba Jeo Dean, Backs co The most of the imitation zephyrs now in use come n uneven hanks, of varions weights, rendering them like perplexing to dealers and unsatisfac tomers. In the "Eureka Zephyr" of Mr. Finn this difficulty is entirely obviated. It is reeled n hanks of exactly the same length and as nearly

seen excelled. The superior quality of the wool

also, enables the dyer to produce colors as brilliant.

the same weight (one onnce each) as it is possible to get them, the only difference in their weight being

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to examine, and can speak of with the fullet as-surance. The originator of this splendid new article is Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets, whose reputation in this department is too well known to the ladies of our city t require comment. ITS QUALITY AND COLORS will bear the closest scrutiny and comparison with will sear the closest sorting and comparison with the German zephyrs, while the price of the "Eu-reka" is faily fifty per cent. lower. Its fibre is composed of the finest and softest fleece, producing a white zephyr, when bleached, that we have never

"Eureka Zephyr." This new article, now for the first time prese Warman, Rugeleville bn P Barker, N J to the public, is certain to make a stir in this community, and everywhere else where Zephyrs are used. There have been a number of imitations of the German zephyrs offered in the market from time to time, but never anything comparable to the "Eureka Zephyr," which we have taken the pains

The Merchanis'. G B Brett, Enrlington W G Frame, Washington J Tas Vor, Mauch Chunk J Tas Vor, Mauch Chunk Meior F H Richards, Penna J Marius, J., Ft Monroe J H Geodman, Lewisburg J M Strib, J., Ft Monroe J H Bialr. Childen J H Batterson. J Chunk Mark Baist, Childen J H Bialr. Childen J H Batterson. J Chunk Mark Baist, Childen J H Patterson. Yel Springer W Huylies Childen Mark Baistes, Lancaster col Miss M M Stubbe, Lance o G Geo H Lenbart, Middlet'n Mark Baisr, New Jersey Geo H Lenbart, Middlet'n Mister S Jobretor, U S A J Lomeden Washington J Lomeden Washington J K Wreams. Ruegeleville John P Harker, N J The American.

The American. Geo N Ranks New York F Baird, New York Stanley Gore, Boston Jos Forn, Boston Jos Forn, Boston J Wharson, Raivlew, Pa H C McKey, New York H Walson, Bairtow, Pa John Wilcon & Kar J Wharson, Raivlew, Pa H Walson, Division G A Hyde, Cleveland, O G Dericksen, Jr. Del Wr H Struet, Noderick H Sonnace, Beaver Chas Bodiser, Bethelem J H Wolcott, Wash J L Bacon, Laure, Del Thos Z Barker, I claware W Mrs S Michards, New Wash Struet, Struet, Jos Maria M Sanghes, J Claware W J Marshall, Wash M Moore, U S A Chas E Clark, U S A The Umlon.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

H E Chamaryae Bali Geo C Ga-kell, Pens Henry Marrar, Marrish D L Griffith X is, Vel W E Hala, Smara, Del

H.M Quackenbors