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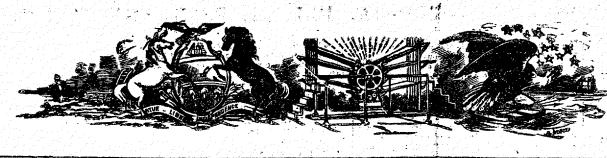
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

THE SOUTH.

SHERMAN MARCHING ON THE LEADERS OF THE REPULLION STRAINING

LATEST NEWS FROM RICHMOND

EVERY NERVE. DOINGS OF THE REBEL "CONGRESS"

CHARLESTON BEWAILED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. Full files of Richmond papers to the 21st have been eceived at THE PRESS BURBAU. I telegraph you full extracts : Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.1

NO LATE NEWS. Although it is evident to the least intelligent person in this community that events of great importance are in course of consummation in South Caro lina, we were assured, upon inquiry at the War De partment, this forenoon, that there was " no news from that portion of the Confederacy. The agents of the Press Association continue silent, and we have, therefore, no additional light to throw upon the situation of affairs between Columbia and Char-lotte. From all appearances and rumors Sherman is steadily advancing towards Charlotte. He may at last, venture too far into the interior, and find himself caught in a. trap; but at present the daya-lopments are too meagre to justify any speculations as to what he will successfully attempt or fail to ac-

SOUTH CAROLINA. SOUTH CAROLINA.

(From the Bichmond Whig, Feb. 21. I

Winneboro, S. C., is thirty-seven miles this side of
Columbia, and it is rumored this morning that the
enemy have occupied it. The news published there
on the light stated that the day before a large drove
of Government stock, consisting of about 460 head
of cattle and the same amount of thesp, passed
through Winnsboro from Anderson.

On the morning of the 16th another large lot passed through, bound, for a fount out of the reach of Sherman's scouts.

The Carolinian says: The mest reliable estimates

The Carolines says: The next reliable estimates we have heard from persons within the lifes, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee's sources, give Sherman only fifty odd thousand had, including the corps of Gen. Foster, now co-operating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after receiving his loss from sickness, wounds, and death, we incline to the opinion that the Federal commander has not forty thousand effective men in the four orps now scattered between the Savannah and the Edisto.

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON. THE FALL OF CHARLESTON. From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21. ] On last Flursday night, the 16th instant, our forces evacuated Charleston, and it is believed that the enemy took possession during the next day. Many guns must have been abandoned by our troops, but it is consoling to know that the Yankess got little else. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden Lincoln's heart, and the city itself was

little better than a deserted ruin. Several telegraph operators, all of them men of Northern birth, did *not* come out with our forces, but remained to receive the Yankees. The evacuation of Charleston should rather in spire cheerfulness than gloom. Sherman can only be checked by an immediate concentration in his front of all our troops, both in North and South Carolina. If this is done, he may be defeated and feated, he will march straight up the railroad to Charlotte, thence to Salisbury, thence to Greens-boro and Danville, and so on to Richmond. Many army. Some think he has sixty thousand men. force of cavalry. His corps will not number less than twelve thousand men.

While the War Department could furnish us nothing upon the subject, it was generally believed that Charleston, "the cradle of secession," and "the very nest of the rebellion," has been evacuated by our troops. Sherman, by his bold advance, has thus accomplished, without bloodshed, what Dupont, Dahlgren, Gilmore, & Co., have in vain attempted, though sided by the combined naval force of Yan-keedom. This ill-fated city, or rather the remuant of it, will now experience to its full extent the mercy and magnanimity of Yankee rule. The Mercury moved its quarters several weeks ago in

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. All continues quiet on the lines before Richmond and Petersburg. Grant congratulates himself on holding General Lee here while Sherman is turned loose upon the Carolinas. Passengers by the train yesterday evening from Petersburg reported that everything remained com-paratively quiet on the south side of the James Grant is evidently waiting with anxious solicitud Things on the north side of the river, we learn, retain

their chronic quietude.

NORTH CAROLINA. RAIDS ON TARBORO AND GOLDSBORO.—It is said that a cavalry force of the enemy was advancing on Tarboro, on Tar river, near the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. A force—numbers unknown —is also reported as moving on Goldsboro, from Newbern, along the south bank of the Neuse. We fear there is much truth in these statements. The enemy have, for several weeks, been concentrating

It was reported that a large Yankee cavalry force was advancing on Salisbury, from East Tennessee, but there was nothing in it. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The 30th Virginia Infantry, we learn, took the vote on Saturday upon the negro question, and all the companies save one—Company U—voted, with but few dissenting votes, in favor of giving the colored natives an operating of defending their country against Dutch, renegade negroes, and Yankees.

renegade negroes, and Yankees.

THE NEEROES FEED OUR SOLDIEES.—A correspondent writes the Lynchburg Virginian,—from Lewisburg, Va.: "It is right that you should know what occurred in this little town night before last. The resident negroes, actuated by notives which would have put to the blush the would-be philanthropy of the Yankees, gave a magnificent feast to the soldiers who happened to be sojourning here. The feast was gotten up exclusively by negroes, and at their own suggestion." The feast was gotten up exclusively by negroes, and at their own suggestion."

From Kinston.—The Kinston correspondent of the Raileigh Confederate, under date of February 12th, writes that paper as follows:

"Mr. Editor: A scout, who came in last night, reports Foster in command at Newbern (Palmer relieved), and 2,000 of the 18th Army Oorps arrived there last week, making in all, up to this time, about 5,000 troops at the post. It seems to be conceded on all sides that the Yankees have landed five locomotives and two transports of railroad iron at Morehead City within the last few days. However, we do not contemplate an early movement on the part of enemy in this direction."

Gerbral Sorrel.—The friends of General Sorrel will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

We understand that a vote was taken yesterday in Pickett's division on the question of employing negroes in the army, and resulted in a very large majority voting in favor of the measure.

From North Alabama.—News from North Alabama states that General Roddy has successfully encountered the enemy several times in that section, and has succeeded in driving them inside their fortilications around Decatur.

The Suggestion of a Lady of Virginia.—A particity Virgin lady writes as follows the their fortifications around Decatur.

The Suggestion of A Lady of Virginia.—A patiotic Virginia lady writes as follows to the Lynchburg Virginian:

"It is proposed that the ladies of Virginia, either associated or independently, contribute articles of jewelry and plate, to raise a fund for distribution among such soldiers of Virginia as have remained at their posts in the ranks, faithfully performing their duty. Each article labeled with the name of the denor; the sale and distribution supervised by the Honorable Secretary of War; the gift a testimony of gratitude and admiration from Virginia mothers and daughters."

In a note accompanying the above, our correspondent suggests the formation of a society for carrying out the plan.

THE REBEL CONGRESS. The following are the most important matter gausacted during Monday's session: transacted during Monday's session:

The following bill was considered and passed:
A bill to abolish the office of all officers engaged in discharging the duties of provost marshals, except within the lines of an army in the field.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do That Congress of the Confederate States of America do That Congress of the Confederate States of America do That the office of all officers now engaged in performance of the Confederate States of the States of Provided That all officers who may have been disabled and assigned to the discharge of these duties shall not lose their commissions, but may be assigned to other duties.

Egg. 2. That all officers whose offices are abolished by this sat, shall have the right within thirty days to volunteer in any arm of the service, from their respective States. volunteer in any arm of the service, from their respective States.

Home bill for the relief of Jas. Sykes was taken up
and passed.

House bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide
tobacco for the \*uny, was considered and rejected.

Mr. Henry, of Texnessee, introduced a bill changing
the time for the assembling of Congress for its next
regular session to the first Monday of October, 1886,
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on
the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Oldham, the Senats resolved into
secret legislative session. CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Rogers. of Florida, continued his argument against the bill of the committee, and in favor of the present system. He thought the State enrolling officer, and rot the authorities connected with the conscipt house in severe through the state enrolling officer, and rot the authorities connected with the conscipt law. The number of men placed in service through the asency of the bureau is much larger than is claimed by the committee.

Mr. Rogers' substitute was lost, and the bill as reported, was passed by the following vote-yeas (0, nays 15.

The following is a copy of the bill:

The Compress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the general effects commanding the reserves in each State shall be charged with the duty of directing and controlling the enforcement of the laws relating to emscription, exemptions, and details therein; that the said officers shall report to the Secretary of War, through the Adjaiant and inspector General, who shall assign an assistant adjutant general in his office to be special duty of receiving and arranging all returns and discharging such other duties as may be necessary in the enforcement of the connectificing acts.

All applications for exemption and detail, except as hereinafter provides, shall be decided by the general effects of the balance of observing in the several States. Appeals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals may be taken from their decisions to the Speals has appelants shall be liable to migrary speal be an economically of the translation bands to be underful to the province with the province with the province wit

officers conducting the business of conscription in the several States.

All conscripts shall be examined by the medical boards of the army after joining the commands in the field to which they may be respectively assigned, and every discharge granted by an army medical board shall be final, and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate of discharge.

If any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate, under oath, from a respectable physician or from an army surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned, without serious praindice to his health, or that he is seriously maimed or manifestly unfit for field service, or shall present to anth enrolling officer a certificate of discharge on account of permanent disability, a furlough shall be granted to him until the next meeting of the medical board, hereinafter provided for.

There shall be assigned to seach Congressional district a medical board, consisting of three, two of whom shall be army surgeons, who after due notice of the time and place of their meeting, shall vide such country of the cistificates of discharge or recommendation for light duty, all conscripts who have been farlouphed under the provisions of the praceding section. Every discharge granted by the said medical board shall be flust, and shall relieve the party from all military services in the future, when the disability is permanent and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate

It shall be alted my of all officers and others employed in the service of the Confederate States and others employed in the service of the Confederate States and others employed in the service of the containes, nitte, mining and medical bureaus, and others, to make certified monthly returns to the nearest conscription forcer, of the names, ages and physical condition of all persons employed in their service, which returns shall be forwarded "WHOLESALE ROBBERY OF FAROLED FEISONERS."
[From the Waig. ]
A community from General Ewell, commandant of the Description of Hearico, was received at the provest marshal's office last night, which stated that nearly one hundred returned perceid Confederate prisoners were waylaid and robbed on Saturday night between Camp Lee and the city, Camp Lee being the rendezvous of the prisoners.

The robberies were effected in the majority of instances, by garroting, but, in some cases the victims were knocked down, and in that condition relieved of what money and valuables they had about them. As an instance of the desperation and determination of the robber range, two of the returned prisoners were met on Broad street, between Second and Third, by a gang of six or seven men; two of them negroes, or with their faces blacked to the semblance of negroes, who robbed them of three hundred dollars in greenbacks, besides an amount of Confederate money, and their parole papers. Another, coming up from the Central depot, on his way to Camp Lee, was robbed of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and papers which cannot be replaced. The communication of General Ewell on the subject was accompanied by an order directing the Proyost marshal to send out a force of de-

be forwarded to the general officer controlling conscrip-tion in the State.

For the exforcement of the duties imposed by this act upon general officers controlling conscription in the se-veral States, such detachments of the reserve forces as they may deem necessary shall be placed at their dis-posal.

The bureau of conscription and the camps of instrac-tion are hereby abolished, and all rules and regulations of the War Department inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Perkins, of Louisians, reported back from the Committee on Foreign affairs the following:

"Whereas, The Congress of the Coafederate States have ever been desirous of an honorable and permanent settlement by negotiation of all matters of difficulty between the people of the Confederate States of America and the Government of the United States, and to this end provided immediately on its assemblisge at Montgomery, in February, 1861, for the sending of three commissioners to Washington to negotiate friendly relations on all questions of dieagragement between the two Governments on principies of right, instee, equity, and good faith; and whereas, those having been refused a reception, Congress again, on the 14th of June, 1854, adopted and published to the civilized world, declaring its continued desire to set-tile, without further shedding of blood, upon honorable terms, all questions at issue between the people of the Confederate States and those of the United States, to which the only response received from the Congress of the United States has been the voting down by large majorities all resolutions proposing as amicable settlement of existing difficulties; and whereas, the Freedent has communicated to this House that in the same spirit of conciliation and peace, he recently sent Vice President Lincol and Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Judge Campbell to hold conference with such persons as the Government of the United States might designate to meet them; and whereas, those eminent citizens, affigual production, with the Gonfederate States would hold no negotiation with the Gonfederate States would hold no negotiation with the Gonfederate States or lany of them peparately; that no laws except such as a bonqueror grants to the subjugated would be extended to the People of these States, and that complete submission to their rule was the only condition of pages; therefore.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of any of them

the people of these Series, and that complete submission to their rule was the only condition of peace; therefore, Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That while Congress regrets that no difficult instance is left to the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war or submission to terms of peace allker ulnors and dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States Government, and solemniy declares thavit is their unalterable determination to proceed the war with the United States until that Pewer shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States have been established.

Resolved, That the Congress have received with pride the numerous noble and patriotic resolutions passed by the army, and in the gallant and unconquered spirit which they breathe, coming from those who have for years, endured, dangers and privations, it sees unmistakable evidence that the enthusiasm with which they first dedicated their lives jo the defeace of their country is not yet extinct, but has been confirmed by hardships and suffering into a principle of resistance to Morthern rule that will hold, in contempt all siggraceful terms of submission, and for these expressions in a camp, as well as for their noble acts in the field, our soldiers deserve and will receive the thanks of the country.

Resolved, That the Congress Invites the people of these States to assemble in public meeting and renew their yours of devotion to the cause of independence; to declare their determination to maintain their interties; to pledge themselves to all in their power, and fill the ranks of our army, to provide for the support of the families of our soldiers; and to cheer and comfort by every means the gallant men who for years, through trials and dangers, have, vindicated our rights on the battle-field.

Resolved, That conditing in the instice and added and sustained by the Cold of thestics.

triais and uangers, naver years to be all didd.

Resolved, That confiding in the justice and aided and sustained by the God of battles in the valor and andurance of our soldiers, and in the deep and ardent devotion of our people to the great principles of civil and political liberty for which we are contending. Congress pledges itself to the passage of the most energelic That there be a separation between the United States and Confederate States of America—each one perfectly free and independent of the other—the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c. properly and fairly agreed on and settled. Second. That an American Dietbecreated, to which each party shall be at liberty to send delegates, leach being its own judgs as to the number and manner of election, and each party paying its own expenses. Third. The privileges of this Diet to be clearly and definitely defined and settled. Fourth In this Diet there shall be but two votes, one by the delegates of the United States of America, and one by the Confederate States of America, by the result of this body to be binding on the parties only when ratified by the House, Senate, and Fresident of each. Fifth. In settling the boundary let the States of Kentucky and Missouri determine for themselves, by a free and fair vote of their people, bona fide residents in these respective States at the commencement of hostilities.

The resolutions of the committee, and those offered by Mr. Glimer, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, the House went into secret session on the negro bill.

The Capture Of Charleston,

want into secret session on the negro fill.

The doors being opened, the Honse adjourned.

THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

[From Richmond Whig. Feb. 21.]

The accounts which reach us from the South are not sufficiently voluminous or explicit to inform us, with even approximate accuracy, of the military situation in South Carolina. All that we know is that General Sherman is prosecuting another movement, characterized by much more than his ordinary vigor, and far more than his assual celerity. We can only infer, in a general way, his main objects, without pretending to decide positively on the course he intends to pursue in order to attain them. We infer, then, that he is really attempting to consummate that comprehensive plan for severing General Lee's communications with the South; and, finally, by combining his forces with Grant's, to either force the evacuation of Richmond, or to capture it by the power of overwhelming numbers. A plan of this kind has been repeatedly sketched by the Northern newspapers, and has been even prefigured, with much minuteness as to details, by the N. Y. Times, a journal which appears to be well instructed in military matters. The Philadelphia Inquirer maintains that, while this is Sherman's ultimate design, his proximate object is to sweep along the great interior lines of railroad, and, by destroying them, deprive the Confederate forces of that teasibility of communication and combination which they have hitherto enjoyed. The developments of the past few days have justified this theory: although

military matters. The Philadelphila Inquirer maintains that, while this is Sherman's ultimate design, his proximate object is to sweep along the great interior lines of railroad, and, by destroying them, deprive the Confederate forces of that feasibility of communication and combination which they have hitherto enjoyed. The developments of the past few days have justified this theory; although they do not yet enable us to say whether Sherman intends to prosecute his march through the interior, upon the great railway lines, or to content himself with what he has already accomplished, and fall back upon the coast, say at Charleston or Wilmington. It is only by adopting the former course that permanent rosults can be anticipated; while, at the same time, that course is so pregnant with peril that it exposes the Federal army to absolute destruction in case of failure. The occupation of Columbia, or of any inland position on his route, must of necessity be incidental and transient. From that place he must move speedily in some direction. Should he adopt the safer polloy, and fall back upon Charleston, supposing that his march on that city be not intercepted, he will leave South Carolina in the same condition in which he left Georgia after his march through that State, and the capture of Savannah. The Georgia crepedition, by tiself, amounted to nothing more than the mere acquisition of Savannah as a base for renewed operations. The country marched over was abandoned the next day, and as soon as the Yankee army that passed the work of repairing the railroads was commenced. By the time Sherman was prepared for another move the railway communication in Georgia was restored; and the State which had been declared conquered by the simple transit of a Yankee army through its territory is now free from enemies, except at one point on its coast and another at its extreme northwestern angle. This important fact shows the nature of Yankee occupancy in the country, and the kind of conquest they achieve at a distance from the gui

We make the following interesting extracts from our Richmond files of the 20th :

our Richmond files of the 20th:

"FIRIT OF THE ARMY."

Under the above caption the Examiner publishes the annexed series of resolutions:
At a meeting of the officers and men of the 1st Virginia Injantry, Terry's brigade, Plexett's division, held at their camp near Howlett's house, on the 1st hof February, 1865; for the purpose of expressing theigentiments and determination to devote all of their energy to the prosecution of the war, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That to the humiliating propositions for peace made by President Lincoln, to our companions, we enter our indignant protest; that, while we would be rejoiced to stop the effusion of blood, and the desolution of our country, we will assent to no terms short of independence and separate nation.

replaced. The communication of General Ewell on the subject was accompanied by an order directing the provest marshal to send out a force of detectives on the route to Camp Lee, with instructions to apprehend the robbers in the act, or shoot them down if they attempted to escape. Accordingly Captain Thomas W. Doswell, assistant provost marshal, detailed a posse of detectives, who went out fully armed, determined to carry out the instructions of General Ewell.

At would seem, from these bold depredations within the city limits, that the night-watchmen, whose duty it is to perambulate that section, are worthless, and that the officials of the Confederate Government have to be called on at last to protect the city.

and hence only, free 'labor is cheaper' than slave labor. Capital of all kinds is a merse instrument, employed by its owner's to compet the poor to work, and to pay each other; for capitas does not work, and to pay each other; for capitas does not work, is not a producer, and sil useful products, or values, are the results of alabor. The resh through of the account of the state of the work of the state of the state of the work of the state of the work of the state of the state of the work o On Saturday nine hundred and seventy-five of the Yankee prisoners of war, who have been in Danville, were transferred to this city. The number included three hundred and eighty-three commissioned officers of all grades, from a brigadier down to a second listenant. The prisoners are to be accumulated here to meet the demands for exchange now mending.

A Quartette of Generals-Reminiscence

of Sherman, de.

From the Leavenworth Conservative. 1
Citizens of Leavenworth will remember that the
stood on Main street, between Delaware and Sha
nee, in 1867, '58 and '59, on the ground now occupi
by handsome brick buildings, a shabby-lookir

the famous Major General McCook of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennesses.

In polities the firm was unequally proportioned—
Thomas Ewing, Jr., being a conservative Republican, while his brother Hugh, Sherman, and McCook were all Democrats, the latter being an active local politician, and at one time elected Probate Judge of this county. The city being then largely Democratic and somewhat pro-slavery, the firm possessed considerable influence.

A good story is told of Sherman's experience as counsel, and of his dissolution of partnership to take the position held by him when the war broke out—that of president of the Military, College of Louislans.

Louisians.

While in the practice of the law here, Sherman was consulting partner, having an almost insurmountable objection to pleading in court. He is accorded the possession, as a lewyer, of thorough knowledge of legal principles; a clear, logical perception of the points and equity involved in any case. He could present his views in the most direct manner, stripped of all verblage, yet perfectly accurate in form. He was perfectly au fait in the authorities.

case. He could present his views in the most direct manner, stripped of all verbiage, yet perfectly accurate in form. He was perfectly au fait in the authorities.

But to return to our story. Shortly after the reception of the offer from the Governor of Louistana, in relation to the college, Sherman was compelled to appear before the Probate Judge—Gardner, we believe. The other partners were busy, and Sherman, with his authorities and his case all mapped out, proceeded to court. He returned in a rage two hours after. Something had gone wrong. He had been pettifogged out of the case by a sharp, petty attorney opposed to him, in a way which was disgusting to his intellect and his convictions. His amour propre was hurt, and he swore that he would have nothing more to do with the law in this State. That afternoon the business was closed, partnership dissolved, and in a very short time Sherman was on his way to a more congenial clime and occupation. The war found him in Louisana, and despite of his strong pro-slaviory opinions, found him an intense and devoted patriot.

We met him here, and, though but slightly acquainted, have remembered ever since, the impression as the most remarkable intellectual embodiment of force it had been our fortune to encounter. Once since, we met him, in our lines before Oorinth, where he had command of the right wing of Halleck's magnificent army. The same impression was given then, combined with the idea of nervous vitality, angularity of character; and intense devotion to what he had in hand. Sherman is truly an idealist, even unto fanaticism, though, in all probability, if told so he would abruptly retort back an unbelieving sarcasm. He outlines himself to our memory as a man of middle stature, nervous, muscular, frame, with a long, keen head, sharply defined from the foreneed and back of the ears. His eyes have a bluish-gray cast, and an introverted look, but full of smouldering fire. His mouth is sharp and well cut; the lower part of the face powerful, though not heavy. His comple

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The question of arming the slaves agitates the ninds of the Southerners, and the newspapers teem with artigles on the subject. The Richmond Dispitch says.

At the beginning of this war there was an important question to be solved by its progress, and that wastfoolid the South prosecute the struggle without sabarrassment from the existence of four millions, of human beings within her limits who were not menable to service with arms in the field. Hence of an invaded nation that all the men between certain ages, capable of bearing arms, six libe amenable to service in the field. Here, the blacks constituted a distinct class, and it was rupitsed by many that, as they produced the necessary of life, they would sustain the public defencementer successfully in that way than if sent in the field to fight. But nations that are hard pressed the successfully in that way than if sent in the field to fight. But nations that are hard pressed the successfully in that way than if sent in the field to fight. But nations that are hard pressed the successfully in that way than if sent in the first searles of life to that part of the population with his under and over the conscript ages. Could when the search of the population with his under and over the conscript ages. Could when the search of the population with his under and over the conscript ages. Could when the search of the population in the search of the population of the necessaries of life, while the count was being overrun by an overwhelming force? I Haver that question might have been decided under other circumstances, the employment by the enems in making war upon us, of that very class of beinging to intended to exclude from the field, forces upon us.

of beings a intended to exclude from the field, forces upon us. In necessity of placing them in the front to defend the country. We must fight the negrow with the negrow thatever we could have done had the enemy forborness employ him. This necessity is, of course, disagreedly, as is proved by the evident rejuctance with win a we have entered upon the discussion. Therefor, whatever the differences of opinion hitherto, this subject, all parties are now willing to leave the solution to the sound practical judgment of conetal Lee. He is known to be earnessly in its fairs, and we want no other endorsement. We heattle not to say that the time has come when negroes could be employed as soldiers, and that We heat the not to say that the time has come when negroes should be employed as soldiers, and that they should be offered their freedom for that purpose, upon entering the service. We are fully satisfied of their availability as soldiers, of their courage and efficiency under, a proper system of discipline—such a system as General Lee, at once firm and humane, would inaugarate. It is better to liberate two hundred thousand negroes, andto put them in the army, than to run the risk of loging all. We would rather sacrifice them all, and this emancipation universal, than hazard the independence of the Confederate States. If we fail, we loss everything, property of every kind, and our own independence. Let Congress give head to the counsels of General Lee. In pursuance of the universal public sentiment, it has called him to the other command of the armies of the Confederate States. But of what avail will be that action if Congress gives not clothe him with the means which

oncress floes not clothe him with the means which Congress does not clothe him with the means which he deems facessary to success? For this purpose, he shouldhave carte blanche to raise the forces he desires upon such terms, and in such a way as he deems expedient. There is no time for delay. If Congress grasp the subject with the promptness, energy, and breath of statemanship that it demands, the country's swed!

deems expedient. There is no time for delay. If
Congress grasp the subject with the promptness,
energy, and breadth of statemanship that it demands, the country 4s saved.

The Wife gives utterance to the following:
The proposition to put negroes in the army has
gained favor rapidly of lates and promises, in some
some or other, to be adopted. So far from exciting
the repugnance on the part of the army at first apprehended; it has been called for by the resolves of
many regiments and brigades, and is known to be
favored by nearly all the principal officers. We
do not profess to be vary sanguine of good results
from the measure, but we do not feel that, as civillars, we would be justified; in the present emergench descriped with the cause is trusted,
and especially to the General-In-Chief. It is known
that he urges—with a warmth he has not, perhaps,
exhibited in regard to any other matter of legislation—the passage of a law subjecting the negro
element to military use. His opinion, at all times
entitled to great weight, becomes imperative as, to
such a matter, when we refact that the whole responsibility of our defence has been devolved upon
him. If the cause should be lost, when any means
of resistance that he had called for remained ungrafited, the responsibility for its loss would restupon those who withheld the aid he called for, not
upon him. We prefer to have no share in such responsibility, and, therefore, urge upon Congress to
adopt at once some prompt, compulsive, and certain
measure for raising such number of negro troops as
the General-In-Chief may think he can use to advantage, leaving to him the organization, discipline,
and employment to which they shall be subjected.

The Wais then gives copious extracts from a paper
on the subject, written by Brigadier General Shoup,
some parts of which we append:

"It is by no means certain that the negro is odinclent in courage as is generally believed. If we
are to ordait the statements of travellers in Airline,
the matter and most there ar

bolster up the rebel hopes by indicating signs of an approaching war by England and France against the United States, says: an approaching war by England and France against the United States, says:

Several directmentances indicate that the time is near at hand which kings and prophets have waited for in Europe—the time, mamely, when it becomes less prudent to wait than to strike; when the work of destruction, which the patient was doing for himself, is nearly brought to the point where his decease may be judiciously helped. Statesmen and financiers of England and of France have had their fingers on the pulse of the Yankee nation all this while; they know exactly the moment when its financial twolles may be suddenly turned into financial wreck, universal and irretrievable. Besides, the profit which they could hope to derive from the present war has been alteredly galacd. England has already secured the carrying trade of the world; France and England both have been able to strengthen their monarchical systems by merely pointing across the Atlantic, and saying to their liberals, Behold the logical endof your thereism? Moreover, (and here is a truly pressing consideration), the stock of cotton in Enrope is now at last all woven up; and the efforts to raise, good cotton in other countries, having now had a fair trial, are failures all. The promises of the Washington Government to procure cotton, whether by stealing or by planting, have proved delusive for any practical purpose; and, unless half Europe is to go naked, these Southern ports must soon be opened.

After all, these signs of approaching war between Yankeeland and Europe may fall, as all signs have falled before. Nevertheless it is well to take note of them, though it were very weak and unwise to place any dependence upon them. Of course such a war would mean our establishment at once as a confederacy of independent States, and would give us also the certainty, if the Heavens be kind to us, of wreaking vengeance upon our habeful ensur, Practically, however, for the present, the moral to be drawn from all the considerations offered above is twofold—first, that we should hold our

TARING TO THE BUSH; OR, WO TO THE CON-QUERORS." The following remarkable article appears in the Richmond Sentine of the 15th instant. It is one of those flerce, vindictive harangues in which the rebel Resolved, That to the humiliating propositions for peace made by Freedeent Lincoln, to our companions, we enter our indignant protest; that, while we would be rejoiced to stop the effusion of blood, and the desolation of our country, we will assent to no terms short of independence and separate nationality.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we have bondered the citye branch to our loes, which they have trampled in the dust, no alternative is left us but to defind our homes, eur property, and lives, as long as the foot of a vandal pollutes the soil of the South.

Resolved, That while recognizing our dependence on Almighty God, who defends the cause of the just, we again dedicate correlves to the cause of the just, we again dedicate correlves to the cause.

Again we unfurl a banner which we have borne irom Bull Run to Bermuda Hundred, and again we swear to "die freemen rather than live slaves."

Resolved, That we hall with pleasure the apolint ment of R. E. Lee General-in-ohief; that we have an abiding confidence in his judgment, patriotism, and valor; and that wherever he orders we will go with joyful acclamation.

Resolved, That the people at home be exhorted to sustain the army, to drive back the skuiker, to add in feeding and dething the solders, to send the best ment, State and Confederate.

Resolved, That though disaster and gloom now hover over us, we, believe all things will be so ordered, in the coming, campaign, that our rights secured, and those who now claim us as slaves will down us as judgers.

Resolved, That the various disaster and gloom now hover over us, we, believe all things will be so ordered, in the coming campaign, that our rights secured, and those who now claim us as slaves will down us as judgers.

Resolved, That we would helf in the committed the source of the submitting sand farm-hands for till Yan-derest the proventian of the submitting sand farm-hands for till Yan-derest helf the source of the submitting sand farm-hands for till Yan-derest leadered would exultingly and truly proclaim that journals indulge for the purpose of "firing the

FOUR CENTS. fore recommend to our representatives in Congress assembled to use their endeavors for the immediate accomplishment of this end.

"WHOLEBALE ROBBERY OF FAROLED PEISONERS."
[From the Will I A communication from General Ewell, commandant of the Particular of Henrico, was received at the provest marshal's office last night, which stated that nearly one hundred returned paroled Confederate prisoners were waylaid and robbed on justics. In the sammer of 1862 he resigned, raise the 18th Regiment, became justics. In the sammer of 1862 he resigned, raised the lith Regiment, became its colonel, such participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Fronties during the following fall and winter. He was afterward promoted to a brigadiership, and has since been in command of the Western Misseviti and Kanass District, wherein he was not popular. He has, for over a year, been in command of the Pristrict of Southeast Missevit, with St. Louis as Freadquarters, where he is popular. His undoubted administrative admits from Pilot Knob during the late campaign reflect green credit upon his skill and courage as a soldier.

Taking it all in all; the Pegal-military firm of which we have been giving these random notes is one of the most remarkable profis of the versatility and adaptability of the American character that this war, fruitful as it is in examples, has yet produced.

THE PROPLE'S BONDS.—While Congressmen were debating the issue of the rew Gevernment bonds to sum's not less that one hundred deliars, and knothed back and forth the shuttleooks of sacient argiment against and in favor of fifty-deliar bends, the needlewomen of the Northern and Western villages, cities, and towns, and the mechanics and appreciates of theirly habits and patriotic faith stopped for ward and settled the question authoritatively, and in favor of both issues. Thirteen hundred and fifty of them carried their little earnings to fay Cooke's agencies, and becapit fifty-deliar bonds, and eighten hundred fifthen bought one-hundred deliar bonds. A telegram communicating the pretons fact to the proper committee in Washington was accepted as a decision of the point under discussion. The provision in the bill authorizing the issue of the small bonds are tained.

What novelties in mance does this war give legitimate bith to! How it uncovers to sight the broad, deep, eternal foundations of the 'American democracy—the love, faith, industry, and intelligence of the people! In the monarchies of Europe, war-loans are taken by wealthy houses and combinations of bankers. In the monarchies of Europe, the people hoard and bide their earnings in time of war. In the American Republic, it is the people that take the war-loans of their Government. In the height of war the humblest American women and men—takes who customarily eat the daily bread of daily labor—with a brave joy and a generous confience, bring all they have and lend it to their country. Tis wise as well as noble banking —N. Y. Tribune. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The 7-30s are the best and surest property in the The 7-36s are the best and surest property in the world. They are literally a first mortgage on all the land, public and private, in the United States. This first mortgage has got to be, and inevitably will be, paid. Nothing can come between it and the holders. Its other advantages are manifest. The value of the privilege of converting the 7-30s at maturity into gold-bearing 6 per cosits, added to the interest, will give in the end over 10 per cent. interest for the investment. The 7-30s cannot be taxed by States, counties or cities. This sayes from two per cent. to faye per cent. of income. The interest is psyable in the form of coupons on the 16th of August and the 16th of florember. The holder can cut these off and get them cashed at any bolder can cut these off and get them eashed at any bank or broker's in the country. The bonds are due on the 16th of August, 1897. At that time, if the holder does not want his money He can demand of the Govern-ment to exchange his matured: 7.80s for the famous 5.20 ment to exchange his matured: 7-80s for the famous 5-20 gold bearing 6 per cent, bonds. The stock market was very active yesterday; and a renewed excitement was manifested in the oils. The impetus to this activity was occasioned, doubtless, by the large advance in Sugar Creek, which sold steadily upto 11½ from 7½. The other oil stocks were fairly active. Government loans were in steady demand, but without change in price. The 1831s were sold at 111, the 5 20at 110%@111, and the 10-40s at 102½; the 7-80s were held at 99½. State league were firmer, and the War large sold at State loans were firmer, and the War loan 6s sold a and the sound of t

bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad were steady at 106½; Huntingdon and Broad Top first mortgage at 100°; Rimira 7s at 100; Long falsand 6s at 90, and North Pennsylvania 6s at 90. There were sales reported of Milegheny county coupon 6s at 75%, and Pittsburg municipal 6s at 90. The share market was comparatively inactive, the sales being mostly confined to Reading, which advanced ½; closing at about 67½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 62½, which is a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy was steady at 140. There was little said in passenger railroad scontilies, and the bank stocks were inactive. Of the coal stocks there were sales of Big Mountain at 5½; Pulton at 6½, and Green Mountain at 5½. ireen Mountain at 3%. The following were the quotations for gold at the

nee, in 1857, '58 and '89, on the ground now occupied by handsome brick buildings, a shably-looking, tumbling, cotton-wood shell. It was cocupied, on the ground floor, by Hampton P. Denman, ex Mayor, or, as a land agency office. The rooms above were reached by a crazy-looking stairway on the outside, up which none ever went without dread of their failing. Dingy signs informed the curious that within was a "law shop," kept by Hugh Ewing, Thomas Ewing, Jr., W. T. Sherman, and Daniel McCook. These constituted the firm known here in the cerly part of 1859 as Ewing, Sherman, & McCook. All were comparatively young men. All were ambitious; the one who has gained the greatest fame perhaps, the least so of the associated lawyers. The Ewings had the advantage of high culture, considerable natural abilities, cold, impassive temperaments, and a powerful family influence to add their sapirations. Hugh Ewing was but little known hereabouts, though acknowledged to be a brilliant and versatile genius by his intimates. "Young Tom," as the other scion is familiarly called, has always been a prominent and influential men. The third member of the firm fills to-day one of the proudest pages in the history of our land. His name and fame take rank with the greatest of earth. All conspire to do him honor. Altens bow to his genius, and enemies show the extent of their fears of its power by the virulence of their hate and its manifestations. W. T. Sherman never mingled in our public affairs. He lived among us for several months, having some landed interests here. An outlying part of our city plat is marked on the maps as "Sherman's Addition." Prior to entering upon the practice of law in this city, he lived for sowe time in the vicinity of Topeka, upon a farm of 160 acres, which we believe he still owns. His neighbors tell of his abrupt manner, reserved, yet forothe, spart, and anyways having plenty of work in the United States District Court, which was often the senior of autory, had made several important surveys and explorations, the Atlas 144
Allegheny IB.
Allegh & Tideout
Big Tank 114
Bruner Oil. 114
Bruner Oil. 124
Brings Oil. 2
Brings Oil. 2
Braning Springs ...
Continental Oil. 116
Grescent City ...
Cuttin ... Con Tributer 52 53 Bork Oil 57 52 53 Bork Oil 57

higher prices.

There is no abatement in the excitement on Pit Hole There is no anatement in the excitement on PR Holes Creek, which, it is predicted, will be a second Oil Creek. In fact, it is stated that, in the number of der-ricks going upand wells going down, the former throws the latter completely into the shade. The publishers of the Wheeling Intelligencer ad-The publishers of the Wheeling Intelligencer advertised oil leases for sale, whereupon some hundreds of persons, supposing they had oil lands to lease, wrote many letters of inquiry on the subject. The publishers disclaim being in the oil line, and wish everybody to understand they have only printed leases for sale.

The First National Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania, formerly the Franklin Bank, is now fully organized under the National banking law. Under the new order of things the number of divertors is reduced to ised under the National banking law. Under the new order of things the number of directors is reduced to nine, and accordingly at the late election the following named gentlemen were chosen: C. M. Reed, John S. Brady, M. H. Clark, Jas. Watson, John Johnson, John Harter, David G. Houston, Jos. Henderson, and Samuel Vance. At a meeting of the new board subsequently held, C. M. Reed was chosen president, James Mclivaine cashier, and Samuel Cunningham clerk. The bank is now issuing the new notes, as required by the act of Congress, and in a short time the notes of the old Franklin Bank, which have been so rarely seen for the last year, will disappear altogether.

The statement that the Hon. Hugh McCulloch will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury gives great satisfaction in financial circles. He has had much experience and large success in financial affairs, and of all who have been named in connection with this important office is the one probably best qualified by education of the statement of the content of th

portant office is the one probably best qualified by edu-cation and experience for the position. Under his administration the country will be assured of economy, a prompt execution of the revenue laws, and a grand financial policy looking to the speedy resumption of pecie payments. The following is a statement of the Public Debt, made p from official data: PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 31, 1865. Principal.

25,036,913 93

 Internal Revenue for January, 1865.
 \$31,076,997 8

 Internal Revenue since January 31, 1865.
 \$9,325,638 6

 Customs for January, 1866.
 450,576 8

 Customs since January 31, 1865.
 1,687,483 2

The rebel loan was selling in the London market on the 10th inst. at 55%@56%.

In reference to American stocks Satterthwaite's Longdon Circular.cays:

There has been a larger amount of business transacted in the London market for American securities than during any week for a considerable time past. United States five-twenty bonds improved at one time took, but on a higher rate of exchange being reported from New York per the China they declined to 50, from which point there has been a slight reaction to 50% 601. Brie shares remain steady, but Illinois have given way \$2. There has been an improved demand for Atlantic and Great Western bonds of the Pennsylvania section, which were quoted \$1 higher for both first and second viorterses.

Drewel & Co. Quote:

New U. S. Bonds, 1851.

before the rebellion. He was soon promoted to a brigadiership. He has served honorably through most of the campaigns in the central South, and is now, we believe, in Kentucky. He has been wounded more than once.

y Dan McCook's, name has [passed into history as one of the most gallant young lives offered as a serifice to secure American nationality. He was, we think, the second captain mantered in from this State, in the Veteran 1st Kansas, as early as the beginning of May, '61. He was all through its family as the beginning of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was all through its family of May, '61. He was somewhat it is an white on gave vent when he first left for the field:

"Here's for a colonel's spaulets or a soldier's grave." He knew not know prophetic, was the utterance. He won the first and more, and the latter is now his lasting inherisance of fame. After the regiment returned to Kansas, in the fall of 1861, Capt. The following quotations were made at five. Commercial paper passes allowing at 1869, few york central at 1165, Epic at '415, Hadson river at life, for the dens. McOnok, then in Kentucky. Soon after he was prostrated with slokness. On recovering through all Rosscrans' family and the solution of the first session acad-was quoted at 1994, few york central at 1165, Epic at '415, Hadson river at life, Let him sleep in solution in the solution of the first session and the latter is now his lasting increase. He was wounded, and after promotion as brigadier, returned to Ohio slok, where he died.

"The remaining member of the firm, General Thomas Ewing, Jr., is too well known to need partitional manual partitional many, he fought his fight.

The remaining by us. The war found aim ou

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WREKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be cent to subscribers ---- I5 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1 50 per copy.

The money must alsoays accompany the order, a in no instance can these terms be Leviated from, they afford very little more than the cost of paper. AG Postmasters are requested to act as agents for The WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given.

Sales of Stocks-February 23, 1865. THE OPEN STOCK BOARD. THE OPEN STOCK BOARD.

50 Keystone Zine. 12 20 Bruner.

50 Big Moun Coal b30 53 20 Clark Oil & Mining 1 10 Atlas Oil. 50 1 56 50 CO Excessor. 1 

50 Cow Creek. 16 30 Bruner. 1 

50 Cow Creek. 16 30 Bruner. 1 

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50 Cow Creek. 18 5

10 Clark Oll Whining 12 200 Excelsion 10 Montgomsty 10 Montgomsty 10 Montgomsty 10 Local Management 12 10 Logar Crack 10 So Tionests 10 Co Miller 10 Montgomsty 10 Tionests 10 Co Miller 10 Miller 1

BETWEEN BOARDS.

SALES AT THE CLOSE.

Philadelphia Markets

There is very little demand for Flour, either for shipment or home use, and prices remain about the same as last quoted; 600 barrels extra

sout the same as as quoten; our parent extra
family sold at \$11@11.25 \$\mathbb{T}\$ barrel, the latter rate
for good Western. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way, at from \$9@9 \$\mathbb{T}\$ for superfine;
\$10.26@10.76 for extra; \$11@12 for extra family, and
\$12.56@13 \$\mathbb{T}\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye
Flour is selling in a small way at \$8.76 \$\mathbb{T}\$ bbl. Gorn
Meal is dull and prices are unchanged.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat; and
prices are unchanged; about 2.600 bits sold at \$2.50@
2.55 \$\mathbb{T}\$ but for good and prime reds, and white at \$2.50@
2.55 \$\mathbb{T}\$ but for good and prime reds, and white at \$2.50@
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2.55 \$\mathbb{T}\$ but for good and prime reds, and there is \$2.50@
1.50 \$\mathbb{T}\$ but for last \$\mathbb{T}\$ of yellow are making at \$1.63 \$\mathbb{T}\$ bu. Oats are in demand at \$35 \$\mathbb{T}\$ bu. Gorn continues dull; small sales
GOTTOM.—Prices are rather lower, and there is very
little doing in the way of sales. We quote middlings at
from \$36.95 \$\mathbb{T}\$ by cash.

GROCERIES.—The market, as we have noticed for
some time past, continues very quiet, and we hear of
no sales of either sugar or coffee worthy of notice.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$4.50@31 \$\mathbb{T}\$ ton.

COAL OIL.—Prices continues unsettled and the marhat sold. Crude is quoted at \$4.60\mathbb{T}\$ or, refined in bond
at \$6.00\mathbb{T}\$, and free at from \$500\mathbb{S}\$ or \$7.00\mathbb{T}\$ or gaslity

Corrector continues very dult; and ye at \$3.50

REDS.—Primes continues very dult.

Should coll.—Prices continues and the sale, and the marhat sold. Crude is quoted at \$6.00\mathbb{T}\$ or gaslity.

Should continue the selling at \$6.00\mathbb{T}\$ or gaslity.

New York Markets, Feb. 23.

Frous, &c.—The market for Western and State Flours a little more active, and prices of the low and medium ades are (@10 cents \( \tilde{\tilde{B}}\) better. The higher grades a rather more active. rades are (@10 cents \$ barrel better. The higher grades ree rather more active.

The rales are 8,500 barrels at \$9 56@10.15 for superfine state, \$10 £6@10 45 for extra State; \$10.50@10 70 for fancy; state; \$10 £0@10.45 for the low grades of Western extra: \$11.05@11 25 for shipping Ohio; \$11.45@12 for trade and amily brands, and \$11.40@14 for St. Louis extras.

Canadian Flour is scarce and 5 cents \$\pi\$ bb better. The demand is moderate. Sales of £0 bb/s at \$10 £06@12 for the low grades of extra, and \$10.55@12 for trade and family extras. 10:50 for the low grade of extra, and \$10.56@12for trade and family extras.

Southern Flour is a shade firmer and in fair demaind. Sales of 600 bhis at \$10.30@12 05 for mixed to good superfine country Baitimore, &c., and \$12 16@14.76 for trade and family brands

Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand. Sales of 290-bbis at \$50@5 00

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is irregular, and rather. firmer at the close; choice qualities are scarce; the demand is only for middling.

The tales are 14.600 bus at \$2 15 for No. 1 Chicago, spring; \$2,20 for very choice Northwestern club. Bariety is held n uch higher, but we hear of no sales. Barley Malt is held higher, and in fair demand; sales of 2,000 bus at \$2.25.

Oats are more active, and better; the sales are 255,000 bus Jersey at \$2.07@2.08 on the pier, and \$2.10@2.11 by the boatload; Western at \$1.12%@1.14.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Feb. 22.

The market for both crade and refined continues remarkably quiet, nor is it probable that there will-be any improvement until navigation between here and the city is again resumed. The stock of orade, as we have already stated, is entirely exhausted, and even if there was a demand, there would be no sales, as there is no stock to operate on. There is still an occasional nibble from the East for refined in bond, but the extreme views of holders completely check operations. Free Oil is quiet but steady, with small sales of prime city brands at Si@Stc. Napiha is firm but quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 23@25c in bond, and 44@46c free. Residuum is quiet but unchanged at \$6 \text{Bbb.}.

We have advices from Oil City up to Saturday evening. Grade at that time was selling from the wells at \$7.00@3 below that a fair Eastern demand. The stock is accumulating largely on the creek, and will continue to do so until there is an outlet to this and other markets. Pittsburg Petroleum Market. Feb. 22.

New Bedford Oil Market. (For the week, from Whalemen's Shipping List. ]

The market has been quiet the past week, and without transactions, although there is inquiry; but the views of purchasers do not come up to those of the holders. The imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending February. 20 were as follows:

Ep., bbis Wh., bbis, Bone, Su.

Total for the week. Total for the week ..... 1,178 725

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE A. SOUDER, COMMITTER OF THE MOSTE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ESB. 23. Stamship John Gibson, Bowen, 24 Agars from New York, with mades to Wm Taylor & Co. Eark John Boulton, (Br.) Davis, from Porto Ca-bello 27th uit, with cotion, &c, to John Dallett & Co. Agit at Lagrayza, bart Respublic, Geoksey, hears, dis-

Deligian Vegenta, Ball, Christian, Sciedays from Saint Marc, with logwood, cotton, &c. 12, T. Watton & Sons. The Company of the Constant of th minate to S & Welsh

Brig Frank E Allen, Merrill, 12-days from Matansss,
vith molasses, to B C Knight & Co.
Schr Lydia A May, Baker, 7-days from Fortress Monree, in ballast to-captasir.
Fehr J B Austin, Davis, 6-days from Norfolk, in balsat to cantain.

Schr Nallis Fotier, Shepnard, 8 days from Newberz, in ballast to captain.

Schr Nallis Fotier, Shepnard, 8 days from Port Regal, in ballast to Baker & Folsonz.

Berk Helena, Davis, Forland.

Bark Helena, Davis, Forland.

Bark Mometa, Yates Key Wee.

Brig Keitpse, (Br.) Paterson, Barbados.

Brig Keitpse, (Br.) Paterson, Port Royal.

Eshr Thos holcomb, Godfrey, Fort Bozzal.

Schr Easting RR. No. 43. Smith, Hampton Rozda.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43. Smith, Hampton Rozda.

Schr Easting RR. No. 45. Mickerson, Hampton Logda.

Schr E Rickey, 71cs. Fort Monroe.

Schr Enickey, 71cs. Fort Monroe.

Schr Snow Fishe, Dickerson, ForhMonroe.

Schr Snow Flane, Dioterson, Forsmonico.

Bleamship, Mentenma, (Br.), Hamshaw, cleared at New York on Wednesday for Kingston, Je.

Bleamship, Esgle, Lewrence, cleared at New York on Wednesday for Havana, cleared at New York on Wednesday for How Onleans.

Steamship Havana, Greane, from New York, at Havana Tith inst.

Steamship Havana, Greane, from New York, at Havana Tith inst.

Steamship Gity of Boston (Br.), Kennedy, from Liver-pool Studie, via Gneeanstown Lith., with 307 passangars, at New York on Wednesday.

Brik H E Emery, Pitts, sailed from Cardenas Lith inst for this port. Back H S Emery, Pitts, sailed from Cardenas Ista last for this port.

Bark Yato (Rus), Blomquest, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst for this port.

Brig Thistic, Creighton, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst for this port.

Brig Tiberius, (Br), for this port, sailed from Cienfus-gos 14th inst.

Brig Webster Kelly, Brown, sailed from Havana 15th inst for Sagua.

Brig Busses (Br), Lawrence, sailed from Maianeas 14th inst for this port.

Brig Busses (Br), Lawrence, sailed from Maianeas 14th inst for this port.