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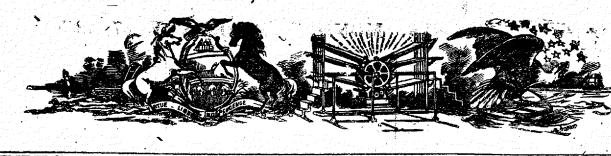
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The weather is gradually moderating to a summer climate. The ground is sufficiently frosted during the night to enable persons to walk over it early in the morning without encountering any mud, but as soon as the sun comes forth we have the misfortune

to experience several inches of disagreeable mire

The warming influences of advancing spring will soon evaporate the muculent roads, and leave them

in a condition to favor the movements of any military operations. The more genial atmosphere

is having a very pleasant effect upon the various commands in this army.

Yesterday being Washington's Birthday, and all unnecessary labor being suspended in the Army of the James, it was celebrated by a grand review of

the 1st Division, 25th (colored) Corps, under Brevet Brigadier General A. G. Draper, by Major General

Rodfrey Weltzel; the commander of the corps. The

hour for the ceremony was 11 o'clock, but some fif-

teen minutes before the time every regiment was in place, awaiting the reviewing general. The divi-sion was manouvred into three sides of a square, as none of the large fields in this vicinity were suffi-

clent to enable it to form a line of battle. The lengthened lines presented quite a martial appear-ance, not unmingled with animation. The black-

shop, not unmingled with animation. The black-sped shoes, though solled by the miry state of the ground; the shiping bayonets, the glittering crosses, the clapped clothing, the splendid banners of new regiments, without a blemish or a rent, and the perforated colors of yeteran commands which have

perferated colors of yeteran commands which have regalved their baptism of fire, presented a spectacle of discipline and military graddeur which very justly excited the admiration of all officers, and kindled conscious pride along the entire line.

The preparations incident to the ceremonies were all made by Gen. Draper, in that confident but easy manner which at once evinced his capacity for maneeuving a division. He was well sustained by:

Col. Geo. M. Hale, who commanded the 1st brigade, and Brevet Brig. Gen. Chas. S. Russell, who headed the 2d brigade. Brig. Gen. Lienry G. Thomas, who marshaled the 3d brigade, did not get

through without blundering. The respective staffs

of these officers were out in all the paraphernalia of

military display, and, being mounted upon pouncing steeds, presented quite an imposing appearance.

steeds, presented quite an imposing appearance.

At the exact hour General Weltzel appeared

on the ground upon his gray war charger, followed by a large retinue of officers and orderlies. The necessary formalities incident to the reception of

the commanding general were conducted by the blasts from a bugle, sounded by General Draper in person, who, in fact, dispensing with the services of the fugleman, handsomely mancauvred the division.

throughout the review by the sound of that instru-ment. As General Weltzel reviewed the respective.

brigades, the bands of each played "Hall to the Chief." While the division passed in review the marching was excellent, even the new regiments

doing as well as could be expected. While this was being done a halt was caused on the right of the

line, which necessitated a marking of time by ene of the regiments in front of the reviewing officer.

which was well done—a movement which, simple as: may seem, is scarcely ever well executed un-

All the regiments did well on the occasion, if some.
misapprehensions in the 118th U.S.C.T. may be

verlooked. No particular one can claim any supe

rior credit, either in bearing or evolutions, but it nust be confessed that the 43d U.S. C. T , recruited

in Pennsylvania, attired in cleansed white leggings,

attracted a good deal of attention. The object of reviews on a large scale is to demonstrate whether there is sufficient discipline in the respective com-mands to induce the commanding general to rely

upon their obedience to all orders, and a prompt execution of all plans. That fact was clearly mani-

est in the punctuality and address of the entire division. A ready and cheerful compliance with all

orders is one of the chief characteristics of the co-

Gen. Weltele's headquarters were illuminated last night, in honor of the many victories which have recently blessed the cause of the Union.

Petersburg yesterday morning, but I have not learned that it was anything more than the general spirit of the complimentary exchange of civilities

which have so long been in practice before that city.

The Capture of Cotton on the Red River.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:—A case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, which promises to settle a question of great importance to the Western gunboat fleet: whether the war vessels in the Mississippi river and its tributaries can, under the prize laws, capture action from plantations as a naval prize. It would certainly seem an unjust discrimination in favor of the gunboats and againgt the army, to hold that a gunboat officer can the fights craft along the banks of the Mississippi, and load her with cotton, which he may afterward sell and call the proceeds. "prize money," while the army may have to fight for a town containing half a million bales, and will not get a cent of the proceeds of the fabric when sold.

As the case I refer to, though not in itself involv-

ored soldiers, whether in camp or in the field.

der similar circumstances.

VOL. 8.-NO. 180.

ne Dollar.
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TO THE PROPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

guns, and by protracted cheering along the entire A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHEISKER, of Ro. 1027 WALBUT Street, To-day being Washington's birth-day, it will be observed by an abstenance from all duties but those which may be deemed necessary.

ARMY OF THE JAMES,
BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 23, 1865. A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE, On the following Diseases; EYE AND EAR DISEASES,

THE AND BAK DISASSING THEOLOGY DISASSING SHEET THEOLOGY T MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865. GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE SITUATION BECOMING INTERESTING. PROSPECT OF ACILVE MOVEMENTS. ENORMOUS DESERTIONS FROM THE

ENEMY.

THEY AVERAGE A THOUSAND A WEEK. THE ARMY IN THE HIGHEST SPIRITS

-C. E. School -C. E. School.—

(Special Correspondence of The Free.).

CITY. POINT, Ye., Feb. 24, 1885.

The situation have will speedily become interesting, if, indeed, it be not so already. There, seems to be every prospect that active movements will speedily be resumed. It may not be out of alace to state, as a bit of camp news—of which the inner have already possession—that the 2d and the proper received marching orders day before yesterday, and that westerday the orders were revoked a Westerday. received marching orders day before years any and that yesterday the orders were revoked at the state of an and the day before the wear, we had all forts of starting reports from the front. Peters was containly evacuated; the 6th Corps had to discover the line of march; the rabel pickets; had start outly disappeared in the miles without finding at themy, and marched three miles without finding at themy, and

were drawn up in line of battle of Thesday after neon.

These troports, sensational as they were rightly judged to be, objetted some oredence here for a while. The firings of a salute on Wednesday, the annium of the washington's birth, was received as proof positive that a battle was in progress, and the later of the was not too of Persenburg. tory of the avacuation of Petersburg was not per se unlikely, for the movements of Sherman in South Carolina, and the co-operating movements in North Carolina, must have a shaping influence upon the campaign in Virginia, if hot in a few days, why then in a very few weeks. Still, except in the one particular stated, the reports were entirely without foundation. They are probably a week or so in anticipation of the reality.

It seems to be an invariable custom of the climate, in this latitude, that whenever the remotes idea of a move is hinted at there shall be a heavy storm. The rule has been applied yesterday and to-day with telling effect. The rain has poured

down steadily, and the sky is as blank and coloriess as a vast slate. As for the roads, they have disappeared, and only quagmires remain to mark where hey existed. The subject of desertion from the enemy is getting to be rather insipid as a matter of news. Nothing less than the desertion of an entire rebel corps would create a marked sensation in the army. Yesterday a hundred and fifty-one rebels came in to the 9th, 5th, and 2d Corps headquarters, and the day previously upwards of two hundred came into the 2d Division of the 2d Corps. At this rate Lee will have to keep "concentrating" all the armies of the South in Virginia, to balance the depletion. And if he should succeed in concentrating the armies; the question arises whether he can as readily concentrate bread and meat wherewith to

The estimate that fixes the rate of desertions from the enemy at one thousand per week, along our whole line, is not an exaggerated one. Our soldiers, observing this fact, and making for themselves the nevitable infefence that the end of the rebellion draweth nigh, are in the highest spirits; and among officers high in rank bets have in several instances been made that the next Fourth of July will witness a restored peace and a reunited

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS RESULTS OF STARVATION AND BRUTAL TREATMENT.

How the Rebels Treat their Colored Captives. THE OFFICERS PRACTISING TARGET SHOOTING ON THEM.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND IN CAMP.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ARMY OF THE JAMES, Before Richmond, Feb. 22, 1865. Yesterday was a day of deliverance to one hundred and fifty officers and eleven hundred and eighty enlisted men from the prisons of the South, and the terrible sufferings which deprayed ingenuity could accomplish. The hardships and privations which they have been forced to endure have partially pro. duced the effect which was intended. Disease was manifest in their countenances—idlocy was evident written upon many in characters of unmistakable written upon many in characters of uninstances significance. With exultation those whose strength had been sufficient to pass through the ordeal were landed at the Boulware wharf, and walked about two miles to Varina, where they were received on our fiag-of-truce boat by Lieut. Col Mumford.

very greatest hardships, and looked as if considera-ble time would be necessary, under the best sanitary regulations, to restore them to a healthful and vigorous aspect. Some were hatless, shoeless, and almost clotheless, gathering their threaded garments arimost crotteress, gettering their threatest garments around them as perfectly as possible to protect them from the frosted influence of the morning. They were all about half starved, and rushed for hard tack wherever, our soldlers had the forethought to These prisoners came through that part of the lines held by the 25th (colored) Corps, and were re-ceived and welcomed with loud and prolonged cheering from the long line of troops, who crowded upon the breastworks and other convenient posts to testify their gratification at the return of these heroes. One canal boat was towed down to Cox's Landing by an insignificant steamer, about teapot power, with our sick and wounded prisoners, from which they were conveyed to Varina, about a mile distant, in ambulances. Most of these suffering soldiers presented a spectacle of mingled misery, destituand soldiers gathered around them, and in their honest indignation asserted that the rebels were not entitled to any consideration, nor should they receive, after such inhumanity, the treatment due to civilized nations. Some of the returned prisoners remarked that they would much love to have charge of rebels who have been captured, that they might return to them in kind the bitter usage to which they had been subjected. One said, "I used to treat them like Christians, but now I should net have any scruples, if I had them under my authority." The same one was interrogated, previous to leaving Danville, by a Johnny, as to what he would do with him should the "grayback" fall into his hands. His reply was, "I would rob you, kick you to the rear, and treat you afterwards with the corresponding indignities and sufferings to which I have been subjected." Among these returned prisoners is Major E. L. Brown, the paymaster, who was captured on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last summer, with sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks in his possession. The Major has formerly lived in Harrisburg, but at present has will soon be cheered by his presence. From these prisoners I learned some melancholy facts. Our colored troops at Danville have not only been forced to erect breastworks for the cowardly rebels to skulk behind, but in several cases they have been severely whipped, when it

pleased the Johnnies to administer such disgrace-ful castigation. Out of eighty-three colored soldiers who were captured last July and confined at Danwhich has been perpetrated upon them. In the same length of time, four out of twenty-six only have survived out of the 9th New Hampshire, and New York Heavy Artillery. From seven to nine It was the custom to keep our men in the prisons until they were so near dead that frequently, on bringing them to the hospitals, they would not survive twenty-four hours after. As a sanitary regulation of these rebel institutions, it is obligatory upon patients to send out their clothing to be washed, which, if it is the comfortable uniform of our army is never returned, but a sult of ragged gray is substituted instead. The hospital attendants, like all the other inhabitants of rebeldom, have no compunctions in boldly robbing all the soldiers of the Union, when powerless to defend themselves. Shortly after

when powerless to defend themselves. Shortly after the assortiment of blankets and clothing, which was recently forwarded to our prisoners, was distributed to those in Danville, many of whom were still effect to the serious of the control of the straight of the serious piled, the hospital attendants were heard ploting among themselves how to get some of those from the prisons, who had been favored with these comforts, into the hospital, where, under the regulation of sending all olothing out to be cleaned, they could appropriate these articles to their own use.

One of the returned prisoners assures me that two of our colored soldiers, who were captured about tast July, were taken into the woods by robel officers and pisced as targets, where with their piscle that private for their carried and the reserved about tast private for their carried and the reserved the several provided as targets, where with their piscle that private for their carried and the reserved and the reserved as contrast which these prisoners of their carried the served as the reserved as contrast which these prisoners of the further of the carried the community has been all the protection of the reserved and the reserved as the reserved as contrast which these prisoners of their suffering and the treatment which they received was corn bread and water, which may have been a little slower in its progress than arsende, but equally as sure in its result. The men affirm, that they have not tasted mest for four months.

The new of the evacuation of Oharleston and the occapation of Columbia was commemorated in this progress than arsende, but equally as sure in its result. The men affirm, that they have not tasted the surface and in the progress than arsende, but equally as sure in its result. The men affirm, that they have not tasted and the surface and any the surface and any the control of the progress than arsende and the surface and

**CHARLESTON** 

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION.

CONDITION OF THE CITY. THE FIRE AND THE EXPLOSION.

THE FEELING AMONG THE CITIZENS.

We make the following extracts from a letter t the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Charleston, February 18:

We make the following extracts from a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Charleston, February 18:

Last night, about midnight, General Gilmore left Hilton Head on his fiag-steamer, the W. W. Colt, and I was permitted to accompany him, my delire to do so being doubly strong from a conviction that the drist about Charleston was fast ripening. The General eave orders to run to Bull's Bay, which is about twenty sive miles north of Charleston, and the mimediate base of operations for a force of Gilmore's troops under the command of General Potter.

After describing the approach to Charleston and this placing of the fiag on Sumpler by Capt. Brings, the correspondent proceeds:

But the eye did not dwell long upon the network of Melerices which line both shores of the harbor above Fort Sumpter, or on the burning wreek, of a rebel tux, beached above Moulstie. It wandered beak to the city Jing quiet, and, save the column of sucke, lifeless, in the caim afternoon sunshine, with 35 five or six white steeples, its empty piers, and six now of the work of the city lifed, from a distance, reminded one vividity, in minguist, of New York, from a like lookout, which, spid sibut rows of houses. The harbor, and the city lifed Charleston, as I need hardly say, is compactly lifed Charleston, as I need hardly say, is compactly lifed Charleston, as I need hardly say, is compactly lifed Charleston, as a sumple remaining open to admit two or three ships abreast. We saw fur flag—a small one—fluttering from the city, with ample room left in the channel remaining open to admit two or three ships abreast. We saw dur flag—a small one—fluttering from the city, with ample rugs; at another, one of our sphi-deaft gunbaats, and at anohor, a short distance from the dock, was Admiral Bahlgren's lige our sphilates of the Cot had a playful souffle, the result, of which verified the maxim that the battle is not always to the strong. The moley crowd of some hundred, on the pier a short of the piers and in the harbor, flower of the Cot has a land

General Gilmore sent for General Schimmelp-General Gilmore sent for General Schimmelp-fennig, who was the first general officer to arrive in the city, and from him he obtained the facts of the occupation. The evacuation was first dis-covered at Fort Moultrie, which was found de-serted sarry in the morning. The smake from the

sevice arry in the morning. The smoke from the upper end of the city (which was caused by the confligration of about six thousand bales of cotton piled in the yard adjoining the Wilmington depot) had already set the garrisons on Morris and James Islands on the qut vive, and skirmishers went forward at an early hour, on the latter island, toward and isto Fort Johnson, which was, of course, deserted. Some delay occurred in getting small boats ready, which, however, was at length accomplished, and the boats filled with both white and colored troops, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. A. G. Bennett, of the 21st U. S. Colored Troops. The boats first pushed over to Sompter, and found that empty; they then headed towards Charleston, for which the crews pulled heartily. At half past eleven the boats grated on the beach at Charleston, and Lieutenant Colonel Bennett was the first to jump ashore, though his detachment closely contested that honor with him. Very few ditiens were on the plers while our boats were approaching, and no demonstration followed the landing. Mayor McBeth was close at hand, who made the usual ples for protection of life and property.

property.

The rear guard of the enemy, which had lingered

The rear guard of the enemy, which had lingered to pillage rather than serve any military purpose, did not leave the outskirts until half past eleven; and it does not seem to have been their design to molest our occupation of Charleston, even with a small force.

General Schimmelpfennig arrived shortly after, and took command of the city. Admiral Dabigren arrived in his flagboat Philadelphia, about two P. M., and it was nearly three when the boat of General Schimmelpfennig reported that the number of guns, in all, that fell into our hands, would foot up nearly two hundred; all of which were spiked, but very few dismounted. The guns are mostly heavy, and a number of them are of English manufacture.

The utter nervelessness of the people who remained was a matter for curious remark. They did not appear to care a pin about the matter, and seemed so well prepared for it that they took the approach of our boats, and the landing, as a matter of course. The first landing was witnessed by just such a crowd, as to numbers and composition, as figoked on the pier when General Gilmore landed.

A dreadful calamity occurred at the Wilmington depot, in which a quantity of commissary stores had been left, and which a motley crowd of poor people—men, women and children, were appropriating. While the depot was crowded by these pillagers, a quantity of powder in it was ignited in an unaccountable way, blowing the building to pieces, killing and wounding a large number. Some of the citizens with whom I conversed estimated the number at two or three hundred, which possibly is exaggerated. The Wilmington depote, that I had no opportunity to visit the scene of disaster. It was this explosion that we had witnessed at Bull's Bay.

I descended from the Colt and engaged in convergation with three deserters. The snokesman of the

her with cotton, which he may afterward sell sand call the proceeds of the labric when sold.

As the case I refer to, though not in itself involving a very large amount of cotton, necessarily carries with it the settlement of the whole question of the legality of gunboat captures in the Southwest I think the following facts, extracted from the brief prepared by the counsel for the claimant, R. M. Corwine, Esq., of Clucinnatt, will repay perusal:

"The cotton was the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander. It was sized by some of the naval force in the Bed River Expedition, commanded by Major General/Benks, shout the 27th of March, 1864. It was situated a mile or more back from the river bank, and had to be hauled by teams that distance for shipment in the boats of the navy. The country above and below the plantation of the claimant, when the capture of the cotton was made. For the Russey was captured on the 16th of March, by the sarmy of the United States, under the command of General A. J. Smith, from ten to fourteen days before the capture of the cotton was made. For the Russey was captured on the 16th of March by these land forces, and the naval fieet did not appear in Red river so high up as the claimant's plantation until as late as the 26th or 27th of March. The enemy ovacuated all that country, moving their forces up Red river about one hundred and ten miles below Shreveport, before General Smith appeared at Alexandria. After the capture of Fort De Russey there was no rebel army and no armed enemy as low as Alexandria until after the 18th of April. Our forces held undisputed possession of the whole country up to that time. During the time we were thus in possession, by order of Governor Hahn, of Louisians, an election took place for delegates to a State Convention, which was afterward held. Coming after the army had driven the enemy from all that part of Louisians, and had taken possession of the colline, and never wavered in her fidelity to the Government."

The "capture" was made by the mosquite feet, an per part of the city, and General Glimore's visit was so brief, hardly an hour in duration, that I had no opportunity to visit the scene of disaster. It was this explesion that we had witnessed at Bull's Bay.

I descended from the Coit and engaged in conversation with three deserters. The spokesman of the party was a deserter from the Palmetto State, one of the rebel iron clads in Charleston harbor. The fleet, consisting of the Chicora, four guns, the Palmetto State, iour guns, and the Charleston, six guns, was run a short distance up Ashley river and there destroyed, early in the morning. Beauregard, the report ran, had evacuated Oharleston for the purpose of concentrating to give Sherman battle, and it was the impression that one of the greatest battles of the war would be fought somewhere in South Carolina, provided Sherman did not speedily retrace his steps. These men had heard nothing of relinforcements arriving from Lee's army, and they were of the opinion that by the time Hardee and Beauregard concentrated, Sherman would have his hands full.

I singled out, in the crowd on the pler, a man whom, I judged from dress and appearance, to have not much in common with the poor people around him. He informed me that he had secreted, in his store and dwelling house, about two hundred bales of cotton and over seventy-five thousand dollars worth of tobacco.

This gentleman informed me that fare the capture of Savanaha the people of Charleston considered the fall of their own city is a thing accomplished. For a month, the safety the process of evacuation had been miles, and on the head secreted, in his store and dwell and the people of Charleston considered the fall of their own city is a thing accomplished. For a month, the safety the process of evacuation had been charles and the results of the safety of the relief of the Watch, and call it a prize?

General McClellan,—General McClellan has, we believe, left London for Paris, and those officers who were desirous of showing any attention to him in their power, as a mark of their appreciation of his courtesy whilst they were visiting the camps under his command, have had no opportunity of doing so. The General is now nearly ten years older, and many years wizer, than when he wrote his remarks on our army in the Orlines; and as he has come ever to study the progress of arms and military matters in Europe, as well as for the private reasons of which we regret to hear, he will do well, perhaps, to look a little closely into the system under which a larger army than that of any Power in the world except perhaps Russia, is administered and ruled by the Orown. He will find a good deal to astonish him when he has mastered the details of the elaborate machinery of Horse Guards. War Office, and India Office, and studied the functions of the Soverelgn, of the Parliament, and of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary for India, in relation to the soldier and to his service. Whether he will admire it all is more than we can predict. When the youthful captain of engineers was criticising our performances against Russian earthworks, how little he dreamed that he would be in less than a decade at the head of a larger army than France or England or Russia had in the deld in that peninsula, and that he would be treated by the exaggerated enthusiasm and hope of the hour as the "Young Napoleon," who was to crush to the earth the tremendous revolt against the American Union of so many sovereign States of America. As little did he dream that—as Todieben could have imagined the fame he would ashee in the city of the Chersonese when first he walked through its streets without any consideration or authority or reputation. If the American would ask the Russian what he thinks of our army and military resources, he will perhaps find that they are not so undeserving of attenti

spatches. Harriedly I give the last stroke of the pen to there "Fail details of the capture of Charleston," get my despatches on the Fulton, and grow oblivious over everything pertaining to the Palmetto City in the stealing consciousness that I have not dined. MEMPHIS.

MPORTANT ORDERS OF GENERAL ROBERTS—STA-TUS OF REFORMED SECESSIONISTS MEMPHIS, Feb. 23 .- All is quiet in our lines. There are no rebels within miles of the city.

The trade stores outside the line, owned by merchants of this city, were recently closed by the military authorities, and the goods confiscated. General Roberts, commanding this department, has issued two orders. One of them, No. 16, imposes very heavy penalties of certain parties designated as "recognized enemies of the Government." The other order, No. 18, considers the finding of bills of indictment by the Grand Jury, agains certain persons who have accepted the President's Proclamation, as erroneous. It announces the intention of the military authorities to view all persons complying with the requirements of the Proplamation of Amnesty, of December, 1863, and keeping them in good faith, as fully pardoned of crime

of conspiracy, treason, and rebellion against the Federal Government, and as not liable for trial therefor by any tribunal, civil or military. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---Second Session. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1855. SENATE.

SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginis, presented the credentials of Wekeman P. Willey, Sanator elect from West Virginis, from the 6th of March. 1865, for the term of six years, which were read and filed.

NAVAL JUDGE ADVOCATE. The bill to create the office of Soliotor and Judge Advocate of the Navy Department was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, spoke against it, and Mr. GRIMBES, of towa, explained its provisions and advocated it as a necessity, after which it was passed.

Mr. GOLLAMES, of Vermont, called up the House its object of the Capitol at a cest set of exceed \$25,000.

Mr. RUMNES, of Massachusetts, was sorry to feel compelled to oppose this measure. There was a time to weep and a time to laugh, and artime to natronize the puchase of a picture. The public debt was accumulating, our soldiers were unpute, and our citizens were being taxed to the utmost to sustain the Government in strungle with rebellion.

Fending the consideration of this question the morning hour applied. TONNAGE. Mr. CHANDLEE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to provide that in the measurement of the tonuse of ship-siore rooms and packing rooms, above lower deck shall not be included. Passed.

rooms, above lower deck shall not be included. Passed.

Mr. FOSTEE, of Connecticut, moved that the Senate, take a recess at half past four until five o'clock P. M., the evening essation to be devoted to the consideration of the bankrupt bill.

Mr. TEUMBULL was opposed to the motion, because he wished to press the Louisiana question to a vote as soon as possible. He asked for a division of the question before the Senate; first, on taking the recess, and then on making the bankrupt bill the special order.

The motion to take a recess prevailed.

The question on making the bankrupt bill the special The question on making the bankrupt bill the special order was decided in the negative—yeas 17, nays 24.

The question on masting the bankrupt bill the special order was decided in the negative—yeas 17, nays 21.

The joint resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisians was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the following, as a substitute for the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States, at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the common defence and the general welfars, to re-establish, by act. of Congress, republican governments in those States where loyal government, have been vacated by the existing rebellion, and thus, to the full extent of their powers, fulfil the requirement of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union's republican form of government.

Resolved, That this important duty is imposed by the Constitution, in express terms, on the United States, and not on individuals or classes of individuals, or any military commander or executive officer, and cannot be entrusted to say such persous, acting, it may be, for an oligarchical class, and in disregard of large numbers of loyal beople; but it must be performed by the United States, represented by the President and both Houses of Congress, acting for the whole people-thereof.

Resolved, That in determining the extent of this duty, and in the absence of any precise definition of the term 'republican form of government,' we cannot errif, when called to perform this guarantee under the Destraction of Independence as our authoritative rule, and insist that in every te-established state the consent of the governed aball be the only foundation of government, and all men shall be equal before the law.

Recolved, That, independence as our authoritative rule, and insist that in every te-established state the consent of the governed and in the Bush of the governed of the gove LOUIBIANA.

that, therefore, in the performance of this guarantee, that, therefore, in the performance of this guarantee, there can be no power under the Constitution to distranchise loyal people, or to recognize any such distranchise ment, especially when it may hand over the loyal majority to the Government of the discoral mitoyal majority to the new power under the Constitution to disciminate in any power under the Constitution to disciminate in any power under the Constitution to disciminate in any power under the Constitution to disciminate in the power under the folial mitting to the elactoral franchie robals who have for feited any right.

Resolved, That he Buited States, now called at a crisis of history, to perform this guarantee, will fail in duly under the Constitution should they allow the restablishment of any State Government without making proper safeguard for the rights of all the citizens, coperably without making it impossible for rabals now in a rms against the Bational Government to trample upon the rights of those who are now flatting the battles of the Union.

Resolved, That the path of justice is also the path of

arms against the National Government to trample upon the rights of those who are now fighting the battles of the Union.

Resolved. That the path of justice is also the path of peace, and that for the sake of peace it is better to obey the Constitution, and act in conformity with its requirements in the performance of the guarantee to receivable hate Governments in the consent of the governed, and the equality of all persons before the law, to the end that the foundations thereof may be permanent, and that no loyal majorities may be again overthrown or ruled by any oliganhic class.

Recoloci. That a Government founded on military power, or having its origin Inmilitary orders, cannot be a topublican form of government, according to the requirement of the Constitution, Ac., that its recognition will be contrary not only to the Gonstitution, but also to that essential principle of our Government which, in the lenguage of Jefferson, "establishes the supremacy of the guard of Jefferson, "establishes the supremacy of the guard of the Judiciary Committee, arguing that the Sake Government of flux afraction of the people of that State, and would not exist if not rustained by millitary power.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech, and delivered a lengthy address in favor of the resolution as it came from the Committee on the Judiciary. At half past four the Senate took, a recess

EVENING SESSION.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, called up a resolution opay Cobb & Co., of Indiana, for several barge loads of bay destroyed by military authority during the Morgan raid, to prevent Morgan from using the barges of cross the Oblic view.

to cross the Ohio river. Morgan from using the parges it cross the Ohio river.

Er. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said this was only one of a knouzad claims of a similar kind which citizens of Ohio and other States might press before the Senate. There had been hundreds of horses taken from the copie during that raid, and it would be unjust to take up this single case without providing for thousands of others which the Government was not prepared to adjust. Mr. TRUMBULL was of the same opinion with Mr. Mr FOSTER moved to refer the case to the Court of

and take up the Louisiana question, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. SUMNES offered an amendment to the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, as follows: Provided that this shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the electoral franchies, or of any other rights on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of the State by a solemn public act shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of such assent whenever the same shall be adopted, upon the fact, whereupon and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress this joint resolution shall take effect. on in part of congress this joint resolution shall take effect.

Mr. SUMNEE. Upon that I call the yeas and nays.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri I move to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "race" the words "or sex." [Langhter.]

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, was interrupted in some remarks by Mr. Saulsburr, of Delaware, who said that at the last election the people of Delaware had to yote between bayonets, were compelled to lie out at night, were pursued into the swamps, and persecuted in every concavable manner. The Democrats of Delaware over all this quietly, willing to await the verdict of public opinion.

all this quietly, whiling to aware any verture of public opinion.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, said he was glad to find a Senator whose experience at the polic was something like his. He remembered very well when a man couldn't gets yote in his Territory (Kansas) without going to the polic between two revolvers. You had to wear to support act only the Constitution of the United States, but the becompton Constitution and the fugitive aleve law. You had to swear never to write, publish, or circulate anything declaring that slavery did not exist there by law. You had to do all this, and pay a dollar to the sheriff, before you could get near the ballot box [Langhter.]

ri, passed and repassed Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, in replying to Mr. Sum ner, asid there was a bill before the Senzie to incorpo-rate a hotel company. Mr. Summer ought to put a pro-vision in it that ne guesis should be excluded on accounproposit: In Err, OARLILE took the floor in opposition to the resolution. In the course of his remarks he was asked a question in regard to the loyalty of the Government of west Virginia, and he replied that if he had the means of supporting his family without the three thousand a year he received as Senator he would have resigned his seat on the very day that the State of West Virginia was recognized by the Senate. REPUBAL TO POSTPONE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, at 10 clock P. M., moved to postpone the further consideration of this subject until the first Monday in December next, and upon this demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was decided in the negative by the following vote: YEAS. NAYS.

Henderson. Pomeroy,

OR TO ADJOURN.

The Senate refused to adjourn by a vote of 12 to 19.

OR TO TABLE.

Mr. HOWARD moved to lay the subject on the table, which was negatived by yeas 12, neys 18, being the same as recorded above, with the addition of Mr. McDougall in the negative.

Mr. SUMNER spoke of the importance of the subject before the Senate and the propriety of postponing it He would regard the passage of the resolution of the Judicary Committee as the Ball Bun of the Administration. He moved that the Senate adjourn, and on that question demanded the yeas and tanys

It was negatived by a vote of yeas 12, nays 18 or the next Congress.

Mr. CHANDLEE. Then I will leave off the special

Mr. CHANDLEE. Then I will leave off the special order and move to postpone it.

Mr. WADE demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delsware, said he had been accused of co-operating with Mr. Sumner and the radicals on this question. It was true, because he believed the radicals were right. He was co-operating with them to defeat this measure.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delsware, moved that the Senate efforts were resulted to the same of the Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, moved that the behate adjourn.
Mr. TRUMBULL was willing to adjourn if there could be an understanding that this resolution would be taken up on Monday at one o'clock.
Mr. SUMBER said Mr. Trumbull's course reminded him of the threat of an English officer to oram the stamp act down the threats of the American people. He (Mr. Trumbull) seemed determined to oram the presolution down the throats of the Senate.
Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wirconsin, wished the whole country could witness the Seone in the Senate to night. Five members, who usually supported the Administration, were uniting with the Opposition to defeat the will FOUR CENTS.

of eighteen who had always voted with the Administra-tion This was an act of usurpation. The Serate, at 11.40 P. M., adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. INDEMITY.

The House parsed a bill appropriating fifteen thousehold dollars as it demnity to Ambrose Morrison for his real estate in Kashville, taken by the military authorities as necessary for the defence of that city. A proviso is appended that this relief is not to be considered a precedent for other similar slaims.

The House passed a bill for the extension to Josiah Coreland of a pasent for an improvement in coat crimps, and laid on the table a bill to extend Jacobe patent for dressing tree nails or wooden nails made of locust wood for fastening ship timbers. APPROPRIATION TO MISSOURI.

The House passed a resolution providing for printing one hundred and twenty, five thousand copies of the report of the Agricultural Department for 1894 for distribution by Islambers of the House, and fifteen thousand copies for the use of the Commissioner.

APPROPRIATION TO MISSOURI.

The Senate bill appropriating four millions dollars to reimburse Misscuri for moneys expended for the Juited States was recured to the Commission of the Whole on the state of the Union: the state of the Union:

BRIGHMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, offered a resolution directing before the property of War to inform the House whether any rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Illinois, have been entisted into our service, and credited to the quotas of on or nore tates. If so, how many have enlisted, and whether any of the said prisoners are still under guard at Rock I-land.

t Rock Island. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, suggested that the inquiry be nade general. Mr. PIKE had no objection to this. Mr. GANSON asked whether bounties had been paid Mr. GANSON saked whether bounties had been paid to such prisoners.

Mr. PIEE replied he understood that bounties had been paid to men who are still under guard.

The resolution, having been made general in its scope of inquiry, was passed.

PASSES TO COLORED PRESONS.

Mr. SCHERCK, of Chio, offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether an order has been issued prohibiting persons of color from leaving the District of Columbia without a pass, and it so, whether the said order or regulation is still inforce, and in that case the Secretary of War furnish a copy of the order to the House, with the explanation or reason for making the distinction. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

THE OLD CAPITOL PEISON.

Mr. GANSOM inquired of the gentleman from Ohio when the Committee on Milliary Affairs intend making a report on the subject of the Old Capitol Prison.

Mr. SCHEBCK replied that the committee were now engaged in the examination of the testimony, which closed yesterday.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendatory enrolment bill.

Mr. KERDAN, of New York, offered an amendment providing that hereafter the quotes shall as near at possible be in proportion to the population of the State. The present system led to the greatest favoritism and above. possible be in proportion to the population of the State. The present system led to the greatest favoritism and abuse.

Mr. SUHEMCK opposed the amendment, and said if adopted he would move to include laddes in the draft.

Mr. GABFIELD, of Ohio, opposed Mr. Kernan's amendment as unjust

Mr. STRELE, of New York, said that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) ought to answer his colleague (Mr. Kernan). Instead of endeavoring to throw ridicule on the amendment.

The question was taken on Mr. Kernan's amendment, and was disagreed to—veas 61; nays 91.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, offered an amendment that any person who has been or may be drafted for one year, who furnishes an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempted from draft for that period. Persons putting in substitutes for three years were exempted for only one year.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment, that where it is shown that a principal has willfully put in an improper substitute, the principal shall take his place.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment, regarding it in substance the same as was rejected by the Hones yesterday. The Board of Enrolment examine all substitutes, and their determination should be conclusive Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, also opposed the zmendment.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was different from the amend

mendment. Mr. SCHENCK said it was different from the amend Mr. SCHENCK said it was different from the amend ment rejected yesterday, and expressed his surprise that the gentieman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thayer), who was a good lawyer, should take the ground that, so far as the Government is concerned, it should not be relieved, even against fraud.

Mr. THAYER replied that nothing was more sophistical than the view of the gentleman concerning his semarks. Such a construction could exist only in the fertile orain of the gentleman.

Mr. ODELL saw no reason for enacting a new law, as there was already provision for guarding against the cylis which the amendment proposed to remedy. But spart from this, the amendment would have the effect of shifting responsibility from the Government to the man who puts in a substitute. He notleed with disapprobation some remarks made by Mr. Schenck reflecting on the majority of the Democratic side.

Mr. SLHENGK rose and repeated what he did say: that the majority of the plenorties ide.

Mr. SLHENGK rose and repeated what he did say: that the majority of vote against the bill itself. They did not want a draft.

Mr. ELBEIDGE asked whether that was the only

or want a draft.

Mr. RLDRIDGE asked whether that was the only mputation the gentleman cast on the Democratic erty. Mr. SCHENCK replied the gentleman would asceriain roun his rangried remarks. from his reported remarks.

Mr. OBELL resuming, remarked that the gentleman not only gaid the majority of the Democratic members would vote seament the bill, but that they had arrayed themselves against the Government with almost a united Mr. SCHENCK. I did say so, and say so yet.
Mr. KALBFLEISCH. of New York, rising excitedly, cried out to Mr. Schenck, "It is false, and I'll tell the gentleman so here or elsewhere."
When the confusion had somewhat subsided Mr. ObELI resumed, saying, it was not the first time the gentleman from Ohio had used such language against the party with which he acted. he party with which he acted.

Mr. SCHENCK, in his seat. Better get out of bad

Mr. SOHENCK, in his seat. Better get out of bad company.

Mr. ODELL again protested against such language applied to the party with which he acted. It was not correct in set, and he objected to it for further reason that it was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. [A voice—'Yhat's true.'] when such language reached the other side the inference would be that this country is divided.

Mr. SCHENCK, in his seat, remarked, "Not much."

Mr. ODELL said the language of the gentieman implied that more than one-half of the Democrate were enemies of the Covernment. Now he wasted no such record to go for the the enemies it he country, and he had no hesitancy in a true that the Democrate party from the beginned to will be presented as to require the principal to be notified in strictures had been untered here for the last timed such strictures had been untered here for the last timed such strictures had been untered here for the last timed such strictures had been untered here for the last timed such strictures had been untered here for the last timed such ease of "discovery of non-compose mentic, or other incompetent person being placed in the army as a substitute, and holding the principal." The principal, however, is not to be held liable for his substitute unless notice be served to the party, within thirty days after the substitute has been mustered into the service."

Without further consideration of the anbject, the House adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Saturday was the liveliest day at the Stock Board that we have noticed for many months. The fever for oil stocks has again broken out to an extent that casts former experience entirely in the shade. One or two lucky oil "strikes" in the Pennsylvania and West Virdragged their slow length along for months past, and we are again visited with an avalanche of newcomers we are again visited with an avalanche of new comers for public favor. As will be seen by our list of sales, nothing else scarcely was tolerated but the oils, and the bulk of the transactions is beyond precedent. The money market is easy, a ctreumstance which materially keeps alive the present speculative spirit of the stock market. The favorable news constantly pouring in uponus from all parts of the military horizon also tends to predispose buyers to hopefulness, and with this feeling they enter the market, not counting risks or cost, and confident only of gain and success. The gold market has been somewhat excited during the week, in consequence of the continued successes of our armies in has been somewhat excited during the week, in consequence of the continued successes of our armies in South Carolina. So far as gold is concerned, the probability is strongly in favor of a lower range of prices, irrespective of political or military events, and from purely commercial causes. The spring imports of foreign commodities will be a mere bagatelle, as compared with those of former seasons, while at the same time our exports of domestic produce are steadily on the increase, thus turning the balance of trade in our favor, and checking the outflow of specie. The large quantity of Savannah cotton just arrived at New York, and soon to be sold on account of whom it may concern, will also o be sold on account of whom it may concern, will also mostly be shipped to Liverpool and converted into exchange, to be drawn against by importers. Hence, with no demand for gold for export, and very little for sustoms, it will evidently be impossible to maintain sustoms, it will evidently be impossible to maintain present quotations, with fair success to the Federal arms, either with or without speculative dealings.

Government loans were rather weak on Saturday—a consequence, probably, of so much capital being directed towards speculations in other fields. The 1881s sold at 110%, a decline of ½; the 6-21s were steady at 110%, and the 10-48s at 102½. There was nothing said in City or State securities, and there was no demand whatever for Company bonds. The railway share list was also weak, with very limited sales; Pennyivania Railroad declined ½ and Norristown Railroad ½; Reading closed steady at 57. The low-priced stocks are now most in favor. There was considerable activity in the Coal stocks, with sales of Green Mountain at 4; Swatara Falls at 6½; Consumers Mutual at 11½, and

Swatara Falls at 6%; Consumers' Mutual at 11%, and Locust Mountain at 0. The demand for Bank stocks was active, and there was a good business doing; the sales included Philadelphia Bank at 140; Manufacturers sales included Philadelphia Bark at 144; manufacturers and Mechanics' at 513; Commercial at 62; Keusington at 87%, and Bark of Penn Township at 45. Among the new and active oil stocks were William Penn, which sold up to 6; Sugar Dale, which advanced to 7, and Adamantine, which sold at 14; Cherry Eun advanced

Drexel & Co. quote: The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke on Saturday amounted to \$9,502,650, including one of \$600,000 from Philadelphia, and one of \$122,900 from Chicago. The subscriptions for the week ending the 25th inst. amount to \$27,142,150 Since February 1st \$65,182,000 have been disposed of, leaving \$120,000,000 nucoid. cold-bearing bonds as much as possible, and, there-ore, it prefers to dispose of 7.80 bonds, which have but fore, it prefers to dispose of 7-80 bonds, which have but a short time to run, at the expiration of which it will be able to avail itself of the state of the money market, then, no doubt, to be in a much better condition for the negotiation of great loans than it is now. These bonds have less than three years to run, as they are redeemable in August, 1867, in greenbacks; or, if the holder prefer it, they can be exchanged for United States 5-20 bonds, which bear interest at the rate of six percent, payable, both principal and interest, in gold. Those who shall invest in this loan will obtain for their money upward of one-fifth above the com-

for their money upward of one-fifth above the com-mon rate of interest, and the privilege of convert-ing a short-time loan into a much longer one, the inte-rest of which will be paid in species. Nor need it be ap-prehended that there will be any difficulty in making the conversion in 1867. Our debt is destined to exist for the moved that he Senate adjourn, and on that question demanded the yeas and any superinders of converting a short-time loan into a much longer ons, the interest of which will be paid in specie. Nor need it be approximately a solution of the conversion in 1807. Our debt is destined to exist for many years, and Government will he as a short time loan into a much longer ons, the interest of which will be paid in specie. Nor need it be apprehended that there will be any difficulty in making the conversion in 1807. Our debt is destined to exist for many years, and Government will then be glad to make the conversion provided for, while at the same time it will be nearly law was against his resolution to night. Parillamentary law was against his resolution in night. Our debt is destined to experiment will be any pornon or it should apply soon, as it will all be taken at an early day. The successes which Generals Sherman and homas are speedily to win will cause it to be in great demand. It is necessary that Government should have money, and in large quantities, in order that all claims against it may be properly met; and it is taking the preper course to make its faith good by increasing taxation. Already there has been brought before the state of the properly met. Sherman and homas are specifly to win will cause it to be in great demand. It is necessary that Government should have money, and in large quantities, in or der that all claims against it may be properly met; and it is taking the proper course to make its faith good by increasing taxation. Already there has been brought before Congress propositions, sure to be adopted, such as promise to increase the national revenue very essentially. This cannot fail to add to the worth of the public stocks, and to render them a more than usually eligible form of investment. The proposity of the country is rapidly on the increase, and its industry and enterprise are obtaining new modes—as in the petroleum business for eximple—which are facts commently favorable to the public creditor, as payment of national debt is simply a question of ability in all cases. Under such arrange ments as have been made, it cannot be doubted that the 7.30 loan will be all taken, seeing how safe it is to take it, and how sure the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking. The fact is to take it, and how sure the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a source of profit to the taking of it is to be a sourc

THE WAR PRESS. PUBLISHED WERKLY. THE WAR PRESS WIH be sent to subscribers Larger Clubs than Ton will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be identated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. AS Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PERSS. AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. an extra copy of the paper will be given.

exterprise it cannot fail, and the loan's early compleenterprise it cannot fail, and the loan's early compla-tion will be actiafactory to all parties.

The President Petroleum Company propose to organ-ize a company to develop the beds of Cool which they have discovered on their lands.

Information has been received that a flowing well has been struct or the California or Hurhes river, Wirt county, West Va. The flow is estimated at 20 bble per day, with a small part of water. This will prove in-teresting to holders of oil property in that section of the country. country.

The striking of stargs flowing well on the Big Eardy, near the lands of the Cameron Off Company, has excited the holders of that stock, and we are informed that its the holders of that stock, and we are informed that its officers will good close their subscription books, but few shares repealing to be takes.

Our cotten statistics still continue to be looked into with the gradiest interest by gold operators and purchasers of starting. We shake are, it is said, soon coming into Memihia. Sheman is expected to give us far more from the Pranch His dishipt. In fast, cotton is found thicker than contrabinity wherever our army marches. The Southerners seem to have burned a deal of their starte in their specifica, but a very little on their plantations. Large transfering has have also reached us recently from California.

A petition is now before Congress; presented in behalf of the family of the late Charles Goodyear, praying for a further extension to the cale twated patent right for vulcanizing india rubber. The grounds on which this extension is asked are that the investion devoted twenty-seven years to the investigation of the properties of ity-seven years to the investigation of the properties of india rubber, during which time he made the valuable discovery from which the greater part of the india rubber goods manufactured in the tivilized world is at present founded. The business surplays, in the United States alone, about fifty thousand persons; and yields an annual revenue to the Government, induties and the control of the c inventor was involved in immense expenses in defend. inventor was involved in immense expenses in defending his rights against infringement and in applying the
material to new uses. In consequence of these heavy
expenditures, this public benefactor became embarrassed in business, and died irrsolvent; leaving a wife
and six children without meaners support. His heira
represent that it was his devotion to the development
of his discovery, from which the public are deriving
great advantages, that prevented his resping the pocugreat advantages, that prevented his reaping the pecu-iary reward which the patent law was designed to se-cure to inventors.

The values of three articles to Pennsylvania for the year 1964, were as follows:

Total ..... The "Keystone State" is within herself an empire of mineral and agricultural wealth. In this respect that no peer in the Union Sales of Stocks-Feb 25.

And the internal revenue tax to the Government:

. \$171,510,353

THE OPEN STOCK BOARD. 00 Boss.....bl0 00 Kéystone Oil..... 00 Wm Penn.....

FIRST BOARD.

60 US 5-20s-old-cept 111 | 10 Sugar Greek by 16k 500 do --- old reg. 110 | 400 Excelsior --- lots 126 400 City 6 old RSO 118 292 | 100 do --- cest 1 16 200 Cam & A mt 6s 198 104 | 100 8 Sugar Greek by 105 | 100 | 200 | Can & K mt 5e | 20 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 1

BETWEEN BOARDS.

SECOND BOARD AFTER BOARDS.

do..... 2dys. 1%|
do...... 2dys. 1%|
SALES AT THE CLOSE. 

Philadelphia Markets. FRERUARY 25—Evening.
The demand for Flour continues limited, and holders 1,200 bbls extra family at from \$11.25@12 \$\footnote{9}\text{ bbl for good} and choice. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$9.25@9.74for superfine; \$10.25@10. blig in a small way at from \$8.50@8.75 bl. Corn Meal continues wery quiet, and \$12 25@13 %-bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at from \$8.50@8.75 % bbl. Corn Meal continues very quiet, and prices are without change.

corn mean continues very quiet, and prices are without change.

GRAIN.—Red where continues scarce and in good demand at 200@256c \$\fo\$ bushel. White is dull and quoted at 200@256c \$\fo\$ bushel; the latter rate for prime Kentucky Kye is selling in a small way, at from 170 G172c \$\fo\$ bushel. Corn continues dull, and prices are rather lower, with sales of about 2, (00 bushels at 159); \$\fo\$ (300c \$\fo\$ bushel for prime yellow in the care. Oats are in demand, and prices rather better, with sales at 94@3 \$60c \$\fo\$ bushel. 

Boston Markets—Fah, 25.

Frour.—The reseipts since yesterday have been 738 bbls. The market is steady with a mederate demand; sales of Western superfine at \$3.76210.55; coramon extra, \$10.76611; medium do., \$11.26611.75; good and choice do., \$12.218 do. Oats. Corn is dual; sales of numbels Corn, 2.118 do. Oats. Corn is dual; sales of new Southern yellow at \$1.5621.90; old do. do., \$2.01 new Western mixed. \$1.20 \$\forall \text{bushel}. Oats are in fair demand; sales of Northern and Canada at \$56.62 \$\forall \text{bushel}. Eye is duil at \$1.25 \$\to \text{bushel}. Both sales of \$1.50 \$\to \text{bushel}. Both sales sal ton Markets-Keb, 25.