MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

Close up the Ranks. Some of our contemporaries have taken exception to the spirit in which we have seen proper to comment upon the recent great achievements in the Cotton States. The more closely we examine the situation, however, the more we are convinced that the end of this war is not at hand, and that we must strike still greater blows before the rebellion falls. We endeavor to appreciate the real value of our recent triumphs. In the first place, we have had the consummate bravery of our soldiers, and we have seen General SHERMAN develop the first qualities of a warrior. He has captured Savannah and Charleston and has placed Georgia and South Carolina at his feet. He now goes forth to rescue and enfranchise North Carolina. In this campaign he has suffered none of the ordinary misfortunes of war. Fort McAllister was taken by storm-the work of one division-and WHEELER and KILPATRICK had a few skirmishes which amounted to nothing. This has been all the fighting that has taken place. Beyond this the campaign was purely strategic, and, therefore, what we admire more than all things in Sherman's grand campaign is the manner in which he outgeneraled and overthrew his opponents. The occupation of Eavannah changed the character of the war. The rebels found they could not maintain an army

in the Southern States able to cope with SHERMAN, and so they have adopted the only plan that was open to them-the plan of concentration. We believe that LEE is now uniting all of his armies for the final contest. It was thought by Southern and Northern journals that Charleston would be made the scene of a great struggle. But those who had any such anticipation depended upon the dramatic character of the Southern people. It would have furnished good editorial matter for the Examiner, if BEAUREGARD could have defeated SHERMAN in the suburbs of Charleston; but Mr. Davis has too much to risk with his armies to indulge in any warlike theatricals. So Charleston was very quietly turned over to the Union forces by Mayor MacBern, and Beaure-GARD went on his way northward. When last heard from, TAYLOR was moving from Tennessee, BEAUREGARD was advancing over North Carolina, and Hoke was retreating from Wilmington. They were all advancing to a certain point, and, as LEE is the commander of all these men, we have no doubt he has selected his place of rendezvous. One or two points present themselves. If BEAUREGARD, TAYLOR, and Hokk unite with Lak, he may give GRANT battle in front of Petersburg. less he does this, Richmond must certainly be evacuated. SHERMAN is advancing with rapid strides, and will, probably, throw his army on the other side of Richmond which would insure Lee's destruction. Unless LEE fights and defeats SHERMAN, this must be done; and if he should not do so he must move his army to Lynchburg, or else have the best army of our nation in his rear. There are rumors that LEE proposes another raid into Pennsylvania. This we do not anticipate. If LEE has forgotten Antietam and Gettysburg he certainly remembers SHERIDAN. waiting for an opportunity to spring at his enemy. We do' not know if Sheridan is strong enough to fight LEE, but he can hold him in check until GRANT moves the

Army of the Potomac to his aid. As we have said, and now repeat at the risk of being misunderstood, these rebel gentlemen are not disposed to throw down their hands and abandon their game without another effort for victory. GRANT knows his business; but let us ask, Is GRANT strong enough to fight the combined rebel armies? Is there no danger of our armies being attacked in detail? Let us answer these questions by sending five hundred thousand more muskets to the Lieutenant General. By doing this, we place the result beyond contingency. We enable our leaders not only to crush the rebellion, but to grind it to powder. In the midst of this glare of Union triumphs, while Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington are falling one by one, while Union men are intoxicated with these libations of unceasing triumphs, we look forward to the speedy future, when all that we have gained must finally be fought for. Let those who talk about gala days and general illuminations see that every man is hurried to the front. When the battle is over and done, we can divide the trophies, ring bells, and spend all our spare powder in harmless cannonading. Just now let all salutes be with shotted guns, and let the target be the army of Luc. While we recognize the presence of a great reactionary party in the South, we must remember that this party is confronted by aldespotism; that the leaders of the rebellion have the army and navy and treasury of the South; that they have power to take every negro, and to make every acre of corn and cotton a part of their commissary department. We do not believe that the reactionary party has the power in itself to break down this despotism. That must be done by GRANT and SHERMAN; and when it is done-when we have destroyed the insurgent army and navy-we can ask our friends to rise up and become citizens, and place Union bayonets at their back. Our duty is to close up the ranks and advance the whole line. Let there be rapid, unrelenting war, and nothing but war. This is the surest and swiftest path to peace.

The following voluntary contributions for the sufward have been received at this office since our las Saturday, Feb. 25.-M. L. Kilgore........ \$5 00

Wm. H. French..... 5 00 B. J. Leedom 10 00 Mathfida Heston 5 00 Sunday, Feb. 26.—Lucy Breck Kopp, a school

Amount previously received and reported. 5,203 2

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1868.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS. banks have been organized, with an aggregate early tal of \$2,885,000. There are now, in all, 838 nations banks in operation, with a capital of \$190,741,080. SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION ACT. The bill extending the benefit of the pension act to contract surgeons, etc., and to all persons disabled while actually repelling invasion of any State, granting twenty dollars a month to invalida

who have lost a foot and a hand, and providing that pensions shall not be given to Government em ployees who are receiving the same pay as able-bodied persons in the same situations, was to-day eported from the Pension Committee in the Senate GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER will be before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War on Monday, for the first time since his arrival in the city. THE ENROLMENT ACT.

The House spent most of the afternoon session t reveals great diversity of opinion among members in regard to the most efficacious and least obnoxious mode of filling up the army.

A REBEL RAID INTO MARYLAND. ht or two since a squad of crossed the Potomac on the ice, near Edward's Ferry, and drove in our pickets. They shot three men of the 1st Delaware Cavairy, who were on duty there, and carried off a number of horses. A part of the gang visited a store in the neighborhood, and took from it all they could carry off. They then retreated across the river to Virginia; not, however, without loss, for one of them was killed, and two were so badly wounded as to render it necessary to hold them upon their horses while crossing the river. One of our men is supposed to be mortally

THE REBEL GENERAL PRYOR. President Lincoln on Saturday ordered the rebel ex-General Rogen A. Payon to report immediately to General GRANT, at City Point. for exchange. MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Sauton has been appointed superinten dent of the recruiting service, and Brevet Brigadie General LITTLEFIELD, mustering and disbursing officer, in the Department of the South. LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT. A letter from General GRANT, dated February

24, received at noon on Saturday says that if SHER-

MAN'S successes continue a few days longer the

country can safely indulge in exuitation.

SAVANNAH. RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM

CHARLESTON. Specimens of Rebel Temper-ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLIES FROM

PHILADELPHIA. AUGUSTA RIPE FOR SURRENDER

cial Correspondence of The Press.] SAVANNAH, Feb. 19, 1865 THE GOOD NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The great good news of the fall of Charleston has been received with joy, if without surprise, in all the military quarters here, on the announcement of the event this morning at headquarters. Unusual salvos of artillery were fired, and a universal display of bunting took place. Among citizens who retain some lingering regard for the rebellion from which they have been severed, a singularly small degree of Refugees whom early presecution drove away

from the now fallen city, and who assure us that loyalty in Charleston was only comparable to the plety in Sodom, were gladdened by the news. Charleston has not been popular with her sisters in misfortune, and there are few who will say fervently, "She should have died hereafter." Nevertheless, the old pattern of rebel is not yet out of date in Georgia or Savannah. The other day a handsome, stately, but bitter young lady waited with an elderly relative upon the commanding general to obtain a pass outside the lines. For suf, ficient reasons, it was courteously refused, whereupon the temper of the young lady broke out in language too emphatic to print. This explosion, which startled one or two hearers if it did not actually reach the ears of the general, was in effect [that the tender young lady described would rather be in perdition than stav with the Yankees. Very like this, in spirit were the remarks of a swelling ignoramus of a planter, who lately came into the lines, swearing that the rebels would have Savannah back again. Fire exters as bold as these are once in a while ar

THANKS TO PHILADELPHIA. The vessel of supplies from Philadelphia arrived here safely on Friday. Mr. Archibald Getty and the Rev. Mr. Durborrow, the two gentlemen having charge of the princely bounty of the Corn Exchange grateful attention from many of the citizens here. At a meeting of pastors, called to welcome the Rev. Mr. Durborrow, the following resolution was ex-

pressed:

Resolved, By the pastors of the various churches
of Savannah in behalf of their congregations,
That our grateful thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Philadelphia
for their liberal contribution of supplies to our
people in our time of great necessity; and that we
tender our thanks to the Rev. Mr. Durborrow and
Mr. A. Getty, for their kind consideration in performing their charitable work. The clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Axion, rector of Independent Church; Rev. Mr. Wynn, rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Mr. McRae, rector of St. John's Church : Rev. Mr. Coby. assistant minister of Christ Church; Rev. Mr. Landrum, rector of

Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Silbert, rector of Luthe-Bishop Vercs, of the Roman Catholic Church, and Rabbi Rosenfeld, of the Jewish Church, send their acknowledgments of the generosity of Philadel-phia. The Councils are about to adopt a similar testimonial. The committee from Philadelphia have arranged that the supplies shall be distributed

CONDITION OF SAVANNAH. two weeks ago. The cotton on the wharves is being slowly stowed away in the revenue vessels by the singing stevedores. Groceries, restaurants, drug tores, and all the utilities are reviving. A prompt police system is among the greatest desiderata. The drainage of the town is miserable, and a few of the by-ways reck with filth, while the dead unburied ting in the suburbs, give a timely hint against the dreaded pestilence of summer.

AUGUSTA.
A distinguished merchant of Savannah, arrived only yesterday, reports that city as being ripe for surrender. It only needs to be occupied to pre sent the same example as Savannah, and it may be

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REFERENCE AND ARREST BY BEAUREGARD.

of the Potomac says that deserters report the con tinued arrival of fresh troops from Beauregard to Lee, and that both the Union and rebel armies are

NEW ORLEANS. Orleans advices of the 18th inst., has passed up for The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by both houses of the Louisiana Legis lature on the 17th inst.

5.000 colored men, asking for the right of suffrage At a meeting of the New Orleans Chamber to memorialize Congress for an appropriation for emoving the obstructions from all the passes of the Mississippi, as the mud, etc., accumulated there has become so great as to prove a source of considerable risk, delay, and inconvenience to underwriters and ship owners; and also to represent to the Postmaster General the delays and irregulari-ties of the mails by these obstructions, and the the city, and to secure, if possible, a correction of

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan realized at the First National Bank of Cairo, Ill., to Feb ruary 25th, amount to \$187,000. cinnati, has passed up with 862 bales of cotton.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. THE REBELS IN WEST TRANSSEE MOVING SOUTH -MOBILE THEIR REPORTED DESTINATION. MEMPHIS, Tenn., via CAIRO, Feb. 26 .- The Bulletin of to-day says the rebel leaders have recently issued orders to have all detachments of their troops in West Tennessee, together with such con scripts as they have gathered, sent south witho delay. We have reason to believe that a large portion of the rebel forces lately about Memphis have already gone. Their destination is said to be Mo-

A raid into Arkansas developes the fact that much suffering exists from a scarcity of food. ABANDONING MOBILE-SRLMA BRING FORTIFIED -- FORREST'S FORCES SMALL-DISCOVERY OF

SECRET SOCIETY AT NEW ORLEANS. CAIRO, Feb. 26.—The steamers Liberty and Belle St. Louis, from Memphis, have passed up with 313 bales for Evansville and the latter with 71 bales for St. Louis.

A Vicksburg correspondent says deserters fro Dick Taylor's army declare there is no intention Mobile, that that city has always been a depot for arms and military material of all kinds, and that the cannon and supplies recently taken to Selma formed no part of the armament and stores intende for use in Mobile. The rebels believe Selma will be essailed soon, and are trying to put it in good deensive condition without weakening Mobile The same correspondent says the report that For rest has 25,000 men under him is untrue. He has not over 2,000 Dick Taylor's and Forrest's commands together cannot muster 25,000 men. It is conjectured that one of the two corps which re cently left Columbus, Miss., has gone to Mobile. Three iron-clads have been stationed at the mouth of Red river, to frustrate any raid on that stream in Mississippi the rebels may design making, and also to prevent any rebel troops from crossing. It

is rumored Brig. General Meredith has been rel The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans on the 9th, has arrived, on route to St. Louis. Much excitement exists at New Orleans in con sequence of the publicity given to the exposure made of a secret society having a permane ion and regular meetings weekly. It purported to be Union, but subsequent developme is ruled by Confederate sympathizers whose object is to get political power, and through that power protect Secessionists in that city from their just

In the New Orleans cotton market strict ordinary is 56, and middling 71@72. Sugar and molasses fair. The demand is firm. Market poorly supplied. Prime sugar, 22%; very common, 21. Prime m . Superfine flour, \$9.50@9.60; low extra. \$10.75.

FORTBESS MONROE. REBEL PRISONERS—RAPID PROGRESS OF THE EX-CHANGE—THE WEATHER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.-The flag-of-truce teamer New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived here last evening from Point Lookout, Md., with seve hundred and seventy-six rebel prisoners. She left here to-day for Varina, on the James river, where the exchange of prisoners on both sides is progressing very rapidly. CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Feb. 23 .- The mail steamer Sacramento sailed to-day for Panama, with about 50 assengers and \$1,000,000 in treasure, of which \$431,000 goes to New York. Washington's Birthday was observed as a holi day, business being entirely suspended. There is great rejoicing here over the fall of Charleston.

Railroad Accident iger train which le New York yesterday via Springfield, due here at midnight, did not arrive until five o'clock this morning It was detained five hours by, an accident near brookfield. The axle of the local ing one of the hind driving wheels, which, inclining inward, stove the panels and seats in a serious me ner, greatly frightening the passengers. No person

Explosion of a Powder Mill. DUPONT'S MILLS, Del., Feb. 25.—One of the mills in the Hagley yard at Dupont's powder works ex-ploded at 9:30 this morning. Three men who were in the building at the time, were killed-John McIlwes, Michael Dougherty and John Hughes. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Fire in the Cincinnati Enquirer Office. CINCINNATI, Feb. 26 .- A fire this morning of stroyed the composing rooms of the Enquirer office.
The loss is not ascertained. The paper will be issued

PRIERSON'S COUNTREPEIT DETECTOR for March is out this morning with full descriptions of all the new counterfeits. It is a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community.

WILMINGTON,

FULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE History of the Preceding Operations

SKILFUL TACTICS OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

BRILLIANT MOVEMENTS OF TERRY

AND COX. A VICTORY AT TOWN CREEK ON SUNDAY.

fudicious Disobedience of Orders by Gen. Vo. SURRENDER AND OCCUPATION OF THE CITY ON THE 22d.

The Navy Yard, Government Mills, &c Burned by the Rebels.

SEVERAL HUNDRED UNION PRISONERS RECAPTURED. SAD EFFECTS OF SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

SEATIMENTS OF THE WILMINGTONIANS-THE NEGRORS ENTHUSIASTIC.

-James C. Warner.-Special Correspondence of The Press.)

CITY HALL, WILMINGTON, N. U.,
February 22, 1866.

In order to explain fully how it was that Wilmington fell so readily into the possession of our forces, upon the late advance, it may be necessary for me to give a sketch of the movements which have been so skilfully directed against the city since the arrival of General Schofield upon the scene of

HOW ANDERSON WAS TAKEN. The evacuation of Fort Anderson, it is well known, was the result of a combined attack from the army and navy. Neither, alone, could have compelled it, but, working together, they were as they generally have been, irresistible. On Thurs-day morning, the 16th instant, the 3d Division of the 23d Corps, and Moore's brigade of the 2d Division, crossed the Cape Fear river from Federal Point to Smithville. Early on Friday, under the command of Major General J. D. Cox, they admishers of the enemy, to within two miles of Fort Anderson, and remained there during the night, having driven in the rebel outposts and established

a strong line. The same morning, Admiral Porter had sent the monitor Montauk, accompanied by several wooden gunboats, up the river, within a few handred yards the day. The enemy at first replied rapidly, and dropped their shells plentifully around the boats. Our fire, however, was too spirited and accurate to be long resisted by the rebel gunners, and, most of the garrison taking to their bomb proofs, towards evening the firing was almost exclusively confined

In the night the boats dropped down the river out of the reach of any torpedoes which the rebels might fancy to send against them, and beyond despatching an occasional flery messenger to disturb the repose of the wearied foe, they were as quiet (and danger ous) as slumbering volcanees. Night witnessed the movement of another portion Retail trade is gradually unfolding, and Savannah of the army. The 2d Division of the 24th Corps presents a far more comfortable appearance than Brevet Major General Ames commanding, crossed of the army. The 2d Division of the 24th Corps, to the west bank of the river, landing and encamping till morning at Smithville, whence the troops of General Cox had departed the morning before Dawn saw the commencement of a tedious flank ing movement to the rear of Anderson by General Ames. The country was thickly wooded with North Carolina pines, full of swamps, and traversed only by narrow, winding roads, through which the troops painfully took their way.

In the meantime General Cox advanced his line

under a heavy skirmish fire to within half a mile of the fort. Further he could not go on account of an impassable marsh or swamp which covers nearly the whole circuit of the fort. In this position he awaited the movements of General Ames, the plan of General Schofield being, as will be seen, to compel the evacuation of the fort, or to capture its garrison by a well devised circuitous movement to the rear and upon their line of retreat. Ames, during

The gupboats were by no means idle inthe mean. ime, but kept up an incessant fire, probably remindirg the rebels of the good old adage that there is no rest for the wicked. The story of their achievements, however, will no doubt have been so copiusly told by the distinguished reporter con ing the navy here, that I refeain from entering into details in regard to their operations.
On the 19th, leaving two brigades to occupy the attention of the garrison, General Cox marched to the left with his remaining forces, and joined Gen.
Ames' troops. The two commands then continued

their march in the line of General Ames' advance, Cox's troops leading. It was hoped that by this evement our troops would be enabled to reach the only two roads by which the rebels could escape Had this been effected, the capture of the fort with its entire garrison would only have been a question of time, or rather, perhaps, of the quantity of provisions which the rebels had stowed away, for that the work, powerful, strongly manned, and ren-dered almost unapproachable as it was by a swamp and lake which extended from the rebel earth works on our left to the other side of the fort, was impres naval authorities.

By the time that Cox, having marched partially around this swamp and lake, had reached a portion of the marsh which it was possible to cross, and the passing of which would have given us the command of the rebel line of retreat, the enemy, discovering the movement by means of scouts which they had posted for miles around them. hastily packed their baggage, and, not even taking time to spike their guns, fled towards Wilmington. In the morning the evacuation was discovered by the skirmishers of the ferce in front of the fort, and

they immediately took possession of the place. A MISTAKEN VOLLEY. The old battle-flag of the 26th Kentucky Regiment, tattered, and soiled, and rent into shreds by the storms of war through which it has been gal lantly carried, soon saluted the morning breeze where the robel standard the night before had defiantly shaken its folds. Not recognizing in this bat tle-worn ensign the starry emblem of the Republic the gunboats again opened upon the fort. Two shells had already exploded over the heads of our men when Col. Moore, commanding the 2d Brigade f the 2d Division, 23d Corps, divining the cause of the firing, seized a new flag, borne by one of his regiments, and himself raised it upon the parapet This little episode no doubt gave rise to the mistaken report that the rebels occupied the works in the morning, as they showed a white flag above the

ramparts. The intelligence of the occupation immediately reaching General Schofield, who, directing operaions on each side of the river, had established his eadquarters upon the steamer "Spalding," that he might readily communicate with both Generals Cox and Terry with that accuracy of design and celerity of execution which have characterized all his movements here, he immediately ordered Gen. Ames to recross and join Terry's command. RETREAT OF THE REBELS IN FRONT OF TERRY.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson of course com-pelled the retreat of the rebels upon the east bank of the river, as they could not maintain their positio the news of our victory reached Terry, without waiting for the arrival of Ames he immediately or dered a general advance. Pressing as rapidly forward as the soft, sandy nature of the ground would allow, he reached and during the day passed the strong line of works which the rebels had held in his front, establishing his lines by sundown about three miles in the rear of this position. During the day he had advanced sight miles. Fort Anderson, and took up a position upon the

beach-his division thus forming Terry's left wing .. ORWARD TO WILMINGTON. Cox still pressed on towards Wilmington, inclining his march to the river. He met no opposition until the afternoon, when he reached Town Creek. There was but one bridge across this creek, and at the other end of it the rebels had established a long line of works, defended by the troops which had garrisoned the fort, and by a strong fire of artillery.

GENERAL COX IN A QUANDARY. To fully appreciate the nature of the many obstacles which now encountered this brave and skilful commander, it must be understood that this creek is entirely unfordable for thirty miles, its entire depth in some places eing as great as thirty feet. Had Gen. Cox marched to the left before he reached a fordable place he would have encountered an impassable swamp. which would have obstructed his march for many miles further. The great strength of the enemy's tion in his front rendered it impossible to cross he bridge. The rebels, indeed, deemed their situation so secure that they sent out no reconnoitring parties; and sure that their flanks could not be turned, they did not watch Cox's movements so closely as they would have done had they known nination and enterprise. Gen. Schofield had directed him to cross Town Creek, and Town Creek he was resolved to cross.

OW THE DIPPIOULTY WAS OVERCOME—PERLAG ON A PLAT-BOAT. And the manner of his crossing was a very bold and ingenious one. He had four brigades. One of these, Henderson's, with Battery D, of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, he left in front of the rebel works with orders to occupy their attention by keeping up the 20th, he marched along the creek to the right, seeking for some means to cross. In an old dilapi-dated flat boat, which would have been accepted with great hesitancy by any other than a thorough ary man, he found this means. It could only old a few men at a time, and it was not known whether a rebel force might not be concealed in the woods opposite, ready to pounce upon any mall party. Such embarkation of troops was therefore, a hazardous one. Yet, knowing that he who ventures nothing will nothing enemy was there. The greater part of the atternoon of the 20th was occupied in crossing

the three brigades commanded by General Casement, and Colonels Moore and Storl, in their crasy A TRAP SHT FOR THE RESELS. The entire force, having finally effected a landing, marched directly upon the enemy's rear, hoping to marched directly upon the enemy's rear, noping to cut off his lines of retreat. These were two roads— the "Telegraph" and "Old Public" roads. The nearest of these, the "Telegraph" road, being reached, Casement's and Sterl's brigades rested

ressed far enough to completely effect its purpose, the enemy discovered our forces upon the Telegraph road and readily divined their danger. From the ose sand they immediately commenced throwing up breastworks in their rear to renel the attack threatened by Caroment and Sterl, while at the same time they prepared to retreat upon the road

which was still open to them.
COMPLETE ROUT OF THE REBELS. Finding that our movements were thus anticinated, General Cox ordered Casement's and Sterl's rigades to charge. Their advance was impatuous. and carried everything before it. The robels, confused and (penic stricken, fought wildly, and soon breaking, rushed cut upon the "Old Public road," leaving two of their gues behind them. Persuag rapidly, our forces captured three hundred and fifty seven prisoners. The remainder of the enemy, excepting a few left coad and dying upon the field, by making good use of their heels, escaped before Moore's troops could intercept their retreat. ANOTHER ADVANCE BY TERRY.

The operations of General Terry's command during this day were less complicated and difficult, but were equally as successful. The army moved at an early hour in the morning, Paine's colored division leading the advance, supported by Ames, and having Abbott on the right.

THE REBELS MET AND DRIVEN BACK. After proceeding undisturbed for a distance of about four miles the rebel videttes were encountered. The 1st and 5th Regiments of United States Colored Troops were immediately thrown forward eachirmishers, and acting, in a very spirited manner, drove the rebels back upon their skirmigh line.

Heavy skirmishing now commenced, but the colored troops were supported by too large a force to pause,

and the robels were pushed back to their outer line of works. This had been newly erected, and was situated about a mile and a half outside of their main works defending the city. Here General Terry halted for the night; very properly deeming these works too strong to be taken by direct assault. General Ames formed his troops to the right of Paine's, who thus were thrown upon the left of the line. Our loss during the day was about ten killed and forty five wounded. BRILLIANT OPERATIONS UPON THE WEST BANK.

Let us turn sgain to General Cox's manoguvies. for it was owing to the movement upon the wast bank of the river that the evacuation of the city was so speedily forced upon the rebel commander It will be seen that General Bragg, who was in upreme command of Hoke's division which confronted our troops, found more than his match, as a tactician in Gen. Schofield. By a proper defence of the Town creek line, which was an old one; and on the preservation of which the salvation of Wil epended, the rebels could have rendered the capture of the city either a very tedious task of sleging, or a very bloody work of assault. These fortifications having fallen before the daring movements of Gen-Cox, the way to the city lay open to this enter-prising commander. The rebels, however, could scarcely have expected so rapid and bold an advance as was now resolved upon. GENERAL COX GOES WHERE HE IS UNEXPECTED.

The morning of the 21st witnessed the culmination of a plan which General Cox seems to have himself conceived. He had been ordered to

cross Town Creek and advance as far as he deemed it safe to go, but it was not supposed by the General commanding that he would proceed any great distance beyond the creek. Cox, however, pushing ahead and finding no enemy in front, for they were unable to withstand him in the open field, and had no fortifications left upon the west side of the stream, he threw a heavy line of skirmishers across the Brunswick river to Eagle Island, which is opposite the lower end of Wilmington. From this posi-tion they subjected the troops in the lower part of the city to a galling fire. The enemy made several attempts during the day but were unable to dislodge these daring intruders. AN UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

An incident now occurred which threatened and but for a happy accident might have resulted in the withdrawal of General Cox's troops from their commanding position, and the postponement of our success against the city of blockade-runners. To understand the reasons for an order which Scho field now sent to Cox, the attention of the reader must again revert to General Terry's operations. GENERAL TERRY'S POSITION.

The line of breastworks which this commander

had thrown up to protect his position, did not extend entirely across the peninsula, which was too broad to be covered by his troops. In fact, either of his flanks might have been turned by an army powerful enough to send a force between it and the river, and at the same time to maintain their fortifications against an assault of Terry in the front. Whether the rebels pos. sessed such an army was questionable. It was known that Hoke's division alone was not strong o enter upon such an operaenough to enter upon been reinforced. A RECONNOISSANCE ORDERED.

exposed to attack, Terry had determined, early in the morning of the 21st, to send a reconnoitring party to ascertain the enemy's force upon this flank, but before this had been done he received directions from General Schofield to reconnoitre npon the enemy's right, with a view of ascertaining whether his works extended from Terry's front to the river bank. The direction of the contemplate nce was, therefore, changed, and Gen Ames, with two brigades of his division, was direct ed to move around to the left of Pane, and "feel' the enemy's lines in that direction.

The movement was conducted in a very soldierly manner, and was completely successful in attain ing its object. Taking a winding road to the real in almost an opposite. Ames finally struck the river guns, situated upon a line with and protecting the ebel obstructions in the river. A very strong line of works was found to extend from this battery to Terry's front, and was deemed impregnable to any force which we could bring against it. In front of this battery was Battery Mears, another strong re bel work, but not mounting as heavy guns as "Lee." Behind were two other powerful batteries both like the others, situated upon the river bank bearing upon the obstructions and also commanding sary to the development of these facts, General

Ames lost one man killed and eleven wounded. ANXIETY OF GENERAL TERRY. In the meantime General Terry had become anxious in regard to the safety of his right wing. Were the rebels in strong enough force, it was believed that there was nothing to prevent their pass ing a body of troops through the woods on Terry's right, and attacking him simultaneously in front and rear. From the movements of the rebels, it was thought that they had received reinforced A BEWILDERING SMOKE AND A LYING DESERTER. A dense smoke covered the entire rebel front, but unlike the smoke of old, which was "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," and was as a guiding star to its beholders, this served only to perplex It was evidently the work of design, and its purpose night be to hide the arrival of troops from our gaze mething unusual was evidently taking place in the rebel ranks, and, to add to Terry's perplexity in the afternoon a deserter came into our lines, who told so straight a story that, when his statement was added to the belief which began to be common among the officers, the General cannot be blamed for believing that Hoke had been reinforced. This leserter said that, during the night before, one division of Hardee's army had arrived from Charleston and that another was on the way. The news of the evacuation of the. "birth-place of treason" had already been made known to the army by an official lespatch from Admiral Dahlgren, and the deserter's tory, which was probably a concection of a rebe officer, unfortunately received credence. Believing in which I have stated, and deeming himself too weak to resist the combined forces of Hoke and Hardee, General Terry sent a despatch to General inicating the intelligence that the enemy's forces had been strengthened in his front

and asking for reinforce COX RECALLED. General Schofield, of course, relying upon the accuracy of General Terry's information, immediately sent an orderly in search of General Cox, with an order directing the General to return and cros the river, with a view of strengthening Terry's

right wing. A FORTUNATE DELAY. Cox, by this time, had progressed so far "into the bowels of the land" that no communication had been had with him for several hours, and Schoffeld was consequently uninformed of his advanced posttion. This ignorance had a very fortunate The orderly, not knowing where to deliver his message, wandered fruitlessly in the woods from about 11 o'clock in the morning, when he was sent out, until three in the afternoon, before he found Gene-

ORDERS HAPPILY DISOBEYED. By this time Cox was in a position to gain a tolerably accurate idea of the enemy's forces and intentions. Upon the receipt of General Schofield's der he sent back only one brigade (Moore's), with a message to his commander that, having obtained a lodging on Eagle Island, he was ena serve the movements of the rebels, which were those of a frightened and confused body of men, not of ar rmy about to act on the appressive, and that, disobeying his orders, knowing that Terry was i no danger from attack. High authority has told us that he who knows the proper time to trans-gress the rules of war, or disobey an order is the best commander. It was this conduct which gave us Wilmington the next day, for Cox's position, capable of being reinforced as he was at sity. That it was not the original intention of Braze to vacate the city so soon is amply proved by the fact that when our troops marched in the next day everal new pieces of artillery, which had just been rought up to the rebel works, and had not yet been When the commanding general received the message of General Cox, he immediately sent back his

approval of that general's conduct, and despatched he intelligence to Terry. RETURN OF GENERAL AMES. It was now night, and before day break the movement of General Ames' division having accom-plished its purpose, the troops returned to their old osition, and everything was in readiness for a move n the morning. A STIR IN THE ENEMY'S LINES.

All night long the shrick of locomotives and the usy hum of men, turning night into day, gave token that something important was on the tapls in the rebel camp. Morning was anxiously looked for and hundreds of eyes followed the first streak of dawn into the enemy's lines. THE EVACUATION DISCOVERED. Night had not long rielded her rule ere it became apparent that the birds had flown from our front. Orders were now issued for every man to pack up and be in readiness to march. The half-a-doze

tents which belong to headquarters were struck before daylight, breakfasts were hastily prepared and

only half eaten, when the men were ordered to fall into the ranks. THE MARCH INTO WILMINGTON. Abbott's brigade was given the privilege of leading the advance, and was followed by Paine's division. Two batteries of artillery came next, and the remaining forces, comprising Ames! troops, brought there, and Moore was sent to out the "Old Publis" up the rear. In this order the men marched gally road. Before, however, this movement had pro-

sand and watery swamps. The march was tedious and wearisome. As the sun rose he shed his beams remorselessly upon the winding column, and streaked with sweat the faces of these toiling heroes. It was five miles to the city, yet the men only needed one short rest, for to be in Wilmington was to the the object of a very anxious desire.

The head of the column entered the city, passing over "Dam No. 2" at nine o'clock in the morning

and without pausing pressed on through the principal streets and marched out upon the Goldsboro oad. About two miles from the city the army THE FIRST TROOPS IN THE CITY. A few of Cox's skirmishers entered the city at daylight, and were consequently the first troops "in at the death," but the city was formally surrendered to Gen. Terry, as he passed through, by

GEN. COX IN COMMAND. Gen. Schofield entered the city at half past ter o'clock, and placed Gen. Cox in command of the place. Whether this appointment is to be permanent or not, and whether the 28d Corps will coninue to garrison this place, I am not able to state. It is urged on the part of the 2d Division of the 24th Corps (Gen. Ames), that having endured most of the labor of the operations during the past two nonths, which have resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and having been in an ex peditionary corps for years, it would be very proper to give the division a chance to rest a little. THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE CITY. The inner line of fortifications, which was, in teed, the main line on which the city depended for its defence, is of very powerful construction and

WHAT WE CAPTURED. We have captured a dozen large slege guns which were mounted upon this line in commanding positions, and which the rebels had no time to renove. In the town hall were found a dozen cases of different kinds of muskets and rifles. They were all in good condition, and seemed to be as effective pieces as are used in our army. It is stated that we have ploked up in different parts of the town some seven or eight hundred pripotents. Many who now appear in citizen's dress probably wore the rebel gray but twenty-four hours

mounted a large number of guns of powerful calibre.

ago. There will be easily found out in their dis. guise by the information of loyal citizens, and will be dealt with as prisoners of war. THE CAPTURE OF UNION PRISONERS—THEIR SUF PERING CONDITION—IDIOCY AND DISEASE.

One of the most important results of the occupaion of the city and certainly the most valuable capures we have made, are some four or five hundred poor felicws who have been languishing in rebel prisons for months, and who in the hurried deparure of the rebels were enabled to elude the quest o heir cruel jallers. It seems that from four to six thousand of our men have been confined at Wilmington, and on the twenty-first were hustled nto anything that could be scraped up in the shape of cars and borne away to Fiorence. Numbers of s Southern prison, risked their lives in a lean from he trains while they were in motion, and in this mani er escaped the rebel clutch. They were found wandering all around the streets the next day begging for a piece of bread or anything to sustain life. Many, worn out by starvation and disease, were unable to walk, and lay in the streets with their lives wasting away and drawing nearer the sepulchre as each hour passed away without bringing relief. One of our first cares was to collect and feed these nen. Two large warehouses, which had been vacated by their owners, were turned into hospitals, rude bunks were hastily constructed and soon filled with thin bony forms, whose wan, pallid faces told but oo plainly a story of rebel barbarity. One of these hospitals I visited a short time ago. Such a sight

as was there presented I never beheld before, and pray God that the like may be kept from my sight brevermore. These poor frames, which once wore gallantly our country's blue, were cled in every description of garments and rags. Many were dressed in Confederate uniforms. They told me that the clothes in which they were captured having een stolen from them, or wearing out during their long confinement, they were obliged to buy others, and could only procure the odious gray suits which they wore. The necessity which could induce these brave. devoted men to array themselves in the garb of their enemies must, indeed, have been appalling. Disease and privation had worn them all, but some ad been bereft of their senses by their sufferings. A few, when I asked their names, with a view of ending them to you for publication, could only answer with a cold, vacant stare of the eye, and an idiot c laugh, and others were too weak even to whisper their names. Truly, He who witnesses and punis es the evil deeds of men will not hold them guilt.

less who have done this thing.

It is a satisfaction to know that these poor fellows are at last in the hands of their friends, and will be tenderly cared for. As soon as they are strong enough to bear the journey they will be sent North. I append to this letter a short list of Eastern coldiers, which I collected in the little time I could allow for my stay in this scene of suffering. Among our captures are two locomotives and ew cars. They are not in good condition, and will

not be of much use to us. It is gratifying to know that our victorious move cents of the past few days have been accompanied with very slight cost. General Schofield gives it a is opinion that two hundred will cover our entire oss in battle since the capture of Fort Fisher. Of hese, about half were lost during the brilliant operations of General Cox. THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BURNT BY THEM Before leaving the town the rebels burned all their property, including their navy yard, which was only a small one, a steck of turpentine, and

their steam rolling mills. It is stated that all the cotton which remains in the city is the property of foreigners. Be that as it may, it is certain that our profit from this source will not be very great. Our captures of public and other property have not been INTERVIEW BETWEEK GENERAL SCHOFIELD AND THE MAYOR. The mayor, a Mr. John Dawson, who has held his responsible office for an indefinite number of years, had a short interview with General Schofield this norning at the town hall. He assured the General of his co-operation in any measures calculated to

promote the interests of the city under the new regime, and said that the common disposition of the itizens was favorable to the preservation of order. The mayor said that the latest news they had reelved from Sherman was confirmatory of his occunation of Columbia. The fall of Charleston had exercised a very depressing influence upon the South, and the number of the despondents was fas THE CHICKAMATICA The Chickamauga, which was blockaded in the

stream, when we captured Fort Fisher, is still up the river, but cannot be of any benefit to the Con ederacy, except some of its needy subjects break er up for firewood. DESTITUTION OF THE PROPLE Although from the frequency of their communication tion with Europe the people of Wilmington hav

had a better opportunity of obtaining foreign goods than their neighbors, yet the destitution which has prevailed has been alarming. A brisk trade has been maintained by their merchants, but the poor have starved. The high prices placed even clothing out of their reach, and the women bought looms and ove their own dresses. These wretched people, who for two years hav een living "from hand to mouth," have long looked to the Federal occupation of the city as their only neans of escaping from destitution, and however puch their sympathies might be with the cause of he South, they could not help hoping that they, at least, would be relieved from their misery by capure. It would be unjust not to state, however, that a relief association had been organized among the wealthy inhabitants which doled out a scanty subistence to such as were unable to sustain life with

ut calling upon charity. ABBIVAL OF THE NAVY. About two o'clock in the afternoon the naval ves sels began to appear opposite the city. The Maiflag was the first ensign of the Union which had reeted the waters of the Cape Fear river at Wilmington for four years. The rest of the fleet graually came up with streamers flying from every marthead, and the stars and stripes soon waved in

A SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE DAY. The heavy guns of our war vessels were soon ing forth a salute of thirty-four guns in heard belch nonor of the birth-day of the Father of his Country, and the occasion bore double zest to Northern me as witnessing | the return of an errant city to its legal Government. About four o'clock the Spalding, Gen. Se ip, swung around in the stream and mad

ast to the dock at Market street. THE REGROES ENTHUSIASTIC. scribe. Water street, running along the docks, was crowded with people. The negroes seemed to be in countless numbers, and were shouting and yelling thing too extravagant to testify their joy at the ar rival of the boys in blue. As soon as the Spalding reached the wharf a crowd of "cullud pursons" col ected around her, and commenced evienthusiasm by throwing hundreds of pieces of their greatest luxury, "pigtail" tobacco, to the sailors The "tarpaulins," being always ready for a chew rathered upon the decks and competed dexterous catching the prizes as they came fiving through

The city thus restored to legitimate governments very regularly laid out, reminding one of Philadel his in the straightness of its streets and the regu arity of their spacings. Fine and really arist c-looking dwellings are frequently met with in a troll through the streets. Many of the houses are of brick, others of stone, while a still greater num or are constructed of frame, more or less handsome es the circumstances and taste of the owner might The suburbs are, like the sub cities, rather inferior in ornament and cleanliness tirely built of wood, and in many cases, having from their erection been entirely guiltless of paint, have been blackened by the pitchy smoke which pr vades this and every other region where North Carlina pine is used for firewood. In some of the streets it was rather amusing to see breastworks facing the peninsula. In front of

them were rows of houses which must have been torn down or blown to the winds before the works ould have been used. The men who built these fortifications were preparing in earnest to die in he last ditch, but when the trying moment camthe chivalry were not there to give up the 'ghost so eems nearly as plentiful as Confederate bills. and is held in much better esteem. Our troops were

quite surprised, upon entering the few shops which remained open to-day, to receive in change for their

greenbacks the good old "quarters" and "halves" THE ACTION OF THE POPULATION. Many of the inhabitants, either fearing that their property might be confiscated on account of their by gone misdeeds, or placing a foolish trust in the "powers that be" in a rapidly lessening perton of Dixie, left the town with the troops, carrying as many of their effects with them as they possibly

could. By this desertion many fine houses have been thrown open for the occupation of our officers.
The mejority of the inhabitents, however, remain, and many profess, with every appearance of sin-cerity, a steadfast and enduring love for the Union. BASCALLY CONDUCT OF A MOB.
In the time elapsing between the rebel evacuation and the Federal occupation of the city, a mob of Southern patriots ran riot through the streets. Determining that nothing should fall into the posession of the detested for which could be saved to the Confederacy, they broke open stores and dwelling houses, and despite the entreaties of the owners; pocketed everything valuable which they could lay their hands on. When our troops entered the officers were straightway beset by despoiled itizens, begging for protection against the inhabi.

tants of their own town. This was, of course, immediately granted, and many Secession store-

Union soldiers. THE NEWSPAPERS OF WILMINGTON There were two newspapers published in Wilmings on, the Daily Journal and the North Carolinian oth were strong "Southern Rights" advocate One of the employees of the Journal begged permis sion from Gen. Schofield to continue the paper, stat ing that he was poor and had no other means of livelihood. He was told that the paper might be published as heretofore, provided no sentiments inimically, the Government were expressed, and no news driveyed to the enemy in its columns, and upon the further condition that the proof sheets should each day be laid before the provost marshal, prior to publication. The applicant seemed to think this last an especially hard condition, and rather demurred, saying, Indicrously enough, when it is considered that he had no choice, that he did not know whether he would agree to that or not. It is very probable that the injured Southern editor will succumb to the force of necessity, and publish his paper under the terms granted him. PROPITABLE LITERATURE.

The first Northern paper sold in the city after our entrance was one of a package carried by an enterprising Yankee, the agent of this army. It was an old colored "aunty" who bought it, and to the vender's surprise she offered hard coin in payment. A couple of hours later this industrious dealer in literature had his pockets full of jingling, TOBACCO

For some time past tobacco has been so scarce in the army that four to five dollars were frequently naid for a single plug. Wilmington abounds in the "filthy weed," and it was one of the first articles speculated in by the troops.

It will be welcome tidings in the North that the harbor of Wilmington abounds in shad, which are already being caught in large numbers. An enter-prising man might make a successful hit by sending a ship load from here, for Wilmington shad would sell at a high figure in the Northern cities PARTIAL LIST OF ESCAPED PRISONERS SICK IN HOSPITALS IN WILMINGTON,

Tyson Ramsey, B, 110th Penna.
Adam Etttence, H, 146th New York.
John Traynor, U, 1st Battallon 12th U. S.
Michael Kelley, L, 14th Penna, Cavalry.
John Garver, A, 14th Penna, Cavalry.
John Garver, A, 14th Penna, Cavalry.
Chas, Whitehouse, I, 61st Penna,
Henry A, Wheeler, I, 2th Penna, Cavalry.
John Ward, K, 76th New York
John Ward, K, 76th New York
James A, Raymond, D, 6th Connecticut,
James A, Raymond, D, 6th Connecticut,
John Porter, F, 101st Penna,
Samuel Doyle, A, 101st Penna,
A Lansom U'laber, B, 4th Mass, Cavalry,
Jos, Atwood, B, 1st Maryland. A Lansom O' Faber, B, 4th mass, Carally, Jos. Atwood, B, 1st Maryland. Jno. Weber, B, 1st New York Cavalry, William D. Minger, 2d Kentucky Cavalry, P. Fitzsimmons, H, 2d Mass, Heavy Art. P. Fitzsimmons, H. 2d Mass, Ho Wm. H. Cord, F. 8th Maryland.

LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE SKIRMISHING OF PEB. 20—GEN. PAINE'S DIVISION. Col. Wright, 10th U. S. C. T., commanding a brigade, atm; slight.
Lieut. Chas. Bower, 1st do., shoulder and spine; fataliy.

Wm. Sippey, 1st do., amputation; thigh.
John Willis, 1st do., amputation; thigh.
Wm. Buten, 1st do., leg; severe.
John Hammond, 1st do., leg; severe.
Edw. Henry, 1st do., amputation; leg,
Waten Holt, 1st do., back; slight.
John Lewis, 1st do., leg; severe.
Lieut, Wm. S. Simmons, 5th do., amp@tation; lettler.

of tieg. Sergeant Wm. H. Thomas, 5th do., amputation: gnt srm. Sergeant James Weldon, 5th.do., right thumb. Corporal J. J. Dickerson, 5th do., back; **M**ight. Corporal Charles Smith, 5th do , flosh wound in Corporal Fred. McClure, 5th do., fracture left Corporal Edu. Madden, 5th do., thigh; severe.
Corporal Edw. Madden, 5th do., thigh; severe.
J. H. Burr, 5th do., knee; severe.
J. Taylor, 5th do., amputation; left leg.
John Keliey, 5th do., bruise, foot; slight.
William Jarper, 5th do., bruise, foot; slight.
Pinkney Jeferson, 5th do., left leg amputated.
William Alexander, 5th do., thorax; severe.
Wesley Simmons, 5th do., fracture of right leg.
Charles Anderson, 5th do., finger.
James Balles, 5th do., arm amputated.
O. Brown, 5th do.; theigh; slight.
Lewis Hill, 5th do., toe; slight C. Brown, on to; thigh; shight.
Lewis Hil, 5th do., toe; slight
George Umpstead, 5th do., hand; slight.
Johnson Costen, 5th do., fingor.
John Lowd, 5th do., fracture of thigh; severe.
Wm. Quann, 5th do., fracture of thigh; severe.
W. O. Gibson, 5th do., thorax; severe.
Ed. Wright, 5th do., thumb.
J. F. Bicknell, 5th do., bruise; slight.
Fleming Taylor, 5th do. are severe.

Fleming Taylor, 5th do., leg; severe Fleming Taylor, 5th do., leg; severe.

G. Bennett, do., bruise; slight.
Wm. Hunter, do., thigh; severe.

J. T. Verrey, do., thigh; slight,
Wm. Woodson, do., contusion; slight.
J. Valentine. do., arm; slight.
Andrew Ladd, do., wrist; severe.
Hiram Scott, do., shoulder; severe. GENERAL AMES' DIVISION James Bellis, 15th N. Y., brutte; ankle. Annesley Kerkler, 208d Penna, back; sever Robert Richards, 4th N. H., amputation right and wound of left arm and thigh.

LIST OF WOUNDED IN COX'S COMMAND AFTER RYACUATING FORT ANDERSON.

Sergeant P. M. Parry, Co. K., 140th Indiana.
Calvin Stephens, Co. F., 12th Kentucky.
P. O. H., Phillips, Co. O., 65th Illinois.
N. J. Bultam, Co. I., 12th Kentucky.
C. M. Cross, Co. K., 104th Ohio.
Wm. Dubbs, Co. G., 104th Ohio.
O'UN. O' BVACUATING FORT ANDERSO

GENERAL SCHOPIELD'S STAPP. The following order has been lately promulgated in the Department:
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA,

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FEDERAL POIRT, N. C., Feb. 16, 1865.
[General Orders No. 3]
The following efficers are assigned to duty as members of the Department Staff. Reports will be addressed and business transacted through them in accordance with existing orders and regulations:
Col. Geo. N. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. R. B. Treat, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. Surgeon Edward Shippen, Acting Medical Di-Capt. Wm. J. Twining, A. D. C. Chief Engineer, J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

oil paintings, recently imported from Europe, in-cluding works of distinguished artists of Italy and France, are now open for exhibition at Messi Birch & Sons' gallery, No. 1110 Chestnut street. The sale will take place on Thursday next. CITY ITEMS.

SUCCESSFUL OIL ENTERPRISE.—But a few days troleum Company was first offered to the public and now nearly the whole amount is taken. The cause of the furore in favor of this new stock, or at least one of the causes, is the fact that the company owns over one hundred acres of land in immediate proximity to the splendid new well just struck by he "Sugar Creek" Oll Company, the stock of which has risen from three dollars to sixte the last few days. Applications for "Ashland Petroleum" stock, at subscription price (one dollar per share), should be made at once, at the Banking use of Messrs. Harper, Durney, & Co., No. 55 South Third street.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, of this city, located at No. 216 Market street, corner of Straw-berry street, of which Mr. J. Z. De Haven is presi-dent, and Mr. E. S. Hall cashier, is eminently deserving the confidence and patron ens, and we are glad to find is receiving it. The eventh National receives the five per cent. notes with the accrued interest credited, in payment of subscriptions to the United States seven thirty loan. The prompt attention given to making c tions from all parts of the country by this institu tion, and the superior management of its affaire THE PRIZE-MEDAL SHIRT, invented bo Mr. John F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentle me's Furnishing establishment of Mrs George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, are the best-made and best-fitting shirts in the world. The very lost goods in this department are always for sale at Mr. Grant's counters.

THE DRAFT, so long delayed, has come at last, ipon the first eight wards of our city; the remain. ing wards (unless filled) will follow this week. We had hoped that our loyal city would have been spared this infliction, and had our enrolled citizens own more spirit and promptness in coming forward with their contributions, and had the Olty Councils passed the four-hundred-dollar bill at first, and made arrangements to have their warrants cashed upon presentation, we should have had more men to the credit of the city than we have. Each, ward is allowed thirty days to fill their deficiencies, and the Bounty Fund gives each man a four-hundred-dollar warrant who volunteers, and each drafted man the same amount who may put in a substitute. Now let our citizens come forward at once, raise money, and form clubs to assist one another, then make arrangements with some reliable agency to furnish you with the men. That is the only alternative now left. The city is full of them, and no doubt they are all respons For ourselves, we have always found McNally, Paxson, & Co., 411 Chestnnt street, gentlemen who performed all they promised, and our citizens could do no better than give them a call.

HAY'S FARM OIL COMPANY'S BOOKS have just HAY'S FARM OIL COMPANYS BOOKS have just teen opened for a limited number of shares of the stock of the Company. There have been two wells recently struck, producing large quantities of oil, on properties adjoining the lands of this Company, one belonging to the Sugar Oreek
Oil Company, and the other opposite, upon French
Creek, Venango county, which have increased the
value of all the surrounding properties and stocks threefold, creating a great demand for the stock of this Company, at their office, northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, second story. OPERA NOTICE.-Royal Ermine Furs, at cost, at

Chas. Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. fc59-10t

OPERA NOTICE.—Royal Ermine Furs, at cost, at Chas. Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. [623-104

JARRO'S EMAIL DE PARIS IS NOW used by the most refined and sorupulous, and is most admirable as a preserver, restorer, and beautifier of the skin, keeping it smooth, fair, and transparent. Sold by Druggists, Perfumers, and Coiffeurs. E. Jouin, 111 S. Tenth street; Johnston, Holloway, & Cowden, and

Dyott & Co., General Agents. How to Get Rid or Bad Habits.-Infinite toll would not enable you to sweep away mist; but, by accending a little, you may often overlook it alto-gether. So it is with our moral improvement; we gether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle flercely with a victors habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascend into a higher moral atmosphere. So of such bad habits as shabby coats, &co.; they can only be effectually get rid of the ascending to the just large of the Draw of the large of the by escending to the just level of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. MRS. FRANCES ELLEN HARPER, THE GIFTED

keepers owe their salvation from robbery to the COLORED ORATRESS .-WHAT THE PRESS SATS.

The New York Tribune, in its notice of the "Cele bration of the Adoption of a Free Constitution by Maryland," held at the Cooper Institute, has the

Maryland," held at the Cooper Institute, has the following:

Mrs. Frances E. Harper delivered an interesting address, marked by great propriety and elegance of larguage, on the cause and effects of the war, and the effects of slavery; and with great pathos defended the colored troops from the asperdions thrown upon them, and recounted their services and heroism on many occasions during the war. She warmly defended the black race from the charge of unfitness for freedom, reminding their white critics that there was a time when even Britons were slaves, and such stupid ones at that, that their Roman musters would never buy them when they could get others. Mrs. Harper's address contained many passages of great pathos and striking eloquence, and riveted the attention of the andience to its close, when the gifted oratress received quite an ovation. The following is from the Providence Evening

Press of February 1: Press of February 1:

RECONSTRUCTION.—This is the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Harper, a colored lady, at the Roger Williams Free Will Baptist Church, corner of High and Knight streets, this evening. Mrs. Harper is a most elequent speaker, and is devoting herself to public efforts in behalf of her race and country. She spoke before the Committee on Education on Tuescay, delivering a most elequent and touching address. We have rarely heard a more feeling or nobler effort in any cause. nobler effort in any cause. The Boston Daily Evening Traveller of Monday

The Boston Daily Evening Traveller of Monday,
February 13, has the following:

A COLORED ORATRESS.—Mrs. Frances Eilen
Harper, of Maryland, addressed a large and delighted audience yesterday P. M., in Pine-street.
Church. Her subject, which she discussed with
great ability, clothing her thoughts in the most
elegant and impressive language, was "The Reconstruction-of the Government." During its delivery
she was frequently applauded by her auditors, and
several passages drew tears from many eyes not
often accustomed to weep.

At the conclusion many gentlemen and ladles
were introduced to her, who expressed a wish that
she might soon address our citizens again, and she
received several invitations to visit familias in different parts of the city. We hope that the lowers
of freedom will seek her acquaintance, and that she
will be invited to address the people in other localties upon her favorite themes—this, and "The Mitssion of the War." She is a noble representative of
the colored race, and has few equals and no superiors as a popular and efficient lesturer.

The Indianapolis Gasette has the following:

Mrs. Frances Ellen Harper.—On last evenior the above named woman, of color, legured at

MRS. FRANCES ECLEN HARPER .- On last eve Mrs. Frances Eller Harper.—On last evening the above named woman, of color, lectured at the African Methodist Courch to quite a large number of people. Mrs. Harper's theme for the evening was the lesson of the hour. The subject was handled in a very able manner. We have never beard a more beautiful exhibition of language and cirquence than was the lecture. Her manner is pleasing and graceful, and it is only justice to say that she is able to enlighten and delight any public seembly who may favor her with their attendance. She lectures in the same place on Friday evening. Mrs. Harper lectures this (Monday) evening, Concert Hall, for the benefit of the freedmen an

sick and wounded soldiers. THE SLIPPERY ROCK OIL COMPANY Struck good show of oil on the 28d ult. On last Monda the well was tubed, and, since that time, we lear from the accompanying telegram that they are pumping from 45 to 50 barrels of oil per day. This oil is the finest lubricating yet discovered and is .660 specific gravity.

The capital of the company consists of 40,000 shares. They have 64 acres of the best boring ter-

ritory. This stock has never been on the market, being held by a few parties who were only intent on de velopment.

The oil has been pronounced by the best judges to be worth at least \$22 per barrel at the well. NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865. H. K. Smith, Esq., N. E. corner of Ninth and Green The Slippery Rock well is pumping from 45 to 50 parrels of oll per day. Come or send out as soon as possible. I am on my way to Pittsburg for more tanks and

HEEER R. CLARK, Superintendent. THE OFFRICE IS RANK .- We hold it inexcusaject us to an annoyance which a very little trouble on their part would obviate. Especially is this the case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad breath will persist in button-holding and intruding his ylows upon us, to our manifest mental and physical discomfort. If these good people would use the Sezedont it would not only render them acceptable acquaintances, but would at once greatly improve their teeth and breath. Sold by all drug Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength and wasting of flesh, the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches

of the wind pipe. In all affections of the Pulmo nary Organs, as well as in Bronchial complaints Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its worldwide reputation attest; while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard article an immediate trial? Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. THE DEAFT .- The work goes bravely on! No end to excitement! Wilmington ours! City Bounty
of \$400 extended to the drafted! Lee preparing to avacuate Richmond! Every other man sees his pame in print! The drafted list beco

and honorable! A February draft leads to a forward march! Those who are not drafted by the provost had better have a draft gotten up of their at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price," under the FURS AT COST .- Squirrel Muffs \$8 to \$10, worth \$12 to \$15. Mink Muffs \$10 to \$20, worth \$15 to \$30. Closing out balance of our furs at cost. We do not intend to carry any over. Chas. Oakpord & Son, Continental Hotel.

FINE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS, Constantly on hand at GRARVILLE STORES' OLD STAND, No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth. EYR, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCE

Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for exar OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DE SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR FOSTERING THE MECHANICAL TALENT

or ingenuity of your son, give him a Chest of Tools, Furning Lathe, or Work Bench, such as we have for No. 235 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, BUTTON-HOLE, EMBROIDERY, NAIL, Lamp, Pocket, Pruning, Ladies' and Goffering Science sors, Shears, Trimmers, Tailors' Points, and Bankers' Shears, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET S

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, instantaneous, and reliable; produces a splendid Black or Natural Srown; remedies the ill effects of Ead Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, 81 GEORGE STECK & Co.'s

PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET OFGANS
Over 500 each of these fine
instruments have been sold
by Mr. G., and the demand is
constantly increasing.
For sale only by
ALE GOULD,
SEVERTH and CHESTRUT Sts.
ROYALTH AND CHESTRUT STS. BAINES.—On the morning of the 25th inst, Lydie C. saines, only daughter of William and Rebecca Anniaines, aged 18 years.

The relativets and friends of the family are respectibly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 1320 North Thirteenth street, on luesday attenacon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

GEORGE.—On Sunday morning, 25th instant, of diptheria, Cora, daughter of S. John and E. Olivia George, in the eighth year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Rittenhouse street, Germantown, on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, kittennouse street, Germantown, on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMBLOS.—On Sunday, the 26th inst., Susan Dobbins, wife of George W. Cambles, and daughter of the late Dr Benjamin B. Budd, of Mount Holly, N. J.

DU FUY.—On the 26th of February, 1869, John Du Puy, in the 76th year of his age,
His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, with our further notice, to attend the fameral on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. from the residence of his son, T. Haskins Du Pny, sentheast corner of Thirty, eighth and Walnut streets. Burial at Woodlands Cemetery iy-sighth and Wainnt streets. Burial at Woodlands Cometry.

At Brooklyn. L. I., on Friday, February Standards and Cometry at the start as the collards. Bases and Standards and Standard Jocaca, irim no. and treet.

MORRIE —On the 28d inst., departed to be with bhrist, Mary Ann, wife of Wm. Morris, M. D., in the 3th year of her are.

The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, 1004. Green street, om Monday, 27th inst., at 10 a. M. [Eschester, New York, and Plymouth and Guernesy New York, and Plymouth and Guernesy New York, and Plymouth and Guernesy New York, and Plymouth and Guernesy.

[Ecchever, new love, many file (England) papers please copy.

HAZARD.—On Sunday morning, February 28th inst.,

Brabbe Hazard. Fig., in the 78th year of his age. T UPIN'S PLAIN BLACK GOODS. Lupin's Tamises Bombar Bombasines.
Ail-wool Reps.
Ail-wool Reps.
Empress Cloths.
Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Monestine De Laines.
S-4-wide Barege Hernani.
S-4-wide Bareges and Grape Marstz.
Thibet Chasts, de
BRSSON & SON. Mouraine Store,
No. 918 CHRSTRUT Street.

fe21-tf 232 BLACK AND WHITE BALMORalls AT 83.
Relimorals lower than Financies, for chirts.
Unas risking Financies.
Biegant American De Laines.
Choice style Spring Chintres.
Fig. 17

Choice Style Spring Chintres.
BYRE & LANDELY. BYRE & LANDELL

TWELFAU WARD, FIFTY DOLLARS WARD BOUNTY IN CASH.

CITY WARRANT'S CASHEN COMMITTEE ALWAYS IN ATTAMDANCE AT F NORTHERN MILITARY HALL HANCOCK'S VETERAN CORP.

Men mustered in and paid before leaving the Promise Surgeon and Mustering Officer have their quarter by Parties bringing recruits handsome; y dealt with BEMEMBER TWELFTH WARD, NORTHEN MILITARY HALL, THIRD, BELOW GREEN L. B. ENGLES, Treasure NINTH WARD. THE HIGHEST BOUNTY PAIR

25 RECRUITS WANTED Apply immediately to WM. BROWN, Agent, At Captain E. PALMER'S Office No. 256 South TWELFTH Street. from 10 to 4 o'alook.

City Warrants Cashed. FIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.

NOTICE. The Enrolled Citizens of the HIGHTH WARD may save themselves from the pending Draft by PROMP. contributions to the Bounty Fund. With the money is

hand the quota can be filled in three or four days About \$5,000 more is wanted at once. Without a prompt effort the Draft is inevitable EDWARD BROWNING. Treasurer of Eighth Ward Bounty Fund. 42 and 44 North FRONT Street

ATTENTION, VOLUNTERES: THE

FIFTEENTH WARD

PAYS THE HIGHEST BOUNTY.

M. WANNER,

BECRUITING AGENT. At Provest Marshal's Office, corner of THIRTERNTS and BRANDYWINE Streets. Liberal terms for Squale TENTH WARD BOUNTY PUSA

CITY WARRANTS CASHED HIGHEST BOUNTIES Paid to all recruits credited to the TENTH WARD.

H. FRANCISCUS ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS. HIGHEST BOUNTY. FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Becruiting Committee are now prepared to CAM
the City Warrants and pay the highest Ward Bounts
in CASH. Apply to RECRUITING COMMITTEE Cor. of THIRTEENTH and GREEN Street James Mac Nichel, M. D., J. W. Thackara, Dr. E. E. Stockton, F. A Van Cleve, Dr. J. J. Fullmer,

FIFTH WARD.—THE EXECU-Convention take this opportunity of suggesting to the fellow-citizens that if the plans and projects heretoly made known, and partially instituted, he carried of to complete execution the quots of the Fifth Wards to complete execution the quots of the Fifth Wards be certainly and speedily silled, and the reputation the ward for loyalty and patriotism maintained as herefore.

be certainly and speedily allied, and the reputation of the ward for loyality and patriotism maintained as heretofore.

If these drafted, together with their personal friends, will put their shoulders to the wheel, and each and all contribute blearality and prompily, the Committee will be able to pay the very highest each Ward and Gir Bounties that may be offered. With the assistance of all enrolled citizens, and of those who may be exampted from military duty, the necessary funds for the purpose can be reasily raised.

The Committee, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the citizens of the ward, generally, without distinct no fortry, sect, or condition, to come forward of once, and prove their liberality, their patriotim, and their top strip, by adding the Committee, assungested, whose exertions will be continued with all possible energy and determination, nutil the quota shall be filled by recruits, and every drafted man either thereby excursely, or amply provided for, in the event of his preferring to join our gallant armies in the field.

N. B.—Drafted men and their friends should attend, without fail, at the meetings in their respective precincts TO BIGHT, and the great meeting TO MORROW BIGHT, at the District Court Room, SIXTH and CREXTNOT Sirets.

Those who do not interest themselves cannot expect help from others.

A. J. McGrath, B. SECUTIVE COMMITTER

James Markland, Dr. Joseph R. Coad, S. Thes. O. Haydock, A. J. McGrath, B. Gilbert, T. Serves, A. J. McGrath, B. Glebert, S. John Kelsh, A. J. McGrath, B. Gilbert, T. Serves, S. John Kelsh, W. H. Martin, A. J. McGrath, B. Gilbert, T. FIFTH WARD.—Citizens and Drefted Men will meet in Eve Market Hall, Tills Even Market Hall, Til

ation to the quota.

Feb. 25, 1855.

J. R. COAD, M. D., Chairman, FIFTH WARD.—All Citizens, including the Drafte Feb. 20, 1000.

FIFTH WAED.—All Citizens, including the Drafted Men in the Fourth division, Fifth ward, are requested to meet at New Market Hall, EECOND and PINS 515, THIS EVENING, at 7% o'clock, to take action in relation to filling our quota.

H. S GILBERT. Chairman.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting will be held
TO NIGHT (Monday). Feb 27th, in ASSEMBLY SUILDINGS, TEATH and GHBSTNUT. Select Readings by
A. R. VANHORN, Eq. Music by the S. M. Union, and
debate. The public are cordially invited. Exercises
commence at 80° clock. CONTINENTAL HOTEL COM-PANY.—The COUPONS due March 1st. 15 on the EIGHT PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOJDS "THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY" WILL paid on and after that day, upon presentation of same at the COMMERCIAL BANK in the City of Ph delphia.

J. SREGEART PRICE, 1627-61 by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. THE CATACOMES OF ROME-Prof. DE LAUGAY will deliver a lecture of THIS (Monday) BVENING, at the First Reformed Fre-byterian Chuich, CHEERY Street, below Reventh Subject—The Early Christians—their Holy Lives and Peaceful Deaths, illustrated by evidence from the Ca-tacombs of Rome." The public are repectfully invited."

OFFICE OF SHADY GROVE OIL
COMPANY,
45 20UTH THIRD STREET.
PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 20, 1885
GROVE OIL COMPANY will be held at the Compan's
Office, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, between the
hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. G. C. RHODE.

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CRTY BOUNTY
FUND COMMISSION. COMMONWEALTH
BUILDING, No. 613 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 25 1995.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Commission is
now prepared to receive applications from and to award
to all citizens who sheat be drafted for one year a vertier, and shall thereupon be duly accepted for milkers
duly, or shall furtile substitutes.
CRESTIFICATES FOR WARKANS
FOR THE SUM OF
FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAES
By order of the Commission.

C GOOPER, Secretary. NINTH WARD, ATTENTION, Anadjoursel meeting of the enrolled clitzens of the Minth Ward will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Half, Market and Merrick streets, at 7% o'clock.

A little attention, and not a drafted man shall leave the ward. Come all who are drafted to-day. Come all who are not drafted and put your shoulders to the Wheel.

DANIEL ETERMETET President. who are not draited and put your shoulders to its what!

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary.

At the meeting on saturday evening the following gentlemen pledged themselves to cash one or more of the city wayrants of reernits credited to the ward. All parties in the wifed who can aid us in this manner will please report on Monday and every evening during the week, or to the officers of the meeting.

C. D. Cassiday.

John Price Westherill.

John A. Daly.

John Thompson.

James Freeborn.

James Freeborn.

James Freeborn.

James Freeborn.

James Freeborn.

James Freeborn.

John K. McNally.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary.

PEFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL

ROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25, 1565.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, "The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MUNDAY, the 6th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, the 6th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, the 28 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A & until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within saxty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or ho days thereof to yote.

EDMUND SMITH.

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY, MERCANTILE PETROLEUM COMPANY PHILLIPS OIL COMPANY.

as been REMOVED from No. 22 North Front street No. 308 WALNUT STREET, here the business of the Companies will hereafted and information concerning the same characteristics. conducted and information concerning the same fully given.

Subscribers to the stock of the NATIONAL Office of the Gall COMPANT, who have not received their certificates, can obtain them by surrendering their is at ment Receipts at the office.

WMO. J. MALCOLM,

Secretary. THE PEOPLE'S OIL COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR FULL PASTOCK ORLY TWELVE AND A HALF GENTS PASTOCK ORLY TWELVE AND A HALF GENTS PASTOCK ORLY TWESDAY. February 28th.

Capital. 20,000 Shares at \$1 pat.

60,000 Shares at \$1 pat.

60,000 Shares at \$1 pat.

70 pat.

The property consists of three tracts on \$1 pat.

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The pr bo. 1—rhity-livescree, and nearly all forization, in Butter county.

No. 2—Fifty scree in Lawrence county.

No. 3—Thirty-nine series in Lawrence county.

No. 2—Fifty screen in Lawrence cou TWELFTH WARD -A MESTING

TWELFTH WARD,—a Davidal to collect furds for the purples of avoidal to collect furds for the purples of avoidal to Draft will be held Tells (Monday) RVENING at the United States Engine House, WOOD Street, 200c 10 avenue. Let all wro have not yet subscribed at the Subscribtions can also be left with GRORGY S. D. EB. S. W. SOTZET FOURTH and NOBLE Those must coor close. CHAS, M. W. ACV. Thos. H. CONNELL, ALST SOCK CHARLE.
THOS. H. CONNELL.
Secretary. RECRUITS, ATTENTION!-TENTION: BOUNTY in cash to all who credit themselves to Ward. Step in son see the Committee, at Marshall in man a. Office, THIRD Street, above Spages, always be found at this poet.