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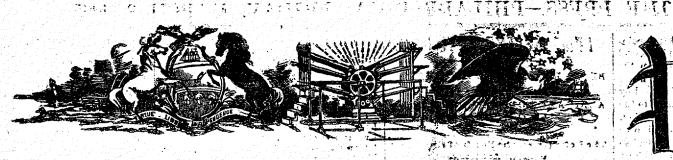
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calsmitty are reported in the Course as a few careless boys playing with, fire. But it is well known that the reds: at the depot, under Capt. Pringle's

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

Whether a

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

CHARLESTON DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION

AND OCCUPATION. A Fallen Babylon in Ruins

THE CITY OCCUPIED FOR TWO HOURS BY FIFTY MEN. OVATION AND JUBILEE OF THE NEGROES

ONE-HALF OF THE CITY SHATTERED AND TENANTLESS.

THE REBEL DESIGN TO BURN THE CITY SCENES OF THE BURNINGS AND EXPLOSIONS.

A VISIT TO FORT SUMPTER. THE SLAVE MARTS AND THE GRAVE OF

CALHOUN. THE CONDITION OF SOCIETY IN

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION. Fifty Thousand Bushels of Rice Distributed

CHARLESTON.

to the Poor.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Guns. Four Vessels Eight Locomotives, and Two Hundred and Pifty Thousand Bushels of Rice among the Spoils.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1865. Charleston, south Carolina. For the five days past forces of the United States For the five days past forces of the United States have been in quiet occupation of this city, the very heart of secession and rebellion; and thus, after a long revolution, and great lapses of hope disappointed and deferred, the whirliging of time has brought round our sure revenge at last. The North has already enjoyed the news at first blush that Charleston is taken, but the fact remains to be described. Here it is—the old meteor fiag waving over arsenal and citadel, Yankee travellers among the ins, Yankee soldiers at post and portal, Yankee ships in the harbor, Yankee songs in the air—a fac afe and tangible for any distance of time to come. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED. It was said by Douglas Jerrold that if the world vere to be destroyed to-morrow, some party of Eng-ishmen would find a comfortable corner and have a dinner among the ruins. Americans have done dimost as well in the impromptu celebration of Washington's Birthday over the wreck of this old tastrophe, the fallen Babylon named Charleston A full representative party of gentlemen sat down o-day in a select dining-room of the city, and managed to extract from the falling larder of the ebellion materials for a Union dinner—an excellent visine, such as we knew not in Savannah—chickens and turkeys fed under secession, but grown, fat in Union; ples of rebellious apples; eigars and coffee from the blockade-runners, and a garnishng of Union hams, with the inevitable rice and baked sweet potatoes; champagne and commis-sary wine to wash the feast. The caterer was an old and accomplished servant, who

otton-princes, the Goudins, of this place, (real Union men at heart, there is reason to believe), and was mistaken by that keen critic of society for a th Carolina gentleman. But to proceed with The entertainer in this pleasant affair was Mr. Archibald Getty, who carries with him into South rit of the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, and deserves prime credit for the happy inspiration of thus celebrating the day in Charleston. General J. D. Webster, once the chief of General Grant, and now the able head of General Sherman's staff, presided assisted by Colonel Markland, the general superinterdent of the army mails, and among the guest were officers of the army and navy, loyal residents of Charleston, merchants of the North, and repre-

sentatives of the press. The regular toasts were the following: "The memory of Washington—first in war, first peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." This was drunk in silence.

"The President of the United States! Here, in the last ditch of the rebellion, we love him for his fidelity, honor him for his integrity, and presse him for his steadfastness to our cause and principles." This toast received admirable treatment from Mr. Coffin, better known as the often-mentioned "Car

eton," of the Boston Journal. "The Army of the United States-on to Rich-General Webster answered this toust in a few noughtful words, showing that the army of the Most interesting was the revelation made of Gen Sherman's prophecy at Savannah that Charleston would fall between the 15th and 18th of February, "The Navy of the United States,"

Answered by Lieut. Hunt, of the Shenandoah. "Peace—not that peace which passeth under-standing, of which we hear as we sit by the side of the murmuring Brooks and the Copperhead-haunted Woods, of New York, but a peace founded on liberty and justice, which shall revive commerce, trade, and the arts, and give us full security for the past and indemnity for the future." Mr. Getty responded to this toast in a fervent and forcible speech, declaring that the true road to peace

"The Ladies of the Loyal States—they have shown themselves worthy descendants of the daughters of 76." Response by Mr. Kane O'Donnel, of the Phila-"The United States Mail Service" was humorously answered by Colonel John H. Markland, U. plied to with spirit and wit by Mr. James Redpath,

"The Poor of Charleston-wherever we find th traitor we strike him down; wherever we find his victim we lift him up." This called forth Captain Fowler, chief commis sary of the district, who stated that on the evacua n the rebels left 250,000 bushels of rice, of which 50,000 were cleaned, and would be distributed to the ffered the toast, "Our Colored Soldiers," which "Our Staff Officers" was replied to by Captain

Tuttle, Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Mississippi. "The Loyal Citizens of Charleston" was answered by Messrs. Rooks and Daley, two Charleswho, through years of war, have preserve their faith in the Union. Among others expected to attend the celebration were Major General Gilmore, General Schimmelp fennig, and Dr. Mackey, a staunch and noble loyal-ist of the city. A colored band and chorus, which was in attendance throughout the feast, played the national airs and sang native glees indescribably mirthful and patriotic. In the evening the band played "John Brown's Body" and other tunes around the great flag hoisted before the new post office of Charleston, opened by the enterprising superintendent of the army mails. The vessels of the navy at anchor in the harbor were gaudy with flags nnumerable, and with the thunder of jubilant gun

the old, shell-ridden town rocked as with a siege. THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON. The great event of the occupation grew curiously and by small degrees. About sunrise on the morning of the 18th the evacuation took place. Lieutenant Hackett, of the 3d Rhode Island, volunteered, with a espatch-boat, to go to Fort Moultrie, and started from Fort Strong in a race with the navy, which he managed to outspeed, and planted the national flag on the fort. A half hour following Ool. Bennett, of the 21st U. S. C. T., and Maj. Henlessy, of the 52d Pennsylvania, waved the flag over Sumpter, and shortly after over Ripley, Johnston, and Pinckney, landing finally at the Atlantic wharf of Charleston with only a crew of ten men, just in time to witness the flight of fifty rebel cavalrymen, whe had forborne robbing Alderman Williams of his horse on hearing from that astute gentleman that five hundred Yahkees had entered the city. In a few moments news was gained that the enemy were about to blow up the arsenal, and accordingly a force of twenty-five men, under Major Hennessy were dispatched to that quarter, while another com pany of twenty-five, under Col. Bennett, moved on the Citadel. The fire had been lighted to blow up the arsenal, when, hearing of the approach of the "Yankees," the incendiary chivalry took to their heels. Flity men held the town for two hours, al-though a brigade of rebels were on Citadel Green at the time. It is believed that our troops were greatly added by the report brought to the rebels by Alderman Williams that four thousand "Yanby Alderman Williams that four thousand "Yankees" were coming up the harbor, four thousand
over James Island, and four thousand from Sullivan's Island—a report highly creditable to the returning patriotism, if not the versoity, of the Alderman. A few more boat-loads of troops, and thus was
the occupation consummated, although many followed, and troops have been arriving since. At
about 8 o'clock two explosions took place—that of
the rebel rams in the harbor, and the frightful calamity at the Northeastern Railroad, where it is diflamity at the Northeastern Railroad, where it is difficult to say how many hundreds of lives were lost. The depot was filled with men, women, and children

at the time this tremendous explos

at the time this tremendous explosion shook the foundations of the city. The most dreadful and

piteous tortures were inflicted by the fire, and fo

many squares around the depot the scene is one of the blackest ruin. The authors of this monstrous calamity are reported in the Courier as a few care-

fore the evacuation took place. Whether a careless boy, or a ruthless and drunken soldier, lighted the magazine of shells and powder which blew so many poor creatures to atoms, is still a question with the people of Charleston Jertain it was that the rebel troops were withlrawn from the depot before it was blown up-Other fires broke out in various quarters of the city Large store-houses, with 50,000 bushels of rice, and cres of cotton were destroyed. Wharves were still burning, and the new bridge over to James Island. the Savannah bridge, and a number of causeways and small bridges, are now a heap of smoking logs and cinders. Many more fires took place, but the localities are scarcely worth the naming. Enough s known to prove that but for the timely arrival of the [Union forces, the rebels themselves-would have burned the whole city, and thus worked out a self-annihilation more dreadful and cruel than any revenge their bitterest enemies could have contemplated. It has often been thus, and South

erners here acknowledge it with bitterness, that the worst and deepest ravages inflicted on their nomes and firesides have been by rebel troops. Both evacuation and occupation were conclude early on the morning of the 18th. The main body of he enemy decamped out King street on to the ern Railroad, while a remnant may have taken its foot road. Wheeler's cavalry has been heard of again in this vicinity. Sixty or seventy ill-looking rebels, with the badge of the poor white upon their faces, were confined in the Cliadel. The city will not be engrossed by the military, who will garrison the forts, batteries, and important points; f communication, giving to the city only such sur velliance and prant at a indigners old Charles is now completely under subjection by its numerous means of defence

The first laurel of good fortune in the occupation belongs to the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment, whose Spartan twenty-five were the first to enter the city Eight locomotives, four steamers, between five and ten thousand bales of cotton, 200,000 bushels of rice, with a variety of other provisions, and about 225 guns, were among the spoils. Two blookaderunners, the Syren and the Hattle, laden with interesting cargoes, have been captured a fine the evacuation. The latter ran into port a few days since, and there first learned the startling news.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

General Schimmelpfennlg is now commanding the district round, with headquarters at the ar senal, while Lieut. Col. A. S. Bennet, 21st U. S. C T., has temporary command of the city itself. Thus far the government of the city has been mild; let us hope that there will be no lack of vigilance o excess of conciliation. It does not at present seem probable that any too tempting inducements to trade will render this a crowded field for specula tors. Charleston must abide her probation. THE NAVAL PROBLEM.

Was Charleston impregnable seaward! It is thought not. If the successful passage of the rebel forts by our iron-clads, after the silenting of Sumpter by the land batteries, was deemed a safe possibility in itself (the Ironsides, it will be remembered, was able to silence Moultrie), the only great object tion remaining were the obstructions in the harbo Since the evacuation no torpedoes have been found, and it may be interred that for a long time they have had but a slight or imaginary existence. Su fice it to say, there have not been enough to preven an earnest advance of the navy. The plan to take Charleston involved the passage of our ships to Cooper river, the operation of our forts on Morris Island, and the movement of Gilmore's troops from Bull's Bay to take the forts on Sullivan's Island, and invade Charleston on the

Cooper river side. Thus encountered, Charlesto probably have been at our command. The navy, not the army, failed to adopt this plan and carry it through. But the great and chief hazard in the attack, whatever may have been the aggregate of the danger, would, to all appearance, have rested with the navy. Now that Charleston is ours, we need not quarrel with fortune. THE BLACK OVATION. As boat after boat landed, on the morning of the 18th, our troops were received with cheers, prayers.

cries, and countiess benedictions by the negroes. Some went down on their kness before officers, blessing and thanking them with great fervor. The colored soldiers were hugged and kissed by the women of their race, and clasped in the arms of brothers. Cold greeting was given by the whites. Beside the grateful black loyalists, few other inhabitants appeared at first to receive the Yanke oldiers. The line of march into the Citadel was through a cloud of sable witnesses—this forsaken and long suffering Israel. Old hymns were sung, and Scripture and allegory foured out in blessings, bestowed in the name of Christ. It is no exaggeration to say that our soldiers were welcomed with the wildest frenzy by the negroes of Charleston. Often unknown to their masters, and often detected and punished, they have long and devoutly prayed for their deliverance. Something of their enthusiasm has been caught up and returned by our own soldiers. Vesternight the free blacks, 55th, of Massachusetts, came in, roaring out rapturously the old heroic John Brown song Hundreds took up the strain by the wayside, making the nath to the Citadel a march of jubilee. Big. liers garrison Charldston. Four years have revolved the just judgment of Providence upon Sout Carolina, and brought the armed black (last pro duct of the dragon's teeth) round to the very doo of his worst oppressor, and at the very cradle of se-cession. How doubly true that the soul of the

slave's evangelist is marching on ! [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CHARLESTON AT FIRST SIGHT. * * * Monday morning brought the second boat of General Gilmore to the harbor of Charleston. and, for the first time since the evacuation, the city received visitors other than military. As we ente ed the harbor in the cold and misty dawn, in view of the right, their muddy and earthy forts, and the half famous Fort Sumpter loomed ahead dumbly dispu ting the way—a shapeless mass of brown and mud colored ruin. Near to the city the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," but woke no answer in the abandoned and miserable city. A walk up the streets found no inhabitants stirring, except a few negroes, who gave such a welcome as compen saied for lack of numbers at that early hour. The first encountered astonished a Northern lady and gentleman by falling upon his knees, and pouring out thanks to God and his deliverers. Many an old crone saluted the new comers with "G' mornin', g' mornin', massa! tank God!" and "Jesus stan' by you, massa," and other speechos far more interesting, but not easily translateable All the houses on the line of the Battery, and for large neighborhood around, were almost utterly enantless, the inhabitants having left the lowe quarter of the town when General Gilmore con menced the shelling, and crowded all the upper residences, many moving off to Somerville, a de nandency not fifteen miles off, and now in our po esion, and others taking refuge as far off as Co umbia. The houses in all the lower quarter of the elty show wietched pictures of the effect of our shells. None seemed to have escaped the terrible pock mark of the iron plague. Whole sides of buildings were torn away and all their interior revealed with lath and mortaring displaced; ugly wound in the most fashionable and wealthy residences conses looking nearly as possible like blind distrac tion with its eyes knocked out; windows on every shells: columns and cornices split and rent violen ly, and public edifices disembowelled shockingly In fact, the oldest and richest part of Charleston i a wreck throughout. All the debris of the slege remains as it was—tumble down sides of houses filling half the streets in quarters, and unseemly more ments of bricks scattered everywhere. The street are glazed with glass and papered with memorand and letters thrown out from the banks and ware houser—paved with relies as a certain place is with good intentions. This ruin had few occupants save a handful of poor unkempt whites and wanderin negroes, as the stranger passed through it on Mon-day. Cactus, palmetto, and the orange leaf were in the gardens of a few wealthy residences. A dozen times repeated knocking at one of the wealthiest doors brought a rickety old lady to the front, and a questioner asked for the owner. The reply was allegorical: "Gone away, 'yond Jordan, massa." At a corner of the batterv we came upon elaborate earthworks, and the huge fragments of the imm Whitworth gun which burst there. In another some half dozen more of aristogratic houses, strippe

of furniture from top to bottom, the doors creat on rusty hinges, rooms vacant and dusty, garden rank and overgrown, windows paneless. In such strange precincts the "Haunted House" was re " For over all there hung a certain fear, A sense of mystery the spirit daunted, Which said as plain as whisper in the ear— The place is haunted." And it was haunted beyond doubt, not by the regular ghost, but the screaming apparition of the shell, setting roof and gable orazy, and starting those eyes of windows out of their sockets. The negroes, who had to undergo more of the shell tor-ture than any other inhabitants, give many an incident of the death of men and women, and or knocking down and maining with fragments of the cattering iron. The house which has become the adquarters of the Southern journalists here was

visited by a number of these terrible missionaries man, manly kept his post. A VIBIT TO FORT SUMPTER. On the afternoon of Monday a party, composed of Generals Gilmore and Webster, Col. Stewart Woodford, with Mrs. Col. Woodford, Mrs. Col. Carmichael, Capt. Burger, Adjutant General of the Department, Mr. Archibald Getty, of Philadelphia, and the representatives of the press, visited the historic fruins of Sumpter. Not much remains to be written of it, after all that has been told. Though almost entirely featureless from the heavy slege (Gen. Gilmore's guns, it remains a formidable fortress, sufficient in the strength of its foundations to resist many a storm of iron. It has gained immense strength by tier above tier of sand piled in wicker, and is probably even stronger than at the commencement of the war. General—once Major —Anderson, the original commander of Fort Sumpter, has been called from the North to formally un furl the stars and stripes over the little Gibraltar It will not be unnoticed that Mrs. Woodford and Mrs. Carmichael are the first loyal ladies who have placed foot in Sumpter since the outbreak of the war. All the ladies of the North are victors with CURIOSITIES OF THE CITY.

of Charles on the circular old English church on Meeting steet, now an antique ruin, and St. Phi-lip's and St. Michael's—all. Episcopal, as are most of the first siass churchen of Charleston. In a few of the objectivered monuments and tombs are broken in every kind of fracture, urns and slabs toppled eves, and old gray headstones; bearing date before the Revolution, shattered sadly. In the high steeple of St. Michael's may be seen the sanctum of the officer appointed to count the number and effect of the shells during the siege. In case the tower itself was struck, he had a rope ladder with which to make the dizzy descent. This steeple affords the finest view of the English looking city, with its long plers on the harbor, its titled roofs, and many stately buildings. The snow white marble One om House in process of aractio near the harbor, before the war, has had its columns out in two with a knile, by those rude soulptors, the shells. The Oltadel, in the middle of the city, is an extended coastellated structure, built in the feudal structure, with a larger doubt and galleries, and was, before the war, the military academy of the Charleston Cadeta are constituting academy of the Cadets: In front of it is the noted Olta del Green, the parade ground of the Palmetto chivalry. In all parts of the oily we mest the in-evitable primetto palmetto logs on the wharves, a few paintetto trees in gardens, and one in front of a Palmetti Hotel; palmettes on the lamps of the native Ofarleston police; palmettos reci in signs, names of places, &c. Few hotels, and latterly none, have been onen since the war, and three years age by the great fire. At the corner of Meeting space, near the Charleston mood, the early the notorious "Liberty Pole" erected in the early present fevolution, before the war sonn. Around this pole sometimes met host eloquent fire esters and precipitatually b tors of Charleston. They have had their day. The flag of the Union now wayss over the spot where a

slave cannot be lasted while liberty is invoked. ios of the union Prisoners. The or the union Prisoners. to us where Union prisoners were confined, and enough her peen learned from faithful dittzens to confirm the accounts we have already heard of the crueilles practiced upon them. But for citizens, who lad conveyed to them by steatth a lew provi-sions ind comforts, many would have died of starvation. The risk in aiding a Union prisoner was ex-tremely that, and loyalty in Charleston demanded sacrifices which few at the North appreciate. Mr. Rooks, a suppersmith from New York, was one of the most active of the friends of our prisoners, and n conjunction with three Irishmen named Warren Web), and Moran, planned the assape of Colon Cook and we other officers from fall. The failor was buseling bribed, and a boat was ready to take the prisoners to Morris Island, but the scheme taked by the control is the control is the control in the control of the control of the control of the control in the control as much as evidence. For the last two years we have some authority for saying there has hardly have some authority for caying the a full or reguler or competent court in South Cirolina, so many judges and lawyers having taken the sword, or quitted courts civil for courts may

taking place all over the South, but nowhere more tian in South Carolina. Not far from the Citadel is an open space called siggestively Wragg Square. Here were mustered the "galvanized Yankees." This excellent term was employed to designate those prisoners who took unwilling refuge from the horrors of the rebel prison it the ranks of the rebel army, jumping, as wretches till, from the frying pan into the fire. Citizens as sire us that many hundreds of recruits were colletted in this way—a method only comparable to tlat of the rebel surgeous, who amputated sound limbs from Union prisoners in order to render them ueless for the war. There seems to be no doubt tat this surgical diabolism was practiced in more tian one case. A soldier slightly wounded in the had his leg amoutated: "One d-d Yankee tes, any how," growled the surgeon.
The Union officers confined during the shelling

It the old part of the town appear to have had ex-ollent quarters and good treatment from Provost Marshal Tayer. More is to be told. Charleston, just revealed to the Northern traveller at the end of four years, is as interesting for the time as any other great ruin, be it Carthage or Pomphil. The business built and modern towns of Amewith its multitudinous battered bricks, shattered valls, and splintered columns, is our nearest aproach to the past—a sort of ready-made antique Relics of barbarism are not wanting to give a deepor thade to the blackened ruins; and the saddest and strangest of these are the old-save-marts in Chalmers street. They, too, ave been shelled out. Still exist, however, the dead debris of these moral tombs—the tables on which slaves were required to stand for inspection and where they were "knocked down" by the and hned like sheep or cattle, the prisons where they were kept if mutinous, and tied, whipped, bled and talted. Records of the old slave sales are scattered over the floors. They give the circumstances Cato, Dinah, Whiter, and what not, and keep the record of live stock inhumanly and infamously well. Cursed be the slave marts! They have written "wo" upon Charleston is blacker characters than can be painted. They are strehouses of groans, haunted with pitcous glosts of pigery and wrong. White ladies, the best bred

of Charleston society could look on and see the lash applied till the blood ran to servants nearly as white asthey—white men and women were in daily familiarty with the slave sale-a barbarity that thrill the observer with Indefinable shame and loathing as That the awful terrors of the auction-block were swipt away forever by the Deliverance was the cause of great and deep joy among the blacks. Over the door of one of these places, owned by "T. R. Baker, broker, commission merchant, and auctlobeer," the word "mart" is fixed in great gilt letters. Another market belonged to one named Ryan, but the auction house of Wilbur & Co. did the largest business in the slave selling line. These names are gibbeted to the gaze of the passer. A medieval mist and gloom from these slave marts

taist and haunt the city, and make it ancient and strange to the newcomer. THE TOME OF CALHOUN. Not far from Meeting street (the principal romehfare), and in the centre of the old part of the town, stands St. Philip's Episcopal Church, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Charleston. About the centre of the neglected graveyard opposite the church rest the bones of the father of Seces great evil genius of his country-John C. Calh The tomb is a plain one, heavily slabbed with mayble, but without ornament or sculpture. Cut deep in the stone is the solitary inscription, "Calhonn." Not half a dozen paces away a shell has torn up the earth, and probably chipped off a fragment of marble wanting on the slab-so nea has the war visited the grave of the Nullifier. The Trescotts, Hutchinsons, Alstons, Peytons, and Trescotts, Hutchinsons, Alstons, Poytons, and other aristocratic families lie quiet in the same yard. The monument which records the virtues of Expert J. Turnbull, one of the original fireealers, is grandiloquent. He died in "the me-ridan splendor of his fame" in 1833, and was the author of "The Orisis,"—an intrepid assestor of the rights of States, whose fond desire was "the post of greatest difficulty and danger." Mr. Turnbull was also author of those famous sentiments—"If IIberty is saved, all is saved; if liberty is lost, all is jost." These, the epitaph tells us, "wore the golden rules of his life." Wm. Johnson, a judge of the United States Supreme Court, (obit 1834) is also buried here; likewise Col. Wm. Rhett, one o the founders of the Rhett family, a British officer of

her Majesty's customs, who arrived at Charleston OLD ST. MICHAEL'S-THE GRAVES OF HAYNE AND We return to old St. Michael's, used as a watchtower by the rebels. It boasts musty records and renerable graves. A shell broke through at the chancel, just below two frightened cherubs, making a melancholy rubdish of things sacred. Thick dust is laid on all the high and now much-damaged paws. A slab to the memory of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the friend of Washington, and one of the founders of the Government, ornaments the to Robert Y. Hayne, the antagonist of Webster in a celebrated debate-erected by his affectionate widow. This able man died at forty-seven years of age in 1839, having been Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and successively Attorney General, United States Senator, and Governor. More interesting than even the tomb of Hayne is the grave of James Petigru, the most distinguished and faithful Unionist in all South Carolina. Petigru was the warm personal friend of Everett, who, shortly before his sudden death, was engaged on the biography of the loyal South Carolinian. This respected man remained firm and brave in his convictions through all thetrials of a life in the worst hot-bed of rebellion. No stone marks the grave, which is scarcely half a year old—a few fragrant violets are growing on it. The widow of the patriot is now a resident of So-

merville. There were a few juntas of devoted Unionists in Charleston, though the close espionage of the rebels made the avowal of their sentiments dangerous, and rendered most efforts in hehalf of the Tinton priseners futile. Petigru was chief of this band of patriots. Dr. Mackey, for a long time editor of a number of Southern papers and magazines, including the old Southern Patrict of Charleston, was one of the most intelligent and zealous friends of our cause, privately giving means to feed and clothe our soldiers. A marine sergeant, who died in prison, was buried by the Doctor in his own ground at the Magnolia Cemetery, but the enemy, discovering this, or dered the body to be disinterred and cast into Potter's field. Admiral Dahlgren has acknowledged the noble act of Dr. Mackey in a fitting manner. Suppressed by the terrorism exercised by Vigilance Committees and combinations of the meanest and most vindictive men, Unionism in Charleston has no opportunity to act. South Carolina, like other are in the carling from the people. But it has less excase, undoubtedly, than any other State, and, whatever may be said for its noble loyalists, was, in greateston, its prediction in the people. But it has less excase, undoubtedly, than any other State, and, whatever may be said for its noble loyalists, was, in greateston, its proportion of the prosorbed race is to be drawn by the first commissioned line officer of negro blood at the very may be said for its noble loyalists, was, in greatest of the delty of bondage—Charleston, South Carolina. Martin R. Delaney, a black, and very list and fair hearing from the people. But it has less excase, undoubtedly, than any other State, and, whatever may be said for its noble loyalists, was, in greate the colored regiments. He has gone to report to Major General Saxton at Hilton Head, who has been intructed to order him to duty in Charleston, they are about to support the cause of emancipation by freeing their diaces. To such first theory. They have fied trom the orient of collecting and the option, was a limited. They are coming east. The spectacle is equally melancholy, as all madness is; sublime in the proper in the cloiver from the hideous imagery of that the spectacle is equally melancholy, as a limitancholy, as a limitancholy, as all madness is; sublime; makes of cell respectacle is equally melancholy, as a limitancholy, as a limi the old Southern Patriot of Charleston, was one of In and adjoining the wast burnt district, forming the ruins of the great Charleston fire of a few years

command, had orders to burn the depot shortly be- ago, are the most ancient and fashionable churches few, or none of whom, it is said, have ever run away. Having a large family, it was difficult for him to take a positive course in favor of the Union without jeoparding those neares o him, and so the Governor has remained neutral we are told, except when circumstances compelle im to acknowledge the Confederacy as a fact when salled upon for taxes and loans. Months ago Governor Alken declared to his rebel frien ast crop of cotton that will ever be raised by slave abor was raised a year ago." We are told that there are many other highly-respectable friends of he Union throughout South Carolina-men not of Northern birth, but native, and to the manor born SOUTH CAROLINA CHARACTER AND POLITICS. Nevertheless, the fact remains that South Caroina has been intensely disloyal ever since the time when all its fiery demagogues took to preaching Calhoun's philosophy. It was said that whon Mr. Calhoun sneezed all the politicians in South Caro-lins sneezed. One man's brain turned a great many heads. In no other State, not even in Virginia, are there larger influences of caste and family, and greater pride of the soil. Charleston is an indivi-dual city, and flourishes its palmetto. South Caroina is a singular State, and has a springing rattle-

snake for its emblem. They tell us that there is

much accomplishment, manners, and pride of blood in the higher classes of Charleston, who used to be liberal with their money. Charleston had its gentlemen's olub house, ockey club and race course, and the wealthier citi ens led the lives of a gentry only lower than lords. A few families, such as the Orams, Wells, Rhetts. Haywards, and the like, all slaveholders, ruled Charleston, and so with the whole State. The aris tooracy of plantations and lands swarmed together and possessed State House and Citadel. Young men of family were sent to Congress, as young nocility were sent to Parliament, though this arbitrary and man-stealing aristocracy must have produced few nobles and many ignobles. English manner⁸ and old fashions, rather than "Yankee" ideas, prevailed among them. Not a few of them were heartly hated by the middling class. Barnwell Rhett is a profilgate, in debt to everybody; the Rhetts we have heard called, not in choice, but perhaps excusable language, "the stinking Rhetts." The war has exterminated the aristocracy, and conerred a boon upon Charleston. South Carolina differs from Georgia, not as having been less disposed towards the Union, but only in being a bolder; more determined and united enemy. Charleston was a greater city, with men of more positive: kind, than Savannah. How far the white inhabitants of Charleston are trustworthy may be magined. Genuine and sincere Unionism, to any onsiderable extent, is not to be expected from them. The common people are ignorant, but glad, at least, to be rid of the danger of conscription. As in other itles captured by our forces, those who favored reballion when rebellion seemed a paying speculation

are now seeking favor with the officers of the Union. The colored troops are bitterly disliked by a large class of the whites, who spare no opportunity to make complaints against their black uardians. But it is a mercy which Charleston s perhaps too ignorant to appreciate, that some of the forces under Gen. Sherman did not take formal possession of the city. None would have had the right to complain had the whole city been burned. As it was, only the arrival of our forces saved it from complete demolition at the hands of the rebe The presence of colored troops would in the end prove salutary. Better protectors the white people of Charleston cannot claim or find; above all, the vain and ignorant need to become familiarized with the fact that the blacks are forever free. Justice should be dealt out without compromise or unwor-thy conciliation. It is enough for charity that our commissaries are feeding the poor.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE, since the siege, has been occupied as the seat of mu-nicipal government, and here Mr. Macbeth, the Mayor, has his headquarters. Though doubtless a rebel still at heart, the Mayor shows a willingaces to conform to the existing government. The Orphan House is one of the most imposing and extensive public buildings in the city, and was erected by the generous bounty of many citizens. During the siege the 350 orphans under care and teaching were removed to the Female Academy at Orangeburg. Borders of wild orange ornament the ground Hon. William Pitt, Erq., who gloriously exerted himself in defending the freedom of Americans, the true sons of England, by promoting the repeal of the stamp act in 1776." In the vestibule is a monument in miniature to Stonewall Jackson, made ar of the institution occurs the name of that unfortunate financier, C. G. Memminger. The statue of Mercy, surmounting the edifice, was badly struck

BRIEF MENTION of a few facts will give some additional knowledge of the character and life at Charleston. It seems that the daily vaunt made in the Charleston papers of the feeble effect of our shells, was a stupendous species. The truth is that one-half of the town was rendered uninhabitable, and received, in popuar irony, the name of Gilmoreville. At one time, fearful of an advance upon the city. he rebels threw up earthworks in some of the principal streets. The useless and unwarranted impediments still bar the way. General Lee is reported to have said that if the Charlestonians u throw up fortifications in the city the Yankass wars perfectly jugified in shelling it. Grave stones as well as cobble stones were used in building these batteries.

A few years since one of the hotels was turned into a wayside inn for the accommodation of solliers passing through the town. They received a meal and a bed. The markets of Charleston have the appearance of age, with none of the modern improvements. One of the largest and best-situated was built out of the fortune of Miss Pinckney, of the old Revoluto the city. The editors of Charleston have been intensely bitter in their hate of the Union, as may be imagined from their ill report of the siege. Richard Yeadon, or Dick Yeadon, the old editor of the

Mercury, has left the city. Mr. Woodruff, an assistant editor of the Courier, has remained in the city, being friendly to the Union. Colonel Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, has ral of the Department of the South, appointed chief f staff to Major General Gilmore, and assigned to the temporary command of Charleston. The appointment of this able and courteous officer will give general satisfaction to the department. The establishment of a vigorous system of administra-tion for the disturbed and ill condition of affairs in Charleston is greatly needed, and upon the new commandant is imposed a task of caregas well as dignity. Major B. W. Thompson, 32d U. S. C. T., formerly provost marshal of the district of Hilton Head, has received merited prometion to provost marghal general of the department, vice Colonel Woodford, Capt. Joseph T. Pratt, of Philadelphia who returned, and was temporarily relieved to sit as judge advocategof general court martial, will, it is tood, resume the duties of provost marshal,

vice Major Thompson. These changes will greatly aid the administration of affairs in this department. Recruiting in Charleston has actively begun, and is encouraged by the presence of black troops.

KANE O'DONNELL. Hon. Andrew Johnson in Cincinnati. SERENADE TO THE VIOE PRESIDENT ELECT—HIS SPEECH.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says:
Governor Johnson arrived yesterday morning, according to announcement, and spent the day at the Burnet-House, receiving the complimentary calls of his friends. Though a militar ygovernor, he looked the same plain citizen of former years, seeming somewhat the worse for the wear and tear of the past year or two. In the evening he was favored with a serenade by Menter's band, in front of the Hotel, in Third street, where a very large throng of people had assembled to see and hear the Vice President elect. He was presented to the assemblage by Hon. Benjamin Eggleston as the distinguished citizen from Tennessee now under marching orders, issued by the people of the United States in November last, to assume command of the Government as Vice President of the United States.

The vice President of the United States.

He said he was fifty-seven years of age, and had been all his lifetime an advocate of the principles of free government. He was a radical Democrat, opposed to nullification and socession in all their repulsive phases. He had labored all his life for emancipation—not only of the black man, but of the white man. On the subject of loyalty, he said it was a very different thing to be a loyal man here to what it was in Tenn SERENADE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT—HIS SPEECH.

birthday of the Father of his Country, outranked Kentucky by declaring in favor of freedom, Kentuckians were trying to barter for freedom on the same principle that they sold their mules and assectively demanded thirty-six millions of dollars before they would accept the boon.

The Governor closed by appealing to the people of Cincinnati to stand firmly in the position they have maintained throughout this struggle, for he assured them that in so doing they would reap the reward of faithfulness in the end.

The "First Black Line Officer"—Major Martin R. Delany.

(From the Washington Chronisle of Wednesday.)

"Extremes meet." The rebels who in hostility to Abolitionism count no earthly thing so aboninale, have, in the excessive intensity of that hostility, turned Abolitionists. To support the cause of slavery against emancipation, they are about to support the cause of emancipation by freeing their

FOUR CENTS. The National Jubilee. tor of The Press:

SIR:—I regret very much to notice no move byour people to celebrate the great national victories lately obtained, as all our sister cities are doing. Can it be possible that there is more patrictism in New York and Boston than in Philadelphia? Philadelphia, which has always been ahead in aiding the Government! or do the Philadelphians consider the late victories at Savannah, Columbia, Charleston Branchville, Wilmington, &c., so insignificant a ot worthy of a great national festivity? I trust that you will urge our people to have grand public jubiles; one which, if not equal to that prepared for in New York, will at least b imposing as to impress upon our hearts and minds for ever the recent magnificant captures and the restoration of our national banner to the shattered ramparts of Sumpter.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market continued quite active yesterday for most descriptions of securities, but especially for the oil stocks. The money market is moving smoothly, and there is a good supply of money seeking investment at tiere is a good supply of money seeking investmen as 1607 Beent. The decline in gold, as it renders greenbacks more valuable, will tend possibly to lighten the market, and holders will not be so willing to part with their funds at low rates when commodities cheapen. The rebellion has reached a point where the Government feels master of the financial position and can meant feels master by the financial position and can ment reass matter of the financial position and can commence to absorb the plain legal tender upon which much of the existing inflation of gold and commodilies is based. Contraction by the Government in that direction will, soon affect the money market, and trouble borrowers and speculators in all departments. Government loans were not to firm yesterday in consequence of the decline in gold; much of the present high value is due to the premium on gold, in which the interest is payable. This circumstance is highly beneficial to the Go ernment, however, as the subscriptions to the 7-3. Hoan payable in currency, will increase. As paper become more valuable, of contree 2 loan paying 7.30 interest is more to be sought after than ore paying five or six per cent. The subscriptions yesterday at the office of Jay Cooke amounted to \$3,076,150, including one of \$300,000 from New York; and one of \$35,000 from Dawton. Ohio. There were 2.126 individual subscriptions of \$59@100 each. The foreign firms who have written to Europe b the last steamer have laid greatstress on the large receip from internal revenue, and they expect that the disp from internal revenue, and they expect that the dispo-sition of Congress to tax heavily, and of the people to submit to the same, will stimulate and increase orders from Europe for our Government bonds. Taxes are the foundation for Government credit, and they will strengthen it in Europe and with our capitalists here much more than victories. Victories are very well in their way, but they will not pay gold dividends on our multie daht.

The demand for Railway Company bonds and shares was very limited yesterday, and the prices of the pre-vious day were hardly maintained. Local bank, par-senger railroad and navigation securities were little inmired for. In the oil stocks the chief movement was in Sugar Creek, which, opening at 15, sold up to 22 I Sugar Greek Which, voyants and the compared with the closing price of Wednerday. Bull Creek was weak at 3%, and Adamantine at 3%; Creecont City was firm at 1%. Of the Coal stocks there were sales of Clinton at 1, and Locust Mountain at 60. The following were the quotations for gold at the hour

The following were the closing quotations for th The following were the closing quotations for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks:

Schnyl Kav — 26% — (Globe Oil. — 14% — 14 len Island Phil & OCk..... Phil & OCk..... Phillips Roberts Oil.... Burn's Sp Petro. 2 Continental Oil.. 1% Crescent City.... 1% Ont Planter 5% 5% 5% Exthbone Petro 2
Caidwell 5½ 5% Sherman 1.44 1½
Cow Creek 1.56 1½ Seneca Oil 3¾ 4
Cherry Bon 97 89½ Story Farm 2½ 2½
Dunkard Oil 1½ 1½ Schuyl & Oil Of 1½ 2½
Dunkard Oil 11:6 1½ St Nicholas 4½ 4.81
Densmore Oil 5 5% Story Centre 8
Dalzell Oil 9 9½ Sunbury 12
Excelsior Oil 12 1¼ Tarr Farm 2 2½
Excelsior Oil 1½ Tarr Farm 2 2½
Expert 3½ 3% Tarr Homestead 5½ 6½
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Franklin Oil 2½ 2% 2.94 Upper Economy 2 1
Franklin Oil 2½ 2% 2.94 Upper Economy 2 1
Franklin Oil 2½ provides that no notes of the latter description shall be

later clause in the bill will prevent their entering largely into active circulation; but there is still a probability of the fifty and hundred dollar notes being used as currency, and indirectly, therefore, they will favor inflation and depreciation. A party in Buffalo have purchased the charter of the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad, with a view to extend It to the coal fields of McKean county, Pa, where they own some 20,000 acres. Recent explora while showing that coal does not exist there in such materials and wages, and the prices in 1860:

abundance as had been believed, demonstrates the presence of oil in large quantities throughout the entire tract owned by the company.

The following table shows the present cost of railway materials and wages, and the prices in 1860:

1860: 1864: Advance.

1860: 1850 The next balance sheets made by leading roads will show less not income than stockholders anticipate from the past two years. Drexel & Co. quote:

the large gross earnings and the gains upon the traffic of Ten-forty bonds Sales of Stocks-March 2, 1865. THE OPEN BOARD 00 Oil Crk & Cherry Rn 5% 400 do:-----

SECOND CALL. 100 Sherman 100 Upper Island 100 Winfield 00 Walnut Island.... 100 Grescent City 1% 100 Crescent City 1% 100 Cow Creek 1% 200 Excelsior 1.56

SALES IN OUTSIDE ROOM. sported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third s BEFORE ROARDS FIRST BOARD.

00 Wm Penn lis. b30 300 do... lots # 4% 100 Cow Creek 1 69 100 Sugar Cr'k. s30wn. 16%

For Was Passas. To the getter-up of the Club of ten er twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given. AFTER BOARDS.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ton will be charged at the same

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ate. 89.00 per copy

SALES AT THE CLOSE

| SALES AT THE CLOSE | US 6s, 1881 | 110 | 500 Dunkard Oil | b5 | US 6s, 1881 | 110 | 500 Dunkard Oil | b5 | US 6s, 1881 | 110 | 500 Dunkard Oil | b5 | US 6s, 1881 | 110 | 500 Egbert Oil | 200 Egbert Oil | 200

Mo.Durkand Oll. 12/400 Big Tank. 3

The New York Post of yesterday says:
Gold is dull and lower. The heavy holders have an evident desire to sell.

The losm market is less stringent than yesterday afternoon. There is, however, some incertainde, and a consequent active demand at aix and seven per cent, with a large volume of transaction, as seven. The heavy Government drafts me national bears on Triesday and Wednesday were the occasion of the slight spanse yesterday. The blanes been more drawn down, this cause of perturbation has been intended to day. The stock market opened weak, and, from the increasing desire to sell, a further decline was made, in quotations. Governments are lower, and there is a seneral decline throughout the speculative list Before the board krie was quoted at 70, and Reading at 112%.
The following quotations were made at the board, compared with those of yesterday afternoon: Wed. Adv. Dec. 110% %
110% %
110 %
1118 %
118 1

Philadelphia Markets. MARCH 2—Evening.
The demand for Flour continues, limited, both for ex-

port and home use, and the market is dull. Salas co prise about 500 bbls at from \$10 500 11 for extra, and \$11 @11 60 \$ bbl. for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$9@9 75 for superfine, \$10 50@11 50 for extra family, and \$12@13 P bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Bye Flour is quoted at \$8 50@5 75 P bbl. Corn Meal continues dull quoted at \$8 50@S 76 % bbl. Corn meal communes quil at former rates.

GRAIN.—There is more Wheat offering. The market is duil, and prices are rather lower, with sales of 4,000 bms fair to prime reds, at 2002358 & bms quoted at 260@2580 \$\overline{\text{S}}\$ bus as to quality. Rye white is quoted at 260@2580 \$\overline{\text{D}}\$ bus as to quality. Rye is selling at 170 \$\overline{\text{D}}\$ bus. Goin continues dull, and tather lower, with sales of 6,000 bms prime yell aver at 156@159 per bus. Oats are in demand, and prices have advanced; 10,000 bms sold at 1000 \$\overline{\text{D}}\$ bus.

BARK—1st No. 1 Quercitron is held at \$33 \$\overline{\text{D}}\$ ton, but we have of no sales. BARK —lat No. 1 Quercitron is held at \$33 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ ton, but we hear of no sales.

OOTION —The market continues quiet, and prices are rather lower; small sales of Middlings are making at \$\mathbb{G}\$ \$26 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bb, cash.

OOAL OIL —There is no change to notice. We quote crude at \$47\mathbb{G}\$ crude in bond at \$67\mathbb{G}\$ can direct at from \$5/\mathbb{G}\$ 90c \$\text{P}\$ gallon, as to quality \$100 \$\text{HAY}\$.—Baled it selling at from \$2\mathbb{G}\$ of either about former rates, and we hear of no sales of either tuger or Coffee worthy of notice.

SERDS.—Flaxwesd is selling in a small way at from \$3.00\mathbb{G}\$ 5 \$\text{P}\$ bush. Timothy is without change; small sales are making at \$6.50\mathbb{G}\$ 60\mathbb{G}\$ bush. Gloversed continues in good demand, and prices are valuer better, with sales of about \$20\$ bus at \$15.00\mathbb{G}\$ 100\mathbb{G}\$ 15 \$\text{P}\$ bush. atter rate for prime.
PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull at about former rates. Mess Pork is quoted at \$57639 P bbl Escon Hams are telling in a small way at 21626 P b for plain and MHISKY —Prices are rather better; small sales of bls are making at 23 @251c # gallon; most holders ask

lore. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at New York Markets, March 2. FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour a very dull, and prices are lower, the decline being fully (2010c on the low, and 2020c on the medium grades At the close, however, here are no sallers are our inside quotations. Trade and family brands are extra do.

Tierce beef is inactive. Beef hams are in fair demand and steady. Sales of 700 bbls and tos at \$26.50@27.60 for

snd steady. Sakes of 700 phis and its at \$25,55027.60 for western.

Cut meats are steady and in very good demand. Sales of 450 packages at 11/2/0/17% for stoudders, 19/0/19% for hams, and 100 packages of aboutders to arrive, at 18n.

Dressed Hogs are easier. We quote at 15/2/0/18/2c for Western. Iree. Sugar Haw Sugars are moderately active, but places favor the buyer. We quote fair to good refining at 16%@1624. Refined are dull. The stors included 12,483 hads Cubla, 175 Porto Rico, 128 Buglish Island, 167 New Orleans, 16,938 boxes Havanz 88,551 bugs of all kipos, and 192 hads Melsdo.
WHINST. The market is quiet, but prices are steady. Sales of 200 bbls at \$2.29%@2.30. Pittsburg Oil Market, March I. Business as yet has presented no new feature. The demand for refined being limited, and until we have a clear river to til Giv, trade will necessarily be dult, there being no stocks of crude to operate with. The Allegheny river was running full of heavy ice all day. The weather continues mild. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to notice. The supply in the market has been reduced down to a limited number of Allesheny river was running full of heavy ice all day. The weather continues mild. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to notice. The supply in the market has been reduced down to a limited number of barrels. The latest we have from Oil Oily represents a firm market, with a steady demand. Prices at the wells and at the mouth were unchanged. The amount of Oil ready for shipment is large. Befined Oils—The demand was principally for export. West. The now nominal ystee were 36/24(c, with and without neckages. Refined—The stock on hand is being daily reduced; the sales were principally lots of five to ten barrels, with an occasional hundred-barrel lot for export. We quote boaded nominally at 16/26% and free at 52/26% gall. The decline in gold has unsettled the market. Napha not the following:

CRIDE. We have no sales to record. The time, however, is near at hand, all that is required being the resumption of river communication with the oil regions.

Boston Markets, March 1. FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 207 bbis. The market remains without change. The sales have been small. We quote Western suparfine at \$9.70010; common extra at \$10.60011; medium do at \$100.100; and good and choice, including favorite \$5. Louis brands, at \$11.75044 \$7 bbl. Southern Flour is quiet and prices are nominal.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. GEO. L. BUZEY, COMMITTER OF THE MOSTE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Sun Rises.... 6 23 | Sun Sets... 5 37 | High Water... 7 21 ARBIVED.

U S steam transport Suwo Nada, from Fortress Monroe, via Fort Delaware, in ballast to U S Quartermaster.

U S steam transport Creole, Thompson, from Fortress
Monroe, via Fort Delaware, in ballast to U S Quartermaster. Monroe, via fort Delaware, in ballast to U & Quarter-master.

Steemship John Gibson, Geoghegan, 24 hours from New York, with male to Wm Taylor & Co.

Bark Blomidon (Br), Curry, 50 days from Liverpool, with males to John R Perrose.

Bark Annie Kimball, Humphreys, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Benj Carver, Carver, 18 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co-vessel to J. E Bazley & Co. Feb 13, lat 390, long 74, during a violent gale from E to NW, which lasted 20 hours. lost malbtopmast, topgallantmast, and foretopmast head, had boat stove, and lost 38 casks molasses on deck.

Brig Caprera, Hichborn, from Trinidad de Cuba, 9th uit, with sugar and molasses, to 8 & W Welsh. Feb 25th, lat 37 24, long 73 07, spoke bark Armenia, for Boston. Joston Brig J M Houston, Lippincott, 7 days from Norfolk, in baliest to E A Sonder & Co. Schr B B T Thompson, 7 days from Beaufort, in ballast to D S Statson & Co.

net, Sheppard, 7 days from Fortress set to captain.
Sebr Lucy. Morrow, 1 day from Brandywine, Del-vith flour, to R M Lea.
Schr Wanpousa, Melvern, 2 days from Milford, Del-prith cort of James Barratt.
Schr Clayton Frame, Laws 2 days from Milford, Del-mills cort of Ismas Barratt. Schr M. Reinhart, Thompson, 8 days from Hatteries Inlet, in ballast to explain.

Schr S J Bright, Shaw, 6 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to John R White,
Schr Eliza Neal, Weaver, 6 days from Wilmington,

NG, in ballast to Laudenraid & Co.
Schr E & L. Cordery, Babcock, 7 days from Port.

Royal, in ballast to capitain. Schr E & L Cordery, Babcock, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain. Schr T T Derringer, Blackman, S days from Port. Royal, in ballast to captain. Schr & D Sculi, Eculi, 6 days from Stono Inlet, in bal-sat to Tyler & Co. last to Tyler & Co Sissaning America, Virden, from Delaware Break-water frought up bark Blomidon, brigs Benj Carver, and Caprera: towed down barks Alex & Covil, for S W Pass, and Ann Elizabeth, for Sagna; the former went

rass, and ann kilzabeth, for Sagna; the lottner went to sea Tuesday morning; the latter went into the Breakwater Off New Castler pass-d briff Urana, from Messina; a full-rigged British brig, unknown, and schr Starlight, from Matanzas.

BELOW.

Brig Eliza Ann, from New York, and two brigs, unknown. CLEARED.

Bark Myra (Br), Dix, Rio de Janeiro.
Schr Active, Sherman, Fortress Monroe.
Schr M Reinhart, Thompson, Fortress Monroe.
Schr Miter Magnet, Sheppard, Boston.
Schr Sitver Magnet, Sheppard, Boston.
Schr Charm, Starr, Washington.
Schr Charm, Jersey City.
Schr Wim M Wilson, Willetts, New Haven.
Schr W G Bartlett, Connelly, New York.
Schr J Porter, Burroughs, New York.
Schr J Bright, Maw. Providence.
Schr Louisal Frazier, Eteelman, Boston.