cratts lawyer, who has been in the State Legislating these the place of James C. Robinson, of Marshall, alrea Democrat.

In the Tweifth district John Baker, Republicant stoceeds William R. Morrison, of Waterloo, the late between the United States and China. Approved Feb. 17, 1865.
An act to establish a bridge across the Ohle river at Cincinnati. Approved Feb. 17, 1865.
An act supplementary of an act to establish carrier post roads. Approved February 17, 1865.
An act authorizing the President to appoint a speed. Assistant Secretary of War. Approved February 20, 1865. moorat's member.
In the Tairteenth district (Egrpt), A.J. Kuykendall, publican, takes the place of William J. Allen. Dam. Ruykendall is a men bar of the lilinois Senate, and yes his election to the personal influence of Major neral John A. Logan, who canvassed the district at 2003.

An act to enlarge the port of entry and delivery for the district of Philadeiphia. Approved February 20, An act to enlarge the port of entry and delivery for the district of Philadelphia. Approved February 20, 1266.

An act to repeal an act providing for the removal of the U.S. Areenal from St. Louis. Appr. Yed February 20, 1865.
An act to extinguish the tiles of Indian lands in the Territory of Utah suitable for agriculture and mining purposes. Approved February 23, 1885.
An act to provide for the payment of the value of certain lands appropriated by the United States for Indian reservations in the Territory of Washington. Approved February 23, 1865.
An act to find the the collection of certain debts due the United States.
An act to find the the collection of certain debts due the United States.
An act to incorporate the linkabitants of the city of Washington. Approved February 23, 1865.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the States of Mercy in the District of Columbia. Approved February 23, 1865.
An act to make an act actified "An act to incorporate the Columbia saltution for the Instruction of the Darf and Dumb and the Blind. Approved February 23, 1865.
An act to prevent officers of the army and sarvice of the United States, from interferian leading and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the Instruction of the Darf and Other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the Instruction of the Other States, from interferian leading in the States, Approved February 25, 1856.
An act to naverage the ediciency of the medical corps of the army. Approved February 25, 1856.
An act to reside at Jersey City. Approved February 25, 1865.
An act to reside at Jersey City. Approved February 25, 1865.
An act to reside at Jersey City. Approved February 25, 1865.
An act to reside at Jersey City. Approved February 25, 1865.
An act to reside at Jersey City. Approved February 25, 1865.
An act to reside at Jersey City. Approved February 25, 1865.
An act or carries of the clinc for holding the circuit court in the District of Virginis. Approved February 26, 1865.
An a is late exection. The new member at large is S. W. Moulton, a Re-nablican lawyer, who defeated James C. Allen, Demo-rat, by a majority of over thirty thousand. crat, by a majority of over thirty thousand.

In Indiana in the First district, William E. Niblack, a lawyer of Vincennes, who was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, takes the place of John Law, of Evanaville. Both are Democrate. In the Second district, M. G. Gravens. Both are Democrate. In the Third district, Esiph Hill. Republican, succeeds Henry W. Harrington, of Madison, Democrat, In the Fourth district, J. H. Farquar, Republican, takes the place of William E. Holman, Democrat, In the Tenth district, Joseph D. Defrees, Republican, bother of Mr. Berges or the Government printing office, in Washington, unceeds Geo. W. Julian, In the Reventh dustrict, To we Stillwell, Republican, takes the glace of James F. MoDowell, the interded, takes the place of James F. MoDowell, the interdemocratic member from Union. KANSAS. In Kansas, Sidney Clarke takes the place of A. Carter Wilder, of Leavenworth, both Republicans. MICHIGAN, of Leavemworth, both appublicate.
In Michigan, Thom's W. Ferry, a Republicat lawyer, trongly from New York, takes the place of Francis W. Kellogs, at Papublican, of Grand Rapids.
In the Fifth civilet, K. R. Trowbridge, Republican, buceceds Augustus C. Baldwin, Democrat, from Fon-MISSOURI.

In the First Missouri district, John Hogan, Demonat, a prominent cit ran and banker of St. Louis, succeeds Samuel C. Knoz. Beenblican.

Thomas E. Noell, Republican, takes the place of John G. Fcott, the Demoratic member of the last House, from Irondale, of the Third district.

R. S. Van Horn. Republican, succeeds Austin A. King, Democrat, of Richmond, in the Sixth district, takes the place of Wm. A. Hall, Democratic member of the last House, from Hunty ville.

In the Ninth district, Geo W. Anderson, Republican, succeeds James S. Rollins, Democrat, from Columbiz. MISSOURI. court in the District of Virginia. Approved February 25, 1865.

An act providing for a District and a Circuit Court of the United States of the district of Nevae, and for other purposes Approved February 25, 1865.

An act to revive certain provision for the act entitled. An act for revive certain provision for the collection of duties on imports and ionage. Approved Feb. 28, 1885.

An act making appropriation for the construction preservation, and repairs of certain forthic states. All other works of defence, for the year ending 30% of June, 1866.

Approved February 28, 1866.

An act relating to the enrolment and license of certain vessels. Approved February 28, 1865.

An act to amend an act entitled. An act to regulate the admeasurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States. Approved February 28, 1865.

An act concerning the collection districts of Salem and Beverly. In Massachusetts. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act granting to the Michigan City Harbor Company the use of Government plars in said harbor for the purpose of protecting said harbor. Approved February 28, 1856.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS. NEW JERSEY.

In the First New Jersey district, Wm. A. Newell neceeds John F. Siarr, of Camden. Bothare Republi-18 In the Third district. Charles Sitgreaves takes the acc of Wisham G. Steele, of Somerville. Both are emocrats. In the Fifth district, E. V. R. Wright succeeds Nehe-nah Perry, of Newark. Both are Democrats. OHIO. OHIO.

In the First dictrict of Ohio, Benj. Egglesten, Republican, takes the place of dee. H. Fend'eton Mr. Egglesten is a prominent lawyer of Hamilton county, and has been a member of the Ohio Senate.

In the Second district, R. B. Hays, Republican, succeeds Alexander Long, the Democratic member of the last House, from Cincipnati. Mr. Hays has been chlosel of one of the Ohio regiments, and is a lawyer by rofession. A joint resolution relating to the enlargement of the Navy Department Approved December 15, 1854.
A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Compress to Commodors John H. Winslow, officers and men, for the victory over the Alabama. Approved December 1842 profession.
In the Fourth district, William Lawrence, Republi-san, succeeds J. F. McKlinney, Damocrat, Mr. Lawr-tence is an eminent lawyer; has been a member of the Dhio Lestslature, and lately Judge of the Court of Com 20, 1884.
A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, for his destruction of the rebel rem Albemerie. Approved December 20, 1834.
A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Mejor General W. T. Sherman for his brilliant movement through Georgia. Approved January 10, 1886. Onio Legislature, and lately Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In the Sixth district, B. W. Olatk, Republican, succeeds Chillon A. White, Democrat, from Georgetown In the Seventh district, Samuel Shellabarger takes the place of Surest Cox. Er. Shellabarger is a Republican lawyer, residing in Springheld. He has been member of the Ohio Legislature, and has served in Congress before.

James R. Hubbell, the new member from the Eighth tietrics. We succeeds Wm. Johnson, Democrat, is a A joint resolution providing for the termination of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Approved January 18, 1895.

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Admiral Porter, the officers and men approved January 24, 1886.

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Admiral Porter, the officers and men under him. Including the Marine Corps. Approved January 24, 1886.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give the stipulated notice in relation to having the Mercharts' Exchange, New York, to be used for custom-house purposes.

A joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of member of the Chio Legislature, and has served in Congress before.

James R Hubbell, the new member from the Eighth district, who succeeds Wm Johnson, Democrat. is a Delaware county lawyer, a Republican, and has served several years in the Legislature.

R. P. suckland, Republican, in the Ninth district, succeeds Warren P. Noble, Democrat. Mr. Backland is a resident of Sanduaky, and has been in the State Senate.

Henry S. Bundy, Republican, in the Rieventh district, takes the place of Weits A. Hatchian, Democrat. Mr. Bundy was formerly a methodist minister, and has served in the State Legislature. In the Thirteenth district. Count by Who is now in the Oho Legislature, and who has been a member of Congress before, succeeds John O'Neill, Democrat, 32 Zenasville. Treasury to give the stipulated notice in relation to huying the Merchants' Exchange, New York, to be used for custom-house purposes.

A joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States. Approved February 1, 1855.

A joint resolution declaring pertain States not entitled to representatives in the Electoral College. Approved February 3, 1856.

Joint resolution to terminate the treaty of 1817. regulating the naval forces on the lakes. Approved February 9, 1865.

Joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to General Sheridan, and the officers and men of his command. Approved February 9, 1865.

Joint resolution, providing for the compilation of a Congressional directory at each session. Approved February 14, 1856.

Joint resolution, providing General Richard Delafield to be regent of the Emithaonian Institute. Approved February 14, 1856.

Joint resolution to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to sid in the construction of a railroad from Pere Marquette to Filmt and for completion of said road. Approved February 17, 1865.

Joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the titles to certain property in Garson City and State of Newada. Approved February 23, 1866.

Joint resolution in facilitate the adjustment of certain accounts of the American Colonization Society. Approved February 28, 1865.

Joint resolution in relation to the distribution of books and decuments. Approved February 28, 1865.

Joint resolution in relation to the distribution of books and decuments. Approved February 28, 1865.

Joint resolution in relation to the distribution of books and decuments. Approved February 28, 1865. ville.
Fourteenth district, Martin Welher, RepubliWooster, who has been judge of the Court of
nice liear, and since liear. Governor of the State,
ne place of George Biles, the Democratic memtakes the pince of George Shies, the Democrate Mem.

T. A. Finnte, Republican, succeeds James B. Morris,
Democrat, from Woodsfield, in the Fifteenth district.
In the Sixteenth district, John A. Bingham makes his
reappearance on the Republican side, in place of Joseph
B. White, Democrat OREGON. Oregon also sends a new member—J. H. D. Henderson, in place of John R. McBcide Both are Republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia sends two new members, Chester D. Hubbard and George R. Latham, in place of Jacob B. Blair and Wm. G. Brown. All of these are Republicans. WISCONSIN. In the First district of Wisconsin, Brigadler General Habert E Paine, Republican, succeeds Jas. S. Brown, Domocrat, of Milwankes. General Payne is a lawyer by profession. has distinguished himself in several campaigns in the army, and lost a leg at Port Hudson. Philetta Eswyer, Republican, who succeeds Erra Wheeler, Democrat, of Fond-du-Lac, in the Fifth district, is a lumberman, and has been a member of the Ohi3 Legislature. PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED BY THE THIRTY-RIGHTS The Press The following is a list of the principal acts passed by the First session, Thirty eighth Congress:

An act authorizing the President to appoint a Second Assistant, Secretary of War. Approved January 19,1864.
An act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States. Approved January 22, 1864.
An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Approved January 23, 1834.
An act to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved fisted that, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Approved February 24, 1864.
An act reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the United States army. Approved February 29, 1861.
An act tampplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Approved March 5, 1864.
An act to increase the Internat rovenue and for other purposes. Approved March 7, 1864.
An act to establish a uniform system of ambulances in the armies of the United States. Approved March 1, 1864.
An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for The following is a list of the principal acts passed MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

Aff We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts, as Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different adiltary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The New Administration.

As the election of Mr. Lincoln was merely the reaffirmation of the principles upon which he had conducted the trying issues of Administration, so in his inaugural address he confines himself to declaring that the war shall be prosecuted with unsparing energy until the end. Here is no new assortment of principles for the coming four years. We fail to see any undue or unseemly exultation over military triumphs—and with singular good taste he says nothing that might be regarded as an assault upon any who may have opposed him in his Administration or during the canvass in which his name and deeds were so violently denounced. It is impossible not to feel in reading this brief address that Mr. Lincoln is the President of the Whole country. There is no sectionalism in him He is not the President of the North or of the South. He is not the President of the Republic, and he proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and he proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and he proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and he proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and the proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and the proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and the proposes to vindicate the dignity of the; Republic in its war with the rehellion by loontinging to nergenule and the proposes to vindicate the dignity of the the armies of the United States. Approved March 11, 1864.
An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for other purposes. Approved March 14, 1851.
An act to enable the people of Nievada to form a constitutiva and Siste government, and for the admission of such Siste into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Approved March 21, 1854.
BAn act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Approved March 21, 1854.
An act amendatory of the homestead law, and for other purposes. Approved March 21, 1854.
An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Approved April 1, 1864. An act to increase the vension of the Revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls of the Pension Office. Approved April 1, 1861.

An act to enable the people of Nebrasks to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Approved April 19, 1862.

An act in amend ment of an act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States." approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven Approved April 23, 1884. An act to establish a posial money order system. Approved May 17, 1864. An act to establish a possal money order system. Approved May 17, 1864.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes. Approved May 21, 1864.

An act to smend an act entitled "An act to enable the people of Nevada to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." Approved May 21, 1864.

An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Monians. Approved May 28, 1884.

An act to provide a national oursency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. Approved June 3, 1864. of the Republic in its war with the rebellion by continuing to persecute and destroy the traitors to the constitution we the people have committed the Presi-States, and for other purposes. Approved June 3, 1851. At the samed an act entitled "An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Vinios contained the same of the constant and allocating with the original States." A plant and ing state making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic exponers of the Government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and styr, five, and for other purposes. Approved June 20, 1854. An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States, army, and for other purposes. Approved June 20, 1854. An act making appropriations for the levileties. dent to this principle, and he registers his determination to fight it out to the end. Beyond this nothing more remained for him to say. Just now the only policy is a war policy, and there is no statesmanship required, except how best to strengthen our armies and end the war. To this all 20, 1854. An act making appropriations for the legislative, exa-entive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thritisth, eighteen hundred and six-ty-five, and for other purposes. Approved June 26, 1864. diplomacy, all home legislation, all financiering must bend. How best to overcome and destroy the rebellion is the problem. 1863.
An act to increase duties on imports and for other purposes. Approved June 30, 1864.
An act to provide ways and means for the gupport of the Government, and other purposes. Approved June 30, 1864. To this end we have immense armies and navies, incurred a vast debt, suspended 30, 1884.

An agt to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes. Approved June 70, 1884.

An act to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money, and for other purposes. Approved June 8, 1884. wise constitutional enactments, and undergone a conscription of the most sweeping nature. The President feels that he is truly expressing the peoples' will in de-June 5, 1864.

An act to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents.

Approved July 1, 1884.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the nee of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862. Approved July 2, 1864. creeing the prosecution of the war and the overthrow of slavery, and having made this declaration, he again enters upon the grave and stern duties of his high station. We and other purposes, "approved July 1, 1852, Approved July 2, 1854
An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Paget's Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route. Approved July 2, 1854.

An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary itales, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in incurrection. Approved July 2, 1854.

An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes. Approved July 4, 1864.

An act to excourage immigration. Approved July 4, 1864. give him our warmest sympathy and confidence, and earnestly pray that the blessings of God may attend him during the years of his new Administration. SHERIDAN, after long silence, has been An act to excourage immigration. Approved July 4, 1864.

PUBLIC: RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES

AND SIGNED BY THE PERSIDENT.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major General Ulysses
S. Grant, and the officers and soldiers who have fought
under his command during this rebellion; and provi
ding that the President of the United States shall cause
a medsi to be struck, to be presented to Major General
Grant in the name of the people of the United States of
America. Approved December 17, 1833

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to
Captain John Rodgers, of the United States of Approved December 23, 1835.

A resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to
Major General Nahaniel P. Banks and the officers and
soldiers under his command at Port Hudson. Approved
January 18, 1664.

A resolution of thanks to Major General Ambrose E.
Burnside and the officers and men who fought under his
command. Approved January 29, 1834.

A resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to
Major General Newsersive of the thanks of Congress to
Major General General Cliver O. Howard, and the
officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Approved January 28, 1834.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks for Congress to
Major General Waller. mediate triumph. CAPTURE OF GEN. EARLY AND 1,800 MEN

heard from-as usual, with a victory. We need not comment on his splendid success, more important in its results than its im-VICTORY.

BY CAVALRY SHERIDAN. CHARLOTTEVILLE (VA.) OCCUPIED BY

OUR TROOPS,

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1865.—The following despatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by General Sheridan, and the capture of Charlotteville have been received by this Department: Gen. Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of General Sheridan, headquarters at Winchester. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

January 28 1864. t resolution tendering the thanks fol Congress to General W. T. Sherman. Approved February

Joint resolution of thanks of Congress to the volun-teer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army. Ap-proved March 3, 1862:

A resolution of thanks to Commodore Gadwalader Ringgold, the officers and crew of the United States ship Sablae. Approved March 7, 1863.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Admiral Porter. Approved April 19 1864.

Joint resolution for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than one hundred days. Approved May 5, 1864.

b, 1864.

Joint resolution imposing a special income duty. Approved July 4, 1864.

ACTS PASSED BY THE SECOND SESSION, THIRTY-BIGHTH CONGERS, THAT HAVE RECEIVED THE SAMOTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES UP TO MARCH 1, 1865.

STATES UP TO MARCH 1, 1865.

An act additional to an act." respecting quarantine and health laws, approved Feb. 50th, 1799," and for the hetter execution thereof. Approved December 15, 1884. An act authorizing the helding of a special seasion of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana, approved December 20, 1864.

An act to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on lake Erie. Approved Dec. 20, 1861.

An act to extend the time allowed for the withdrawal of certain goods. Approved December 21, 1884.

An act to extend the time allowed for the withdrawal of certain goods. Approved December 3, 1863.

An act amendatory of an act to provide internal revenueto support the Government. Approved December 33, 1863.

An act to repeal a law requiring certain regents of the

An act amendatory of an act to provide internal revenueto support the Government. Approved Becomber 23, 1854.

An act to repeal a law requiring certain regents of the Smithsonian institute to be members of the National Institute. Approved January 10, 1855.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1856. Approved January 11, 1855.

An act so amend an act for the punishment of crime in the Ditrict of Golumbia. Approved Jan 13, 1856.

An act to amend an act for the punishment of crime in the Ditrict of Golumbia. Approved Jan 13, 1856.

An act to amend an act to provide for carrying the malls from the United States to foreign ports. Approved Jan. 29, 1856.

An act making an appropriation for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 32, 1866. Approved Jan, 24, 1855.

An act to provide for an advance of rank to officers of the mavy and marine corps for distinguished marits. Approved Jan. 24, 1855.

An act supplementary to an act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes. Approved Jan 24, 1855.

An act amendatory of an act to provide ways and means for the Government. Approved Jan. 28, 1855.

An act amendatory of an act to provide ways and means for the Government. Approved Jan. 28, 1855.

An act to review of cartain friendly indians of the Sour mation. Approved Fab 9, 1855.

An act to provide for assistant treasurers or depositaries of the United States in certain cases. Approved Fab. 9, 1855.

An act to provide for assistant treasurers or depositaries of the United States in certain cases. Approved Fab. 14, 1851.

An act to incorporate the National Union Insurance Company of Washington. Approved Fab. 14, 1851.

An act to establish an ocean mail steamship company

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville They report four regiments having gone from here to reinforce Early.

U. S. Grant,

Lieutenant General. CITY POINT, Va., March 5-2 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Deserters from every part of the enemy's lines confirm the capture at Charlotteville, Va., by General Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades are reported as sent to Lynch-

CITY POINT, Va., March 5-11 A. M.

rg, to get there before Sheridan, if possible. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. CITY POINT, Va., March 5-4 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of General Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlotteville, and that the defeat was total.

U. S. Grant,
Lieutenant General. COL. CHRISTOPHER KLEINTZ .- This brave seldier of the Union, who has been in the city for the past two weeks, on business connected with his regiment, the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Kautz's famous cavalry division), returns to his command in

the Army of the James to day. This officer, about whom but little has been said during the protracted and active service he has rendered since the outbreak of the rebellion; deserves more than a passing break of the rebellion; deserves more than a passing notice, but we can only notice the fact of his having been on a short visit to his family, and on public business, and his departure to day to his command, where he will be welcomed back by those who know they have an efficient officer and true soldier to command tham.

done by the committee, to a great extent, striking out some of its provisions, including the pay to the Fennsylvania Volunteers, but retaining the section to pay the Missouri Volunteers. The question left unestited was that herefore introduced by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, exempting civilians from trial by course martial and military committee. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS .-- Second Session. Closing Scenes-Continuation of Friday Night Session. Washington, March 4, 1865. WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1890.

SENATE.

The discussion on the travenue bill being long con, tinued, Mr. GRIMES, offows, interrupting air. Gowang intimated that Mr. Gowang as a member of the Financ-Committee, charged with the management of the ap propriation bill, was endangering its passage.

Mr. CLARKE, of New Hampshire, warned the Senate that lengthened discussion would soon prove fatal to the bill, and begged that the question might be taken, as it was now three o'clock. The bill was to be engressed and much business yet to be concluded.

The civil appropriation bill being informally laid seide, Mr. Wilson, of Massachnestis, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the amendatory enrollment bill, which was concurred in.

Mr. TROMBULL, of Illinois, took the floor upon the amendment of Mr. Lane, of Indiana, to the civil appropriation bill, and offered a further amendment to include persons "employed" as well as "drafted" or "enli-ted," who should be subject to trial by courtmantial. Adopted.

The amendment thus amended was then agreed to, as followe-yeas 32, nays 18:

YEAS. SENATE. Mr. Mallory's motion was disagreed to year 25, nays 118
Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, proposed a compromise that three appropriations be taken out of this fill, viz. for the court survey, light-house establishment, and the dead, dumb and blind asylum and that they be incerporated in a separate bill, letting the other items of the civil and miccelaneous bill go.
Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, saft that not one item should pass without the prohibition of civilians, being tried by military tribunals.
Mr. DITTLEJOHN, of New York, said—This bill or none. I agree with my colleague in the committee.

There proceedings were accompanied by much earnesiness of manner. Grimes,
Harlan,
Harris,
Howard,
Lane (indiana),
Morrill,

Wilkinson,
Wilkinson,

NAYS. Johnson,
Mr. HARRIS, of New York, obtained leave to make a
report of the committee of conference on the army appropriation bill, saying that the committee could not gree.

The Senate ineisted on its reaction.
Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendnent to the pending bill, the civil or omnibus approriation, providing for the claim of Pennsylvania for
noney paid to troops of that State, called out in 1863, to
ppose the advance of General Lee. Adopted—yeas 16,
ave 16. ppose and any array of the party of the part

for repairs as the Mayar Adademy, a Annayon. Mar-ried Mr CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered an amendment appropriating \$84,000 for improving the navigation of Lake Michigan. Lost. After acting upon several minor amendments, the bill-was passed at 6° clock A. M. After the passage of several private bills; at 6.45 A. M., the Senate went into executive session. SATURDAY SESSION. The Senate reassembled at ten o'clock.

Mr. CLARK, cf New Hampshire, called up a bill to suthorize the collage of three cent pieses, and for other purposes, which was passed.

Mr. LARE, of Kansas, at eleven o'clock moved to take up a resolution for the admission of Senators from Avenage. take up a resolution for the admission of Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was not taken up.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, called up the joint resolution from the House authorizing the Committee on Commerce of both Houses to six after the 4th of March, to investigate the subject of trade with the rebel

March, to investigate the subject of trade with the rebel states.

Mr. P. S. E.L., of Kentucky, said the present Congress had been oright to provide for the sitting of a committee after twelve o'clock to-day, and moved that tactresolution be laid upon the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. CONNESS. of Onlifornia, called up the bill to regulate the commerce between the accordal fixes. The pending question was on Mr. Wilson's same diment, for hidding the exclusion of any citizans of the United States from any railroad car steamboat, or other condent, to add that "no citizen of the United States and the Congress of the United States from any rail of the United States; shall be excluded from any meeting house, church, or hotel, on account of any State law, or any regulation of any corporation." [Lauphter.]

Mr. HALE'S amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment as collows: YEAS. Foster, Grimes, Headerson, Lane (Kances), Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy. NAYS.

Chandler, Davis, Howard. Sherman. Spragne, Stewart, Trumbull. Rows.
Lane (Ind.),
Rs meey,
Mr. NESMITH moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which was decided YEAS. Hale, Lane (Ind.), McDougail, Morrili, Nesmith,

notice and committee.
At 11.46 Vice President Hamlin ercorted the Vice President elect into the Senate Chamber, and a few moments afterwards Messrs. Saward, Stanton, and Speed, entered and seated themselves to the left of the hair. The indges of the Suprame Court entered immediate y afterward, and seated themselves to the right of the

members to Congress.

H.T. JOHNSON then took the cath of office, and Mr. HALLIM declared the Senate adjourned sinc die. The President's projectmation, convening the Senate in extra session, was then read by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. FORBEY. The Senators elect were then sworn in, after which the procession was formed, and proceeded to the east front of the Capitol building. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The report of the committee of conference on the encomment till was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 67.

Much miscellaneous business was transacted
It is now three o'clock Almost every member had some little bill to be passed, and there were continued struggles for the floor, to offer that reveral measures.

The galleries were nearly deserted, and the ladies admitted to the floor had long ago retired.

The Bouse passed a bill to dispose of coal oil on the public domain The Bouse passed a bilt to dispose of the main some of the members, exhausted by the long session, retired to sleep on the sofas.

Mr. ALLIS' N, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, asked, but was refused, permission to report a bill to prevent deserters and others who may shirk military duties from acquiring lands under the home-

military duties from acquiring sands under the hometised law.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio. made a report from the committee of conference on the bill reorganizing the Schaistence Department, and it was adopted

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the joint resolution of
thanks to Major General Thomas, and the Senate's
amendment was disagreed to.

AMEROSE W. CLARK, of New York, reported from
the Committee on Printing in favor of printing 35,000
copies of the report of the commission on flax and hemp,
20,000 copies of the amended internal revenue act, and
35,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1851, and it
was agreed to. was agreed to.
The House passed a bill extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants.

br. DAVIS, of Maryland, at 4 o clock, moved to take Ar. DAVIS, of Maryinad, at 20 clock, moved to take a recess till 90 clock.

The SPEAKER deemed it his duty to say that if the House did so, two of the geneneral appropriation bills would probably be lost.

The House refused to take a recess, and the business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that this Government will never recognize the rebal debt on any conditions.

The House occurrent will never recognize the rebal debt on any conditions.

The House, yeas 53, nays 67, non-conourred in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution changing from 3 to 16 per cent. ad valorem the duty on printing paper used for books and newspapers excitatively.

The House, by a vote of 47 against 62, refused to lay the resolution on the table, and asked a committee of conference with the Senate.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, made a report from the conference committee on the army apprepriation bill. He said the Senate struck out the proviso inserted by the House, prohibiting any part of the Money being paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The difference seemed to rise in a point of law. Hence he proposed an amagdment, in order that the question may be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, as to whether that company is, by the land grant law, bound to transport, free of charge, the troops, munitions, and other property of the United States.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, did not think a further conterence would adjust the difficulty between the two Houses.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said it was now 5 o'clock.

ind military commissions. New York, owing to the few Mr. LiTTLEJOHN, of New York, owing to the few temaining minutes left to the session, moved that the House concur in the report of the committee, with the boys exception.

Mr. BLD RIDGE, of Wisconsin, moyed to reconsider to vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Mr. IENDLETON, of Ohio, moved that the House diourn HABDING, of Kentucky, called for he yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being tace, the question was determined in the negative. It was now II o'clock.

Mr. MALLORY moved to lay the whole subject upon batchle. able. ELDRIDGE, demanded the yeas and nays, which ordered.

Mallory's motion was disagreed to -yeas 23, nays

These proceedings were accompanied by manner callege ness of manner.

Mr. BLDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, but Mr. SLDKIDGE moved that the House adjourn, but the metion was disagreed to.

Mr. WANHSURNE, of Illinois, made a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing rules on the bill relative to the duty on printing paper. The committee recommended that the House recede so as to leave the duty as the House had placedit, viz: 10 paneons, ad the duty as the House has placed by the Argentian wallorem.

Mr. K\$LLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to a report on the teble.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked to be excused from worm.

It was n'w ten minutes of 12 o'clock. The Glerk commenced calling the roll, and when he had reasked the name of Mr. Knapp, the hour of 12 arrived.

The committee appointed to wait on the Precident reported that they had performed that duty, and that he informed them that he had no further communication to make.

the was not the ministers, of 14 of clock. The Clear committee appointed to wait on the President reported that they had performed that duty, and that he informed them that he had no further communication to make that they had performed that duty, and that he informed them that he had no further communication to make the color of the color o

Becord appropriately commends the poor, who are ever with us, to our benefactions and regard, may they not remind you that the widow and the fatherless, the maimed and the wounded, the diseased and the suffering, whose anguish springs from this great contest, have claims on all of us beightened immeasurably by the secred cause for which they have given so much. Thus, and thus aione, by pouring the oil of consolation into the wounds that wicked treason has made, an we prove our devotion to our fatherland, and our affectionate gratitude to its defenders. And, rejoicing over the how of promise we aiready see arching the storm-cloud of war, giving assurance that no deluge of Secession shall again over whelm or endanger our nation, we can join with heart and soul, and sincerely and trustingly in the poet's prayer:

I wow, father, lay thy healing hand
In mercy on our stricken land;
Lead all its wanderers to the fold.
And be their shepherd as of oid;
So shall our nation's song ascend.

'To Thee, our Ruler, Father, Friend,
While Heaven's wide each resounds again While Heaven's wide each resounds again with peace on earth, good will to men.''

We go hence, with our official labors ended, to the Senate Chamber and the portice of the Capitol, there, with the statue of the Goddess of Liberty looking down for the first time from her lofty pedeslal out such a seens, to wilness and participate in the insugaration of the died of the American people. And now, thanking you most truly for the approbation of my official conduct which you have recorded on your journal, I declars the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United Fates adjourned sine die.

The address was warmly applanded.

New Publications.

J. B. Lippincott & Co.: have included in their Geographical Series a translation, by William L. Gage, of "Comparative Geography," by Carl Ritter, late professor of Geography in the University of Boston. This volume, studied in conjunction with Benjamin F. Shaw's "Comprehensive Geography," will teach the science in all'its numerous bearings, better than a whole book shelf of ordinary schoolbooks. These volumes appeal to the reason, and must make the student think, compare, and reflect. We hope to see both books in general use in schools and colleges.

Brillat-Savarin, a French Judge under the Empire and the Restoration, made himself a perma-nent reputation by a work which he called the "Physiologic du Gout," published anonymously, he being one of those who
"Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame."
His book is an amusing as well as instructive dissertation upon the philosophy, practical and men-tal, of good living. We do not believe that it has yet been translated in full, but D. Appleton & Co., the New York publishers, have brought out, translated from its pages, by L. F. Simpson, a neat volume entitled "The Handbook of Dining; or Corpulency and Leanness scientifically considered."
In fact, Brillat-Savarin anticipated Mr. Banting, and wrote very skilfully on the art of reducing or fostering human pinguidity. His work is lively and instructive. It abounds in aphorisms. There is great truth in this, "A man who invites friends to dinner, and takes no personal interest in his dinner, is not worthy of friendship," but we question the

declaration that "A dinner without cheese is like a pretty woman with only one eye." For our own part, we can dispense with Stilton or Double Glos-ter, provided there be a sufficient variety of fish, flesh, and fowl at dinner, as may be ascertained by sending an invitation.
"The Forsaken Daughter" is the last work of into published by T.B. Peterson & Brothers. It is printed in handsome, bold type, but is crowded with errors of the press, including a noble contempt for punctuation. We have "a drief slumber," "golden eye'd stars," "cutting off the beautiful dahlia's," "Titians Bella," and "Don Quixott's and the familiar. In one sentence, swallows are compared to "independent land-owners, who fit their rural homes at the approach of winter," and, in the next, pigs are mentioned as "porcine in in the next, pigs are mentioned as "porcine inmates." There are several puns—so miserable that
the reader is often tempted to ask "Where's Binney!" There can be small hope for an author who
speaks of "the mews of night." On the cover,
though not on the title-page, this book is set down
as "Compn. to 'Linda,'" Who and what Linda may be is no where indicated. Again, the titlepage, besides the name of the book, bears upon it
a decidedly strong "puff"—full of exaggarated
eulogy. We submit that there is bad, taste in
thus disfiguring the page, as well as in substituting the publishers' interested opinion for

of the military services of the deceased husband, and set up to be read some verses as illustrative of the argument. At the conclusion of the reading the members loudly and laughingly applianced them.

The House at 7, 16 took a receast ill 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

On reassembling, the House took up the Senate bill to establish a civit government for Indian Territory. It provides for the appointment of a governor, secretary of state, marshal, indges, and all the other necessary machinery. Indians are to be elected to the legi-lative connell. Involuntary serviced is forever prohibited, connell. Involuntary services to Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indians, objected to the consideration of the bill.

Mnch routine and miscellaneous business was transacted, and the questions taken by yeas and nays on private bills.

Mr. HINNEY, of Utab, unsuccessfully moved to suspend the rules in order to congider a bill confirming the citisens of Great Salt Lake in the possession of their lands.

The sommittee of conference on the miscallaneous or civil approportation bill made a report.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, explained what had been the sentence of the confirming appropriation bill made a report.

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Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, explained what had been the concept of the property of the p

it is likely to take that direction, for it is impossible to establish the laws by which those endrmons masses of red-hot liquid matter are guided. The other branch runs down the northern side, and threatens the village of Linguagnossa. This is the smaller torrent, and it is already subdivided into several ramifications, which tend to take a course in the direction of the uncuttivated region." A letter from Catania, of the 5th lost, on the same subject, says: "We arrived here on the 2d inst, and came from Bronte by Piedlmonte and Gleirre, to get a view of the emption. The daylight, prevented our seeing much, but after dusk we saw one of the principal streams of molten matter, and all day were stunned by the tremendous noise. Cannonading is nothing to it. There are five craters hard at work and various streams. No accommodation is to be had near, so it is not accessible to ladies, or I would make an effort to go. Foreigners and Slicilians are pouring towards the spot. I am afraid to give particulars, as ruthors are conflicting; but be certain that there is much to see awfully grand, and more to hear than most people's tympanums will bear.—Matta Times, Feb. 9.

THE CITY. THE NEW MEMBER OF THE SUPREME

We are enabled this morning to present our readers with the speech of John S. Rock, Esq., the colored man who was recently admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was delivered at the Union Lesgue meeting to the speech speaks for itself, we have no comments to make:

Allow me to thank you for this hearty demonstration of your good will. You are applauding the progress of American drillization in the nineteenth century, which may be observed everywhere in the general improvement of public sentiment, which has be obtained a very the Dred-South monstreatity, and which makes it possible for a colored man to hold a position other than that of a dependent. He hoped the day is not far distant when reason and justice will take the place of an ignorant, silly, and ornel prejudice, which denies us our rights as citizens, and yet drafts and forces colored men to fight to secure and perpetuate the liberty and rights of a people who persistently wreet from them those rights they be out the gold of their middle of the secure and perpetuate the liberty and rights of a people who persistently wreet from them those rights they have out the gold of their middle of the right to see the sent properties of the right of the rig

"This is the day I long have sought,"
And mourned because I found it not." [Uproarious laughter and applause.] There are now two millions of free men, women and children of color in the United States, and from these two millions they have upwards of two hundred thousand soldiers in the field. If the whites had an equal reporting that would have more than two millions.

A number of complaints have been made by mothers having orphan children at Girard College at the recent resolution of the Board of Directors, postponing indefinitely the visiting day for mothers, which, according to custom, ought to be to-morrow. The last mothers' day was in December last, and mothers and children have not seen each other since that time, and it is uncertain when they will be again allowed that privilege.

TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

A grand firemen's reception will take place this evening, on the occasion of the arrival home of the Pereverance and Franklin Hose companies from Washington, where they participated in the innapuration occasion of starday. The escort has been gotten up by the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, and will comprise the Assistance, Hope, Weccacoe, Fairmount, Philadelphia, Columbia, Friendship and Vigilant Engine companies, and the Neptune, United States, Columbia, Phenix and Washington Hose companies, under the marshalehip of Joseph Hazzard, Esq., of the Vigilant. Several other companies have signified their intention of participating, though not represented in the TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

per, and the other leading minerals of which Pennconvention. A magnificent display of fireworks will take place at Second and Race streets when the parade reaches that point. After the dismissal at the house of the Perseverance, the guests will be taken in charge by the Vigitant, who intend preparing a sumptuous collation for them. The companies are expected to arrive at 730 at Broad and Prime streets, and pass over the following route: Up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Walnut, to Fifteenth, to Arch, to Eleventh, to Green, to Second, down Second to Race, and up Race to Perseverance Hose House, when the down town companies will escort the Franklin home. COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC

Franklin home.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At twelve of lock, on Saturday, the Soventeenth Annual Commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College took place at Musical Fund Hall. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the attendance was quite fair. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. B. F. Barrett. An address was then delivered by E. R. Starkey, M. D., after which the president of the college, John M. Konnedy, Esq., conferred the degree of doctor of medicine upon the following named gentlemen:

E.M. Bancroft, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lyman Bedford, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Buck, Gloucester, England; A. H. Clayton (Somerton P. O.), Philadelphia; Albert B. Ehrman, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Janus Robert Ely, Reading, Pa.; William L.Gilliman, Marietta, Ohio; Charles H. Gunderlogh, Belleville, Ill.; Joseph P. Harvey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Levi R. Lentz, Fogelsville, Pa.; Henry N. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. R. Neville, Somerton, Pa.; Herbert Reynolds, Jr., Bridesburg, Pa.; John F. Rose, West Philadelphia, Pa.; Granville B. Slough, South Easton, Pa.; Joseph R. Tantum, Bordentown, N. J.; Samuel G. Tucker, Newport, R. J.; William Willets, Mancy, Pa.; A. J. Wilson, near Wilmington, Del.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience retired.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of the Rev. Edward C. Jones took place on Saturday. For sixteen years the reverend gentleman was a missionary to the Blockley Almshouse, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and had especial charge of the insane department of that celebrated institution. He was an ardent admirer of Howard, the great philanthropist, and, to some extent, emulated the examples set by that good man. Mr. Jones died on Thursday, in the 4th year of his age, from disease contracted in the discharge of his age, from disease contracted in the discharge of his

duties. The funeral of Alderman C. Brazer took place yesterday afternoon. It was largely attended by the Masonic and Odd Fellow fravernities, firemen, aldermen and citizens generally. As a magistrate, he was always careful; as a man he possessed many virtues that endeared him to his friends. He had been 'Ill settimes for several years, and he died lamented by a large number of our citizens. REVENUE INSPECTOR.

Mr. John W. Frazier has been appointed an Inspector of Revenue, in other words, to inquire into the returned incomes as returned, and the real incomes that ought to have been returned in a certain district. FALL OF PORTION OF A CHURCH. FALL OF PORTION OF A CHURCH.

About noon on Saturday the northern roof and western gable of the new Methodist church at the southwest corner Nineteenth and Poplar streets, fell with a crash. No one was injured. The building was erected last summer, and, it is said, in a substantial manner. The fall was caused by water from the adjoining lots running under the foundation piers which supported the chancel.

WIREA. FIRES.

The alarm of fire, on Saturday afternoon, was caused by flames issuing from a descrive heater in the church in Girard avenue; above Tablith street.

No damage was done.

An alarm of fire was occasioned, on Saturday siternoon, by a slight burning in the brass finishing shop at Merrick's foundry. MINISTERIAL CALL DECLINED.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of this city, has declined the call extended to him by the Reformed Dutch Church, of Lee avenue, Brooklyn. His church in this city, to free him from all worldly care, has raised his salary to \$4,500 per annum, had his life insured for \$15,000, arranging annually to pay the premium, and, also, presenting him with \$500. MINISTERIAL CALL DECLINED.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Thomas R. Hely, of this city, formerly in the notion business, and who resided in Sigel street, suddenly disappeared about last Christmas from his home and from the city. He had \$1,070 on his person, and was not heard of until one day last week, when his body was found near the Holly Oak station and taken to Wilmington. There were a number of bruises, upon his person and there is little doubt that violence was used in his death. Of the \$1,070 which he was known to have had on his person at the time of his disappearance, only \$70 remained. SUPPOSED MURDER.

DEATH OF A YOUNG PHILADELPHIA DEATH OF A YOUNG PHILADELPHIA SOLDIER.

Information was received on Saturday of the death of Henry Gorgas, son of the late George Gorgas, Jr., of this city. He died at Salisbury, N. C., in a rebel prison, on the 224 of January, from bad treatment. He entered the service three years ago, in Col. Lyle's (90th) regiment, and passed unharmed through many a hard fought battle. He was captured on the Weldon Railroad, last August, and, with a number of his comrades, consigned to the rebei prison-house at Salisbury. APPOINTMENT.

Col. Wm. W. McKim has been appointed quar-termaster at the United States Arsenal, in place of Col. Biggs, the successor to Col. Crosman. Col. Biggs goes to Washington. DROWNED IN A POND. A lad named Henry Rogers was drowned on Friday night, in a pond inside the enclosure of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, in West Philadel-

Western Virginia to the southwest, and those of the Beaver, Mahoning, and Muskingum Valleys to the west. Pittsburg is also the nucleus of the mining interests. It is, then, the very spot of all others for the publication of a first-class paper.

per, and the very centre.

"The Oil News and Mining Journal" will be a
"The Oil News and Mining Journal" will be a
large eight page weekly, published on fine and well
large eight page weekly, published on fine and large large eight-page weekly, published on meand well calendered book paper, and in clear and legible type. Its issues will contain a great amount of news carefully collated and condensed from every channel of information—able editorials and original articles from writers of acknowledged authority; letters from salaried and volunteer correspondents from every part of the oil regions; full and reliable reports of companies, oil and stock markets; frereports of companies, on and stock markets, quent maps of separate districts and localities; ample telegraphic reports—giving everything of interest from the chief oil districts and markets, up to within a few hours of going to press, including to which a low moute or going to press, including to listrikes" present and expected—and, in brief, everything which a first-class oil paper ought to contain. The subscription price is \$5 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscribers, advertisers payaole invarianty in advance. Sabsortons, adver-tisers, and news agents will please address at once "Woods & Blake," Chronicle Buildings, Pittsburg. To the last a most liberal discount will be given. CREDITABLE.—If a man gots a pair of pantaloons on credit they might be very properly called "breeches of trust," and we are sure that no one "breeches of trust," and we are sure that he wishing to appear well before his fellows, either in inward or outward adornment, would be a party to that charge; therefore, to avoid debt, and to avoid

paying a profit to cover the bad debts of others, buy your Clothing at the One price, Cash, Ready-made Clothing House of Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental. THE PRIZE-MEDAL SHIRT, invented by Mr. John . Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant No. 610 Chestnut street, are the best-made and bestfitting shirts in the world. The very choicest goods in this department are always for sale at Mr. Grant's counters.

THE HUMAN FACE AND FORM.—Nature has Isld out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion; planted in it a double row of ivory; made it the seat of smiles and blushes; lighted it up with the brightness of the eyes; hung it on each side with organs of sense, and given it airs and graces which cannot be described. The human form is also elegant and imposing, particular. larly when it is arrayed in an elegant suit from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

FOR SALES OF REAL ESTATE, GROUND RENTS, STOCKS, &c., see Thomas & Sons' advertisements under auction head. ANOTHER GOUNTY TREASURER'S SAFE ROBBED -On Friday night last the office of the Treasurer of De Kalb county, at Sycamore, Illinois, was entered by burgiars, and the safe blown open with

powder, and robbed of a large amount of money. powder, and roused of a large amount of money.

The safe was furnished the county, about one year ago, by Diebold, Bahman, & Co., Cincinnati, as a Burglar and Fire Proof Safe, having inside a steel chest, with Covert's patent lock. The safe has proved a bad failure as to being burglar-proof. The mode of operating upon the safe seems to have been similar to that upon a safe of the same kind and make in the county treasurer's office at Adrian, Michigan, which was robbed last week of over \$20,000. In this safe at Sycamore the bettom of the steel chest was driven away from the door so as to leave an inch of space the full length. The frequency of safe robberies is certainly be-coming alarming to business men. Scarcely a day passes but we see the record of some new case, and the half of them do not probably reach the public journals. We fear that too often a foolish economy is practiced in the purchase of safes; in order to save a few dollars in the first cost of a safe many thousands are lost through the insecurity of safes

that have no claim to burglar-proof protection .-From the Chicago Post, February 21. P. S.—It will be understood that it is the steel safe with the Covert lock that one Bacon has been trying to introduce in this vicinity. mh4-smw3t A POPULAR ARTICLE WITH THE LADIES.—We have already taken occasion to speak in approving terms of the celebrated "Eureka Zephyr," of which Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets, is the originator and proprietor. As a substitute for the German Zephyrs, it surpasses, vastly, any other article that has ever been introduced in the market. In fact, the "Eureka" is duced in the market. In 1800, the "EUTERA" is rapidly becoming a universal favorite. In fibre it is almost equal to the imported article, while in colors, even to the most delicate shading, it has never been surpassed, and the colors, moreover, are quite equal to the Ferman Zephyrs in preserving their brilliancy. Nor is this all. The great economy of using the "Eureka Zephyr"—being fully fifty per cent. cheaper than the imported Zephyrs—is another consideration which should not be overlooked; nor

consideration which should not be overlooked; nor is it, if we may judge from the immense sale which the "Eureka" has attained. For all purposes to which Zephyrs are applied, this splendid substitute is found to be as desirable as its imported rival, and competent hands, it has attained. BE CARBOUL IN SELECTING YOUR BROKER. In these times, when everybody is doing more or less business through brokers, some care should be observed in selecting the right men for the right purpose. The new firm of Messrs. Harper, Durney, & Co. No. 55 South Third street, has already won its way into popular favor by the prompt atten-tion given to their customers, and their fidelity to the interests of their patrons. This is indeed so important a matter that the question of loss or gain, in stock operations, measurably depends upon it. Both Mr. Harper and Mr. Durney have had the requisite

training to make them proficient in their profes-sion, and the experience which they bring to bear in their new enterprise, together with their estab-lished reputation for fair-dealing, renders their house not only worthy the confidence of the public, but in a special manner a desirable medium through which to transact every class of Banking and Bro-kering business. We therefore advise our readers to send their orders to Messrs. Harper, Durney, & Co., No. 55 South Third street. POPULAR REMEDY FOR COLDS, SORE THROATS,

COUGHS, &c.—At this season of the year, when coughs, hearseness, sore throat, bronchitis, and the like, are prevalent, it will be interesting to know that Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 313 Chest-nut street, have the most agreeable medicines in the world to relieve them, such as fine medicated Jujube Paste, Irish Moss, Marsmallow, Tar, Wild Cherry Preparations, and similar confection are found invaluable by all who try them. THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY.—This

THE PROPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY.—This is an organization comprising within its scope the three great cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The capital stock is 250,000 shares, \$1 par value; working capital, 100,000 shares, the subscription price being only twenty-five cents per share. This organization differs from all other oil companies, inasmuch as it offers an opportunity for a person of limited means to go in on the ground floor, and share the great emoluments, as well as persons of larger means. The property consists of 228 acres, situate in French Creek township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, a short distance from the Adamantine, where a 200-barrel distance from the Adamantine, where a 200-barrel well was recently struck on East Sandy Creek. The well was recently struck on East Sandy Creek. The gentlemen who are foremost in the People's Equitable Company are very well known. They are regarded as energetic, and very well qualified to conduct the working management, and make old Mother Earth yield the olcaginous and much coveted article known as petroleum. The company has a twenty-year lease of 100 acres on West Sandy Creek, one hundred rods fronting on the creek. Also, 138 acres in fee simple, on Seaton's Run, a tributary of the West Sandy Creek. All this property is located in the oil territory, and it is simply to the west of the west sandy Creek. perty is located in the oil territory, and it is simply a question of time to make it yield its treasure. The company intend sinking three wells with as little delay as possible, and there will be a corresconding advance in the value of its stock. JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS IS now used by the

JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS IS HOW USDU DY LIE MOST refined and scrupulous, 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, Holleway, & Cowden, and Draft & Co. General Agents. Dyott & Co., General Agents. FRAGRANT SOZODONT hardens and invigorator the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies, and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists. mb6-mwi3t

OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DES-PATCH removed to No. 40 South Fifth street, fe17-ti ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental.

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