Kansas Weekly Tribune.

Vol. 3—No. 9. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865. Whole No. 114.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT

Lawrence, - - - - Kansas,

BY

JOHN SPEER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: One Copy, one year, - - - $2.00
" Six months, - - - 1.00
" Three months, - - - 50

BUSINESS CARDS.

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GARNETT ANDERSONCOUNTY, KANSAS.
p&w1*

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OFFICE WITH SIMPSON BROS.,
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☞ Office in the old Miller Block.

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LEIS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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feb18-d1waw

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mar12d&wtp

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mar3dtf

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☞ Office in Harttmann's building. jan31-dawtf

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OTTAWA, FRANKLIN CO., KANSAS.
MESSRS. S. & L. WILL ATTEND to any legal business intrusted to their care, for any portion of Southern Kansas. All communications addressed to them at Ottawa, or left at the office of the Provost Marshal, in Lawrence, will receive prompt attention. Soldier's claims, back pay, bounty money, pensions, &c., collected. jan22-dawtf

SIMPSON BROS.,
BANKERS,
CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WINTHROP STREETS,
(Opp. old Eldridge House site),
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
46-tf

Revenue Stamps of All Kinds,
FOR SALE BY SIMPSON BROS.,
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WILL GIVE THEIR PROMPT and careful attention to general Law business, Collections, &c. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands and Town Lots, take charge of Leases, collect Rents and pay Taxes on same. Will draw up, and take acknowledgments of all kinds of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Leases, Articles of Agreement, &c., &c.
J. M. HENDRY REFERS TO
Hon. Ja's H. Lane, Lawrence, Kansas.
" Jacob Safford, Topeka, "
" Chambers Baird Ripley, Ohio
EUGENE L. AKIN REFERS
Hon. J. D. Ward, Chicago, Illinois.
" I. N. Arnold, " "
" S. O. Thacher, Lawrence, Kansas.

JAMES M. HENDRY Probate Judge and Notary Public. Office over the store of Eldridge & Ford.
Lawrence, June 8th, 1864. 51-tf

FRY & RUSSELL,
FEED AND LIVERY
STABLE.
WE HAVE THE BEST OF HORSES and Carriages to let.
FRY & RUSSELL have a FEED STABLE and a good stock yard for the accommodation of the honest farmers of Kansas and the traveling public generally.
FRY & RUSSELL will run a daily line of Hacks to Leavenworth. Seats can be procured at their office in Lawrence, or at the Mansion House in Leavenworth
FRY & RUSSELL want to buy 1,000 Horses and 600 Mules, fit for Government service.
FRY & RUSSELL always have Horses for sale.
a27-d&wtf

G. GROVENOR,
DEALER IN
PINE LUMBER!
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Windows, Glass, Nails Putty, Cement, Plastering Hair, &c.,
Cor. of Massachusetts & Warren Sts.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NEW STORE.

B. Wildersin & J. Assmann
HAVE OPENED A STORE FOR THE SALE OF
Groceries and Provisions,
CANNED FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY,
and everything belonging to a
FAMILY GROCERY
ALSO
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
The highest price paid for Hides, Corn, Oats, and other country produce.
HENRY STREET, SECOND DOOR EAST OF WILLEMSEN'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
au10—d&wly.

KANSAS TRIBUNE

JOHN SPEER, Editor.

LAWRENCE, MARCH 2, 1865.

Remarks of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

We refer our readers to the brief but eloquent remarks of Mr. Stevens, on the passage of the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Thirty years ago, we read and re-read his manly utterances in the Pennsylvania Legislature on the same subject, and we seem almost to have gone back to those days. "The base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery," quoted from Gov. Ritner, seems ringing in our ears, and the eloquent peroration seems to us like a sentiment read from its great author in his youth. What mortal could live to a prouder period than has crowned a life of ardent labor to this great man?

VOLUNTEERING AND DRAFTING.

We understand that drafted men can change their position to volunteers any time before they are mustered. We suggest that persons furnishing substitutes, as well as drafted men, might change their positions by their own voluntary act. They can volunteer for one year or the substitutes can be taken as volunteers, and thus our State can save her record on the draft. It may look a little like a change without a difference, but to posterity it would show Kansas really what she is, a State furnishing all the soldiers which could be justly demanded, without resorting to a draft. There is no difference between paying bounties for volunteers and paying for drafted men.

SHALL WE HAVE A HOTEL?

That is the question presented to our property holders. It is proposed by the City to appropriate $10,000 in bonds towards the erection of a first-class hotel, and a vote of the citizens is to be taken on the question.

With the unexampled prosperity of our city, nothing seems wanting but good hotel accommodations. All remember the fame which the Eldridge House gave to Lawrence in her early history. When Governor Medary came to Kansas, he wrote back to his wife that he could get as good hotel accommodations here, as at Columbus, the capital of Ohio. For years we secured the adjournment of the Legislature each session to Lawrence, because we boasted a hotel inferior to none west of the Mississippi.

What, then shall we do? Property-holders, think of it. A hotel will bring us emigrants. It is the first inducement to capitalists. The emigrant's first letter to his family and friends, is about how he fares with his host. Then shall we hesitate? Some complain—we hope they are but few—of the debt and taxes. We are as much opposed to unnecessary taxation as anybody, but we believe ten or fifteen thousand dollars of bonds issued will save us of taxation, not add to our taxes These bonds will run twenty years, and an increased population will pay them. If we hesitate, we drive emigration from us. As we are public spirited, we invite it.

It is proposed to build a hotel superior to our former one. The edifice will cost $100,000 or more, and will be an ornament to our city. Let us sustain the proposition with a unanimity which shall show that we appreciate its importance.

The amount of money alone laid out upon the enterprise—the very knowledge that it is going on—will bring hither hundreds of sturdy laborers and mechanics.

Soldiers' Fun Among the Chivalry.

From a letter of G. W. Smith, to his parents in this city, dated "Headquarters 14th Army Corps, near Robertsville, South Carolina, Feb. 6th," we make the following extract:

"I take the last chance to mail a letter by an officer going down to-day. We are getting along very pleasantly. The soldiers are digging up pianos, marble-top tables, and thousands of articles of household furniture, hidden in pits in the ground by the chivalry fleeing from the wrath to come, and mock auctions are going on in the camps—which end by a general smash-up of the abandoned property. * * * The weather is cold, windy and rainy, but the troops are in splendid spirits and fine health.'

Misrepresentation.

Is it not about time that Mr. Pomeroy had ceased attempting to humbug the people of Kansas with the idea that there will be no draft? No longer ago than the 14th he telegraphed to Atchison that "the draft would be postponed to enable the people of the State to fill the quota with recruits." No postponement has been had, and the draft is steadily going on. Such ungrounded statements as the Senator has been guilty of making, have done much to stop recruiting in Kansas.

THE DRAFT—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Two months or more ago, we published a statement, on the most reliable authority, that there would be a draft. We stated the quota of Douglas county and Lawrence just as it turns out to be. We possess no knowledge of ourself; but we derived it from official information, and urged, as the only safety, vigorous recruiting. The statement was denounced as a falsehood by the opposition press, and even Gen. Pomeroy has been published as telegraphing that there would be no draft.

Who, then, is responsible? If vigorous measures had been resorted to, the fair fame of our State could have been saved, and much hardship spared to our patriotic people. A fellow at Atchison, whose name would pollute the pen which should write it, wrote and telegraphed over the State, for political effect, that there would be no draft, and the Leavenworth *Times* and all the fraud papers heralded the falsehood, and gave Senator Pomeroy as its author. Heretofore we have had reports of drafting in Kansas, and recruiting was resorted to. Gen. Lane stumped the State everywhere proclaiming that our only salvation from a draft, was in volunteering; and heretofore we were saved. Who doubts that two regiments could have been raised, if every paper and every politician had raised the cry of danger—not danger to our lives, but to the fair fame of our beloved State?

The draft has been brought upon us by demagogues, who were so anxious to vilify our officers, that they cared not who it affected. They, and they above all others, are responsible. Last summer, when the Hundred Days' men were called for, they went to drafting, and defeated the enlistments, so that but about half the regiment was filled. They opposed volunteering by creating the impression that there was no use for it. Energy and less money than has been spent for substitutes, added to the Government bounty, would have raised every man necessary. Let the draft and its responsibilities rest where they belong.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF INDIAN REGIMENTS.

By the subjoined letter, it will be seen that our Senator and Congressman have not, in the hour of success, forgotten their duties. The instructions contained in the letter of the Auditor are plain, specific, and to the point, and will enable all interested to make out their claims and secure their pay:

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 14th, 1865.

SIR:—In order to the settlement of claims of officers in the Fourth and Fifth Indian regiments, each claimant must make his application under oath, stating his rank, company and regiment, when he was assigned to duty, what duty he performed, and the actual time he was employed. If employed in recruiting, he should state where, and how long he was so employed, and furnish with his application all orders, written or printed, under which any official duty for which pay is claimed, was performed.

He should also furnish the affidavits of disinterested witnesses, as to his being the person he claims to be, and if possible also, as to the service actually performed by him.

Very respectfully,
E. B. FRENCH.
HON. J. H. LANE, U. S. S.
HON. SIDNEY CLARKE, M. C.

THE addition made to Douglas county gives entire satisfaction to the people brought into our county jurisdiction. We have been surprised at the unanimity of feeling on what was but a few days ago "the disputed territory." The representatives of Douglas county are cordially received and thanked by the entire population for their united action on that question. Lawrence men are greeted as neighbors and friends, and it is common to hear men on the new addition to Douglas county say, "I consider my property worth twenty-five per cent. more than it was in Jefferson county."

THE draft takes some queer freaks. Yesterday, Mr. Fitton, who has resided in Lawrence for near a year, was drafted in Franklin county, where but two men were required, and his name came out at the head of the list. Mr. Fitton has helped to raise the quota of Lawrence, and supposed he belonged here, but his name had never been enrolled in this city, and remained on the book in Franklin county.

THE draft spares neither rich nor poor, high nor low. Several members of the Legislature have been *elected* through Capt. Sears's ballot-box.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was examined yesterday by Dr. Tallman, the Surgeon, and admitted as a first-class soldier. He was drafted, and found to be a colored gentleman of competent bone and sinew.

THE person rejoicing in the largest income in St. Louis is John J. Roe, who gives a return of $129,647.

Speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, on the Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor.

Mr. Stevens—I do not know who has the floor, but I should be glad if I could have, now that I am up, ten minutes of some gentleman's time.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts—I will yield the gentleman a few minutes of my time.

Mr. Stevens—I will detain the House but a few minutes. I see, upon looking at the *Globe* of yesterday, that my distinguished colleague on the Committee of Ways and Means from Ohio, (Mr. Pendleton), if I understand his language aright—and he always speaks with "classic accuracy"—has exonerated those in arms in the rebel States from the responsibility of this bloody war, and placed it upon the shoulders of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (myself), and those who act and think with him in this House.

Sir, that is a grave charge, coming especially from a gentleman who seeks one of the highest places in this nation, and who may possibly receive a few votes for it, and it is therefore, I think, proper that my position, and the position of those who act with me, with regard to this question and the responsibility for the cause of this war, should be in a few summary words set forth in connection with this debate.

Mr. Pendleton—I only desire that the gentleman shall quote the language I used in immediate connection with the interpretation which he is giving it.

Mr. Stevens—The gentleman said: "Let him be careful, lest when the passions of these times be passed away, and the historian shall go back to discover where was the original infraction of the Constitution, he may find that sin lies at the door of others than the people now in arms."

This was addressed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens), to the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Jenckes,) and others who have acted and thought with me. I infer from this, if I can understand the "classical accuracy" of the gentleman, that he means that we, and not they, were the cause of this war.

Mr. Speaker, that charge, as I have stated, is a grave one, and if true, ought to induce us not only to feel great regret but deep remorse for our conduct. What, then, up to the time of breaking out of this rebellion, was the position of "the gentleman from Pennsylvania," and those who acted with him upon the subject of slavery, that caused this war? I beg but a few moments to state it.

From my earliest youth I was taught to read the Declaration of Independence and to revere its sublime principles. As I advanced in life and became somewhat enabled to consult the writings of the great men of antiquity, I found in all their works which have survived the ravages of time and come down to the present generation, one unanimous denunciation of tyranny and slavery, and eulogy of liberty. Homer, the great Greek tragedians, Cicero, Hesiod, Virgil, Tacitus, and Sallust, in immortal language, all denounced slavery as a thing which took away half the man and degraded human beings, and sang peans in the noblest strains to the goddess of liberty. And my hatred of this infernal institution and my love of liberty were further strengthened and inflamed as I saw the inspired teaching of Socrates and the divine inspirations of Jesus.

Being fixed in these principles, immovable and immutable, I took my stand among my fellow citizens, and on all occasions, whether in public or in private, in season and, if there could be such a time, out of season, I never hesitated to express those ideas and sentiments, and when I first went into public assemblies, forty years ago, I uttered this language. I have done it amid the pelting and hooting of mobs, but I never quailed before the infernal spirit, and I hope I never shrank from the responsibility of my language.

When, thirty years ago, I entered the Legislature of the State which I now in part represent, I carried with me the same feeling and the same determination; for this feeling grew with my growth, and strengthened with my strength, and I thank God it has not decayed with enfeebled age.

Carrying into that body these same feelings, I there expressed them, and at one time found a unanimous Democratic party to respond to them in the strongest resolution that I could draw. The noble Governor, the first that our party elected in those times, Gov. Ritner, who is now spending an honored old age in retirement, in the first message that had come since 1780 on that subject, denounced the dark spirit of slavery.

When, fifteen years ago, I was honored with a seat in this body, it was dangerous to talk against this institution: a danger which gentlemen now here will never be able to appreciate. Some of us, however, have experienced it; my friend from Illinois on my right (Mr. Washburne) has. And yet, sir, I did not hesitate, in the midst of bowie-knives and revolvers and howling demons upon the other side of the House, to stand here and denounce this infamous institution in language which possibly now, on looking at it, I might deem intemperate, but which I then deemed necessary to rouse the public attention and cast odium upon the worst institution upon earth: one which is a disgrace to man and would be an annoyance to the infernal spirits.

Mr. Speaker, while I thus denounced it and uttered my sentiments in favor of universal freedom everywhere, I found in the Constitution of my country what I construed, whatever others may think, as a prohibition from touching slavery where it existed; and through all my course I recognized and bowed to a provision in that Constitution which I always regarded as its only blot; and I challenge the scrutiny of my respected colleague on the Committee of Ways and Means, or any other gentleman, through all the records of utterances in this House, to find one single motion or one single word which claimed on our part to touch slavery in the States where it existed. We admitted that it was there, protected by that instrument. We claimed that in the Territories we had full power over it, and in the District of Columbia, and I, with those who acted with me, could not hesitate as to what our duty required in excluding it from the free soil of the country and confining it to the spots it already polluted. I claimed the right to abolish it in the District of Columbia, as Congress was the only Legislature on earth that could touch it here. I heard the great man of the West once say that it was a sin and shame to believe that there was no power on earth that could abolish it over every inch of ground in the world. But, sir, I did not claim early to act upon it here, but I rather proposed to let it rest until a more propitious moment should arrive before we should act upon it.

Such, sir, was my position, and the position of the party with which I acted in this Hall. Not disturbing slavery where the Constitution protected it, but abolishing it wherever we had the Constitutional power, and prohibiting its further extension. I claimed the right then, as I claim the right now, to denounce it everywhere, even in foreign lands, so that if such language could anywhere affect public sentiment it might do so. I claimed the right then, as I claim it now, to hedge it in the smallest space; but no man with whom I acted ever proposed to violate the Constitution for the purpose of touching slavery.

So much on that point. One other word, not directly on that. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Pendleton) says that I go on the maxim that "what is broken in one thing is broken in all," and that hence, if there was one infraction of the Constitution it was dissolved. That is the coinage of the gentleman's own fertile brain. I never uttered such a sentiment nor held it. The Constitution may be violated in many parts, and remain intact in all others. The gentleman had, perhaps naturally enough, confounded what I had said with what he finds in a sacred book, where it is said that a violation of the least of the commandments is a violation of them all. It was not I that said it, but another much greater.

Ingenious gentlemen argue, and many honest men will delude their consciences in voting, in favor of still sustaining the institution on the ground that the Constitution does not allow an amendment on this point. They go on the ground that the subject of slavery has not been intrusted to us by the States, and that therefore it is reserved. Now, as the Constitution now stands, that is true. But we are not now inquiring whether we have jurisdiction over slavery. We are inquiring whether the States have granted to us the power of amendment. That is the subject—not the subject of slavery, not the subject of religion, not the subject of anything else—but, have the States yielded to Congress the right to amend? If they have, then the whole question is answered. Not only have they granted that power, but wherever they intended to except anything from the power of amendment, they have said so. My learned friend knows that when a statute excepts certain things, everything else is allowed by it. Will the clerk read the clause of the Constitution?

The Clerk read as follows:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendment, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth classes in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Mr. Stevens—No lawyer who wishes to understand it can deny that, with the exceptions contained in that proviso, the power to amend the Constitution is unlimited. There is no subject on earth relating to Government that you cannot touch. Nowhere in that original instrument did the States grant the right of legislating on the subject of religion, and yet the very first amendment that was made under this power refers to the subject of religion and the freedom of speech: showing the fallacy of the arguments of those who say that you can amend only the subjects granted to Congress.

Perhaps I ought not to occupy so much time, and I will only say one word further. So far as the appeals of the learned gentleman (Mr. Pendleton) are concerned, in his pathetic winding up, I will be willing to take my chance, when we all moulder in the dust. He may have his epitaph written, if it be truly written, "Here rests the ablest and most pertinacious defender of slavery and opponent of liberty;" and I will be satisfied if my epitaph shall be written thus: "Here lies one who never rose to eminence, and who only courted the low ambition to have it said that he had striven to ameliorate the condition of the poor, the lowly, the down-trodden of every race and language and color." [Applause.]

I shall be content, with such a eulogy on his lofty tomb, and such an inscription on my humble grave, to trust our memories to the judgment of after ages.

THE difference in men's social ability lies not so much in what they think as when they think it.

By Telegraph.

[REPORTED FOR THE KANSAS DAILY TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Speaking of the evacuation of Columbia, the Richmond Sentinel of the 20th says it was said that some of our engraved note-paper fell into the hands of the Yankees, also a considerable quantity of medical stores. We have no particulars as the dispatches from Columbia were communicated to the President, and we doubt whether they were ever sent to the War Department. We are in complete ignorance as to what has happened in South Carolina, except what bits of information we have picked up on the streets. On Thursday before the enemy occupied the city, ten transports were run from Columbia to Charlotte.

It is supposed that the effects of the Treasury Department were brought off.

There has been a report that the plates for engraving notes fell into the hands of the enemy The report is said to have been given by negroes who escaped to —— and told the telegraph operator, who sent it as authentic to Richmond.

Grant shows no disposition to assume offensive operations, and has withdrawn from his works this side of Hatcher's Run.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The Navy Department has received information that Lieut. W. B. Cushing constructed a mock monitor so closely resembling one of those vessels that it could not be detected at a hundred yards. On Saturday night, the 18th inst., at about 10 o'clock, this vessel was run to within 400 yards of Fort Anderson. As there was a strong flood-tide she moved up the river and passed Fort Anderson as if under steam, the rebels thought their communication was to be cut off by land and water, and escaped by the only avenue open to them, leaving their guns unspiked and magazine uninjured.

All the public and many private buildings are illuminated to-night. Every main entrance to the State Department decorated with the following inscription: "Peace and good-will to all nations, but no foreign alliance, and no foreign intervention."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY JAMES,
February 22.

In consideration of an early exchange and speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the Southern Confederacy, it is deemed inexpedient to forward after this date any clothing or supplies to our prisoners such articles and commodities as may have accumulated since the last shipment or may arrive, shall be returned to the shippers.

(Signed) JOHN E. MULFORD.
Lieut. Col. & A. G. of Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, Peace Democrat, who, it will be remembered, recently visited the rebel capital, left Washington on the morning of the 22d on an excursion to that place, accompanied by Judge Hughes, of the Court of Claims. It is supposed they go on a peace mission.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

The Richmond papers announce formidable movements by the Federal troops against Kingston, North Carolina, and on the Virginia and Tennessee rivers.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th announces the arrival of 870 Union prisoners from Danville for exchange.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th shows that it was Wheeler and not Kilpatrick who was whipped at Aiken.

The Dispatch of the 20th thinks that Sherman's main body will keep on north, and that he will send cavalry to break the road to Florence.

The Tribune's special says that it learns from a trustworthy source that the rebel Senator Foote said before leaving for Europe that the rebel Congressmen in secret session, for three months past, have regarded the cause as hopeless.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.

The new Ohio regiments, raised under the last call, have commenced moving to the front.

The ratification bill was rejected in the Kentucky Senate yesterday, by nine majority.

Gen. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, announces that his policy will not materially differ from that pursued by Gen. Burbridge. Negro enlistments are to be vigorously prosecuted. No State troops are to be enlisted or allowed within the State.

The Richmond Enquirer has a furious article on the financial condition of rebeldom, in which it proposes taking one-fifth of cotton and tobacco crops to carry on the war. It says the situation of the country is too serious, and the calamities which threaten our country too great, to waste in windy denunciations.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

The Press' Washington special has a report that Lee had attacked Grant, and that our troops had met a repulse.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 22.

The steamer Admiral Dupont, from Hilton Head, has arrived. She brings mails and important dispatches for the War Department.

Nothing was known of Sherman's movements, as his base of operations was so far removed that there was but little communication carried on with the army.

Gen. Cushing arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

The Evening Telegraph has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Richmond papers of Tuesday say Sherman is pushing rapidly north for Charlotte, Salisbury, Queensboro, Danville and Raleigh, to join Grant in an attack on Richmond. Unless soon checked he can't be stopped at all.

A dispatch from Goldsboro the 18th says Union troops passed our town from Newbern to the rear of Wilmington, and another force was moving on the south side of the Nueces to cut the railroad. A Yankee force is also reported east, from the Tennessee, to join Sherman on his march north.

All the rebel papers are despondent.

The rebel House of Representatives on Monday passed the bill to arm 200,000 negroes. The same bill was passed in secret session Tuesday.

The rebels boast considerably that they have burned the cotton at Charleston to keep it out of our hands.

Information was received here last evening through rebel sources, to the effect that Wilmington was occupied by our forces on Sunday last. The rebels fled towards Piedmont.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Commodore Trenchord, of the U. S. Steamer Rhode Island, informs the Navy Department from Hampton Roads this morning that our troops were within Wilmington. Heavy firing was heard and our troops were advancing rapidly.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the army was in great glee over the capture of Charleston. They believing that the evacuation of that stronghold indicates that the end draws nigh.

A national salute was fired throughout the whole line in honor of the event.

The Philadelphia paper reports that Lee had attacked Grant and we had suffered severely, were based on rumors in Washington last night.

The Commercial's Washington special reports that no apprehensions are felt there about Sherman, as Grant will keep Lee fully occupied defending Richmond.

The Herald's Washington special says it is estimated that Charleston and Fort Anderson, together with the certain capture of Mobile, will liberate 20,000 men from the Navy, who can be organized for offensive operations on land.

The Herald's correspondent writing from Fort Anderson, the 19th, says that the fort was destitute of provisions, but that a considerable quantity of ammunition was found in the magazine. Many instruments for the explosion of torpedoes, with wires leading out into the stream, were found.

Gen. Schofield is making disposition of some of his troops to reinforce Gen. Terry on the east bank of the river.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th says: We have distinct information of a report of a movement of Gen. Thomas, consisting almost entirely of mounted infantry and cavalry. His work is to open the Alabama river from its mouth to its source, including the capture of Montgomery, Selma and Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.

The American has advices from City Point down to yesterday morning. All was quiet, with no indications of a movement of any kind. The roads are in a deplorable condition.

The Richmond papers speak of the very bad condition of the roads, rendering army movements impossible. They contain no news whatever.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
February, 24.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches just received announce that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

According to the Herald's correspondent, the surprise of a detachment of Sheridan's cavalry by a party of Mosby's guerrillas in Ashby's Gap on Sunday last, seems not to have been so disastrous as was at first reported. Forty of the 9th, at the time said to have been captured, eluded the rebels, and succeeded in effecting their return to their regiments.

The Herald's army of the Potomac special, dated the 22d, says that last night two hundred men left for their homes from one brigade of Hood's division, of Longstreet's corps, and the only large body of troops which has been sent South from Lee's was a part of the same division. The estimated strength of the rebel army around Petersburg is 30,000.

The news of Sherman's success in South Carolina became generally known throughout the rebel army to-day, and caused a feeling of universal depression. The privates make no secret of their intention to desert, and Lee has placed a guard around his rear to prevent them going back to their homes. They confess the statement made a few nights since that the siege guns have been removed from Petersburg, and carried to some point away from that city. The rebel officers openly express the opinion that nothing can stop Sherman's advance, and even now privates desert by scores. Two more deserters have just been brought in. They belong to Mahany's division; and they have brought their arms with them.

Maj. Brown, Provost Marshal General, 2d division, has of late been nearly the whole night receiving deserters, and then forwarding them to the corps Provost Marshals.

Gov. Vance, of N. C., has issued a proclamation in which he declares the struggle for freedom shall never be given up. He prays and entreats the people to rise, and says all the disasters the South is suffering are caused by the soldiers being absent without leave.

The Richmond Whig of the 21st says it does not know where or when Beauregard will give Sherman battle, but if the latter concludes to march towards Richmond, he marches to his own doom. Beauregard, it further says, in all the arts of strategy and tactics, is Sherman's master—he will retreat when proper and fight when proper.

The Examiner argues that Richmond is more safe now than in May last when Grant was moving and there was so much panic in the city. It says it is true they have not as many troops now, but neither have the Federals as many by a great deal.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 21st learns that Gen. Roddy has successfully encountered the Federals several times in Northern Alabama, and succeeded in driving them into their fortifications around Decatur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Navy Department has received the following:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER,
February 22.

To Hon. G. Welles, Sec'y Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in possession of our troops.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER.
Rear Admiral.

The Draft.

The following are the names of the persons drafted in the sub-districts specified:

36TH SUB-DISTRICT—LECOMPTON AND KANWAKA.

Thomas Smith	W Donahue
P H Giland	Reuben Ayles
Geo W Reynolds	Charles Snow
James E Evans	John Banning
Ely Moore	Charles Swartz
Chas W Smith	John Lenkuhl
John Smith	Robert Young
Adam Drick	Thos F Bromley
Richard Richards	Chris Wolfkuhl
Robert Berry	

100 PER CENT. FOR DEFICIENCY.

Geo W Wallace	Wm Thompson
John Zinn	John Hosk
Clayborn Stafford	Joseph Hackley
Freeman Bell	Wm H Oliver
Frank Koohlar	Gibson Scouten
Thomas G Cranmer	Wm Reper
Cæsar Mayes	Wm J McKinney
Frank Kayler	Wm Gallagher
Graves	Oberlin O Blaney
Wm Bennett	

41ST SUB-DISTRICT—LINN CO.

John Riley	Eben Long
J H Milton	Geo Patrick
Flanders Wall	Geo Porter
David Frear	Benj Yardley
A H Smith	Henry Ball
Asa Palmer	

100 PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

T C Creager	Lewis Orrin
J P Wishart	Anderson Rush
Ford E Lamb	G H Welch
Chas Wheeler	Edward Toal
D B Smith	Jonathan R Moore
John Black	

42D SUB-DISTRICT—LINN CO.

Byron Corbin	Martin Brooks
I N Wright	Geo Hair
Clinton Gibbs	B F Blackburn
Jacob Williams	Geo E Dennison
Wm Doyle	Hudson Bills
Saml Terrence	Thos Wright
I T Ogden	Robt Mitchell
Jos Rolts	

100 PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

J B Souber	Anderson Nelson
Edwd Perry	Ezra Tippie
Peter Overdeer	J R Vansanelt
Theopolis Morris	Thos Smith
Wm Macy	Elijah Pamplin
E W Ball	Walker Allen
E Withinton	John Burdue
C W Bridgate	

45TH SUB-DISTRICT—OSAGE AND FREEDOM TOWNSHIPS, BOURBON CO.

A Warner	Jos W Houston
Ingledore Burton	Geo Harris
Wm Wiley	Henry Webb
Wm Wheeler	John Morin
John Green	Wm Lowe
Thos K White	Lewis Van
Idings Boxworth	Darius Jewell
J A Calor	

100 PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

Chas Miller	H G Lacy
Jesse Allen	Gilbert Van
Michael Williams	Daniel Bishard
Ansel Williams	Ab'm Buckholder
G W Armstrong	H G Moore
Clum Williams	Ezequeal Haraway
Andrew McAdams	Harding McAdams
Wiley O'Neal	

46TH DISTRICT—BOURBON CO.

A G Pesil	Saunders Jones
J R West	N A Beicker
John Weathers	Thomas Charles
Gilbert Van	Josiah L Ward
A G Wells	Samuel Skeggs
Francis Hamilton	James Gailey
Wm Blag	Charles Pee
C F Wain	D France
John Cross	Jordan Stith
Thos M Hamilton	Jack Macenir
Jas P Chitwood	F M Willet
Franklin B West	James W Merrill
Reason Parr	W T Weeks
K K Coldwell	W H Seamon
W H Main	G W Dyer

47TH SUB-DISTRICT—BOURBON CO.

Luke Sea	Joseph Brown
Salathel Holland	Andrew J Mounce
James C Fly	E O Lamb
G W Graves	Wm H Harris
John Marrs	

100 PER CENT. FOR DEFICIENCY.

A M Atkinson	Wm W Fly
Lewis Copelin	A Phillips
William H Green	Nathan Baker
C J Filder	Jacob Anderson
Geo Moore	

52D DISTRICT—FRANKLIN CO.

J B Davis	A W Wasson
James Fitton	A Stinburg

SINGULAR STATEMENTS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that the "Help" column of the New York *Herald* has been of "eminent service to the rebellion." "The expedition for the relief of the prisoners on Johnson's Island was planned, organized and arranged through the "help" column of the *Herald*, and that means for the capture of the Chesapeake was also planned through the same medium of communication."

MAJ. THOS. T. ECKERT, who appears in the correspondence about the rebel commissioners as Mr. Lincoln's confidential friend, is said to be one of the very best electricians in the world. He conveys all important dispatches from the President and Secretary of War to the Generals in the field. He has a cypher system so complete that though many of his dispatches have fallen into the enemy's hands they have never been able to read them.