The abolition journals must henceforth be respectably loyal or suffer the consequences.

THE EXTORTIONS OF SUTLERS.—The frauds of sutlers are only second to those of government contractors because they are committed on a smaller scale; but they are none the less to be deprecated on that account. That these men are responsible for a large amount of human misery is evident enough to any person who is cognizant of their practices. By a system of checks they offer inducements to soldiers to purchase from them in advance of their pay, till very often the whole of their three months money is anticipated. In exchange for their hard earnings the troops receive a quantity of trashy articles and unsound provisions at exorbitant prices. Thus, for instance, butter is sold to them at thirty cents per pound, cheese at twenty-five cents, dried apples at twenty cents, and tobacco at one dollar, while common note paper is priced at two cents a sheet, and apples at five cents each. The prices of ardent spirits are, of course, much more extortionate; and, notwithstanding the order against their introduction into the camps, there is ample reason for believing that they are still largely smuggled over the lines by the sutlers.

To the unscrupulous conduct of this class is attributable much of the distress which prevails in the homes of our soldiers; for the money that ought to have gone to the support of their families has been diverted into the pockets of a horde of harpies. All this suggests the propriety of the War Department taking the subject into its consideration, and moderating this evil by the enforcement of stringent regulations.

MORE EVIDENCES OF THE CAVING IN OF THE REBELLION.—When we speak of the symptoms of giving way in the Southern States, we do not wish to be understood as including the principal leaders whose necks are in danger, nor a large portion of the rebel army, particularly its officers. But there are evident signs of caving in among the deluded people. We recently referred to the reception our gunboats met up the Tennessee river, as high as Florence. The sentiments expressed by the people at Clarksville and Nashville, on the Cumberland, and the fact that from the latter city a steamboat was sent down to Clarksville to tow up a Union gunboat for its protection against the rebels, speak volumes. The revolt among the workmen at Richmond, an account of which we published yesterday, and the statement of Commodore Goldsborough, published in our telegraphic news from Washington, that at Edenton he was visited by the authorities and others, many of whom professed sentiments of loyalty to the old Union, are among the most cheering indications of returning reason at the South. In connection with these signs of the times we may refer to the fact that a short time ago a flag of truce came to Washington, the object of which has never transpired. Another flag of truce was sent from Columbus to the Union gunboats which lay opposite a few days ago. The object of that mission has not been authoritatively published; but it is believed that both flags of truce had something to do with a proposition for an armistice, and a convention of the people of all the States, North and South, to settle our national troubles. A straw on the surface of the water indicates the direction of the current, and a feather thrown up shows the way the wind blows; and the facts to which we have referred may be regarded as important, because indicating the returning flow of the Union tide at the South, which will soon set in with irresistible force.

THE STRENGTH AND GREATNESS OF THE REPUBLIC.—We have always been in the habit of thinking ourselves a great people; indeed, the smartest nation in all creation. But we little knew till this war broke out of our own great importance in the eyes of other nations. They have shown that they regard the United States as the most important Power in the world, not only as preserving the balance of power on this continent, but in Europe. Hence the desire of the English aristocracy and government to see this counterpoise to British supremacy swept away by a permanent disruption of the republic; and hence, too, the desire which Russia has shown to sustain it; for the disintegration of the United States would leave England without her great maritime rival. The gratification with which the rendition of Mason and Slidell, in accordance with the public law of nations, as determined by the great jurists of the day, was received by all nations, showed the deep interest they felt in the preservation of our national existence, and how much they hailed the removal of a cause which threatened to involve us in a foreign war at a time when we were concentrating all our resources for the suppression of the rebellion. In the same manner the news of the recent Union victories will cause profound satisfaction and rejoicing even among absolutists abroad; for they all hate while they dread England. That we are enabled to carry on a great war entirely on our own resources, and yet preserve unimpaired our general commercial, agricultural and manufacturing prosperity, is one of the most remarkable events in history. We have much reason to congratulate ourselves, and there is no better evidence of our national strength than is afforded by the ordeal through which we are at present passing, only to emerge with untarnished glory before the world. Verily we are a great people.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND AMERICAN RIGHTS.—By reference to our telegraphic news from Europe it will be seen that in reply to a speech of Lord Caernarvon in Parliament, making a great noise about the arrest of two Englishmen by the order of Mr. Seward, who discharged them on finding that they were not guilty of the practices of which they were suspected, Earl Russell states that the American government has a perfect right to arrest British subjects, in a time of civil war, if it has reason to suspect that they have been furthering the designs of the enemy. The English government is in the habit of doing the same thing itself. In 1848 it arrested and imprisoned in Ireland two American citizens, named Bergen and Ryan, whom it suspected of being about to participate in the revolutionary movement set on foot in that island in that year. There was no proof whatever against the men, and they were discharged on the condition of leaving the country, but were never compensated for their imprisonment. Yet the English press in the interest of the rebel Commissioners has violently denounced our government for exercising the same right as the British government, under circumstances of far greater necessity. Earl Russell, however, seems to begin to understand our rights, and that we dare to maintain them in the face of any amount of bluster and menace on the part of the English press. This is only one of many indications which show in what direction the current of British opinion now runs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2, IN RELATION TO THE STATE PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1862.

It is ordered—

First—That a special commission of two persons—one of military rank and the other in civil life—be appointed to examine the cases of the State prisoners remaining in the military custody of the United States, and to determine whether, in view of the public safety and the existing rebellion, they should be discharged or remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial.

Second—That Major General John A. Dix, commanding in Baltimore, and the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purposes above mentioned, and they are authorized to examine, hear and determine the cases aforesaid, *ex parte* and in a summary manner, at such times and places as in their discretion they may appoint, and make full report to the War Department.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES.

No news of importance has been received here to-day. Sensation stories of every description have been circulated, but on investigation they invariably proved to be without foundation. Nothing has occurred to disturb the most profound quiet.

NO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

No Executive session was held by the Senate.

THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

There was no quorum by the Military Committee of the House to-day.

GOVERNMENTS FOR THE RECOVERED STATES.

A bill has been prepared by the Committee on Territories, and will be reported by their Chairman, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, probably to-day, providing for temporary civil governments, under the protection of our military and naval forces, in the States now in rebellion. The geographical boundaries of these Territories are to be fixed by the President, and they shall remain under a territorial government until such time as the loyal people residing therein shall form new State governments, republican in form, as prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and apply for admission, when they may be admitted, with the express stipulation that they shall remain forever a part of the American Union.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE OF SENATOR STARKE, OF OREGON.

The conservative spirit of the Senate prevailed to-day, in the settlement of Mr. Starke's right to be sworn in as a Senator from Oregon. Several of the Senators, who are opposed to the political views of Mr. Starke, and who believe that he may have uttered disloyal sentiments, voted for his admission, on the ground that the States have the right to a representation in the Senate, and that when one comes accredited in due form it is his right to be sworn in, while the Senate may afterwards expel him, if he can be proved unworthy to hold his seat. The resolution to admit Mr. Starke is framed with a view to further inquiry into the charges against him, and another contest will probably take place upon a resolution to expel him.

THE ARMY.

Colonel Beale, Eighteenth cavalry; Major Chandler, Fifth infantry, and Major Underwood, Eighteenth infantry, have been placed on the retired list by order of the War Department.

THE NAVY.

Acting Master's Mate Quimby, late in command of the Stepping Stones, has resigned, in consequence of ill health. Acting Master Van Deventer has been appointed in his place.

The following appointments and orders have been made at the Navy Department to-day:—

K. F. Buxton, of Warren, Me.; Alex. S. Wiggin, of Portland, Me.; W. R. Parsons, of Rockport, Mass.; Russell Snow, of Mattapoisett, Mass.; James Crawford, of Charlestown, Mass.; Wm. J. Kirby, of Boston, Mass.; Elijah Crockett, of Rockland, Me.; Daniel G. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Henry A. Phelan, of Springfield, Mass., and W. A. Maine, of New York, Acting Masters.

Gunners N. B. Willetts and John C. Ritter have been ordered to report to Flag Officer Foote.

REDUCTION OF PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

It is considered doubtful whether the bill providing for a reduction in the pay of naval officers will pass.

A CAPTURED REBEL FLAG.

Colonel Kurtz, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, forwarded to-day, per Adams' Express, to the Massachusetts State government, a splendid flag taken from a Georgia regiment at Roanoke Island. It is made of heavy pongee silk, with the three longitudinal stripes, red, white and red, and a blue field in the upper corner, bearing on one side in gilt the motto, "Liberty or death," surrounded by eleven stars, and upon the opposite side the initials "S. G." enclosed in a wreath of oak leaves The flag is looped to the staff with red ribbons.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

Senator Wilson's bill, reported by him from the Military Committee to-day, as amended retains the main features for the establishment of a national foundry, provides for the selection of a site on the tide water of the Hudson river or New York harbor, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the erection of buildings and other expenses incurred under the act.

SOLDIERS ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Several privates of the Third New York regiment at the Aqueduct Bridge were severely injured yesterday by the accidental explosion of a shell. Cause, carlessness.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT GALE ON THE POTOMAC.

The gale of Monday did much damage on the Potomac. In the neighborhood of the upper flotilla it capsized the schooner Scout, and sunk a launch, containing a quantity of fixed ammunition. The howitzers were removed only a short time previous to the gale.

REOPENING OF THE SOUTHERN COASTWISE TRADE.

Applications have lately been made to the Treasury Department for permits to trade between the seceded and loyal States on the coasts of the Atlantic and on the Mississippi, under the provisions of the law regulating intercourse with the seceded States. A number of permits have accordingly been granted.

CIRCULAR TO GOVERNMENT LAND AGENTS.

The following circular to land agents of the government in the several Territories of the United States has been issued from the General Land Office:—

SIR—With a view to furnish information, in an easily accessible form at the seat of government, respecting the character and value of the public domain and its diversified products, this office invites your co-operation in obtaining and transmitting specimens through such facilities as may be presented from time to time, when gentlemen are resorting to the capital, as we have no appropriation applicable to the matter, and consequently can incur no expense.

It is desired that specimens be transmitted of—1. The precious metals and ores; 2. The useful metals of copper, lead, iron, tin; 3. Coal, in its varieties; 4. Salt; 5. Soils; and 6. Of interesting fossils, potrified organic remains—each to be accompanied by a descriptive memoir, and so connected by numbers as to identify the specimen with the text.

Authentic, well prepared sketches are desirable of the topography of the country, growth of timber and advance and character of improvements.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this, and advise me to what extent you may be able to realize the desire of this office in the premises. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

A MILITARY MAP OF TEXAS.

In the Census Bureau a very excellent map of Texas has been prepared by Mr. Weaver, under direction of the Superintendent. It is one of a series which has been got up for General McClellan for military purposes. The population of counties, with their productions, &c., are specially noted.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Cameron, our new Minister to Russia, received his final instructions at the State Department this morning. Mr. Edward H. House has been appointed Secretary of the Legation

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL SCOTT AS MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It is understood that the nomination of Lieutenant General Scott as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, made by the President recently in view of the foreign complications in that country, has been withdrawn. The most intimate friends of General Scott say that, while appreciating the high honor sought to be conferred, he is reluctant to undertake such duties on account only of the present state of his health.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, will to-morrow introduce into the Senate a joint resolution to extend aid to Maryland and Delaware, in order that those States may abolish slavery.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., reported back from the Military Committee the bill providing for a national foundry and furnace, with an amendment striking out the furnace.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., offered a bill as a substitute for the Confiscation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, called attention to the very large increase in the salaries of surgeons in the bill. He said he was willing to increase the number of surgeons, but he would not vote to increase their salaries.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved to amend so as to provide for an additional number of surgeons, to be selected from the medical corps. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to add "or medical corps of volunteers," so that they could be selected from the volunteers.

Messrs. NESMITH, (opp.) of Oregon, RICE, (opp.) of Minn., and BROWNING, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the amendment, as calculated to disorganize the medical corps of the army, and as allowing any one to be selected, even mere politicians and medical quacks.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., is making a long speech against Mr. Starke.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, reported the amendments to the bill, which were agreed to.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BILL RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army, the question being on Mr. Grimes' amendment, that the Surgeon General, Medical Inspectors, &c., be selected from the volunteers as well as the regular army.

Mr. NESMITH, (opp.) of Oregon, said the committee had considered the bill carefully. They had all sorts of theories and persons with plans before them. One spiritualist came before them and wanted the government to employ a corps of spiritual rappers to draw the wagons out of the mud, and also to be employed as clairvoyants.

After further discussion, Mr. Grimes' amendment was adopted.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STARKE.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., spoke against the admission of Mr. Starke, on the ground of self-defence of the Senate. Could not the Senate keep out a notorious traitor, who, we had reason to believe, only came here as a spy, and to aid in the overthrow of the government? Certainly the Senate could keep out such a man. How does the Senate possess power to punish for contempt? Not from express power of the constitution, but from the right of self-preservation. The Supreme Court had decided that the House of Representatives had a right to punish strangers for contempt. If we could expel a private intruder or a spy, could any credentials in his pocket prevent his exclusion, if he came with the same purpose in his heart. He contended that Mr. Starke, at the time the disloyal declarations were said to have been made, must have known what was going on in the country. He referred to the affidavits of Mr. Starke's declarations. He said he believed the people of Oregon were outraged by sending here such a person as Mr. Starke. If these affidavits were true, if the claimant entertains such views, he was not a fit man for Senator, but he is in heart a traitor. While he saw mothers giving up sons, and people all over the country giving their lives for the defence of the country, so long as he was a Senator he would never consent that a traitor should take a seat here, so help him God.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., moved to amend Mr. Sumner's amendment so as to read:—"That as the evidence is not sufficient to preclude the said Benjamin Starke from taking the oath prescribed by the constitution, therefore he be permitted to take the oath and seat.

Mr. BROWNING, (rep.) of Ill., wanted to know whether in voting for Mr. Sumner's amendment it would take two-thirds to pass it; whether, after a person was appointed Senator and accepts, he is not a member of the Senate, and before taking the oath, and therefore it would take a vote of two-thirds to prevent him from exercising the rights of a Senator.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said that Baron Rothschild was member of Parliament eleven years without taking the oath, and the House of Representatives this year expelled two members who never took the oath at all.

Mr. BROWNING thought that Mr. Starke was a Senator already, and that the Senate might even expel before a man took the oath; but he thought it would be a fairer way to admit a man that we might hear his defence, and to get evidence from both sides. He thought it a precedent of great danger to give the Senate power by a majority to disfranchise a State.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., moved to add to Mr. Davis' amendment these words:—"Until such time as satisfactory evidence can be procured of the truthor falsity of such charges." Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., said it was the wish of Mr. Starke that he be sworn, and then the papers be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into the truth of the charges.

Mr. TEN EYCK, (rep.) of N. J., was opposed to any further discussion.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his amendment, leaving the question on Mr. Sumner's amendment, which was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 26.

Messrs. ANTHONY, COLLAMER, JOHNSON and FESSENDEN explained their votes—that they did not intend to express any opinion on the question of expulsion when it should come up afterwards.

The question was then on the resolution of the committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., moved to add that it would not prejudice any subsequent proceedings.

Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said if the resolution was adopted he thought it would end the case. It was simply saying that the Senate did not look at the character of a man if he came here all covered with infamy, and not look at the charge of treason, though sworn to by fifty witnesses.

The vote was then taken on the resolution of the committee, that he (Mr. Starke) was entitled to take the oath, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Gowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Willey, Wilson of Mo.—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Ind., Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass.—19.

Mr. Starke then came forward and took the oath.

UNION COTTON SUPPLY COMPANY.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the memorial of Charles Fletcher, asking for a charter for a Union Cotton Supply Company, with power to lease or purchase lands in any part of the United States, and contract with free laborers, &c. Referred.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BILL PASSED.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., moved still further to amend, so as to allow selections of Surgeon General, Inspectors, &c., from the country at large. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amend, so as to reduce the salary of the Surgeon General from that of Brigadier General to that of Colonel of cavalry. Agreed.

Also an amendment to reduce the salaries of the Assistant Surgeon General and Medical Inspectors, which was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the provisions of this act be in existence so long as the rebellion lasts, and no longer. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Was taken up and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL EXPENSES.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

CLERKS FOR THE NEW YORK TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York. Referred.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PATRIOTIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. WRIGHT, (Union) of Pa., introduced a joint resolution that the proclamation of Andrew Jackson, on the subject of nullification, together with the Farewell Address of Washington, be printed for distribution.

Mr. STEVENS moved the addition of the Declaration of Independence. Agreed to.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE CASE OF MR. UPTON.

The consideration of the Upton contested election case was resumed.

Messrs. DELANO and HARRISON spoke in favor of and Mr. LOOMIS against Mr. Upton.

Mr. DAWES concluded the debate on the latter side.

The House declared, 73 against 56, Mr. Upton not entitled to a seat.

THE CASE OF MR. KLINE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, that John Kline is not, but that John P. Verree is, entitled to the seat from the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Its consideration was postponed.

THE WESTERN WAR CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, from the government Contract Committee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report and correspondence of the commission sitting at St. Louis for examination of the claims growing out of affairs in the Western Military Department.

Adjourned.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL.—Steamship Jura, from Portland—Mrs Hingeson, of Lymdon; T W Sossack, of New York; Geo Pearson, W E L Bayne, E Taylor, lady and infant, J Lee, J Metcalf, A Farley, O Walker, H J Tree, L Taylor and John Manning, of Toronto; C L Levey, J T Schofield, H T Jackson, Mr Baxer, lady and child, of Montreal; R Evans, Mr Turner, lady and 2 children, of Brockville; Mr Fenlowick and lady, Miss E Taylor and Miss Doherty, of Boston; R P Butler, of St John, NB; John Mars, of Whitby; R Matheson, of Dennysville.

Reception of Colonel A. M. Wood at the Camp of the Fourteenth—Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CAMP MARION, UPTON HILL, VA., Feb. 25, 1862.

This day has proved an eventful one in the history of this regiment in connection with the war.

Following in the train of events at once so stirring and important, incident to the recent success of our arms at the West and on the coast, came news of a character which made the hearts of many swell with anticipations they could not foster without a sense as of one fresh from dreamland; anticipations bearing with them the memory of loved ones who, in the conflict for liberty and Union, had escaped the fire of battle to endure at the hands of a strangely misguided people, impassioned with frenzy, hardships which no pen can convey to the mind in truthful measure. To the wife or kindred of such only can the terrors and trials of rebel captivity, such as experienced by Colonel Wood, be fully realized. The hours, long and tedious as they must have been while he, with others, was confined in a contracted cell, damp and cheerless, have been equally painful and severe to the hearts of cherished ones at home.

The cloud has suddenly broken, and the storm which, dark and threatening, has long muttered in the horizon of our national destiny, has given place to bright rays which portend speedy sunshine and peaceful calm. To Him who ruleth our destiny be all honor and praise.

Late last evening it was ascertained that the gallant Colonel of the Fourteenth—whose speedy release from captivity had been foreshadowed by recent arrivals from Richmond—was actually *en route* for Washington, where it was said he would arrive at a late hour. The announcement spread like magic through the regiment; and anticipations of so soon greeting its leader once more imparted a buoyancy to the spirits of all the men. Adjutant Head and Quartermaster Crawford were at once despatched to meet Colonel Wood at Washington, there to confer with him relative to his visit to the regiment. It was at first suggested that the regiment, as a body, proceed to Washington to escort the Colonel to the camp; but to this the latter would not consent, owing to the muddy condition of the roads.

Not a man would have hesitated to undergo the march, and, indeed, a degree of disappointment was expressed when the Colonel's declension of such honor was announced. His arrival at camp was appointed at about two o'clock, and every nerve was strained within that time to afford a welcome due to the officer held doubly dear in the hearts of his command. An escort, consisting of the following officers from the Fourteenth regiment, awaited upon the Colonel, at Willard's, at an early hour to-day:—Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, Adjutant Head, Quartermaster Crawford, Assistant Surgeon Dewey, Captain Harnickell, of Company F; Captain Myers, of Company C; Captain Gill, of Company I; Captain Elcock, of Company E.

At Willard's Colonel Wood was surrounded by a multitude of army officers and civilians. Prominent among the latter was Hon. M. H. Odell, whose exertions have been untiring in effecting the release of Colonel Wood. General McDowell was present, with his staff, and during his sojourn at Willard's Colonel Wood was the centre of interest and attraction.

General McDowell presented Colonel Wood upon the occasion of his visit to this camp with a full cavalry company as "escort of honor," placing also at his disposal his own carriage.

His passage through the city, *en route* for the camp, was greeted by crowds of eager spectators, who, upon learning his name, cheered him heartily as he passed. Entering Virginia by the Georgetown bridge, he was saluted with the proper military forms while passing the various camps on the route.

Upon the approach of the cavalcade at Upton's Hill, the scene was truly interesting. The road and hills adjacent were lined with members of the several regiments belonging to General Auger's brigade, and upon its nearer approach to the camp a rush of the mass was made to view the ceremonies of welcome.

As the procession appeared entering the camp, the Fourteenth regiment band struck up a lively "double quick" march, and in a brief period the regiment was formed upon the "color line." Colonel Wood soon alighted from the conveyance, was cordially greeted by Lieutenant Colonel Fowler and Chaplain Inskip, and stood again before his regiment face to face. The moment was one of intense interest, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene. As yet not a word had been spoken except between the Colonel and his Lieutenant, and a pause prevailed as if to becalm the emotions of a thousand beating hearts. A few ladies were present, occupying a position near the Colonel, and the tears which stole from the overflowing heart were not confined to their cheeks alone, but many a soldier's eye was moist during that eventful moment.

Brigadier General Auger and staff, also the leading officers of the several regiments in the brigade, were present, and were mute witnesses of the impressive scene. The regiment appeared in the peculiar chasseur dress for which it has become famous—the red pants, dark blue jacket, with two rows of bell buttons, and red breast piece, having also a row of bell buttons, and red cap.

After the regiment had formed at parade rest, Lieut. Colonel Fowler presented Colonel Wood, and called for three times three good "Fourteenth regiment cheers" for the Colonel, which were given with a hearty will. Colonel Wood then stepped forward and addressed the men briefly; but despite his effort he failed to check the flow of emotion which it was apparent overcame him under the circumstances. He expressed a wish that he might be able to assure them of the true happiness he felt at again meeting them after his long and tedious confinement at the South. He assured them that there was nothing enviable in his position, and if he or his men ever again visited Richmond he hoped it would be under more favorable circumstances. He said that two of the happiest moments of his life were when he was taken from Henrico county jail, as it was understood, to be hung, for then he would have gladly died for the cause of our country, and the next was the present moment. He assured the boys that they had established at Manassas a reputation which they might well strive to maintain; "for," said he, "you are the dread of the enemy." Everywhere he had been assured by the Confederate officers that his regiment, the "red legs," fought more desperately than any other on the field at Bull run. The Colonel then concluded by saying that he wanted the privilege of shaking hands with each of the men individually. The regiment was then dismissed, and the companies formed in double file fronting their quarters, to receive a closer welcome of their Colonel. The latter, after a cordial greeting with the ladies and a few guests, then proceeded, escorted by Colonel Fowler and staff, to visit the men. Commencing with company H, occupying the position of right of line in regimental order. As the Colonel appeared, he was greeted by bursts of hearty cheers by each company. With a cordial grasp of the hand he saluted each soldier heartily, with that degree of good feeling which came home to the hearts of the older members, nearly each one of whom he called by name, while the newer members were at once assured of the truly generous character of their leader.

For each he had a kind word and inspiring thought. Again and again did he assure them of the high rank they occupy in the minds of the rebel army as fighting men, conjuring them to strive for the maintenance of their laurels thus won. Occasionally Colonel Wood found himself shaking the hand of one whom he had met in captivity, and briefly but warmly did the interchange of hearty feeling pass between them, bringing up some incident relative to their Southern experience. One noble fellow, when an opportunity offered, exclaimed:—"Ah! Colonel, we tried hard to get you off the field." "I know you did, my brave fellow, you did the best you could," replied the Colonel.

Some time was spent in thus paying a personal visit to the men, during which the utmost good feeling prevailed, and hearty cheers rent the air at frequent intervals.

A collation awaited the distinguished visiter, which was partaken of after the greetings were concluded. The large chapel tent of the regiment was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreen and devices appropriate to the occasion. Among others was inscribed on the tent, as lasting memenoes of the occasion, the following:—"Welcome to Colonel A. M. Wood, the soldier and patriot." "A greeting to our comrades in arms." The toast was in itself an occasion long to be remembered. Among the guests present were Colonel Havelock, of General McClellan's staff; Brigadier General Auger and staff, Captain Sanderson, of General Wadsworth's staff; Colonel Frisbee, of the Thirtieth New York Volunteers; Colonel Pratt, of the Twentieth New York State Militia; Colonel Sullivan, of the Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Colonel Phelps, of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

After spending an hour of happy interview with his military friends and others, the Colonel was escorted back to Washington, from which place he would proceed early on his return to Brooklyn, where his welcome will be joined in by thousands among whom his name has become famous.

Presentation of a Sword to Commodore Stringham.

Commodore Stringham, the hero of Hatteras Inlet, was the recipient last night of a splendid sword, the gift of a committee of his fellow citizens of Brooklyn, who desired to mark in this appropriate manner their esteem for the man, and their appreciation of the courageous naval officer. Shortly after eight o'clock the committee, whose names appear below, assembled at the Mansion House, and having indulged in an agreeable *conversazione* for about half an hour, they proceeded, accompanied by several members of the Common Council, Rev. Drs. Storrs, Littlejohn, Eells, and other prominent citizens, to the house of Commodore Stringham, who received them with the blunt, hearty manner of an old sailor. The interesting family of the Commodore, and a few other ladies, were present during the proceedings, which were conducted in a simple, unostentatious manner.

The following naval officers were also present:—Commodore Storer, Captain Ringgold, Commander Almy, Commander S. P. Lee, Lieutenant Braine, and Surgeons Chase and Williams.

The presentation took place shortly after nine o'clock, when Mr. Silliman opened the proceedings by referring briefly to the career of Commodore Stringham, and paying him a few well turned compliments.

Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, ex-member of Congress, then stepped forward and said that he thought he would perform the duty devolved upon him—that of presenting the sword—in the simplest and most satisfactory manner, by reading the letter of presentation which the committee had drawn up. He then read as follows:—

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1862.

SIR—Your fellow citizens of Brooklyn, desirous of expressing their personal regard and their estimate of your eminent services to the country, taking a just pride in a public career which reflects honor upon the city in which you have so long resided, request your acceptance of the sword which is hereewith presented.

When the conspiracy against the unity and life of the nation broke out into open war, the memories of our ancient naval glories revived in the hearts of the people, and they turned with instinctive trust to that great arm of national power which never failed to bear up, amid the surges of battle, their liberties and their honor. It was then, sir, your rare and happy fortune to be the first to vindicate the title of that branch of the service to this unbounded confidence of your countrymen, to inaugurate a new series of naval victories, which should shed still brighter lustre on our arms by the capture of the forts at Hatteras, to strike the first blow at the heart of the rebellion, to point the way, and open the path to further conquests even now proceeding, and which shall not pause until the flag which you first placed again on the hostile coast of Carolina shall float over a restored and undivided republic.

Our beloved country is now, as we believe, passing through struggle and anguish into a new and grander development of character and power, and they are the most fortunate of her sons who are called to gather closest around her in her hour of trial. In this number you are already enrolled; but the signal service which you have rendered only gives her the right to demand the still more conspicuous exertion of those qualities of mature wisdom, dauntless spirit and undiminished energy which have been thus prominently displayed.

That you will be equal to any duty to which your country may call you, none are better assured than those who know you best, and who now offer you the tribute of their grateful respect.

On behalf of your fellow citizens of Brooklyn, we remain your faithful friends and humble servants.

Benj. D. Silliman.	E. F. Vail.
James Humphrey.	L. S. Wyman.
Josiah O. Low.	Aug. E. Silliman.
Edwards W. Fiske.	J. Carson Brevoort.
E. H. R. Lyman.	Cyrus P. Smith.
A. Abbot Low.	Rew. Whitehouse.
Alex. M. White.	Henry E. Pierson.
Henry E. Pierrepont.	Arthur W. Benson.
Peter C. Cornell.	John Ballard.
Wm. Aug. White.	John Schenck.
Daniel Embury.	Wm. S. Hontmann.
J. S. T. Stranahan.	——— Apgar.
Hon. C. Murphy.	George F. Thomas.
S. B. Chittenden.	Henry L. Kent.
Charles E. Bill.	

To Flag Officer SILAS H. STRINGHAM.

Commodore Stringham, in accepting the sword, returned thanks in a few short and pithy sentences. He said:—This beautiful present—this beautiful emblem of my profession, presented to me, fellow citizens and friends, particularly at this time, fills my heart with the deepest gratitude. I love my country, and served her for many, many years, and should I be called again to active duty, which I hope may be the case, I shall obey the summons as readily and cheerfully as ever. You have all heard about Hatteras. I sailed there with a gallant set of officers and men, including those of the army, who co-operated with us. The result you all know. May the time not be far distant when this wicked conspiracy shall be crushed out, and when the happy Union shall be restored under the protection of the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes. Allow me again to thank you for this beautiful present. I shall cherish it with care, and promise that it shall never be drawn without reason or sheathed without honor. (Applause.)

The company were then invited to partake of supper, in the enjoyment of which your reporter left them.

The sword presented to the Commodore is of elaborate finish, and cost $240. The maker is Eames. It is a regular naval sword, having two scabbards, one for active service, and the other, which is heavily gilt, for an ornamental purpose. The latter scabbard bears the following inscription:—

From citizens of Brooklyn to Flag officer Silas H. Stringham, as a token of their high estimate of his personal and professional worth, and for his public service, and for the long and distinguished career earned by his gallant achievement in the capture of the rebel forts at Hatteras, in 1861.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE GOTTSCHALK GALA NIGHT.—The performances this evening at the Academy will be of the most attractive character. The whole of the "Lucia" will be given, with Miss Kellogg (first time) in the principal role. Mr. Gottschalk will play several of his new compositions that have not as yet been heard here. For the Gottschalk matinee, on Saturday, upwards of eleven hundred seats have already been secured.

NEW YORK ATHENÆUM.—This establishment (lately Wallack's old theatre) opens to-morrow night, under the management of Messrs. Baker & Ryer. An entirely new adaptation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be produced, with scenery painted expressly for the piece and a variety of novel and original effects. The company is a most excellent one.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 97—Feb. 27, 1862.
12, 55, 30, 63, 35, 20, 6, 25, 29, 26, 47, 21, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 98—Feb. 27, 1862.
64, 20, 68, 5, 29, 33, 70, 10, 23, 47, 41, 12, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 45—Feb. 27, 1862.
19, 33, 65, 27, 62, 35, 26, 56, 60, 12, 17, 23, 25.
DELAWARE—CLASS 160—Feb. 27, 1862.
4, 14, 1, 17, 9, 64, 43, 11, 62, 55, 31, 74, 8, 48.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York.

As this is the Last Day but One of the fairy play, "Ondina," at Barnum's Museum, the crowd will be greater than ever there, especially as Commodore Nutt is also to be seen.

Silk Handkerchiefs—At Wholesale. BAILEY & SOUTHARD.

At Jeffers', No. 573 Broadway, Ladies' Balmorals, $2 and $2 50; misses', $1 75 and $1 50; children's, $1 37 and $1 25. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Zouave Anklet for the Ladies—With ladies' misses' and children's Balmorals, Button Gaiters, India Rubbers, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal street.

I Beg Leave to Announce to the Ladies of New York that I shall have the honor to introduce on Saturday, 1st of March,
THE ANKLET.
The most beautiful design for the protection of the ankle, giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair, who desires to be well dressed, for promenade.
W. H. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Adults, Ladies or Gentlemen, may Receive private instruction daily in the art of Penmanship at No. 6 Fourth avenue. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

Old Ale of a Superior Quality For Sale at HARMON & CO.'S, No. 6 Sheriff street.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown—Infallible unguent for the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs.—The best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6