National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 10, 1864.

ALL letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the REPUBLICAN should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters or communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondents will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NOTICE.—*The Daily National Republican is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in the city and Georgetown at fifty cents per month.*

WEDNESDAY::::::::::MARCH 8, 1865.

PROMOTIONS OF GEN. GRANT'S STAFF OFFICERS CONFIRMED.

The following named officers upon the staff of Lieut. Gen. Grant, promoted by the President, as already announced in the REPUBLICAN, have been confirmed by the Senate:

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL BY BREVET.

Brig. Gen. JNO. A. RAWLINS, U. S. volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from February 24, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieut. Cols. HORACE PORTER, Aide-de-camp; FREDERICK TRACY DENT, Aide-de-camp; ORVILLE E. BABCOCK, Aide-de-camp; THEODORE S. BOWERS, A. A. G., United States army; C. B. PARKER, Military Secretary; ADAM RUDRAU, Military Secretary; for faithful and meritorious service, to date from February 24, 1865.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Capt. GEORGE K. LEET, A. A. G., to date February 25, 1865.

Under the recent law providing that a regular army officer, with the rank of Brigadier General, shall be CHIEF OF STAFF of the GENERAL-IN-CHIEF of the armies of the United States, JOHN A. RAWLINS, Major General of volunteers, has been appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of General GRANT, and has been confirmed. General RAWLINS has been the chief of General GRANT's staff from the time the latter first commanded a brigade.

Recruiting for the Army.

It is ascertained, from an authentic source, that volunteering progresses vigorously, especially in the West. Wisconsin, with only six districts, has put in more men under the present call than the State of New York. The bulk of the recruits are enlisted for the old infantry regiments. New regiments are, however, being rapidly formed, and already the following organizations have been forwarded to the field: From Ohio five regiments, from Indiana four regiments, from Illinois ten regiments, from Wisconsin one regiment—all infantry—and from Minnesota one regiment of heavy artillery. Total, twenty-one regiments. Districts which fail to recruit rapidly are now being drafted, or are about to be drafted for their respective quotas.

National Banks.

By an amendment to the national currency act, passed at the late session of Congress, the amount of circulation contemplated by that act is to be apportioned to the different States and Territories. In view of this fact, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, to-day issued a circular, saying: "All persons, therefore, who contemplate the organization of national banks other than those whose papers have been filed, or whose applications have been approved, are requested to suspend operations until the necessary data can be collected and the required apportionment can be made. State banks contemplating a change of organization can proceed without interruption."

PERSONAL.

A. M. CLAPP, Esq., of the Buffalo *Express*, arrived in town last evening, and is at Willard's.

PAYMASTER REDDINGTON was badly wounded, on Saturday, near Fort Hell, by a fragment of shell thrown by the rebels. At the time he received his wound he was engaged in paying off the troops in that vicinity.

Major SAMUEL BURTON yesterday resigned his commission as chief disbursing officer of the Provost Marshal's Bureau.

Mr. DEXTER H. FELLOWS, of Boston, has obtained a verdict for $435 against the lessees of the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, for the value of a watch and chain and some money stolen in the night time from his room while stopping at the hotel in November, 1863.

LITERARY.—Hurd & Haughton, of New York, have in press, and will soon publish, a very interesting and amusing work, by Barry Gray, entitled "My Married Life at Billiards." Some of our best artists have contributed drawings for the illustrations. Barry is a pleasant, genial writer, who has enjoyed all the bliss that married life can bring, and will, no doubt, make his book so fascinating to those who have not, as to seriously decrease the brotherhood of bachelors.

STATE AGENTS APPOINTED.—The Governor of New York has appointed D. G. Morgan superintendent of military agencies. The agent at Washington is Col. E. R. Goodrich; at Baltimore, Major H. Stone Richardson; at Alexandria, N. Dedra; at City Point, Mrs. R. H. Spencer. Agents will soon be appointed at Harper's Ferry and Annapolis. The object is to visit New York soldiers in hospitals, to supply their wants, and as rapidly as possible procure their transfer to New York State hospitals, besides receiving contributions for their benefit, and in other respects assist and comfort them.

The Opera at Grover's Theatre.

Robert le Diable is to be produced at Grover's to-night with an immense cast: Hermans as "Bertrand," Rimmer as "Robert," M'me Rotter as "Alice," Habelmann as "Raimbaud," M'me Johannsen as the "Princess," Miss Theresa Wood, the charming danseuse, as "Elena." This is the only presentation of this opera of Meyerbeer, and it may be the only opportunity any one of us may enjoy to see it brought out with an equal strength of talent in every character.

To-morrow evening *Der Freischutz* will be given. Our readers who are familiar with the styles in which this opera has been presented will need no hint to be present. In point of fact all such are, doubtless, already the happy possessors of season tickets, but to any one in town who has never seen this opera by this company, at this theatre, we say go to Grover's to-night, by all means.

The beautiful opera of Martha was most charmingly rendered last night to a full and elegantly dressed audience. The chorus was particularly fine. President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, and many other people of distinction enjoyed the performance.

A Reception at Senator Sherman's.

Last evening a large party of Orleans visited Senator Sherman at his residence, on K street, by his invitation. A number of distinguished gentlemen were present. The company were hospitably entertained, and the evening was passed very pleasantly.

Sherman's Movements.

Officers who arrived here yesterday from Wilmington state that reliable information had reached that place through scouts and others that Sherman, on the 24th of February, was within one hundred and twenty miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and was advancing at the rate of fifteen miles per day.

Medical Supplies Sent South.

Medical Inspector Cuyler left here last evening for a Southern port, in charge of several hospital steamers fitted up for the reception of wounded. A large amount of medical supplies were also sent.

The Firemen's Ball Thursday Night at the Patent Office.

The firemen of this city, including the City Fire Department and the United States Steam Fire Brigade, give a grand ball in the great hall of the Patent Office building, where the inauguration ball took place, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. For real enjoyment we would recommend all who are fond of dancing to attend this affair; and besides we would like to see the fire department of this city encouraged in every laudable effort. The inaugural procession would have been a total failure so far as display was concerned but for the turn-out of our firemen and their visiting friends. They incurred considerable extra expense, and it is to be hoped it may be made up to them, in part at least, by the sale of tickets to their grand ball.

Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

SIXTH DAY.

Throughout Tuesday, the sixth day of the session, the venerable "Eutaw" church was crowded.

Rev. Mr. Richardson opened the Conference with appropriate devotional services.

Bishop Clark announced the following committee on the centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Revs. Thos. Sewell, N. J. B. Morgan, B. H. Nadal, Wm. B. Edwards, and Maybury Gobeen; Laymen, Messrs. I. P. Cook, Thomas Armstrong, Henry W. Drakely, H. C. Ewing, and Thomas Davis. To preach the centenary sermon, Rev. Wm. Hamilton; alternate, Rev. B. H. Nadal.

Bishop Clark also announced the following as the Examining Committee for the year 1866: Revs. W. H. Laney, M. L. Hawley, S. V. Leach. For the first year—Revs. W. H. Chapman, John W. Start, John W. Cornelius. For the second year—Revs. B. N. Brown, J. N. Davis, J. H. Swope. For the third year—Revs. John Thrush, H. N. Sipes, S. Y. Leach. For the fourth year—Revs. J. A. McCauley, J. S. Cassidy, Chas. A. Reid. On candidates for local deacons—Revs. Maybury Gobeen, W. T. D. Clemm and J. W. Graham. On candidates for local elders' orders—Revs. Wm. Hamilton, J. H. M. Lemon, C. C. Cronin, James A. McCauley, Wm. H. Chapman.

On motion of Rev. E. P. Phelps, Rev. C. Parkinson had his relation changed to that of superannuated.

The Bishop introduced the Rev. Dr. Harris, first assistant secretary of the General Missionary Society, who made a brief address, during which he reported the progress of the missionary cause as flattering, especially when the condition of the country was considered. The society, being unable to look into futurity, had not felt at liberty to extend its finances as it had done in former years.

Rev. Dr. Durbin made a few remarks on the same subject.

Rev. Dr. B. H. Nadal, from the committee on the state of the country, submitted the following report:

For almost four years the nation has been passing through the fires of a devastating civil war, and although light is breaking the end is not yet. The war was commenced by the enemies of the Union, with the aim of rending it and setting up a new nation whose corner-stone should be slavery. Throughout the States which have proven themselves loyal to the people, both in their civil and political relations, men roused. Men gathered, and are still gathering, around the endangered standards of our nationality; and while they bore the brunt of war in the bloody fields, far and near, the people at home kept them sacredly in memory, sent them needed supplies, and set them before their faces, and before the face of the world, as noble examples of patriotism and self-sacrifice.

In this the church has been cordially united; none, we are pleased and gratified to say, more cordially than our own. We felt, and still feel, more deeply than ever, that a rebellion under a free Government, such as ours, where all bad laws are so easily altered by the people, must in any case be a great crime. But when to this are joined our convictions of the precariousness of the Union, its value to this continent, its grand relations to the liberties of this world, and its precious historic memories, and especially when we remember that this work of demolition was begun with a view to the establishment of a slave empire, we felt that our inmost moral sense and our holy religion both required that we should throw ourselves, in our Christian and Church capacity, into the breach. Hence the prosperity of this nation.

Shall our brethren stand up before the sword and cannon of the enemies of the Union and the desecrators of our flag to be shot at; shall thousands of them fall in battle, or escape the edge of the sword only to perish by the malaria of Southern swamps; shall thousands of houses and hearts be filled with desolation and moaning, and the councils of the church send out no greeting, utter no word in regard to the sacred cause in which they fight? Shall history say that in the great rebellion for the overthrow of the American Union, and for blasting the prospects of mankind, statesmen and politicians were left to denounce the iniquity of the rebellion, while the church, the home of the blessed martyrs, cowered before the dictation of those who sympathized with sin? Never, never! We stand for our country, our whole country; we stand for the integrity of the Union.

Not one foot of American soil shall ever belong to a foreign government. We stand up against every effort to dignify human slavery, and by this action we heartily and earnestly, once for all, pledge ourselves to the Government at Washington, and to our brethren in arms, never to weary in our prayers for their success, nor to be wanting in all proper efforts to aid them in putting down the rebellion. Let our right hand forget her cunning if we desert our country or her defenders in the hour of trial. Therefore,

Resolved, That we love and honor the American Union, if possible, more than ever, and give our hearty and earnest sympathy to our government and our soldiers in putting down the rebellion.

Resolved, That we cherish the hope, that the end of the war will be the end of its cause, slavery.

Resolved, That we congratulate Maryland upon her recent deliverance from slavery, and firmly believe that she will soon be richer and happier under the new constitution than she was under the old.

Resolved, That the passage by Congress of the constitutional amendment, forever excluding slavery from the States and territories of the nation, meets our hearty and grateful approval, and that we congratulate the Legislature of Maryland upon its early concurrence in that amendment.

Rev. J. B. Brown submitted a minority report.

The reading of the reports led to considerable discussion, when, on motion of the Rev. Thomas Sewell, they were both accepted.

The committee on the subject of the rule in reference to slavery, adopted at the last General Conference, reported, recommending the adoption of the rule. The report led to considerable discussion, in which the entire slavery question was fully reviewed, Messrs. Thomas Sewell, B. H. Nadal, Bull, Prettyman, and others participating. The question was postponed until to-day.

A resolution was offered censuring the Rev. Mr. Bull, and providing for the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration. The offence committed by Rev. Mr. Bull was making use of the expression, during the debate on slavery, that "he had as much faith in the divinity of slavery as he had in the divinity of Jesus Christ." The Bishop appointed Revs. Messrs. N. J. B. Morgan, B. N. Brown, John Lanahan, E. P. Phelps and William Hamilton said committee.

The Conference then adjourned.

From present indications, the Conference will not finish the business before it earlier than Friday night or Saturday.

From South Carolina—Interesting Particulars of the Capture of Columbia.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamship Savannah, from Hilton Head on the 4th, has arrived. She brings important dispatches from Gen. Gillmore to the War Department.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 2d says that an officer of Gen. Sherman's army was in Charleston taking the initiative steps towards raising a regiment of white troops there.

A number of families who had removed beyond the city limits during the bombardment had returned with their household goods.

The Savannah *Republican* also contains an account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia, derived from a citizen of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops left on the 17th, in the direction of Charlotte. Gov. Magrath left on the 18th, and Gen. Beauregard left the same day for Charlotte, N. C.

Mayor Goodwin surrendered the city at Saluda bridge, three miles out. The public stores were thrown open and everybody helped themselves. No stores were burnt.

General Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon, and soon afterwards they commenced destroying public property. The depots and arsenals were blown up, and the buildings in the suburbs containing public stores were fired.

Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton in the street, near the Congaree House, took fire from the sparks, and the flames spread rapidly. A strong wind drove them furiously down both sides of the street and nothing of any account was saved.

The distance traversed by the conflagration on Main street was about *a mile and a half!*

Dr. Reynolds' house was the only one left standing between the section known as Cottontown and the State House.

The fire also extended five or ten blocks east of Main street, destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins.

Both hotels, the *Guardian* and *Carolinian* newspaper offices, the Catholic Seminary, all the depot buildings at Charlotte Junction, Evans & Cogswell's printing establishment, were all destroyed by the flames.

All the railroad cars and locomotives which the rebels did not succeed in removing were also burnt. Only three churches escaped the flames—the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian.

The female college was uninjured, and is now occupied by the houseless women and children.

The old State House was blown up, but the new State House was not touched, it containing a statue of Washington.

Wade Hampton's house was saved by Federal officers.

General Preston's house was also saved and given to the occupants of the Roman Catholic Seminary, whose property was accidentally destroyed.

The railroads about Columbia were all torn up and all the bridges leading to the place were destroyed.

The country around was stripped of all eatables and transportation. All the horses and carriages in the city were taken.

Many negroes left with Sherman's army, but none were taken by force. A large number returned to their masters.

General Sherman thought he would not visit the country west of Broad river, and advised the Mayor of Columbia to send the citizens there.

The Federal troops appeared to be much incensed against Governor Magrath, and it was thought would use him harshly if they got him in their power.

Few if any private residences were entered, and no outrages were known to have been committed.

The army was under strict discipline during the march through the city. Sherman's headquarters whilst in the city were at the residence of Mr. Duncan.

It was estimated that his infantry and artillery numbered seventy thousand men. No cavalry were with him.

The troops were in the best condition, and were well clothed and well shod, and marched as if they had just started out on their expedition instead of being out for weeks.

Fort Mott, St. Matthew's and Union Court Houses had been destroyed.

Some of General Sherman's officers said his destination was Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C. The General himself appeared to be in good spirits, and confident of success.

THE ROUTE OF MARCH FROM COLUMBIA.

One corps took the road to Camden and Florence, and another corps the road to Winnsboro', whilst General Sherman, with two corps, moved on the direct road to Charlotte, N. C.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

HOW TO PREVENT THE INCREASE OF FREE STATES.

The article quoted below, from the Boston *Saturday Evening Express*, is a truthful record of a new coalition formed in the last Senate to resist the admission of a free State:

Senator Sumner has really achieved a triumph—and this time over President Lincoln. The question at issue was the recognition of the present State government of Louisiana—a thing dear to the heart of our good President. Mr. Sumner was determined it should not be done. So were Senators Riddle of Delaware, and Powell and Davis of Kentucky, and others of that stripe. So there was a coalition formed, with these latter on the one part, and Sumner, Chandler, Ben Wade and one or two others on the other part, and by motions to adjourn, and other filibustering tactics, they prevented the wish of the loyal majority, composing all the other New England Senators, from being carried out.

Recruiting in Rebellious States.

The bill to change the law respecting recruiting in rebellious States failed to pass Congress, and consequently the law remains as heretofore.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Foster, President *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Collamer, it was resolved that on to-morrow, at half-past twelve o'clock, the Senate proceed to the election of chaplain of the Senate for the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the standing committees of the body, and the rules having been suspended, he made full nominations, which were confirmed.

The chairmen of the several committees are as follows: Mr. Sumner, foreign affairs; Mr. Fessenden, finance; Mr. Chandler, commerce; Mr. Sprague, manufactures; Mr. Sherman, agriculture (in place of Mr. Lane of Kansas;) Mr. Wilson, military affairs; Mr. Grimes, naval affairs; Mr. Trumbull, judiciary; Mr. Collamer, post offices and post roads; Mr. Harlan, public lands; Mr. Harris, private land claims; Mr. Doolittle, Indian affairs; Mr. Foster, pensions; Mr. Wilkinson, Revolutionary claims; Mr. Clark, claims; Mr. Dixon, District of Columbia; Mr. Cowan, patents and patent office; Mr. Foot, public buildings and grounds; Mr. Wade, territories; Mr. Howard, Pacific railroad; Mr. Morrill, contingent expenses; Mr. Lane of Indiana, engrossed bills.

A new standing committee on mining was established, with Mr. Conness of California as chairman.

The Committee on the District of Columbia (in addition to Mr. Dixon, chairman,) are Messrs. Morrill, Wade, Willis, Henderson, Yates, and Riddle.

The question on the reception of the credentials of Mr. Snow, Senatorial claimant from Arkansas, was discussed by Mr. Davis in opposition till the Senate went into Executive session.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—In the Maryland State Senate yesterday a joint resolution was adopted proposing an adjournment *sine die* on the 24th inst. The report of the Committee on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions was concurred in. It proposes a resolution requesting the managers of the Maryland Insane Asylum to put the part of the building erected in habitable order. The Committee on Elections reported a bill to enable qualified voters in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage. The Senate then proceeded to the election of the State officers heretofore nominated, with the exception of Mr. George Small, who declined the position of director in the Mechanics' Bank.

In the House of Delegates the vote of the previous evening, rejecting the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the Senatorial contest was reconsidered and the resolution was passed. Messrs. Slothower, Buhrman, Tarr, Miller of Anne Arundel, and Shaw, were appointed the committee, with instructions to report to day. The House then proceeded to the election of State officers.

Book Notice.

THE TRIAL OF AARON BURR FOR HIGH TREASON, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, Summer Term, 1807, comprising all the evidence and the opinions of the court upon all motions made in the various stages of the case, with abstracts of the arguments of counsel; compiled from authentic reports made during the progress of the trial; to which is added an account of the subsequent proceeding against Burr, Blennerhassett and Smith in the same court; with notes by the compiler on the law of treason as applicable to the existing rebellion; preceded by a brief historical sketch of Burr's western expedition in 1806. By J. J. COOMBS, Counsellor-at-law, Washington, D. C.—*W. H. & O. H. Morrison*, 1881. 1 vol., 8 vo., pp. 448.

Two voluminous reports of the trial of Aaron Burr, as taken down by two different stenographers, (Carpenter and Robertson,) were published soon after the trial terminated. Both of these works are now nearly out of print, and the few well-worked copies to be found in second-hand book stores command enormously high prices.

The compiler of the work before us has supplied what appears to be a condensed and abridged record of everything of interest which transpired during the progress of that trial. Although occupying but little more than one-third the space of either of said original reports, nothing of much importance has been omitted, save in the arguments of counsel. The most important of these have been re-produced, either in the form of succinct abstracts or copious extracts; so that the reader will get a clear knowledge of what was contended for at the bar, as well as a literal transcript of all opinions pronounced by the eminent jurist who presided in the court.

The "Historical Sketch" which prefaces the report of the trial presents, in a compact form, the leading incidents of the transactions out of which the trial sprung; tracing all of Burr's movements from the close of his term as Vice President, in the spring of 1805, to his arrest, in February, 1807.

This work ought to command the interest of the general reader, and to the members of the legal profession it will undoubtedly prove an invaluable contribution.

Incomes of New York City.

The Evening *Post* gives the following interesting facts touching the annual production of that city:

Number of persons who return taxable incomes	19,500
No. taxed upon $100,000 and upward	11
No. taxed upon $100,000 and upward	68
No. taxed upon $50,000 and upward	223
No. taxed upon $10,000 and upward	1,068
No. taxed upon $5,000 and upward about	3,150
No. taxed upon $1,000 and upward about	9,000
Average income of each of 19,500 persons	$4,400
Average war tax upon each income	$220
Aggregate amount of war tax	$4,315,000
Aggregate amount of income	$87,100,000

EXTRA.

Glorious Sheridan!

1,000 Prisoners Captured.

GOOD NEWS COMING.

An official dispatch has been received by the Government, through a scout, that one thousand prisoners are *en route* down the Valley to Winchester and Harper's Ferry, captured by Gen. Sheridan on his present expedition. This is undoubtedly the force captured which was supposed by rebel deserters to embrace Gen. Early.

While the dispatch does not confirm the report that Gen. Early is captured, or that Charlottesville is taken, it states positively that when the Government obtains full reports of the successes of Sheridan, in the Valley, they will find them to *be more satisfactory than any information that has yet been received!* This looks like business.

Sherman in Charlotte.

There is a report in the city, not confirmed by official information, that Gen. Sherman has captured Charlotte, North Carolina.

By this time he has probably reached Raleigh.

From Newbern.

The Hostile Armies Marshaling in North Carolina.

A Grand Battle to be Fought Near Raleigh.

Forty Thousand Federals Concentrating at New Berne.

NEW BERNE, N. C., March 8.—Intelligence from a North Carolina paper indicates that both sections are concentrating their forces on her borders for the final struggle. A Raleigh paper says the people of that city will hear the guns of the great and last battle of the American rebellion, and that the traditionary grounds of the old North State will be the common graveyard of State rights and State lines, without which no attempt at secession could have been made.

The existence of State lines will always be a sufficient pretext to prompt the local interest of one section to revolt against the Government, if the other sections refuse to sacrifice their local interest.

The Raleigh *Progress* says:

The Federals are concentrating a force of 40,000 men at New Berne, which will soon be ready to strike Gen. Lee's army in conjunction with Sherman's force.

Brilliant Union Victory.

The Copperheads at Rochester Cleared Out.

The following gratifying news has just been received by Judge Edmunds, Commissioner of Pensions:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.

Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Washington:

We have redeemed this city from the control of Copperheads by the election of the entire Union ticket.

Yours, with compliments of U. L. A.,

A. NARN,
T. S. PRITCHARD,
Committee.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamship Cuba, three days later from Europe, is below.

New York Stock List.

By the People's Telegraph Lines,
Offices—511 Ninth street and corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 1881 Coupon 6's	111
U. S. 1861 Coupon 6 20's	115
Certificates of Indebtedness	96
Gold	127
New York Central	100
Erie	61
Hudson River	114
Reading	111
Michigan Central	109
Michigan Southern	66
Illinois Central	118
Cleveland and Pittsburg	77
Cleveland and Toledo	168
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97
Milwaukie and Prairie Du Chein	40
Chicago and Rock Island	86
Chicago and Northwestern	33
Quicksilver	8

EXCHANGE OF MR. DENT.—Mr. John Dent, of St. Louis, Mo., and brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, has just been exchanged and arrived at headquarters on his way home. He was captured by the rebels at Skipworth's Landing, on the Mississippi river, more than a year ago, was taken to Canton, Miss., and thence to Demopolis. After a short stay at the latter place he was conveyed to Mobile for confinement until sent to Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina. By the latter he was ordered into the hands of the sheriff in Columbia, the capital of the State, for safe-keeping, and was ten months confined in the long corridor, five feet wide, which runs around the prison cells in the centre of the jail. During all this time he was never once outside of his prison walls, or touched his foot to the earth.

With one or two exceptions his treatment was courteous, and all was done for his comfort that his jailors could afford on the insufficient supplies permitted by the rebel government. At the time of his capture he had about two thousand dollars in greenbacks on his person, besides a good suit of clothes. The former was uncereniously appropriated, and the latter so fancied by a rebel officer that Mr. Dent was induced to trade during his imprisonment. He was allowed to communicate with persons outside by letter, and had no difficulty in finding friends to relieve his necessities by advancing any sums of money that were necessary. A pair of very coarse linsey pantaloons cost him one hundred and eighty-two dollars, and a pair of low quartered coarse Oxford ties eighty-five dollars; the latter were considered especially cheap, and his friends congratulated him on securing a bargain. Mr. Dent thinks the South very nearly past fighting. A general gloom and despondency prevail, and he thinks General Sherman will sweep everything before him, almost to Richmond, without opposition.

Sherman's Army—Its Strength, &c.

The strength of that army is variously computed at 55,000 to 100,000 men; we call it 75,000. All this is fighting muscle. It traverses a country essentially friendly—for the constituent population of South Carolina is essentially negro, and is unanimously imbued with enthusiastic, uncalculating devotion to the Union cause. It wastes no strength in garrisoning ports or keeping open lines of communication; but moves right on, with emphatic celerity and confidence. It has already emerged from the morasses of the Savannah and the Combahee, and has attained the middle ground between the Alleghenies and the lowland marshes, where the rivers are mainly fordable, the climate at this season temperate, and the roads generally firm.

In cavalry, Gen. SHERMAN is especially strong, so as completely to mask the movements of his infantry and keep the enemy perplexed and dubious with regard to his intention. Thus he took Milledgeville without a blow, while the rebels were looking for him both at Macon and Augusta and enveloped Savannah while they were insisting that he was intent on "escaping" by Brunswick, Darien or Hilton Head. They were watching for him again both at Augusta and Charleston when he disconcerted them by turning up at Columbia. Now they say he is moving on Charlotte and Raleigh, when it is quite possible that he is making for Florence and Wilmington. They have so often had him "just where they wanted him," that he is very likely to accommodate them just so once or twice more. And, so long as his superiority in cavalry shall be maintained, it will bother them to crowd or starve him into a fight, which he would rather decline.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN GEORGETOWN.—The eighth sub-district, comprising all that portion of Georgetown between Rock Creek and High street, was next placed in the wheel. The number enrolled in this sub-district was six hundred and ninety-two. The deficiency fifty-eight, and the addition of one hundred per cent., making the whole number drawn one hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Powers, Methodist Protestant Parsonage; Edward Sollers, 42 Dumbarton; Wm Dove, 40 Bridge; Henry Gloom, 78 Bridge; Jno F Hagan, 96 West; Jno Folly, 94 Bridge; Peter L Unger, 102 Washington; Commodore Barney, 53 Montgomery; Jas Howard 147½ Dumbarton; Ignatius Belt, 206 High; Henry Medock, opposite 40 Olive; Jno Jones, 99 Green; John C Hoppon, 139 Bell; Alfred Pope, 50 Dumbarton; M Dunn, No 40 Bridge street; Francis Dodge, Congress and Stoddard; Lewis Kafker, 60 High; Mr Beckenfield, 59 Beall; David R Bowman, Rittenhouse garden; George Philips, Green; John Frame 94 Congress; Alexander Reed, 34 Jefferson; Frank Dawsie, Congress; Wm Smith, 47 West; James Armstrong, Bridge; Anderson Cook, Congress; Richard Quinn, 59 High; John Chase, Olive at west end; Albertus King, 44 Dumbarton street; Jas Yarrea, Wash and Montgy; Wm W Leap, 151 West; Wilson N Fuller, 87 West; L T Cartright, 109 Beale; Edw Hetrick, Green; H O Jewell, 122 Gay; M Boyle, 41 Bridge; F Schafer, Bridge; Jno Hendley, Bridge; And Brown, 17 Montgy; Rich Brown, at Mrs Gross'; Anderson Ross, 73 Bridge; Wm Green, Water street; John S Williams, 83 Bridge street; Francis Wilson, 119 Gay; Wm Collie 29 Congress; A McIntyre, 110 Gay; Wm Powers, 95 Washington; Chas H Hospital, 118 High; Ben Perley Poore, Congress; Mason Lawson, Herring Hill; James Brenner, 13 Bridge; John Davis, Georgetown; M Gallanough, 49 Bridge; James Lyles, 97 Oliver; Benj Mayfield, 99 Beall; Erophus Thompson, 100 Green; Jacob Schmit, 40 Bridge; Wm Boysles, 3 alley near Dean's; J L Parkhurst, 140 Dumbarton; Jno Kreber, 4 Brickyard hill; J H Wyatt, Union hotel; Walter B Sebastian, Congress, bet Gay and Bridge; Henry Hockley, Dowling's lime kiln; Samuel Collins, 24 Gay; Wm Richards, High, Bridge; Matthew Gray, Herring hill; Howard C Burr, Georgetown; Lewis Linsley, 68 Dumbarton; Joseph Tawney, 57 Bridge; Charles Calhoun, 192 West; Jno M Gross, 42 High street; Charles Butler, 67 Dumbarton street; W E Shoemaker, No 141 West street; Jno Fox, Bridge st near Bridge; George Myers, 343 High; John Archey, 14 Congress; John Lake, Bridge st; C S English, 119 Gay; Wm Albert, Canal st near Jefferson; Wm F Smallwood, 60 Dumbarton st; Wm Davenport, 106 Green st; Amiles Hagan, 30 Bridge st; Jno S Hill, 56 Green st; J Gray, 147 Dumbarton st; Jno Jenifer, 73 Beall st; Thos F Holton, 41 Bridge st; Geo W Barber, 103 Bridge street; Abraham A Campbell, 65 Dumbarton street; E N Lamont, 47 Montgomery street; Jacob Walling, Congress street; Wash Irunnell, West and Washington; Geo L Granby, 14 Bridge; Isaac Barrett, 109 West; Thos Barbour, Bridge and Congress; Robert Smith, Herring Hill; Wm Nugent, Dowling's lime-kiln; John T Shaw, 35 Gay; Thos Edwards, Dumbarton, bet Mont and Green; Geo Bohrer, 48 Bridge; Chas T Herron, 11 Wash; S F McKenney, 121 Dumbarton; Wm Young, 61 Dumbarton; Claude B Jewell, 81 West; James Schaeid, 153 West; Wm Ashfield, 118 Bridge; Worthington Dorsey, 82 Dumbarton; Henry F Kowsky, 78 Bridge; F Gozmley, 55 Bridge; Frank Tyler, next door to grave yard; Wm Smith, 41 Jefferson; Mr Mitchell, 34 Congress; Ephraim Jones, opposite Ebenezer Church; Ambrose Streamer, Brickyard hill; Albert Puffer, Jefferson; Wm H Payne, 4 Washington; George Warner, alley rear of Dean's.

Among those drawn in this District, were Ben. Perley Poore, of the Boston *Journal*; C. S. English, late President of Board of Common Council; John Stake, member of the present Council; H. C. Lewis, and Samuel Collins.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wm. Hobart, a young man employed in the Sanitary Commission office, was standing on the pavement under the scaffold of the bricklayers employed on the new Calvary Church, corner of H and Eighth streets, a brick fell and struck him on the head, knocking him senseless. Dr. Keasby was called, and examined the wound, when it was found the skull was badly fractured. Mr. Hobart was taken to the Sanitary Home, near the Depot, where he lies in a very dangerous condition.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY.—The following-named justices of the peace for the county of Washington, D. C., have been confirmed by the Senate: J. Rutherford Worster, Charles P. Wannall, Charles P. Webster, John A. Rowland, Henry Beaver, Samuel E. Douglass, Henry Lyles, Charles Walters, Jonathan W. Barnacle, James Cull, John H. Johnson.

STILL THEY COME.—One hundred and twenty rebel deserters arrived in town from City Point this morning, and still more to come, at one Major of the Fourth North Carolina regiment escaped through the rebel lines with twenty men, horses and equipments. They are expected up by the next boat.

IN ONE MONTH.—Since the 8th day of February last no less than 1,786 rebel deserters have come within our lines on the James river, all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance, and most of them have been sent North.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, March 8, 1865.—On motion of Hon. S. H. Gillet, Sherman S. Rogers, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Hon. O. H. Browning, Wm. Cothron, Esq., of Connecticut, James M. Gillet, Esq., of Wisconsin, and James P. Root, Esq., of Illinois, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General Speed, Joseph R. Clarke, Esq., of Washington, and H. H. Emmons, Esq., of Michigan, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

On motion of Mr. Wills, John A. Goodlett, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Carwine, Gustavus R. Mallet, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 135. The United States, appellants, vs. John A. Sutter; appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of this court reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a decree in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 128. The schooner Belgery, &c., appellants, vs. The United states; appeal from the District Court of the United states for the Northern district of Florida. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 127. The Buck Kate, &c., appellant vs. The United States, appeal from the circuit court, U. S., for the southern district of N. Y. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said circuit court in this cause.

No. 4. (Original docket, ex parte.) In the matter of Francis Maisch, et. al., petitioner, &c. The motion in this cause is continued until next term.

Nos. 133, 132, and 134. Edwin Haight, et. al., claimant of the steamship Bermuda, appellant vs. The United States. These cases are held under advisement and continued to the next term.

Adjourned until Friday at 12 o'clock.

Baltimore Market.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1865.

(*Prices given below refer to wholesale operations only, unless otherwise expressed.*)

COFFEE.—No transactions of importance. Rio at 20¼ to 21¼ cents for gold.

FLOUR.—Transactions in the super embraced 500 bbls. standard City Mills and 300 bbls. common Howard street, at $11 per bbl. We give give the range as follows: Howard street super and ext extra, at $11 to $11 12½; family, at $12 25 to $12.50; Ohio super, at $11; family, at $12 50; City Mills standard super, at $11; Baltimore Family, at $12 50. Rye flour, demand very limited. First quality quote at $8 25 to $8 37½. Corn meal, kiln dried City Mills is held at $7.50 per bbl. No sales reported.

GRAIN.—At the Corn Exchange this morning the receipts comprised 5,000 bushs. Wheat, 6,800 bushs. corn, 300 bushs. oats, and 400 bushs. rye. Wheat was inactive but steady, sales of ordinary to good Southern white being reported at $2.70 to $2.80, and good Pennsylvania red, at $2 80. A large proportion of the corn offering is out of order, and prices show a wide range. Sales, including 2,000 bushs. damaged and inferior white, at $1.55 to $1 65; 2,000 bushs. good and prime do. at $1.70 to $1 81, and 2,000 bushs. yellow, at $1.87 to $1.89 for good and prime samples. Oats brought 96 to 98 cents, weight, in small lots, and closed firm under short receipts. No sales of rye reported. We quote at $1.70 to $1 72 per bush., as to quality.

PROVISIONS.—We quote: Mess Pork $26@26.50; Bacon Sides 23 cents, Shoulders 21 cents, new sugar cured Hams 24½@25c., Sulk Shoulders 18@18½c., Sides 20c., Western Lard in barrels and tierces 24@24½c., and Baltimore refined 27½ cents.

STRAWS.—Grocery descriptions continue steady with a fair inquiry. Nothing doing in refining grades.

SEEDS.—Sales of Clover reported at $10@10.25. Supply fair. Timothy we quote at $2.50@2.75, and Flax seed at $2 25@2.30.

SALTS.—Nothing doing in invoices. From store Ground