THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

Evening Telegraph FUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (BUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADRLPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

THE SUIT TO RECOVER THE SWORDS OF GEN. TWIGGS. The most recent sensation in the way of a

lawsuit against a Union officer is the attempt of a certain Rowena Florence to arrest and prosecute General Benjamin F. Butler for his seizure, at New Orleans, of three valuable swords, which were once the property of David E. Twiggs. This doubly disgraced and dishonored individual was the meanest and most despicable spirit connected with the Rebellion. As a Brigadier-General of the army of the United States he was entrusted, in the early part of 1861, with the command of all the military property and the army posts in Texas; and before the Confederacy was fairly organized, and without even a respectable demonstration of Rebel force or strength being made against him, he delivered all these forts, with other Government property, worth at least a million and a half of dollars, for which he was personally responsible, to the rebellious authorities of Texas. He committed this act of treason and of theft so clearly against the wish of the majority of his subordinate officers and the private soldiers, that, after a vain attempt to seduce them from their allegiance, they were allowed to leave Texas, and " it, and presents no reliable indication of its to return within the Union lines without mo- probable action on more material points. lestation. As soon as the Government at Washington heard of this infamous treachery, an order was issued for the ignominious expulsion of the stealing, sneaking traitor from the United States army, and he was, of Course, not permitted to resign. The Confederate Government rewarded him by a commission as a Major-General, and for a time he was intrusted with the command of New Orleans, but even in the domain of secession the execrable nature of his conduct seems to have been fully understood, and to have been regarded by every mind not dead to all sense of honor with the contempt it so richly merited. As his action had furnished the closest parallel that can be found in our modern history to the premeditated treachery of Benedict Arnold, he had no favors to expect when, in 1862, the American army entered New Orleans, in which oity he was then residing. Fully conscious of the depth of his guilt, and of the fact that he a thousand times more richly deserved a felon's fate than Major Andre, who was merely the unfortunate accomplice of Twiggs' prototype, he hastily fled, and General Butler and the Union officers took possession of the quarters he had abandoned, as well as of his property. If any man's goods should ever be forfeited to the State, it should certainly be those of the thief who had stolen a vast amount of Government property, and had intensified this crime by acting as a doubledyed traitor. Among this property were the three swords now in issue. Twiggs, fully conscious that the surrender of all his effects. as well as the destruction of his ignominious life, would be but a slight atonement for his crimes, devised a scheme to save his swords, by a short declaration, written during his flight, that he left them to a certain Miss Rowena Florence; but this deed of gift was so manifestly a mere trick of a fugitive scoundrel, that General Butler properly paid no regard to it. Seizing the swords, he sent them to Washington, where they still await the action of the national authorities. It is difficult, under the circumstances, to imagine any lawsuit in which the ground of action was more untenable than in the present instance. The swords long since passed from the control of General Butler, and it is beyond his power to restore them to Miss Florence, whose proper course, if her claim is valid, is to appeal to Congress. But even if her grounds for legal action were a thousand times better than they are, it is high time that the prosecutions of all Union officers for anything they may have done amiss during the war should cease. The nation has acted magnanimously to those who were concerned in the Rebellion. Not one of the leading actors has been prosecuted by the courts, and although the South contains thousands of men who would have been liable to prosecutions, pardon after pardon has been issued. until even their arch-criminals stand guiltless in the eye of the law. The spirit which remains untouched by this example must be to the last degree revengeful and barbaric; and since it proves so intractable and so firmly resolved that, while a universal amnesty is granted on the part of the victors, there will be no grant of amnesty by the vanquished, fair-minded men in all parts of the country should unite in frowning down these attempts to revive bitter memories. If such a thing is possible, Congress should provide for the punishment of those who bring vexatious suits founded on occurrences of the war, and the Miss Rowena Florences should be taught that such enterprises will ensure them not only unenviable notoriety, but other penalties which even their hardened natures will not lightly invoke.

repeatedly made upon the subject. A commission is now in session at Washington, entrusted with the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two branches of the service which have so long impaired the efficiency of the navy. As first announced, this commission consisted of three members from the staff, and an equal number from the line. Here was a show of justice, but it was quickly dissipated by the appointment of an additional line officer; and when it was seen that such an inequality in the representation of the two branches of the service would render the commission an ostensible as well as a practical farce, an attempt was made to hoodwink the public by increasing the

membership of the commission to ten, equally divided between the line and staff. Surgeon Pinckney, who holds a seat in the commission as a representative of the staff, is said to be the only staff officer in the navy who favors Vice-Admiral Porter's notions of the innate and inherent superiority of a line over a staff officer. If this allegation be true, the commission will prove a mere farce, and its recommendations have no more weight than if the commission were made up exclusively of representatives of the line. About the only thing thus far accomplished by the commission is the granting of permission to the staff officers to present a protest against the wording of the order convoking the commission. which reads as follows:-"Said officers are constituted a board to examine into all questions in regard to the rank of the line and the civil officers of the navy." The designation of the staff as civil officers was nothing more nor less than a direct and intentional insult for which Vice-Admiral Porter is unquestionably responsible. The action of the commission in permitting the staff officers to protest against this slur deserves no special commendation, for common decency demanded

The difficulty concerning the relative powers of our naval commanders and diplomatic representatives abroad arose from the dispute between J. Watson Webb, our former Minister to Brazil, and Rear-Admiral Davis, who was in command of the Brazilian station. This subject is also undergoing investigation at the capital, and an effort is being made by a committee of Congress to ascertain the claims and practices of the diplomatic and naval services. Vice-Admiral Porter yesterday appeared before the committee, and with his customary assumption explained to them, in the language of a Washington despatch, "why it was not exactly the thing for naval officers to recognize any but their superior officers in the navy."

In this connection we reproduce the following communication, which appeared in the New York Times, over the signature of "Emir," on the 10th of February last: -

"The Webb-Davis difficulty has excited considerable discussion in naval circles, as it involves not only the rights, but the official dimity of one of its most distinguished ornaments-Rear-Admiral Davis. The press has commented rather too freely on this subject without understanding *fully* the *status* of naval officers commanding our squadrons abroad. It forgets that an Admiral is clothed with extraordinary powers, and is entirely independent of any ministerial control; that he is the highest representative of our country abroad, and is subordinate only to the Secretary of the Navy and the President of gratuitous insult to the navy to suppose that its line officers cannot excreise judgment in international affairs, or act upon their own responsibility in all matters re-lating to the honor of our flag. They are as well versed in diplomacy and international law as most versed in diplomacy and international law as most of our foreign Ministers, and it is admitted that naval line officers are the best educated men in any branch of the public service. They pass at the Naval Academy an ordeal karder than West Point, Yale, or Harrard, or area Oxford or Catabridge, and are not only thoroughly grounded in everything relating to war, naval and military engineering, etc., but also in the higher sciences and international law-a classical education not attainable elsewhere in this country. No wonder then that they are proud of their position, and isalong of their vicinity and ministry of their basis. wonder then that they are proud of their position, and jealons of their rights and privileges, that they are more *dignified* and *less democratic* than their army *conference*, and that they indignantly resent the interference of civilian Ministers with their ships or squadrons unless through the Secretary of the Navy. "The trouble between Admiral Davis and Mr. Webb arose from the fact that the latter *required* the Admiral to send his fact without delay to the River Plate for the protection of American interests. The Admiral having *reliable information* from one of his officers as to the state of affairs, saw no necessity for a warlike demonstration and fearing to embry for a warlike demonstration, and fearing to embroil the United States with a foreign power, very pro-perly, no doubt, dissented from the opinion of our Minister and refused to sail. It is absurd to suppose that any necessity whatever can give the right to an Encoy to direct the commander of a squadron to make a demonstration with his fleet, or to use any o his vessels for any purpose, without the authority of the Secretary or the President. the Secretary or the President. "The idea seems to be that our squadrons are to be used for the protection of our interests whenever necessary in the estimation of an *Encoy Extraordi- mary*, reducing the navy to a Government police in times of peace, a position which they may occupy in countries where Ambassadors represent the sove-reign power, and in consequence exercise anthority over their nava commanders. This will not do over their naval commanders. This will not do under a republic; our Admirals are as much the representatives of the United States as our Ministers; they are of equal, if not superior rank; their powers are greater, their dimity no less-yet there are those who would see our sea-kings, who saved the counwho would see our sea-kings, who saved the coun-iry in its need, subordinated to a mere civilian Minister Plenipotentiary, who knows nothing what-ever about naval affairs. Minister Webb consulted and advised with Admiral Davis upon the critical position of Mesars. Bliss and Masterman, and when the Admiral dissented, the matter should have ended there. Personal feeling, however, was engendered by the Minister's requisition for the Admiral's fleet, which was considered an interference on the part of a civilian; and to prove to Minister Webb that he had no authority over him, the Admiral very pro-perly not only refused to go on the 3th (instead of the 10th), but delayed sailing until it suited his own convenience, on the 29th. This assertion of the Ad-miral's dignity and rights excited the wrath of the the 10th, but delayed sailing until it suited his own convenience, on the 29th. This assertion of the Ad-miral's dignity and rights excited the wrath of the Minister, who assails the navy by denying the neces-sity for large squadron's abroad, dilating upon the necessary expenses of the 'Admiral's yacht,' as he terms the flagships, forgetting that there is quite as much necessity for Admiral's and their 'yacht,' as he terms the flagships, forgetting that there is quite as much necessity for Admiral's and their 'yachts' as for our Ministers or Envoys abroad. Your corres-yondent 'T.' claims that 'ten millions now thrown away upon squadrons which are of no nee when re-quired, may be saved in the annual expenditures.' He forgets that these squadrons are of use. Truly, not when our Ministers require them, but when our Admiral chooses to use them; and of that necessity when abroad they alone must judge, for our squad-rons are not only required to keep up our naval prestige, but to uphold the dignity of our Admirals on every foreign station. "Minister Webb complains of receiving a commu-nication from the Admiral at a 'corner grocery' where it was probably left for convenience sake; but he sees nothing derogatory to diplomatic dignity in handing Mr. Washburn's official letter to Fleet Surgeon Ducal to read and deliver to the Admiral, or in Send-ing his communications by a doctor to the com-mander of a fleet. "In conclusion, Minister Webb is correct in saying mander of a fleet. "In conclusion, Minister Webb is correct in saying that the Admiral and himself cannot both be right. For the honor of our country let us hope that Congress will speedily settle this matter in favor of Admiral Davis, so as to prevent in future any civilian agent of our Growner the border of the bor So as to prevent in neutre any criminal agency of al-Government, however high, from interfering or at-tempting to exercise authority over naval officers, no matter what may be their rank or position."

superiority for any and every graduate of the Naval Academy. Not until the line officers are forced, either by their own sense of justice and decency, or by the interposition of Congress, to lower their claims, can we hope to witness that degree of harmony in our naval service which is so essential to its efficicney; and not until our Lord High Admirals are made to realize the fact, by some authority, that they are not the supreme representatives of this country abroad, will our relations with foreign Governments and our most vital interests throughout the world be secure from their perilous interference.

THE IDOLS OF DELAWARE.

THERE is now at the office of THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH, for the inspection of the curlous, a work of art such as could scarcely have been produced in any other than a semi-barbarons state of society. and yet it has all the essentials of art of the very highest grade, for the artist has evidently put his whole soul into the execution of the work, and it expresses all that he intended. The best effort of the most finished sculptor could do no more than this, and in this performance we have brought before our eyes, in a manner at once edifying and suggestive, a proof of the state of civilization at a place not more than forty miles from Philadelphia. On Saturday last took place the usual half-yearly sacrifice at the shrine of St. Pillory, and the usually quiet town of New Castle was treated to the exhibition it so fondly admires. There, just between the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, which point their spires to heaven, seeming to indicate that Christianity has some foothold in Delaware, stands Delaware's idol that Christianity has not yet been able to overthrow. Indeed, Delaware may be said to be joined to her idol, for while the entire press of the United States was condemning the barbarisms of St. Pillory, she took down the blood-stained whipping-post that had stood for so many years in the jail-yard, and crected a new one defiantly in its place. The wood of the old whipping-post was eagerly appropriated in bits by the faithful as relics, and the work of art now in our possession is made of some of the splinters. The artist is a prisoner in the New Castle jail, and one of the victims who have suffered under the lash of the Sheriff of New Castle county. This, therefore, is no idle effort fancy, but a stern reality, that tells the story of the whipping post and pillory in a more graphic manner than any words can do. It is a representation in miniature of the New Castle whipping post and pillory, with a couple of offenders against Delaware law confined neck and hands,

while below the Sheriff is "operating" on the back of a victim. One of the most remarkable features of this specimen of Delaware art is the resemblance the figures bear to these hideous, grotesque idols that plous missionaries are so fond of bringing home from Africa and the South Sea Islands, to show to Sunday School children for the purpose of impressing them with a horror of heathenism. We especially admire the figure of the Sheriff, which is evidently taken from life, and the artist has exercised all his ability in the attempt to represent the ferocious features of this minister of the law. The Sheriff is certainly a success, whatever may be thought of the other figures. He looks more than half ashamed of his work, as if there were about half a dozen reporters looking on to inform the civilized world exactly how he laid on every stroke, and at the same time there is a wicked expression about his eyes and a fierce twist in his beard, as if he would be particularly delighted if he could only get a chance to swing his cat over the backs of all the editors and reporters who have united in denouncing the Delaware instrument of torture. All of our readers have heard of the whipping-post and pillory, but few of them, happily, have ever seen them in operation. Even those who are curious on the subject cannot very well make a trip to New Castle whenever the semi-annual performance comes off, and for the benefit, therefore, of those who desire to see for themselves exactly what the Delaware whipping-post and pillory looks like, the model we have referred to can be inspected at this office for a few days. The denunciations of the whipping-post system which have taken place by the press all over the country have been bitterly resented by the people of Delaware; and the old cry of the pro-slavery advocates, "let us alone," is repeated with all due vehemence. But the eyes of the civilized world are on Delaware; her whipping-post is an offense against civilization; it is a nuisance to all the neighboring States, who have to receive and support the criminais that are driven across her borders by the lash of the sheriff, because her people are too mean to build a penitentiary and take care of them in a proper manner; and it is impossible that we should let Delaware alone until she abolishes the whippingpost and becomes civilized like her neighbors. There are people in Delaware who are heartily ashamed of her criminal code, and who are agitating with good effect to have it done away with, but as yet they are in the minority, and the worshippers of St. Pillory are too strong to be overthrown. Delaware moves slowly, and conservation has a fast hold, in the lower counties especially; but Delaware is too small to withstand for any great time the pressure of public opinion, and the day cannot be far distant when the whipping-post will follow slavery and other abominations COMMERCE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERA-TION .- The imports into the Zoliverein during the first half of the current year compare favorably with the corresponding period of 1868. Of the most important articles the following quantities paid duty or were admitted duty free:-Raw cotton, 1,191,252 centners (compared with the preceding year, 29 per cent. less); twist, 163,327 centners (8 per cent. less); dyewoods, 389,784 centners (1-5 per cent. more); indigo, 21,796 centners (3 per cent. more); raisins, 1,488,420 centners (42 per cent. more); steel, 28,900 centners (15 per cent. more); coarse hardware, 140,717 centners (124 per cent. more); iron ore, 2,237,857 centners (48 per cent, more ;) flax and hemp, 519,879 centners (21 per cont. less); grain, 13,217,077 scheffels (43 per cent. less) : green concave glass, 12,393 centners (169 per cent. more); raw hides, 314,682 centners (30 per cent. more); machines, principally of cast iron, \$4,000 centners (33 per cent. more); do., chiefly of mallcable iron, 17,023 centuers (41 per cent, more); raw linen thread, machine spun, 81,266 centners (97 per cent. merc); grey packing linen, 50,399 centuers (11-7 per cent. more); unbleached linen, 28,789 centuors (31 per cent. more); wine, 308,294 centuers (49 percent. more); dried fruit, 127,366 centners (54 per cent. more); herrings, 171,283 tons (28 per cent. more) ; coffee, 808,501 centners (4.3 per cent. more); salt, 429,104 centners (13 per cent. less); raw tobacco, 206,910 centners (45 per cent. less); tea, 7756 centners (124 per cent. more); olive oil for machinery, 50,052 centners (63 per cent. more); linseed oil, 195,217 centners (69 per cent. more); tallow, 95,030 centuers (95 per cent. more); raw sllk, 15,967 centners (8.6 per cent. less); coal, 15,996,208 centners (7 per cent. more); turf, 224,365 centners (9% per cent. more); petroleum. 710,520 centners (2 per cent. more); horses, 21,748 (99 per cent. less); oxen, 45,507 (20 per cent. more); cows, 28,007 (9.9 per cent more); plgs, 273,018 (29 per cent, more); raw wool, 363,729 centners (22 per cent. less); raw woollen yatn, 127,503 centners (46 per cent. less); woollen articles, 55,097 centners (21 per cent. more). THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES. -The reclamation of the vast areas of alluvial soil on the banks of the Mississipplis a matter in which many States of the Union are directly interested. The late convention a Louisville took action on the subject and referred the matter to Congress. They ask for some aid from Congress, but they say that the work could not be done either by State or Federal intervention alone. A meeting was recently held at New Orleans, when the whole matter was canvassed, and the following conclusions were reached :--

First. That the work was entirely practicable, that the means known to science for the prevention of crevaises were abundant, and they needed only to be applied to use, as they never-had been: Second. That the work could be done more effec-tually and economically by private enterprise, and

tion

PHILADELPHIA,

11 19 Cm

under the direction of an associated company, than ander governmental superintendence; Third. That a general and uniform plan applying to the whole river valley was essential to protect localities which would be greatly exposed if each State should undertake to protect its own shores; and

Fourth. That steps be at once taken to organize a

company for operation. It was proposed to raise a company with \$50,000,000, and to do the work promptly and efficiently, having always a body of workmen at hand ready to rush to any exposed or devastated point. Some idea of the value of the work to be done may be gathered from the fact that Major-General Humphreys, in his report on the hydraulics of the Mississippi river, states that a system of levces will reclaim several million acres of the best arable lands in the world, capable of producing at least one bale to the acre, which, at \$60 per bale, would yield alone \$420,000,000.

THIS WORLD OF OURS .- There are now on the globe 1,288,000,000 of sonis, of which 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race; 554,000,000 of the Mongul race; 176,000,000 of the Malay race; 1,000,000 of the indo-American race. There are 3643 languages spoken, and 1000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 32,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of , 91,554 per day, 3730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature. The average of human life is 63 years. Married men live longer than single ones. One-eighth of the whole population is military. There are \$36,000,000 Christians, 5,000,000 Israelites, 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists, 190,000,000 Mohammedans, and 300,000,000 Pagans. In the Christian churches 170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic, 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith, 80,000,000 the Protestant.

GAME IN SEASON, - Minister Mandarin Burlingame is in Berlin. He is a daring man-as well as a mandarin.

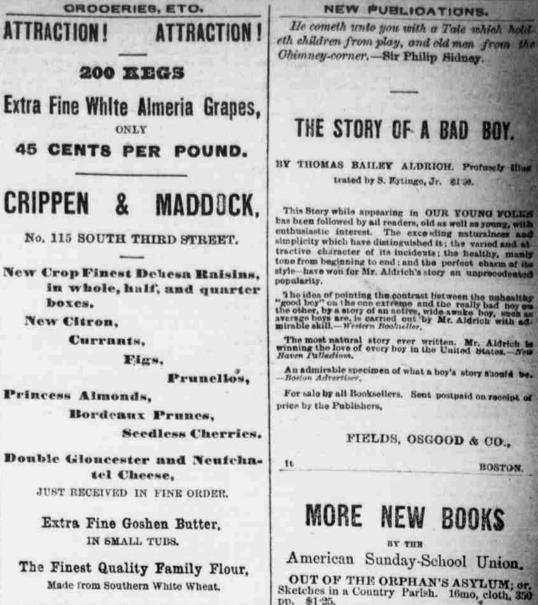
SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. GENTLEMEN WISHING A COAT. Cut in the *highest style, and made up with every embellishment of Silk Facings, Velvet Collars, Quilled Lapels, etc., can get it best, either ready-made or to order, at Nos. S15 and \$20 CHESNUT Street. ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING PANTS whether plain or nobby, made of fancy Cassimere or Heavy Cloths, artistically cut, warranted to x fit well, can get the best, either ready-made or to order, at Nos. \$18 and \$20 CHESNUT Street. ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A VEST cut high or low, made of Velvet, Silk, or any other fine material, can satisfy himself best in the Custom Department or Ready-made Department of Nos. 818 an1 820 CHESNUT Street. THE CHESNUT STREET

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

OP [10234 JOHN WANAMAKER NOS. S18 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. 10 HN B. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6. BER MAGAZINES, Subject-"CIECUMSTANCES," No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET. MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, At Turner's Subscription Depot 11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT. Subject-"HABIT." No. 808 CHESNUT STREET. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Now is the time to subscribe for the coming year. SEWING MACHINES. Subject not yet announced, TURNER BROTHERS & CO., WHEELER & WILSON & TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1. Publishers and Booksellers, HORACE GREELEY. SEWING MACHINES No. 808 CHESNUT STREET. "THE WOMAN QUESTION," Are the Best, and are Sold on the Raslest Terma. Binding made a specialty. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22. These Lectures will be delivered in the Academy of PETERSON & CARPENTER. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. Music, on the days named, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. GENERAL AGENTS. GRAND DEMONSTRATION. Tickets for the course of four lectures will be sold at Duffield Ashmead's Bookstore, No. 734 Chesnut street, or No. 914 CHESNUT Street. Tuesday, November 20. Single Tickets on Wednesday, December I. Reserved Seats-Course Tickets, \$2.50; Sin gle Tickets, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c. [11 20 24 27 29 PRICES REDUCED. 85 fmw§ PHILADE PHIA. MACADEMYOFMUSIC. THE AMERICAN WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES, FIFTH LECTURE ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX. Subject-"Progress in Spain." (Prepared expressly for this eccasion.) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 1 HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Subject-"The Question of Caste." FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D. Subject-"Clear Grit." Dec. 7-MARK TWAIN. Dec. 9-DECOEDOVA. Dec. 16-WENDELL PHILLIPS. COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. AND SEWING MACHINE ASTRACHANS. Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine, THE SIMPLICITY ASTRACHANS. EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates VELVET CLOTHS. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in the Lectures. Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. VELVET CLOTHS. Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, 11 23 76 BEAVERS. Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gath-HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR. AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, WILL CONTINUE OPEN TILL 30TH INST. ering, and Sewing on, Over-BEAVERS. seaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beauti-ful Button-Hole and The Lady Managers desire to announce that the exten-sive preparation of articles for this Fair was beyond the capacity of the Hall to properly display, and that the tables are now, notwithstanding the large sales, as aban-dantly supplied with every class of goods as at its com-mencement, and will be added to from reaerves yet unax-hibited. Every article offered at remunerative prices only. No auction sales will be made. CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA every evening. II 2421* CHINCHILLAS. CHINCHILLAS. Eyelet Hole Work, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN AD VELVETEENS. (119 Imm VANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR FUR BACK BEAVERS. OLOTHING. INVENTION. MEN AND MEASURES. 631 CHESNUT STREET. OFFICE. EDWARD LAFOURCADE, IRWIN & CO. AS FAST AS MEN COME S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT IT GIVES US GREAT PLEASURE, PREPARATORY TO 9 17 fmw8mrp PHILADELPHIA. WITH SPEED AND EXACTNESS TO TAKE EACH ONE'S MEASURE. LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. REMOVAL. WE HAVE THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OFFER THEIR STOCK OF OF GARMENTS IN STORE, EARLES' CALLERIES Will be removed in a few days to the old location, AND CAN MAKE, TO YOUR ORDER, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, A FEW THOUSAND MORE. And all descriptions of Piece Goods for At present, MEN'S WEAR, No. 819 CHESNUT STREET. No end of variety in elegant fabrics for Winter Wear. Now publishing, a series of exquisite PHOTOGRAPHIC VLEWS, by Purviance, along the Ponagirana Railcoad, in four sizes; "Gen," la centa; "Medium," 30 centa; "Im-gental," 50 cents; Stereoscopic, 25 cents. Circulars on ap-lication. Greatly Reduced Prices. Custom Department in the most efficient operalication. NEW CHROMOS of every character. NEW FORAVINGS. LOOKING-GLASSES, a large and entirely new stock. PORTRAIT AND PICTURE "RAMIS. ROGERS' GROUPS, ETO, ETO, 45 mwt4p WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. Throngs of joyful customers constantly obtaining the most complete satisfaction. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, JUST NOW our GORGEOUS OVERCOATS are he specialty of the day, MANUFACTURERS OF COME, and be COMFORTABLE as well as GOOD TO RENT. LOOKING, at the lowest cash prices. WATCH CASES, ROOM AND POWER TO LET IN **ROCKHILL & WILSON**, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGH new five-story building, Fifth and Columbia avenue. BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Great Brown Hall, FALT FISH GO., Room 12, 274 S. THIRD St. WATCHES. STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., No. 13 South STX'I'd Street. NOS. 603 AND 605 OHESNUT STREET, OILS. 21 mwwirp MANUFACTORY, NO. 10 & KIETH STOPA



of Bread. \$1:50.

For sale by the

11 16 mwfet

2 2mwf(rp

The attention of Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the large and beautiful assort-ment of Prints, Cards, Helps for Teachers, &c., just received from London.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

1133 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Little Rosie Series,

BY MARGARET HOSMER.

Author of "Cherry the Missionary," "The Voyage of the White Falcon,," "Grandma Merritt's Stories," etc. stc.

S vols, 18mo. Beautifully illustrated by Faber.

Price, per volume, 75 cents, or the set in a neat box, price per set, \$225. LITTLE ROSIE'S FIRST FLAY DAYS. """" UN THE COUNTRY. """ CHRISTMAS TIMES.

These charming books, by an author so well known as Mrs. Hosmer, will create a sensation among the juvenile fraternity. These are fully equal in interest and spirit to be "Little Prndy" and "Dotty Dimple Series " We pre-dict that "Little Rosie" will soon become as general a force that a thore are

PORTER & COATES,

PURLISHERS.

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADRLPHIA.

11 23 944

[11 17 6tap

And a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS AND THIRD BOOK OF 100 PICTURES. 18mo, muslin. 35 cents. BREAD FROM GOD. 4to, muslin, with VEGETABLES, SARDINES, etc., which we offer to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices. large gilt, coloured plates illustrating the Making

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries of Every Description,

No. 115 South THIRD Street. 11 24 1t4p] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia,

1809. COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 45 cents per lb. FINE DEHESA RAISENS. FINEST PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.

FINE LAYER FIGS. CHOICE MEDICINAL WINES AND BRANDIES.

OUR TABLE SHERRY. \$2:50 per gallon by cask, or \$2:75 by five-gallon

demljohn.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY | ARPERS', AND ALL THE DECEM-

No. 133 S. SECOND Sugel

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

The naval question has assumed a double aspect. In addition to the long-standing dispute between the line and staff, another difficulty has been brought to the surface, concerning the relative powers of naval commanders and our diplomatic representatives abroad.

In relation to the question of relative rank in the line and staff, but little need be said in addition to the full comments which we have cause of its almost insolent assumption of

The above document reads very much like a burlesque, but those who are familiar with the arrogant spirit of the great majority of the line officers in the navy, will not hesitate in pronouncing it a serious presentation of their claims, only the more characteristic be-