THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 7—NO. 166. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2 00
Three copies...... 5 00
Five copies...... 8 00
Ten copies...... 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

CARPETINGS.

1864. SPRING, 1864.
GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. fe1-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
McCALLUM & CO.,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have leased the old established Carpet Store,
No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite Independence Hall, for
A RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS,
Embracing the choicest patterns of
AXMINSTER, TAPESTRY CARPETS,
ROYAL WILTON, BRUSSELS CARPETS,
VELVET, VENETIANS
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the Carpet Business. fe1-tf

ENTERPRISE MILLS.
ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET,
AND
fe2-3m 616 JAYNE STREET.

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
HAVE REMOVED
FROM
142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE WALNUT,
TO
612 CHESTNUT STREET.
ja22-tf

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
se24-6m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
ALSO,
Importer and Manufacturer of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best materials. ja14

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
G. A. HOFFMANN,
606 ARCH STREET,
Would invite the attention of the Public to his large and complete stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Among which will be found the largest stock of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
IN THE CITY.
Special attention given to the manufacture of
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS TO ORDER.
Every variety of Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c. de3-mtuf-3m

GEORGE GRANT,
No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"
Manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. ja13-wfm-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja16-tf Four doors below the Continental.

DRUGS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
fe7-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. se17-6m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

IMPORTERS OF
WINES AND LIQUORS,
LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,
No. 138 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia.
G. M. LAUMAN,
A. M. SALLADE,
no10-6m J. D. BITTING.

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
No. 201 South FRONT Street,
Agents for the sale of the
ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE,
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade.
Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades.
BORDEAUX CLARETS.
100 cases "Brandenburg Freres" COGNAC BRANDY.
Vintage of 1848, bottled in France.
50 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flasks; 2 dozen in case.
50 bbls finest quality Monongahela Whisky.
50 bbls Jersey Apple Brandy.
50,000 Havana Cigars, extra fine.
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Champagne.
Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. fe28

CARRIAGES. 1863.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
Coach and Light Carriage Builder,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT Street,
se11-6m PHILADELPHIA.

OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE OF CARSTAIRS' pure Olive Oil just received per ship Elise. For sale by
CHAS. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, Sole Agents,
126 WALNUT, and 21 GRANITE Street.
Also, an invoice of the same, just landing, ex INDUSTRIE. oc3

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

E. & L.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE OPENING FOR SPRING SALES,
1864.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES,
DE PERCALES AND CHINTZES,
68 PIECES FANCY SILKS,
100 DO. GOOD BLACK SILKS,
FINE PLAID SILKS,
ORDERED POULT DE SOIES,
SHAWLS, NEW STYLES,
STANDARD SHEETINGS,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
BEST GLOVES ONLY.
fe8 mwftf

1864. 1864.
COTTONS AT RETAIL.
We call the attention of Housekeepers to the
LARGEST STOCK OF COTTON GOODS
Ever offered at retail in this city.
Having purchased largely of these goods at the COMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES of last month, we can extend to our customers superior inducements, not only in the character of our assortment, but IN PRICES.
Among our extensive line of Cottons are to be found the following popular makes of
4-4 Bleached Shirtings.
Wamsutta, Williamsville,
Semper Idem, Attawaugan,
Rockland, Union,
New Jersey, Phenix, &c.
In Pillow-Case and Sheetings
We offer the following leading makes:
40-inch Bartalett, 6-4 Pepperill,
42-inch Waltham, 10-4 Pepperill,
5-4 Bates, 10-4 Bates,
6-4 Boot W. extra heavy, And other makes.
ALSO,
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.
Marseilles Counterpanes.
We can furnish these goods in all sizes and qualities. We have several lots in LOW-PRICED GOODS that are FAR BELOW PRESENT IMPORTATION PRICE, and are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-known
Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb Quilts,
In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes.
House-Furnishing Linen Goods.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
TOWELS, from $2 to $7 per dozen.
NAPKINS, all Linen, $1.62.
Barnsly Damask, Power Loom, and other standard makes of
Table Linen.
Persons about purchasing Linen Goods would do well to examine our stock. We invite comparison. No trouble to show our goods.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets.
ja15 fmw tjyl

CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH HOUSE.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND and 23 STRAWBERRY Streets, is happy to state that he has laid in an extensive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as:

CIVIL LIST.	ARMY AND NAVY.
Black Cloths,	Blue Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Sky blue Cloths,
Black Cassimeres,	Sky-blue Doeskins,
Elegant Coatings,	Dark Blue Doeskins,
Billiard Cloths,	Dark Blue Beavers,
Bagatelle Cloths,	Dark Blue Pilots,
Trimmings,	3-4 and 6-4 Blue Flannels,
Beaverteens,	Scarlet Cloths,
Cords and Velveteens,	Mazarine Blue Cloths.

We advise our friends to come early, as our present stock is cheaper than we can purchase now. fe10-1m

702. ARCH STREET. 702.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
Table Linens, 7 pieces good quality, at $1 per yard.
Loom Table Linens, 8 pieces fine quality, at $1.12½ per yard.
Loom Table Linens, 30 pieces superior quality, at $1.25 per yard.
Brown and Bleached Table Linens, large assortment.
Brown and Bleached Table Linen, superb quality.
1,750 yards Crash at 14 cents, a bargain.
3,000 yards Crash at 16 cents, can't be surpassed.
1,975 yards Russia Crash at 14, 15, and 20 cents, cheap.
OLD GOODS, OLD PRICES, OLD STOCK,
At JOHN H. STOKES',
fe9-tf 702 ARCH Street.

MARSEILLES QUILTS—OF FINE quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankets, in large sizes.
Sheeting Muslins, of every width.
Several grades of Tickings.
TABLE DAMASKS.
Power-loom Table Linen, damask patterns.
Power-loom Table Linen, dice patterns.
8-4 Bleached Table Damask, $1; a bargain.
Unbleached Table Linens, a variety.
Fine Towels. Napkins. Nursery Diapers.
Ballardvale Flannels, 62½ to $1 per yard.
Williamsville and Wamsutta Muslins.
New York Mills; and other good makes.
Best heavy and fine Shirting and Fronting Linens.
BLACK SILKS.
Just opened, a large lot, marked low.
Spring De Laines and Prints.
Mode Alpacas, choice shades.
Printed Brilliants and 4 4 Fancy Shirtings.
COOPER & CONARD,
fe4 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, keep a full stock of Staple Goods.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Linen and Cotton Pillow Muslins.
New York Mills and Williamsville Muslins.
Wamsuttas and White Rock do.
Water-twist Muslins.
Damask Table Linens.
Marseilles Counterpanes.
Fine Blankets.
Towels, Napkins, &c. fe1-tf

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
Offers at Low Prices a large assortment of
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, AND WHITE GOODS.
Suited to the season, and of the latest styles.
A large variety of
UNDERSLEEVES.
Of the most recent designs, and other goods suitable for party purposes.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—VERY LOW PRICES.—As we are determined to close out our entire stock of Winter Dress Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Closing out French Merinoes at 75 cents.
Closing out French Poplins.
Closing out Shawls.
Closing out Cloaks.
All the leading makes of Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 wide, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
H. STEEL & SON,
ja28-tf Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

YARNS.

YARNS.
On hand and constantly receiving
ALL NOS. TWIST FROM 5 TO 20, and
FILLING Nos. 10, 12, and 14,
Suitable for Cottonades and Hosiery.
In store at present a beautiful article of
14 and 16 TWIST.
MANUFACTURERS will find it their interest to give me a call.
Also on hand, and Agent for the sale of the,
UNION A, B, AND C JUTE GRAIN BAGS.
in quantities of from 100 to 10,000.
R. T. WHITE,
242 NORTH THIRD STREET.
ja14-1m Corner of NEW.

WOOL.
On hand, and consignments daily arriving, of
TUB AND FLEECE,
Common to Full Blood, choice and clean.
WOOLEN YARNS,
15 to 20 cuts, fine, on hand, and new supplies coming daily.
COTTON YARNS,
Nos. 6 to 30s, of first-class makes,
In Warp, Bundle, and Cop.
N. B.—All numbers and descriptions procured at once, on orders.
ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,
18 North FRONT Street,
no11-mwftf Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
CORNER MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.
A first-class house. Terms, $2 per day.
ja26-3m C. H. MANN.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company of Michigan, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, in Room No. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.
WM. H. STEVENS,
THOMAS S. FERNON,
Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864. fe5-15tfp

THE AGATE HARBOR MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The first meeting of the Agate Harbor Mining Company of Lake Superior, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Room No. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.
WM. H. STEVENS,
THOMAS S. FERNON,
Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864. fe5-15tfp

DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSES.

MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,
Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.
IMPORTERS OF
HOSIERY,
SMALL WARES,
AND
WHITE GOODS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIRT FRONTS.
fe2-3m

1864. SPRING, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
No. 617 CHESTNUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STREETS,
Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS;
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.
A large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the
LOWEST PRICES. ja30-3m

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1864. SPRING 1864.
TABER & HARBERT,
No. 401 MARKET STREET.
SILKS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock of
SPRING RIBBONS,
which will be sold at the
LOWEST PRICES. fe9-1m

DRY-GOODS COMMISSION HOUSES.

GALBRAITH & LINDSAY,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET,
would call the attention of the trade to the following, of which they are prepared to show full lines, viz:

DRESS GOODS,	WHITE GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,	IRISH LINENS,
ITALIAN CLOTHS,	LINEN HDKFS.,
SHAWLS.	BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.

fe4-1m*

COMMISSION HOUSES.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS,
No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET,
Agents for the following Goods:
PRINTS.
JAMES SANDERS. | GREENE MFG. CO.
BLEACHED COTTONS.

LONSDALE,	WARREN,
HOPE,	MIDDLETON,
BLACKSTONE,	PHENIX A. A.,
ASHMEAD'S,	AUBURN,
CUMBERLAND,	ZOUAVE,
PLYMOUTH,	COHANNET,
MANTON,	CENTRAL,
GREENE MFG. CO.,	OTTOWA,
FORESTDALE,	KENT RIVER,
J. & W. SLATER,	WHEATON,
SOCIAL,	COLLINS,
DYERVILLE,	PALMER RIVER,
RED BANK,	BELLOWS FALLS,
JAMESTOWN,	WOOD RIVER,
CENTREDALE,	TOLLAND,
COVENTRY,	MANCHESTER, &c., &c.
THAMES RIVER,	

BROWN COTTONS.

ASHLAND,	FARMERS' EXTRA,
GREENBANK,	PASSAIC,
ETHAN ALLEN,	MECHANICS' and
PHENIX A. A.,	FARMERS', &c., &c.

CORSET JEANS.
GLASGOW, FISHERVILLE, MANCHESTER—Colored and Bleached.
SILESIAS.
LONDON, SOCIAL, LONSDALE, &c., &c.
PAPER CAMBRICS.
LONSDALE and WARREN MFG. CO'S.
WOOLENS.
GLENHAM CO'S CLOTHS—Blacks and Fancy Mixtures, Water Proofs, Sultanas, &c.
HINSDALE CO'S BLACK CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS—Gaysville, Perry's, Saxton's River.
SATINETTS—Bass River, Crystal Springs, Conversville, Oreuttville, Bridgewater, Uxbridge, Chapin's, Campbell's, Lathrop's, Goodrich, &c., &c.
JEANS—Robert Rodman's Gold Medal, and others.
LINSEYS—Large and Small Plaids.
ja1-tufrtfeb19

COFFIN & ALTEMUS,
No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET.
Offer by the package the following description of Goods:
ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS, AND GRAY FLANNELS,
PRINTED AND FANCY SATINETTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
HEAVY TWEEDS AND COTTONADES.
NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAIN AND TWILLED.
PRINTED CLOAKINGS AND SLEEVE LININGS.
DOMET AND FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS.
BLUE DRILLS, DENIMS, NANKEENS.
CORSET JEANS AND CAMBRICS, OF VARIOUS MAKES.
LAWNS—DUNNELL'S AND OTHERS.
BLEACHED GOODS OF STANDARD MAKES, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS.
BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c. ja1-tufrtfeb19

NEW FANCY CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETS, &c.
ALFRED H. LOVE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ja13-1m 212 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF
THE TRADE
Is called to
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY" Square and Long Shawls.
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
ja6-wfrm2m 32 South FRONT Street.

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAIN BAGS,
In various sizes, for sale by
BARCROFT & CO.,
ja19-6m Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

STAFFORD BROTHERS' AMERICAN SPOOL COTTON, in White, Black, and all colors, in quantities and assortments to suit purchasers. The attention of dealers is especially solicited to this article.
H. P. & W. P. SMITH,
Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
ja15-1m* 231 CHESTNUT Street.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oc25-6m

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
Constantly on hand.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.
☞ WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. au25 6m

COAL.

PURE LEHIGH COAL.—HOUSEKEEPERS can rely on getting a pure article at southeast corner FRONT and POPLAR.
fe10-1m* JOHN W. HAMPTON.

GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL—Equal if not superior to Lehigh. Also, Hart's Ne Plus Ultra Family Rainbow Coal; Egg and Stove sizes, $8 50. Large Nut, $7.75 per ton. Coal forfeited if not full weight as per ticket. Depot, 1419 CALLOWHILL Street, above Broad. Office 121 South FOURTH, below Chestnut. Call and examine. Orders by dispatch promptly attended to by
no11-6m ELLIS BRANSON.

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and best Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for Family use. Depot, N. W. corner EIGHTH and WILLOW Sts. Office, No. 112 South SECOND St.
ap4 ly J. WALTON & CO.

FURNITURE.—RARE CHANCE.—To those wishing to purchase FINE FURNITURE, I would say that I shall offer my entire stock, at the WAREROOMS, No. 45 South SECOND Street, above Chestnut, at the cost of manufacture. The Furniture must be sold before the 15th of March, as the store is to be used for other purposes. The work and materials are of the very best quality, and every article will be warranted as represented.
The stock comprises some of the finest patterns of solid ROSEWOOD and WALNUT PARLOR SUITS, covered in Satin, Brocatelle, "Plush," Reps, and Hair Cloth, ever offered for sale. Also, solid Walnut Round-corner Bedsteads, splendid Dressing Bureaus and Enclosed Washstands to match; Parlor Tables, Chairs, Etageres, Easy-Arm and Stuffed Rocking Chairs, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, in Reps; Lounges, Sofas, Hat Racks, Hall Tables; in fact, every variety of Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Library, and Chamber Furniture.
Any doubts as to the above statement will be easily dispelled by calling at the WAREROOMS, No. 45 South SECOND Street, and examining the goods, which will be sold at cost, and will show for themselves.
fe2-12t J. G. MOSES, Manufacturer.

CARBON OIL.—500 BARRELS OF the most approved brands, in store and for sale by
ja9-1m* WM. KING, 117 ARCH Street.

CURTAIN GOODS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND
LACE CURTAINS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
(Successor to W. H. Carryl,)
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PATENT HINGE BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM.
The most indestructible ALBUM made.
It lies open perfectly flat without injury or strain to the Book.
For sale by Photographers and Booksellers.
ALTEMUS & CO.,
N. W. COR. FOURTH AND RACE,
fe11-6t Entrance on RACE Street.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
The agency for this invaluable Library of Universal Information is at 33 South SIXTH Street, second story. Also, RECORD OF THE REBELLION. By Frank Moore fe11-tf

ALBUMS—ALBUMS—ALBUMS.—RULISON, 1304 CHESTNUT Street,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The largest stock, latest styles, and best make, at the lowest prices.
Finest assortment of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS in the city. New subjects received daily.
fe10-6t RULISON, 1304 CHESTNUT Street.

CUDJO'S CAVE! CUDJO'S CAVE!!
Just received by ASHMEAD & EVANS,
Successors to Willis P. Hazard,
No. 724 CHESTNUT Street.
CUDJO'S CAVE. A new story. By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Neighbor Jackwood," &c.
LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, Boston. By John Weiss. 2 vols., with portrait, $6.
INEZ. A Tale of the Alamo. By Augustus J. Evans, author of "Beulah."
LIFE OF WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. A superb book.
THE GREAT CONSUMMATION. Second series. By Rev. John Cumming, D. D.
THE WHIP, HOE, AND SWORD; or, The Gulf Department in '63. By George H Hepworth.
LYRICS OF LOYALTY. Edited by Frank Moore.
THE MERCY SEAT; or, Thoughts in Prayer. By Augustus C. Thompson, D. D. fe3

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. BENJAMIN THACKARA
IS THIS DAY ADMITTED A
PARTNER IN OUR FIRM,
And we will continue the Manufacture and Sale of
GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS,
Under the firm name of
WARNER, MISKEY, & MERRILL.
Manufactory 402 RACE Street.
Sales Rooms 718 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.,
and 579 BROADWAY, New York.
PHILADA., Feb. 1, 1864. fe1-12t

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between GEORGE EVANS and SAMUEL H. SEED, Clothing Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, as usual, by GEORGE EVANS, 38 South SEVENTH.
GEORGE EVANS,
fe9-6t* SAMUEL H. SEED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this, eighth day of February, 1864, entered into Copartnership, under the name and style of BENNETT & SNYDER, for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE COMMISSION LUMBER BUSINESS.
J. F. BENNETT & J. P. SNYDER,
fe9-1m Office 529 COMMERCE Street.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business my son, FREDERICK BROWN, Jr., under the name and style of FREDERICK BROWN, Druggist and Chemist.
FREDERICK BROWN.
Philadelphia, February 1, 1864.
The said firm will continue business at the old stand (established in 1822), northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.
FREDERICK BROWN,
fe2-1m FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH LEA & CO. HAVE THIS DAY admitted JOSEPH TATNALL LEA as a general partner in the House.
Their business in the city of New York will be conducted under the style of
J. & J. T. LEA & CO.,
112 BEADE Street, New York.
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1864. fe8-12t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice, under the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Limited Partnership, that they have this day formed a Limited Partnership under the firm-name of D. A. HUNTER & SCOTT.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the purchase and sale of STRAW and MILINERY GOODS; the place of business to be in the city of Philadelphia.
The general partners in said firm are DAVID A. HUNTER and WILLIAM B. SCOTT, both residing in the city of Philadelphia. The special partners in said firm are WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., and GEORGE S. SCOTT, both residing in the city of Philadelphia.
The amount of capital which each of the said special partners has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said William Hunter, Jr., has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said George S. Scott the sum of five thousand dollars.
Said partnership shall commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.
DAVID A. HUNTER,
WM. B. SCOTT,
General Partners.
WM. HUNTER, Jr.,
GEO. S. SCOTT,
Special Partners.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1864. ja2-6w

40 CENTS PER POUND TAX ON TOBACCO. The Government is about to put a tax of 40 cents per pound on Tobacco.
You can save 50 per cent. by
You can save 50 per cent. by
You can save 50 per cent. by
You can save 50 per cent. by
Buying now at DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT.
Buying now at DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT.
Buying now at DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT.
Buying now at DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT.
Prime Navy Tobacco, 70, 75 and 80c. per lb.
Prime Cavendish Tobacco, 70, 75 and 80c. per lb.
Prime Flounder Tobacco, 70, 75 and 80c. per lb.
Prime Congress Tobacco, 65, 70 and 75c. per lb.
Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco, 70 and 80c. per lb.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Navy.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Sweet Cavendish.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Rough and Ready.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Plain Cavendish.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Congress.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Fig and Twist.
DEAN sells Old Virginia Smoking Tobacco.
DEAN'S Kanawha Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco
DEAN'S Kanawha Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco
Cannot be Equaled.
Cannot be Equaled.
DEAN'S Cigars are superior to all others.
DEAN'S Cigars are superior to all others.
He raises his own Tobacco, on his own plantation in Havana. He sells his own Cigars at his own store, No. 335 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
DEAN'S Minnehaha Smoking Tobacco is manufactured from pure Virginia Tobacco, and contains no dangerous concoctions of Weeds, Herbs, and Opium.
Pipes, Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes, Brier Pipes, Box Pipes, Rose Pipes, Mahogany Pipes, Sehoy Pipes, Apple Pipes, Cherry Pipes, Gutta Pipes, Clay Pipes, and other Pipes. And Pipe down and get your Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., at DEAN'S, No. 335 Chestnut Street. And there you will see his Wholesale and Retail Clerks go Piping around waiting on Customers.
The Army of the Potomac now order all their Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., from DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT Street. They know DEAN sells the best and cheapest. ja16-tf

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 825 North THIRTEENTH Street,
Are now prepared to execute orders for every description of light and heavy CARRIAGES, and having at all times the very best materials and workmen, can promise the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
The Repairing business will be continued by Mr. JACOB LOUDENSLAGER, at the old stand, on GLOVER Street, rear of Concert Hall. ia2-3m

NEW DRIED APPLES.—100 BBLS. new Dried Apples, for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
de22-tf 107 South WATER Street.

The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864.

AMERICAN MINERAL LANDS.

Wealth of the National Territories.

RECENT GOLD DISCOVERIES, &c.

As the resources of the country are now being so actively called into the service of the war, consideration for the future has been of late directed to the mineral wealth and growing importance of the vast Territories owned by the Government. Some account of the mineral fertility of these lands will prove valuable and interesting.

According to the admirable report of Hon. J. S. Ruggles to the Statistical Congress, the great gold-bearing region in the West embraces portions of Dakotah, Nebraska, Colorado, all of New Mexico, with Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington Territories, comprising 17 degrees of latitude, or a breadth of 1,100 miles by nearly an equal length, and making an area of more than a million square miles. This vast region is traversed by numerous mountains, which divide it into five great basins, each of which is surrounded by mountains, and watered by their streams and snows, "thereby interspersing this immense territory with agricultural lands equal to the support not only of the miners, but of a dense population." All these mountains are "literally stocked with minerals, gold and silver being interspersed in profusion over this immense surface, and daily brought to light by new discoveries." Nor do they abound only in gold and silver, but "various sections of the whole region are rich in precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, iron, copper, and lead; together with mineral and medicinal, thermal and cold springs and streams." The yield of this region in the precious metals alone, for the year just ended, will not fall below $100,000,000, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his last report, expresses the conviction that "it will augment with the increase of population for years to come." He further adds, that "with an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended in California, applied to the gold-fields already known to exist outside of that State, the production of this year, including that of California, would exceed $400,000,000." "In a word," he says, "the value of these mines is absolutely incalculable."

THE GREAT GOLD REGIONS OF IDAHO.

The gold regions of Idaho owe their first discovery to the rebound of the wave of emigration that first rolled from the older States toward the Pacific coast, sheer across the continent. This vast adventurous army of restless and tireless gold-seekers first diffused themselves through the rich tracts of California and the Pacific coast, and has been working its way back thence toward the heart of the wilderness, until what was once laid down in the maps as an unknown waste, save where sparsely investigated by various explorers, is becoming dotted with infant settlements by the magic wand of the enchanter gold.

The Territory of Idaho is yet unsurveyed, and only imperfectly subjected to scientific exploration. Gold was first discovered in the neighborhood of what is now called Bannock City, the grand resort of present emigration. Numerous gulches of large wealth were rapidly brought to note, and there appear to be no bounds to discovery if adventurers will only take the trouble to "prospect." One gulch in the neighborhood of Bannock is fifteen miles long, and paid exceedingly well the entire length.

South of Salmon river is a large extent of country as yet wholly unexplored. On Clearwater river and its branches, north of Salmon, gold is found over a large extent of country, Elk City and Oro Fino being the principal centres of business and population. At the junction of the Clearwater with Snake river is situated the town of Lewiston, the principal capital of Idaho, which is the largest town in the Territory, up to which point Snake river is navigable for steamboats of light draught, thus making a continuous line of navigation from the mouth of the Columbia, with the exception of two short portages on the latter river—one called "the Dalles," the other "Cascades," where the Columbia breaks through the range of mountains by that name. Upon the Borse river, extensive mines have recently been discovered, and the town of West Bannock built up.

One lode in this neighborhood is said to be one of the richest on the continent, and yields from five hundred to three thousand dollars per cord. There are many other lodes, supposed to be equally rich, which have not been further prospected than to discover and stake them out. The gulch and bar mines here have yielded exceedingly well, and many fortunes have been made.

The Indians of Idaho are the Snakes, Bannocks, Flatheads, Blackfoots, Nez Perces, and other smaller segments of once great, but now fading, nationalities. Beyond all doubt hundreds of adventurous whites have paid the penalty of life for the fatal quest of gold in these mountain passes. Party after party has in time past been formed and pressed forward, only to return scattered and broken from the fierce assault of the lurking savages.

Our Government has concluded a treaty with the Indians of Idaho, by which, for a cost of not over $200,000, the Nez Perces surrender their portion of the Territory. About the "diggings" are traces of ancient mines. It is believed that these mines were the work of Spaniards, penetrating northward from Mexico in the last century, Mexican chronicles referring to some such expedition in quest of gold, which pushed far north, beyond the Great Desert.

Caleb Lyons, the poet and Oriental scholar, has just been called to the Governorship of Idaho.

THE NEVADA SILVER MINES.

The Bannock City Mines are on latitude 44° 30', and the Virginia City Mines about 45° 30'. They are both situated in the Horseshoe Bend of the Rocky Mountains, as it is termed, a vast deflection in that chain, making a grand basin, with a temperate climate. Virginia City is the chief town in Nevada; Bannock the gold centre of Idaho. The Washoe Silver Mines are at present the great feature of the Nevada Territory. A Virginia City correspondent says:

"One of the chief silver ledges is known as the Comstock Ledge, worked mainly by the Savage, Ophir, Spanish, and Gould & Curry Companies. The last-named company have one of the finest mills in the world, costing a million and a half of dollars. They run eighty stamps of their own, besides furnishing ore for several other mills, and have three thousand men in their employment, whose wages are from four to ten dollars a day each. The company took forty thousand dollars' worth of silver daily. The other companies named are large operators, but do not compare, of course, with the gigantic operations just described. There are between two and three hundred mills altogether, the proprietors of which have no interest in the mines, but crush ore on commission. Gold mining is conducted precisely as it is in California, Australia, and other auriferous lands. The silver all contains more or less gold. Shares in a company called the Central are held at $30,000 per foot.

"The country round about the mines is of a barren and desert character, marked with a decided scarcity of timber. Virginia City, therefore, is artificially sustained, the goods and provisions used by the inhabitants being brought in wagons from California, over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Lumber is worth one hundred dollars per thousand feet, flour fifteen dollars per hundred pounds, and other things in proportion. Beer costs twenty-five cents per glass, and cigars twenty-five cents apiece. Gold and silver only are current, and greenbacks are not seen except behind the counters of the bankers and brokers, of whom there are ten doing business in Virginia City.

"As in all new countries, and at all mining centres, the population is reckless and lawless in character. Gambling thrives, and life and limb are held in very slight estimation. Artemus Ward was at the mines on a lecturing enterprise, and expected to return to the States by the overland mail route. J. Ross Browne, formerly dragoman to the American embassy at Constantinople, and well known in the magazine literature of the day, by his *nom de plume* of 'Yusuf,' was also there, and would return *via* California. Carson City, about twenty miles southwest of Virginia City, is the capital of the Territory, and the place of residence of General Nye, the Governor. A Territorial Convention adjourned there about the 20th of last month, after adopting a Constitution and a memorial to Congress asking admission into the Union as a State."

THE COPPER MINES OF NEW MEXICO.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* brings to notice the value of the copper mines in the southern portion of New Mexico. Those mines, besides producing the richest ore of any in the United States, not excluding those of Lake Superior, yield the best metal in the greatest abundance and with the least labor. For a few years before the beginning of the war some of these mines were worked by Messrs. Elsberg & Amberg of this city, and the copper was shipped by wagons overland to Port Lavaca, on the Gulf of Mexico, and thence by ship to New York, yielding a handsome profit to the gentlemen who were engaged in the enterprise. In the New York market the New Mexican copper commanded a higher price than any other.

The rebellion and the irruption of the Texans into this Territory in the spring of 1862 had a disastrous effect upon the operating of New Mexican copper mines, but that effect will terminate with the war, and those large beds of almost pure copper will again command the attention of capitalists, who will make them known to the commerce of the world as the best and most profitable mines in existence.

COLORADO AND UTAH.

Colonel Nicolay, the President's secretary, who accompanied a treaty expedition to Colorado, writes:

"Beside its gold, Colorado appears to have great wealth in other minerals. To supply the actual wants of the community itself, the production of coal, petroleum, salt, lead, and iron, has already been begun, and is believed to be capable of indefinite extension. Immense beds of gypsum have been discovered. Copper forms the principal part of the ore from which gold is at present extracted, and silver is not unfrequently found mingled with it. Large and fine mineral springs, too, supposed to possess active medicinal virtues, form a characteristic feature of the country, and appear destined, in connection with the delightful and healthful climate and the beautiful and romantic natural scenery in which they are found, to become places of great public resort."

That there are vast deposits of gold in these mountains, however, he testifies from observation; also that large and increasing amounts of it are now being extracted. But with flour at $25 to $50 per barrel, and bacon from $20 to $30 per hundred, we must doubt whether a majority of those who rush into mining without capital, scientific knowledge, or experience, will not come out of it poorer than when they went in:

"It must not be forgotten that the discoveries of mineral deposits in these mountains have but just begun. Prospecting parties, provided with only pick and pan and a few days' rations, have indeed traversed much of the country; but, as before remarked, the metals do not lie upon the surface; they are concealed in deep veins, and will be found only upon more patient and thorough research. As the present population of Colorado only began emigrating there four years ago, and went empty-handed, they have had neither the time nor means to make the careful examination necessary to bring to light this hidden mineral wealth."

In his late message, Governor Reed, of Utah, remarks:

"Already are the eyes of thousands fixed upon our mountains as containing rich stores of yet undiscovered mineral wealth, and with the early spring it cannot be doubted that many will hasten hither to seek for the precious ore. Unless the signs of the times and the evidences all about us are incorrectly intrepreted, gold, silver, and copper mining will soon become one of the most important, if, indeed, not the predominant interest of the Territory."

THE CALIFORNIA MINES.

An article in the *Alta Californian* says:

"The silver mines of the State have been thrown into the shade by those of Nevada Territory, but it is not to be doubted that in a few years Esmeralda, the Slate Range, Coso, Inyo, and the Mojave regions, will contribute thousands of pounds of silver to commerce monthly. In silver mining, too, we have made important improvements, and the time is not far distant when the silver miners of California and Nevada will stand as high in their branches as do the gold miners now.

"The Almaden mine is recognized as the best quicksilver mine in the world.

The copper mines of California, though they have been opened but a few years, and the value of many is still in doubt, are considered to be the most valuable collection of mines known. Some other lodes are richer than any we have, but no country contains so large a number of rich veins. Whether we are to succeed or not with the new flux is still doubtful, but, if so, it will prove the greatest discovery in the metallurgy of copper within two thousand years.

Our tin mines are not yet opened, and various difficulties may stand in the way for several years to come, but before the year 1870 the tin mines of California will have become the most productive and the most valuable mines of their class.

THE GREAT SILVER MINES OF MEXICO.

The inducements to silver mining are, no doubt, immense in any country supposed to contain that mineral, if reference is had to the experience in Mexico. The recent returns from the mines there show a product, up to 1856, of $3,534,115,000, while vast amounts have been smuggled out of the country in the shape of bars, in which shape its export is prohibited. When it is considered that these official returns show the *least* that the mines have yielded, with imperfect means of extracting the silver, adding what might have been saved by better processes, and what has been clandestinely removed from the country, it is easy to see that the sum above stated falls far short of what really has been and might be produced of the ores actually raised to the surface.

The accounts of particular silver mines in Mexico show what handsome fortunes they have been to their lucky owners. There were in the State of Mexico the mines El Lacal and La Bicaina, which, in one series of twelve years netted over $7,000,000. A particularly rich lead is called a *bonanza*, and one of these lucky hits yielded $6,000,000 net in seven years. The Vera Madre, in Guanajuato, yielded, during the space of fifty-nine years, $39,000,000 a year. The vein of Catorce yielded, in two years, to a good Jesuit Father, who was one of its proprietors, as his share of the profit, $3,500,000. The working miners there must have made a good thing of it, as they had half the ore they brought up, which was a dollar a pound at the pit's mouth.

The owner of the Pavellon mine in Zacatecas paid, in ten years, to the crown $12,000,000, which was only a fifth part of the whole product, and shows that product to have been six millions a year. The same individual struck a "bonanza," about 90 feet by 180 in dimensions, which in eight months yielded eleven millions and a half of dollars. Agua Caliente, in Sonora, produced immensely for five years. It was owned by three extensive families, numbering several hundred, including all the relatives, each of whom had his commonest family utensils made of virgin silver.

GOLD AND SILVER DISCOVERED IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "There is apparently no limit, either in extent or variety, to the rich resources of Michigan. No similar extent of country upon the habitable globe is equally rich in natural wealth, and certainly no other region offers such tempting inducements for the investment of capital to properly develop its resources. She is rich in iron, copper, coal, gypsum, and salt, to which silver has recently been added, and it is now ascertained that rich deposits of gold lie imbedded in her virgin soil, as will be seen by the following extract from the Philadelphia *Mining Register*, of Jan. 2:

"In connection with this silver-lead region, there has transpired in this city a circumstance which it is not pretended will, if believed, abate the excitement now prevailing therein. A sample of iron pyrites, said by its owner to have taken from a quartz lode in the silver-lead region in Michigan, by analysis of Du Bois & Williams, analytical chemists, of this city, was found to be wonderfully rich in gold; the value for the ton of rock being above the average of that of the ore of Colorado." The specimen above referred to was delivered to Messrs. Du Bois & Williams by Capt. John Spaulding, of the steamer Northern Light, one of the pioneers of the silver-lead enterprise, and came from section 10, town 49, range 28 west, belonging to the Marquette Silver Mining Company of this city.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

We have circumstantial accounts, says the Toronto *Globe*, of the discovery of gold in large quantities on this side of the Rocky Mountains, within British territory. It was discovered by American miners, who are flocking to the locality, Bow river, in large numbers.

A new silver region has been discovered in the Argentine Republic, at the foot of the Andes. The ore is found in a tract one mile by forty in extent. In a British Colony of Victoria; also, very rich silver deposits have been discovered. These with the production of Nevada and the prospect of increased production in Mexico, as soon as order can be restored in that country, will soon give the world as full a supply of silver as we now have of gold.

THE WAR.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, has given an account of his mission to Richmond, in which he says that the present obstacle to exchange is the outlawry of Gen. Butler, an objection which the rebels promise to overcome by undoing the ban under which they have placed the terrible general. Mr. Fulton reports that Judge Ould had offered to allow our surgeons to have the liberty of Richmond, and to act as commissaries for our prisoners, but received no answer from our authorities, for reasons which may be imagined. With regard to the treatment of our prisoners, Mr. Fulton reports:

"In the course of our conversation, I was assured that the most unfounded statements had been made against the people and authorities of Richmond in the Northern papers, especially by the returned clergymen, whom, he asserted, had each endeavored to excel the other in malignant falsehood. Of all men, he thought that the truth might have been looked for from them. On the contrary, they had misrepresented everything, and never told a truth when a falsehood could be substituted. No true soldier who had gone North, he asserted, had corroborated or substantiated their slanderous statements. To put a stop to these misrepresentations, he had made the proposition to our Government for the reception of surgeons, whom we now mutually treat as noncombatants, and he still had hopes that so reasonable and feasible a proposition would be accepted. Warfare had enough horrors inseparably connected with it without uselessly multiplying them by provoking the most embittered animosity between the people of the 'two countries,' as to the condition of their prisoners of war. He admitted that there had also been great misrepresentations on this score by some of their returned prisoners."

We contrast this statement with a letter vouched for by the Indianapolis *Journal*. It was written in German, from the Libby Prison, January 29, and seems to have escaped detection:

DEAR BROTHER-IN-LAW: All letters written by the prisoners are read by the Confederate officers appointed for that purpose, and, as they cannot read German, I write this in my mother tongue.

For the last ten days our daily fare has been nothing but a piece of corn bread, baked hard as a rock, about two inches high, three inches wide, and about as long, and one pint of boiled rice. We have received no meat. I can assure you *it is no child's play*. If our Government don't soon take some measures for the exchange of prisoners, it will not be necessary; for death from starvation has relieved a great many of my comrades from this misery.

ORDER OF GENERAL LEE.

General Lee thus announced to the Mississippi soldiers of his army the resolutions of thanks of their State Legislature:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Jan. 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 18.—II. SOLDIERS OF MISSISSIPPI: It is with great gratification that the commanding general announces to you the joint resolution of thanks passed by the Legislature of your State. It is a just tribute to that conduct which, in every campaign and on every battle-field of the Army of Northern Virginia, has won for you his highest admiration. He mourns with you your gallant leaders and brave comrades who have fallen. May you cherish their memories and emulate their deeds! From her wasted fields and deserted homes, Mississippi calls upon you to vindicate her honor and achieve her independence.

R. E. LEE, General.

MISSOURI JAYHAWKERS.

The Missouri jayhawkers and horse thieves, who, General Ewing said, were "stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty," have got a hard rub from General Curtis. He says:

"If I catch horse thieves with my soldiers, I will try to make summary and certain punishment a greater terror to rogues.

"You may rely on my doing all in my power to prevent bord[illegible]trife and sectional animosities, and I hope you w[illegible]our efforts to the same purpose. There is n[illegible] it. We are all in the same boat; ther[illegible]ough [illegible] the negro left to quarrel about, [illegible] not going to allow loyalty to be a license f[illegible] stealing."

PERSONAL.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.—General Grant, in a private letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, written after the resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant General was introduced into the House, says: "You should recollect that I have been highly honored already by the Government, and do not ask, or feel that I deserve, anything more in the shape of honors or promotion; a success over the enemy is what I crave above everything else, and desire to hold such an influence over those under my command as to enable me to use them to the best advantage to secure this end." General Grant is evidently suspicious that the honor proposed for him is not kindly intended.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: Gen. Humphrey Marshall is a candidate for Congress from the State of Kentucky. As he weighs about five hundred pounds, the presumption is, that if elected he will be able to fill his seat. He is much better qualified for Congress than for light infantry.

GEN. HARDEE.—The marriage of Lieut. General Hardee was announced some time since, but to whom was not stated. The Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon* states that the General was married on the 13th ult., to Miss Mary T. Lewis, of that place.

A PICTURE OF CHARLESTON UNDER FIRE.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, writing from Charleston, gives the following picture of that city under the bombardment of the enemy:

"The limited destruction of property by the protracted rain of shells is as wonderful as the small loss of life. I walked through the streets where the effect of the shells is most apparent. Here a cornice is knocked off; there is a small round hole through the side of a building, and at remote intervals the earth is torn where a shell exploded, and looks like the work of a porker in search of some hidden treasure. Venders of the staples of the market sit serenely by their little stores, unmindful of the pyrotechnic salutations of their Yankee deliverers. I bought delicious apples and cakes at one-fourth the price charged two hundred miles away in the interior, where abundance and extortion seem to go hand in hand.

"In reply to a question if she were not afraid, one of these old women replied: 'Lor mass, we no feered now—we's usen to 'em. Dey make big noise and fro trash all about—dat's all—de good Lord pertects us.' Thus is the reliant trust of these people exemplified even in the spirit of this simple African. I confess that I could not feel thus indifferent to these missiles of destruction and as they came screeching across the bay, I felt an instinctive inclination to change my base of observation. Extending my ramble to other portions of the city, the track of shells was here and there discernible, but they have not effected a tithe of the injury sustained by the great fire of two years ago, whose blackened outline stretches across what was once the heart of the city. In only two or three instances have fires been occasioned by them, and then the loss was trifling. In localities most exposed to the shells the old tide of business is suspended."

—The Rev. James H. Brooks, in a eulogy of the late Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, said:

"It is no idle panegyric when I say that, taken all in all, he was the wisest and best man I have ever known. I do not expect to see his like again in this world. He was one of the few men with whom a growing intimacy but produced a growing impression of true greatness, and who enlarged all the time the capacity of your heart to love him."

HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11, 1864.

During the past four weeks this city has been full of re-enlisted soldiers, who are going home on furlough. None are going home but those who have re-enlisted, and they are as fine-looking men as one would wish to see. None are left but men of courage, muscle, and patriotism. Those that entered the service for pleasure or profit left it long ago. You see no feeble men among them. All appear strong and healthy, and have no idea of quitting the service until the Rebellion is effectually ended.

Where all have done so well, no discrimination should be made. Each regiment has a half dozen battles inscribed upon its regimental flags, which indicate the bloody contests in which they have been engaged. Their wasted ranks eloquently speak the services which they have rendered their country. Two years since they left here one thousand strong. Now they return with about a third of that number.

The 45th Regiment arrived here on Saturday last from Tennessee, and mustered four hundred and ten men, all of whom have again enlisted for three years. This regiment left Harrisburg in September, 1861, under command of Colonel (since General) Welsh, and under his supervision it soon became one of the best disciplined regiments in the field, and to-day has more men upon its muster rolls than many regiments not half as old. It has been nearly around the Confederacy, and has done much hard service and its share of fighting in the meantime. In the fall of 1861, it went to Washington, from thence to Fortress Monroe, and South Carolina, where it remained many months, and while there it took part in the battle of James Island. In the summer of 1862, it was ordered North just in time to take part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where it lost about one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. It was at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, and last spring it was ordered to Kentucky, where it underwent much hardship from forced marches and insufficiency of rations. They had been there but a few days when they were ordered to Vicksburg, where they remained until its capitulation, after which they were sent to Tennessee, where their labors have been heavy and dangerous. They took a prominent part in the siege of Knoxville; lived and fought for weeks upon half rations, and four hundred of them are here to-day, enlisted for another three years. This regiment is now commanded by Colonel John I. Curtin, who originally went out with the 45th as captain. Colonel Curtin is an accomplished officer, a brave soldier, and one who believes in putting down the rebellion without any conditions or compromises.

A large number of volunteers are being sworn into the service daily. A large crowd is constantly in front of the mustering office. Many of the counties have their quotas nearly full, and hope to escape the draft entirely. Volunteering never was more brisk in this portion of the State. I understand that Berks county is making a great effort to fill her quota for the 500,000, with a fair chance of success. Reading is nearly full, and many of the rural districts are doing much better than could have been expected. Bills are constantly passing the House to enable the local authorities to pay bounties to volunteers, and all parties appear to be doing their best to make the March draft as light as possible.

Your readers are already aware that a special election will be held in the *Indiana* district, on the 19th instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the continued imprisonment of Major White. The Union men have nominated Dr. Thomas St Clair, of *Indiana* county, and, of course, there can be no doubt of his election. He has received the unanimous nomination in that district, and the friends of the Government have gone to work in earnest. The Democrats have made no formal nomination, though it is suspected that Judge Orr, of Kittanning, will be their man. Mr. Orr is represented as being a War Democrat. He may be a good and loyal man, but he will be served like poor Tray for being caught in bad company—he will be terribly beaten.

The Union men of that district were never more united or more perfectly organized, and the friends of Harry White will not be drawn aside by any side issues, but will send St. Clair here with 2,000 majority. The Democrats, you know, contend that Senator Penney is not Speaker, and, therefore, had no authority to order a new election. If they follow up their position, they will contend that no person elected at the approaching election is entitled to a seat. It is already intimated that they will assume this position. But it will avail them nothing. Whoever is elected will appear with certificates of his election, and upon their presentment will have the oath of office administered to him, and at once will take his seat, and how can he be ousted? The Union men will then be in a majority, and will proceed at once to necessary legislation, which has been for weeks neglected by this "dead-lock."

The Senate is doing nothing of any consequence. The House is passing a large number of bills, which will be ready for the Senate when ready for work.

FRANK.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1864.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NOTES ON THE WEATHER.

The weather has at length become a topic of absolute interest, aside from its social and colloquial value. I cannot say whether this bluest of blue concavities which hangs over this vapor-begrimed city extends to neighboring metropolises. It may be, that as the literal Heaven was supposed to be just over Moorish Grenada, this pertinacious blueness lingers only over us. If so, the fact constitutes an item of news, and I give it as such. But very certain it is, that the weather, and its concomitants in nature, are worthy of remark. Such mouthfuls of tepid sunshine have been stolen by the populace at large, such thermal influences have been imbibed, that February, with its keenness, has become a hyperbole and a myth. Now and then a foggy damp; at intervals, white, luger-looking clouds sailing through the narrow lagunes of vapory blue; at times an Arctic whiff from around bleak corners, a rattling of shutters, a flight of hats in the air, like black pyrotechnics—and this is about all we have had for a fortnight, nearly, to remind us that, as Tom Hood said—

"January is cold, but Feber—very!"

Gentlemen who possess country-seats already wear an aspect suggestive of summer hegiras. One can almost imagine the quiet old women of the picturesque lower class, stealing out to smoke their pipes in speculative rivulets of shade, where they may be shaded at the mouths of cool alley-ways from a premature visit of the tropical sun. Such weather reliable gentlemen declared to be a phenomenon, considering the season.

ARTISTS IN PETTO.

It is very sad that the muses must sometimes come down from their pedestals, and it breaks the "divine harmony" when singers must a[illegible] in court. Think of it—two of Maretzek's t[illegible] norita Sulzer and Signor Biachi, "bei[illegible] up three flights of stairs to the Marine C[illegible] charge of slander preferred against them b[illegible] bermaid." The idea may be a very re[illegible] to the *habitues* of the opera; but it is nevertheless true, and the chambermaid promises to b[illegible]ome victor over grand art. In the month of November last, it appears, the artists in question were boarding at the residence of Dr. Regensburger, in Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music. The plaintiff in this action, Annie Wilson, officiated in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, and was suspected of stealing a one hundred dollar bill from Signor Biachi's bureau. She indignantly denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the money, and when Signorita Sulzer ventured to express an opinion as to her honesty, she turned upon her rather sharply and told her to mind her own business; that she had as much access to the room as anybody, and probably knew more about the money than the person suspected. The Signor thereupon flew into a great rage, and struck the plaintiff in the face, and followed up the fistic demonstration by emptying a dish of melted fat over the person of the chambermaid. During the encounter the word "thief" was frequently applied to the plaintiff by the Signorita, and the following day, when the latter was arrested and brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court on charge of assault and battery, the Doctor got quite excited, and, allowing his temper to get the better of his judgment, also made use of the same epithet. Grand artists are sometimes proud and hasty, but chambermaids are occasionally grand also. Singers, who have so many in their repertoire, might afford to give their injured serving-maid a character.

FAIRS AND THEATRES.

The Metropolitan fair still engrosses much attention and judging from stray instances which have come to my knowledge, there is no reason to prognosticate a failure of support as far as the donation of articles is concerned. One of the promenant features of the occasion will be the department devoted to female handiwork; another, an immense book of autographs, contributions to which are being already obtained. At the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, a daily paper is to be published, (*The Drum Beat*) under the editorial charge and supervision of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D. On Monday, an English comedy, by Westland Marston, Esq., was produced at Wallack's theatre. It is entitled "Pure Gold," and consists of a prologue and three acts. It has been stated that Mr. Wallack possesses a new drama from the pen of Dion Boucicault. Whether Dion and Westland are identical, remains to be seen. The Olympic opened the week with a fresh burlesque called "Ill-treated Il Trovatore," which proved a fair success. At the same time, the "Hippotheatron" opened its doors. It is a circus, contained in a highly ferruginous building, erected especially for its behoof, opposite the Opera House. The Opera alternates from New York to Brooklyn.

STUYVESANT.

BALTIMORE.

Legislature and Councils—The Banished Correspondent, &c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—In the Maryland Senate, yesterday, a special committee was appointed in relation to the purchase of a portion of the Antietam battle ground and the erection of a monument to the memory of those who fell there.

The Committee on Finance reported the bill providing for State compensation for property damaged, destroyed, or taken by the United States or rebel armies, ought not to pass.

The first branch of the City Council yesterday passed an ordinance giving a bounty of two hundred dollars for recruits to fill the city's quota. The bill makes no distinction in relation to the color of the recruit. The total bounty given for recruits in white regiments to fill the city's quota will be To re-enlisted veterans, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to new recruits, eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Shore, who was yesterday expelled from General Butler's Department as a correspondent of the New York *World* and *Daily News*, states that he has written but two letters for the *World*, and one for the *News*, all of a strictly news character, and that no articles or letters from his pen have ever been copied into a Southern journal.

He was engaged by the papers alluded to simply to forward Richmond papers as they arrived by the flag of truce or other channels. He has been in that department for two years.

BOSTON.

Speech of George Thompson—The Western Railroad Corporation.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A large company assembled at the United States Hotel last night, on the invitation of Col. Goodrich, to meet Col. Taylor, of East Tennessee. Speeches were made by Mr. Taylor and others, including George Thompson, the English Abolitionist. The latter thanked God that he had lived to see the noble position America had taken, and hoped in a few days to have an opportunity to speak more fully on the state of feeling in England in relation to our great struggle.

Mr. Thompson made an eloquent allusion to Washington as the founder of American independence, and to Abraham Lincoln as the founder of American liberty. His address was enthusiastically applauded.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad Corporation was held at their office, yesterday afternoon. President Chester W. Chapin presided. The meeting was appointed for the purpose of considering the proposition of uniting with the Boston and Worcester Railroad. After a long and spirited argument pro and con, it was resolved—

"That the committee of this Corporation, appointed February 11th, 1863, if upon consultation with the committee of the Worcester Road they shall deem it advisable, be at liberty to proceed no further in their assigned duties, and in the event of the committee deciding that no further action can be profitably had, the directors of this Corporation be authorized to take such action upon the matter of a connection with Boston as they deem expedient."

The Exemption of Friends.

To the Editor of The Press:

I have noticed, with some degree of surprise, two communications of a recent date in thy valuable paper, offering reasons why the members of the Religious Society of Friends should not be exempted from military service. Without entering upon any elaborate disquisition on this subject, it, in my opinion, would be a most singular and anomalous proceeding if they were not allowed the free and unmolested exercise of conscience. That a people who, for more than two centuries, have borne unflinching and most uncompromising testimony against war, should, in this professed Gospel-day, be made to violate, or impair in any degree, a cardinal tenet of the Society, would grieve me very sadly. At various times, in the history of the Society of Friends, they have been assailed on account of their conscientious convictions of duty in bearing testimony against war. In the Irish rebellion, most conspicuously were their principles the test of safety, in walking daily by their profession, and heeding the inward monitor. What would it signify if Friends are to be drafted, or a law made to require a commutation fee? Would any true Friend compromise his religious creed? But again: have not Friends taken a most earnest and decided stand to assist the country in any way not inconsistent with their profession? Have they not already raised nearly $100,000 to benefit the colored freedmen? And are they not doing, and will they not yet do, for the deeply-afflicted and degraded class more than any other religious organization has done? Must, then, the Friends be made to suffer when manifesting such devotion to right? I think not. Will not thy correspondents yield to leniency, and take a more liberal and Christian view of the topic they have proposed to discuss? I think it a pity that the seed, which had such a noble ancestry to foster it, should not have produced far better fruits than a departure from good, old-fashioned Quakerism.

Thine, E. M. H.

The Chester Navy Yard Committee.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I ask room in your paper to deny the allegation made by some of the papers in your city, that the committee of the Senate that visited Chester, Marcus Hook, and Philadelphia, last Saturday, were invited by the citizens of Chester to view the site at Chester only. I have in my hand at this moment the original letter of invitation addressed to the Naval Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, by the committee appointed by the citizens of Delaware county to visit Washington for that purpose, in which the following language is used:

"The committee of the borough of Chester and Marcus Hook beg leave respectfully to invite the Navy Department, with the Bureau of Docks and Yards, or a special committee, such as is asked for by our representative, Hon. J. M. Broomall, or the Naval Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to go and examine for themselves the different localities named for the great national dock and navy yard, *on the river Delaware, and within the State of Pennsylvania*, and would respectfully tender them transportation on the railroad for that purpose."

The ticket of invitation issued by Mr. Felton, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and addressed, to my certain knowledge, to a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia, about fifty, than of Delaware county, reads thus:

"The undersigned would be pleased to have you participate with the Senate and House Naval Committees of Congress on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in their visit to the locality between Chester and Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, and to League Island."

The ticket also served as a pass over the road to Chester, where the committees were staying.

I have but one word more and that is, that during the entire day the committees of the Senate and House were accompanied by a much larger number of persons interested in, and advocates of, the League Island location, than of both Chester and Marcus Hook. Yours, JUSTITIA.

THE DANGER OF THREATENING A JUDGE.—John Woods, who was brought before the Court of Common Pleas in Cincinnati last week, to be sentenced for robbery, tried the experiment of threatening the judge.

The sentence of the court was that he should be confined in the penitentiary for a period of eight years.

The prisoner, with a defiant aspect, "Could you not have made it longer?"

He was directed then by the sheriff to take his seat on the prisoners' bench, and as he did so he remarked:

"G—d d—n such a judge!"

As he was leaving the court room a few minutes after, in charge of the officers, he swaggered his powerful limbs along, and, casting a scowling look at the judge, said, "I'll meet you, by G—d, at the end of the eight years!"

He was then directed to be brought back.

The court remarked that the exhibition he had made of himself required that the severest penalty of the law should be inflicted upon him. The sentence heretofore announced had not been entered on the journal, and the court would now sentence him to confinement in the penitentiary for the period of fifteen years; and until he was removed to Columbus, he should be confined in the dungeon of the jail.

On this occasion, he made no demonstration, and went quietly along with the officer.

MISCELLANY.

—The editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, like Mark Tapley, is jolly under very adverse circumstances. He proposes that since the repeal of the substitute law has forced into the army both fat and lean, that the very heavy men, whose size incapacitates them for the infantry and artillery exercises, and whose weight would prove fatal to their horses should they join the cavalry, should raise a company, consisting of men weighing 250 pounds and over, to take the field in iron-clad omnibuses, and to be called the Omnibusters. He argues that the size, alone, of these warriors, would have a very demoralizing effect upon the "Yankees," who have been taught to believe that the rebels are near the point of starvation.

—The duel between Mr. Delane and Mr. Cobden suggests to a French writer the following sharp summary of the relations between the British public and the London *Times*: "If it is fair to say that the *Times* makes English opinion, it is equally fair to say that English opinion makes the *Times*. It would be hard to find an apter illustration of a 'vicious circle.' M. de Tocqueville has somewhere observed on the remarkable quality which England has of 'always esteeming her own interest to be identical with justice;' but England must have arguments to demonstrate this identity, and secure to her the satisfaction and assurance which are the props of a good conscience. Who can better discharge this sometimes not very easy task than the *Times*? The art of shading off from attention into indifference, from indifference into hostility, from hostility into calumny, is perfectly well understood by the *Times*. * * * The fable of Narcissus is eternally true; England will love the *Times* as long as the *Times* remains the faithful mirror of England's self."

—The rebel Government has established a horse infirmary for broken down stock in the army. It is situated in Laurens county, Georgia, twelve miles from Oconee Station, on the Central Railroad. Three thousand acres of land are employed for the purpose. The stables are adapted to peculiar diseases. Fifty negroes and eight white men are employed, and two professional veterinary surgeons.

—English Toryism is up in arms at the proposition to introduce the decimal system of weights and measures into England. This proposition, which was earnestly urged upon the general consideration of Christendom at the recent National Congress, in Berlin, and on which our townsman, the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, who represented the United States in that Congress, has prepared a careful report, has been brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Ewart. The Tory organ in the weekly press of London, the *John Bull*, denounces it as "absurd and impudent," and as "an idea which could only enter the heads of dunces, Whigs, and revolutionary tyrants."

—The Dean of Canterbury has been endeavoring to settle the proper terms in which, for example, we should address a note to the ladies of the same family and name. He says: "Which of these two is right—the Misses Brown or the Miss Browns? For the former it may be said that Brown is the name of the whole species, and that the young ladies, being individuals of that species, are Misses; for the latter, that each of the young ladies being Miss Brown, the whole taken together, or any two or more, are Miss Browns. So that either way is justifiable. Usage is all but universal in favor of the latter in conversation. We say we met the Miss Browns, not the Misses Brown. But we can hardly justify this, our colloquial practice, if we bring in Mrs. Brown, and say we met Mrs. and the Miss Browns. For, by enumerating thus first the individuals, and then the species, we bind ourselves to the former way of spelling. The sentence, as I have just given it, is inaccurate; because it really says that we met Mrs. and the Miss Browns—*i. e.*, one Mrs. and one celebrated Miss, rejoicing in the name of, not Brown, but Browns. If we had wished to keep to the ordinary colloquial usage in this case, also, we ought to have said that we met Mrs. Brown and the Miss Browns."

—During the attack upon Athens, Ala., the first rebel who fell met his fate recklessly. He was a lieutenant, heading the advance guard, who dashed rapidly by the pickets. In answer to the sentinel's shout of "Halt, who goes there?" he answered with an oath, "General Rhoddy, by ——." The next moment he halted, for the picket's rifle had pierced his heart, and he fell.

—The Duke of Manchester writing about Hamlet, says his character, and the incidents of his life, were very probably taken from those of the celebrated Lord Essex (Robert Devereux).