(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert.)
most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
Drders promptly attended to, jal8-wfm-6m NE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, the they make a speciality in their business. Also, stantly receiving HAND THE STREET OF GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STOKE.

BO. 514 CHESTNUT STREET.

For doors below the Continental.

0 O L. n hand, and consignments daily arriving, of TUB AND FLEECE. common to Full Blood, choice and clean WOOLEN YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

In Warp, Bundle, and Cop. on orders. LEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,

DRUGS

OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., heast Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. HOLESALE DRUGGISTS, ORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. RENGH ZINC PAINTS. rs and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CARINET FURNITURE. BINET FURNITURE AND BIL. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ction with their extensive Cabinet busin infacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, we now on hand a full supply, finished with the OER & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, are pronounced by all who have used them to be all others. nailty and fluish of these Tables, the manu-efer to their numerous patrons throng nout

ORTERS OF WIES AND LIQUORS. UMAN, SALLADE, & CO. No. 128 SOUTH MINTH STREET, on Thestaut and Walnut, Philadelphia.

G. M. LAUMAN. A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING. ILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., LLIAM H. YEATUN & CU.

Agents for the sale of the

RIGHAL HAUBLES CO. CHAMPAGNE,

Offer that decirable Wine to the trade,

O. 1.00 cases fine and medium grades.

O. 1.00 cases fine and medium grades.

See "Bordhaux Charfes" COGHAC BRANDY.

Vintge of 15th, bothled in France,

Wintge of 15th, bothled in France,

Dis face of 15th, outlied in France,

Dis forcey Apple Brandy.

On Horogy Apple Brandy.

On Horogy Apple Brandy.

On Horna Cigane, extra fine.

t & Manua Cigane, extra fine.

On Horna Cigane, extra fine.

ine.

101 With a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, fe28 THE AGATE HABBOR 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
WILLIE Street, PHILADELPHIA.

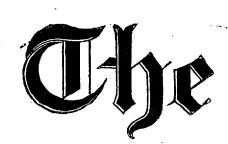
THO MAS S. FERNOM.

TWO of the Associates of said Corporation.

PRILADELPHIA.

TWO of the Associates of said Corporation.

PRILADELPHIA. Feb. 1, 1984. CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS. ith and Light Carriage Builder, Not. 1809 and 1011 CHESTHUT Street.





PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

EYRE & LANDELL, I. E. WALRAVEN, FOURTH AND ARCH.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING SALES,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

1864. FINE PLAID SILKS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS HAS OPENED A SPRING STOCK OF INDIA PLAID SILKS

STANDARD SHEETINGS BROCADE GRENADINES SHAWLS, NEW STYLES 68 PIECES FANCY SILK MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES FINE PLAID BONNET SILKS ORDERED POULT DE SOIES 100 PIECES GOOD BLACK SILKS MAGNIFICENT PERCALES AND OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS. CHINTZES.

SILKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Would inform the ladies of this city, and elsewhere, that they will TO-DAY OPEN the best assortment of SILKS they ever had the pleasure of offering. Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors Magnificent quality Corded Silks, all colors. Splendid quality Plain Silks, all colors. Chene Silks of the new styles. New Figured Silks.

Brown and other colors Figured Silks.

Plaid Silks, ordered styles.

Heavy Corded Silks for Cloaks and Dresses.

Black Taffetas for Cloaks and dresses. Superior Black Silks. Black Silks of all kinds. Chintz figured Foulard Silks.

1864. Brown and white and black and white Figured Foulard Silks. Plain Foulard Silks. Black Figured Silks. fel5-mw2

White Moire Antiques. White Corded Silks; and, Plain white Silks. NOVELTIES 1864. DESIRABLE STAPLES

SILKS, S, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS. COLORED AND FANCY SILKS, in great variety. RICH FOULARDS, in new coloring; choice designs. BUFF, CUIR, and HAVANE MOHAIRS and ALPACAS. BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, fin eto superfine. BICH BROCHE GRENADINES and HERNANIS. 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, black and colored FRENCH PERCALES, PRINTS, and ORGANDIES. LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

COURVOISIER'S PARIS KID GLOVES. To all of which, together with our usual assortment of DRY GOODS, we invite attention. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

1864 COTTONS AT RETAIL.

We call the attention of Housekeepers to the LARGEST STOCK OF COTTON GOODS Ever offered at fetail in this city, Having purchased largely of these goods at the COMPABATIVELY LOW PRICES last month, we can extend to our customers superior incements, not only in the character of our assort ment, out

IN PRICES.

Among our extensive line of Cottons are to be found the following repular makes of -4-4 Bleached Shirtings.

Wansutta,
Semper Idem,
Rockland,
New Jersey,
In Pillow-Case
Attawangan,
Union,
Plemix, &c.
Attawangan,
Plemix, &c. We offer the following leading makes:
40-inch Bartalett,
42-inch Waltham,
5-4 Papperill,
5-4 Bates,
5-4 Boot W, extra heavy,
And other makes.
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 UNBLEACHED SHEEFINGS. Marseilles Counterpanes.

We can furnish these goods in all sizes and qualities. We have several lots in LOW-PRICED GOODS that are FAB BELOW PRESENT IMPORTATION PRICE, and are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-known Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes

House-Furnishing Linen Goods.

LINEN SHEETILGS, all widths.

TOWELS, from \$2 to \$7 per dozen.

NAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.62.

Barnely 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. He trouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets. CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH

HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND and 23 STRAWBERRY

Streats, is happy to state that he has laid in an extensive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as: Blue Cloths,
Sky blue Cloths,
Sky blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Flots
3-4 and 6-4 Blue Flannels,
Scarlet Cloths,
Mazarine Blue Cloths CIVIL LIST.
Black Cloths,
Black Doeskins,
Black Carsimeres,
Blegant Coatings,
Billiard Cloths,
Bagatelle Cloths, Beaverteeps, Cords and Velveteens, We advise our friends to come early, as our presecock is cheaper than we can purchase now. fell-lm EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH

BECOND Street, are now OPENING new Goods in the Second Street, are now OPENING new Goods in New French Chintzes and Brilliantes.

Fercale Robes, new designs, Organdies and Jaconets.

Splendid quality and Styles of Grenadines.

Fine all-Wool De Laines, beautiful shades.

New styles of Dress Goods of various kinds.

Colored Alpacas and Poplins.

Fine Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

Rew Goods opening daily.

fel5-tf fel5-tf 628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628. Street, above Sixth. Wholesale and Retail. The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses, and Ohldren's HOOP SKIRTS in the city, in every respect FIRST CLASS, which, for styles, fluish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

—THE CHEAPEST SILES IN THE MARKET.

1.500 yards Neat Piaid India Silks, at \$1 per yard.

400 yards Brown and White India Silks, at \$1 per yard.

400 yards Bine and White India Silks, at \$1 per yard.

400 yards Bine and White India Silks, at \$1 per yard.

They make the most expricable dress a lady can wear

Call and make your choice before the assortment is

broken, at JOHN H. STOKES. 702 ARCH Street. fel2 MARSEILLES QUILTS-OF FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS—OF FINE
quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankets, in large sizes.
Sheeting Muslins, of every width.
Several grades of fickings.
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.

64
S. E. corner MINTH and MARKET Sts.

1024 CHESTAUT STREET. LACE GOODS. BMBROIDBRIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS. AND WHITE GOODS. A large variety of UNDERSLEEVES. of the most recent designs, and other goods

OS4 CHESTNUT STREET. GREAT REDUCTIONS—VERY LOW
PRICES—As we are determined to close out our
antire stock of Winter Dress Goods.
Glosing out French Merinosa at 75 cents.
Glosing out French Poplins.
Glosing out Shawls.
Glosing out Gloaks.
All the leading makes of Muslins, Bleached and Unblesched, 34, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 6-4, 9-4, and 10-4 wide,
at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
H. STERL & SON,
1a22-tf Nos. 713 and 715 M. TENTH Street.

THE PHI ADELPHIA AND BOSTON THE PHI ADELPHIA 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 Bo. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, in
ROOM BO. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.

Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1863.

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,) MASONIC HALL,

CURTAIN GOODS.

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS. LACE CURTAINS. WINDOW SHADES, PIANO and TABLE COVERS,

DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSES. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

SPRING,

EDMUND YARD & CO., No. 617 CHESTNUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STREETS, Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION BILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS: BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. WHITE GOODS, LINENS. EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS BALMORAL SKIRTS, Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES is 30-3m SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. SPRING TABER & HARBERT,

No. 401 MARKET STREET. SILKS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, SPRING RIBBONS, which will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES.

DRY-GOODS COMMISSION HOUSES. SPRING, JAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBEES OF DRY GOODS,

os. 239 and 341 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. partments.
Special attention is invited to our assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c. A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c. A full assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. A full assortment of Omish Goods, &c.

GALBRAITH & LINDSAY, IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET,

would call the attention of the trade to the following, DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED
ALPACAS,
ITALIAN CLOTHS,
SHAWLS.

WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN HDKFS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
fe4-lm\*

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. PRINTED SHIRTING THAMBERS.

"PREMIERE QUALITY" Square and Long Shawls.

WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.

BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 OX.

FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

BLY WORLL SHIPTS, 31 Grades.

BALMORAL SKIETS, all Grades. BED BLANKRTS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4. GOTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIET-INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, MAMILTON, & EVANS, , 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of GRAIN BAGS,
In various sizes, for sale by RADODON & CO. In various sizes, for sale by

BARCROFT & CO.,

jal9-6m Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-son. No. 112 CHEST NUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

PURE LEHIGH COAL. — HOUSE-east corner FRONT and POPLAR £10-Im. HAMPTON. GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL-FRAULTE FACTLES VEIN COAL—
Fraul if not superior to Lehigh. Also, Hart's Ne
Pins Ultra Family Rainbow Coal; Egg and Stove sizes,
\$6 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
noll-6m ELLIS BRANSON. COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Goal, and best Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for Family use. Depot, M. W. corner Eighth and Willow Sts. Office, No. 112 South SEGOND St. ap4-1y

40 CENTS PER POUND TAX ON 40 CENTS PER POUND TAX OF TOBACCO. The Government is about to put tax of 40 cents per pound or Tobacco. To tax of 40 cents per pound or Tobacco. You can save 60 per cent. by Hone can save 60 per cent. by You can save 60 per cent. by You can save 60 per cent. by Hone can save 60 per cent. by You can save 60 per cent. by You can save 60 per cent. by Hone can save 60 per cent. by Hone can save for hone can be constant to the can save for hone can save for the first for the congress Tobacco, 67, 75 and 80c, per fb. Prime Flounder Tobacco, 70, 75 and 80c, per fb. Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco. 75 and 80c, per fb. Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco. 75 and 80c, per fb. Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco. 75 and 80c, per fb. Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco. 75 and 80c, per fb. Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco. 75 and 80c, per fb. DEAN sells Old Virginia Rough and Ready. DEAN sells Old Virginia Fig and Twist. DEAN sells Old Virginia Fig and Twist. 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.

DEAN'S Cigars are superior to all others. 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 Havang He sells his own cigars at his own store, M

DEAN'S Cigars are superior to all others,
He raises his own Tobasco, on his own plantation in
Havana He sells his own Cigars at his own store, Mo.
35 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
DEAN'S Minnehaha Smoking Tobasco is manufactured
from pure Virginia Tobasco, and contains no dangerous
concections of Weeds, Herbs, and Oplum.
Pipes, Pipes, Meerrachaum Pipes, Brier Pipes, Box
Pipes, Rose Pipes, Mahogany Pipes, Seboy Pipes, Apple
Pipes, Cherry Pipes, Gutia Pipea, Glus Pipes, Apple
Pipes, Cherry Pipes, Gutia Pipea, Glus Pipes, Tobasco,
Cigara, Acc., at DEAN'S, Mo. 35 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 Tobasco,
Cigara, Pipes, &c., from DEAN'S, Mo. 335 CHESTNUT
Street. They know DEAR salis the best and cheapest.

Island. GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

GEO. W. WALSON & CO.,
GARRIAGE BUILDERS,
BO. SHE BOTH THIRTHENTH 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 enstom.
The. Her enstom.
The JOYDE SELLAGER, at the old stand, on CLOVER Streat reav of Gousart Hall. NEW DRIED APPLES.—100 BBLS.

new Dried Apples, for sale by

BHODEY & WILLIAMS.

422-44

107 Squir WATER Street. de22-tf

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

THE WAR.

North Carolina-Spirit of the Press. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-Newbern (N. C.) advices o Major General Peck has returned and assumed the command. He had issued an order for the troops to hold themselves in readiness for offensive or defensive action at a moment's notice, night The Henderson (N. C...) Times, a fearless Opposition paper, desires to know of President Lincoln how he can expect North Carolina to return to the

Union, robbed as she is of her own troops, and in the absence of a sufficient Federal force in the eastern part of the State to render the necessary assistance in case of emergency.

The Releigh State Journal, a rebei print, has been suspended, for want of support.

The Wilmington Journal thinks that an attempt will be made to take North Carolina out of the The Raleigh Standard opposes the taking of the

principals of substitutes out of the State without giving them a hearing before the judges.

The Wilmington Journal announces the assembling of the Home Guard of New Hanover, for A meeting of the people of Wake county will be held on the 23d inst., to express the views of the county on the subject of holding a State Conven-NORTH CAROLINA.—ORDER OF GENERAL

NORTH CAROLINA.—ORDER OF GENERAL PECK.

ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 10, 1864, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15—The commanding general, learning of the desperate advance of the receil howes upon his lines in quest of bread, meat, clothing, and plunder, gave up his leave of absence, and has returned to his command, not so much from doubt of the ability of the troops to hurl back the enemy, as to share with them the honors, tolis, and privations of the opening campaign.

He returns his thanks to Gen. Palmer, and Cols. Jourdan, Amory, and Classen, and to all the officers and men of their commands, for the gallant repulse of Major General Pickett, with more than twice their numbers. The moment was seized upon for executing a long and well-prepared plan, when many of the troops were on furlough as veterans. On this cocasion the enemy found, by bitter experience, that all our men were veterans.

Those regiments that were with the commanding ganeral during the siege of Suffolk have earned fresh laurels in this late triumph over the troops of Pickett, Armistead, Kemper, and Hoke; their old adversariez under Longstreet and Hill.

By command of MAJ. GEN. PECK.

Benjamin B. Foster, A. A. G. TEXAS-ORDER OF GENERAL DANA. TEXAS—ORDER OF GENERAL DANA.

RHADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, TEXAS,
PASS CAVALLO, Jan. 30, 1884.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—It is known to the
world that, on the 8th day of December, ultimo, the
President of the United States published a proclamation which touched the heart and inspired the
tougue of every lover of liberty on the divilized
earth. Its burden is PARDON and LIBERTY.—"Thy
sins be lorgiven thee."—"Let the oppressed go
free."
Such parental care of a people has not been ex-

sins be lorgiven thee."—"Let the oppressed go free."
Such parental care of a people has not been exhibited to the world since the patriarchal days of old: not since the Saviour of men cried to the multitude, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In order that the deluded and oppressed people of this State may be shightened and informed on the subject, and may rejoice at the dawning of day from behind the black night which has surrounded them with dakness which might be felt, and enabled the evil spirits to work upon them, it is directed that a sufficient number of copies of the President's Proclamation be printed, at these headquarters, to supply whatever demand there may be for the same, coming from each and every company in the command; and all officers and men are desired to use every opportunity which properly presents itself to distribute them in the interior of the State.

It is further ordered that all persons, now or hereafter within the lines, who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States, or who have aided or comtorted the rebels in their hostility against the United States, and who have not, since the commencement of the rebellion, taken an oath renewing their allegiance to the United States, may have the opportu-The provost marshal is required to take a census
of the population now within the lines, in order that

of the population now within the lines, in order that such persons as may not wish to enjoy the benefits of the proclamation may be known, and be assigned a convenient place of residence where they will not have an opportunity to do injury to the cause for which we fight. He will proceed, in the most thorough manner possible, and will give public notice of his orders and regulations, to consummate the send in view, and will report, on the 10th day of Fabruary, proximo, the list of those persons who refuse the benefits of the proclamation.

By order of Major General N. J. T. DANA. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The correspondence between the authorities of the United States and the rebel authorities on the exchange of prisoners, &c., submitted to the Senate has just been published. We copy the letter of Gen. Butler, defining the position of Government and

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12, 1864.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12, 1864.

SIR: Your note, addressed to Major General Hitchcock, in relation to the appointment, by the Government of the United States, of a Commission of Exchange, is returned. This Government claims and exercises the power of appointing its own agents to represent its interests, irrespective of any supposed sanction by the Confederate authorities.

No right of declaration of outlawry by those authorities of any officer or soldier of the United States can be admitted, or for a moment regarded by the Government of the United States, as it certainly will not be by the persons upon whom such intimidation is attempted.

I am instructed to renew the offer, leaving all other questions in abeyance, to exchange man for man and officer for officer of equal rank actually held in custocy by either party, until all prisoners of war so held are thus exchanged.

I take leave to express the hope, from humane considerations to those confined as prisoners of war on either side, that this offer will be accepted. I am further instructed to inform you that unless the fiag of truce sent forward under the sanction of the communication between this Government and the Confederate authorities by flag of truce must cease, however much the loss of its ameliorating influences upon the rigors of what ought to be a civilized warfare is to be regretted; but the responsibility of such determination must be left with those whom you represent.

sent.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major Gen. Com's, and Com'r of Exchange.
Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

THE HORRORS OF LIBBY—A REBEL DE-SURIPTION.

The Richmond Enquirer of January 5th contains a long article, which says the Libby "takes in the oaptured Federals by scores, but lets none out; they are huddled up and jammed into every nook and corner; at the bathing-troughs, around the cooking-stoves, everywhere there is a wrangling, jostling crowd; at night the floor of every room they occupy in the building is covered, every square inch of it, by uneasy slumberers, lying side by side, and heel to head, as tightly packed as if the prison were a huge, improbable box of nocturnal sardines."

The Enquirer recommends a place, however small, for out-door recreation:

The only apartment in the building where they can

The Enquirer recomments a place, nowever small, for out-door recreation:

The only apartment in the building where they can now walk is one of the lower rooms, used as their kitchen. The passer-by may hear now and then of a morning the most demoniacal shouts proceeding from the gloomy interior of this room, and might really be led to believe that a serious set to at flaticuffs was in progress. He would soon discover, however, that it was only a desperate effort at a game of football. Notwithstanding the almost impenetrable cloud of smoke from the stoves, which constitutes the atmosphere of the room, he might see these haggard players working away with a zeal which proves how much they need, more than how much they enjoy, the exercise; he might see that uncouth black ball sent whiring hither and thither, and kicked at with an earnestness totally regardless of the proverbial sensibility of the human shim—kicked at as if the poor inanimate thing had done them some foul wrong which they meant fully to avenge, now that so admirable an opportunity presented itself; and he might now and then hear a triumphant shout which proplamed that the mutilated ball, more fortunate than its persecutors, in spite of the alarming violasitudes of its tempestuous career, has been sent home.

There is no ruddy flush of health, however, about

or naval service, without an order from the com-mander of the post.

The provost gnard is required to arrest and put in the guard-house, and report to headquarters any officer, whatever may be his rank, who shall appear by day or night in the public streets or squares of any town in Butler's department, occupied by the United States troops, in a state of intoxication.

A SOLDIER ON THE NEW CAMPAIGN. letter to a friend in Buffalo, in which he urges the great necessity of reinforcing our armies. Of the

valry in the Army of the Cumberland, has written a letter to a friend in Buffalo, in which he urges the great necessity of reinforcing our armies. Of the over confidence of the people, he says:

"Ever since the war commenced there has been a sort of big-eyed prognostication that has informed us, after each succe as of our arms, that the rebellion showed unmistakable symptoms of collapse. Donelson, Shiloh, New Orleans, Viokaburg and Chattanogs have each in their turn been the pin upon which we have hung the gilded drapery of such deliasive hopes. But the disease reaches no crisis. Each infatuation seems blinder and more aggravated than its predecessor, and those who in the spring of for read their morning papers, and with all the pleasure that the anticipation of certain success in pices, disposed of the rebellion at their breakfastiables with seventy-five thousand men, now tell us that the rebellion is 'played out,' that the rebel army is all deserting, and that famine and an empty treasury will finish the business for Jeff Davis & Oo. sometime this spring.

"Away with all nonsensical ideas of ninety-day men—aimed mobs. Our efforts must be persevering, determined, nou mal—uot spasmodic. The old regiments are re-enlisting with a promptness and patriotising which must command the gratitude of the nation and the admiration of the world. Rebellion must takable at the enthusiasm and earnestness of our glex jous fellows who are now making the material for the brightest page of our country's history. Come forth, boung men of the North, and share our toils, and danger, and glory; be in with us at the death of the rebellion? And 40 you may, and that right speedily, if you will but step forward at this cisus and fill up our racks. The termination of the war to the war to the variety established and when he fight is over, and let him witness agony which me period turble is the property and forcare and soft, It will make a fixed fact, a well-defined and umistakable success of what has been regarded in the light of an exper

MISCELLANEA.

MISCELLANEA.

Victory or Drath.—A good story is told of General Magruder not many days since. There was a review of a division of troops somewhere in Texas, no matter where. Many of the troops were new, but all did exceedingly well. After the review, the General had the commissioned officers formed about him, and made them a speech, in which he told them that the troops were of the best material he had ever seen. They had done well, and it would be the fault of the officers before him if they did not do better. After touching on various topics connected with their position, he wound up with the assurance that it was his conscientious conviction that every Confederate officer and soldier who was assurance that it was his conscientious conviction that every Confederate officer and soldier who was killed in battle in the performance of his duty would go straight to Heaven.

Among the officers was Lieutenant J. W. Fields, of Eastern Texas, a Methodist preacher, and withat a gentleman of talent, a scnolar, and a Christian. On the next Sabbath he had his regiment assembled as usual for religious services. In his segmon he apoke as follows:

"My hearers: I hold a commission as lieutenant in the Confederate army. That commission entails in the Confederate army. That commission entails duties upon me which I am proud to perform, and which I shall endeavor to perform with credit to myself. But I hold a higher commission than this. It is from the King of Heaven. And this commission entails upon me the duty to fearlessly speak the truth to dying men. You heard what General Magruder said in his speech the other day. I believe him to be a good soldier, and if we follow him on the field of battle, I assure you he will lead us on to victory. But if we follow him after death, he will certainly lead you straight to hell."

This remark came to the ear of General Magruder in due course of—we will not say whom. On hearing it, he remarked, "I think I can remedy the difficulty with the lieutenant. Tell him if he will follow me to death, I'li discharge him there."—Southern Paper.

GOV. BROUGH AND A DESERTER.—An interesting GOV. BROUGH AND A DESERTER.—An interesting case presented itself yesterday in the Governor's room. A robust man presented himself to Gov. Brough and told his story. He was dressed in butternut colored clothes. He said he was a deserter of long standing; that he was induced to desert by designing traitors belonging to the Democratic party here in Ohio; that they represented to him that the war was only for negroes; that it was "Lincoln's war," Sc. He now repented of his folly, and wished to deliver himself up to the United States authorities, but before doing so he thought he would first see the Governor. His story was told in such a straightforward way that the Governor became interested in him, and determined to intercede for him to the President. He sent a telegram to Mr. Lincoln asking him to pardon the man. A reply was received granting the request, and the man was sent to his

regiment.—Ohio State Journal,
A member of the 8d Army Corps, writing to a
friend in Boston, desires him to send forthwith—a
prayer-book, a rong-book, and something to eat,
General Thayer's order on assuming command of
the Frontier District of Arkansas was as follows: "I
hereby assume command of the District and Army

PROTECTION OF OUR SEAMEN ABROAD. Outrage upon an American Sailor by Spanish Authorities.

The subjoined letter, from one of our sailors, a prisoner for over nine months, without trial, in one of the Spanish jails, we have just received. According to this statement, which bears evidence of truth, he was arrested while obeying the commands of his superior officer, and though he has appealed to the American Consul, he is still a prisoner. Commander Stillwagen, it also appears, has petitioned the Queen of Spain for his release, but without effect. We rust this case will be again brought to the attention of our Government:

of Spain for his release, but without effect. We trust this case will be again brought to the attention of our Government:

MAHON PRISON, ISLAND OF MINORCA, MEDITERRANEAN, January 24, 1884.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Can it be possible that our Government refuses its protection to its defenders on the high seas, during this accursed rebellion, regardless of the many privations which they and those who are dependent on them for sustenance are doomed to undergo? I cannot believe it, and still circumstances tend to prove it is so. Mr. Robinson, our consulhere, informed me that he has written to the Secretary of State twice about my case, without any result. Sir, I stated in a previous letter the cause of my detention here by the Spanish authorities, and it may not be amiss to give the particulars over again, which were the following:

In April, 1863. Commodore Thatcher gave us liberty in this port. During the day there was a man we shipped four months previous to this who got drunk, and assaulted a policeman. The consul was sent for, and, after a great deal of persuasion, he consented that the man should be taken to jail. The man went quietly with the gen d'armes until they arrived at the prison door, but refused to go any further. To prevent the gen d'armes from hostilities towards the drunken man, the consul saked me to go into the prison with him, or, rather, I considered it a command at the time. I considered it my duty while in the Government service, to obey all orders from superior officers, whether civil or military; but, judge of my surprise, when I started to come out of the prison to find the door looked, and never opened to me since. The drunken man who caused the disturbance claimed British protection, and was released, and I sm still detained a prisoner for over (nine months, even without a trial, for obeying the command of one of our Government affects, while in its service. The consul is laboring under; the United States and ambassassors, who are entrusted with so responsible a charge. Alte

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR GRIMES, On the Investigation of our Naval Attairs. Able Vindication of the Economy and Efficiency of the Department\_Comparison of the American with Foreign Navies-American Vessels the Best in the World. [Extract from the Congressional Globe, Feb. 1]

INVESTIGATING COMMITTERS. Mr. Doofuttle. If there is no other matter be-fore the Senate I desire to call up again the resolu-tion we had under consideration a few moments since, in regard to investigating sommittees, in order that it may be disposed of.

The motion was agreed to; end the Sonate resumed the consideration of the resolution.

The resolution is as follows:

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in all sessions of committees to take the testimony of winnesses in relation to any matter of fact pertaining to the conduct of any Pepariment of the Government, or of any branch thereof, the head of such lepariment chall be requested to employ some proper and competent person to said in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and to furnish any other evidence of proof persinent to the matter laquired late.

Mr. Grimes, Mr. President, I think it is eminently proper that this resolution, or something tentamouni to it, should be adopted. The purpose which the Senste had in view when it instituted the inquiry to which the Senator from Wisconsin has aliuded was to elicit the truth. We wish to get at the facts. We want to discover whether or not

inquiry to which the Senator Holl Wisonsin has alluded was to elicit the truth. We wish to get at the facts. We want to discover whether or not there may not be some method devised by which improvements may be made in the present method of securing navy contracts; for the Senator from New Hampshire alluded to that subject as the one which he had specially in view when he introduced his resolution.

It is known to all the manufars of this body who are at all familiar with the first that the Ravy Department is peculiarly offstructed. It is differently organized from anyother Department of this Government. It is almost a specialty in and of itself. It takes a man ayear at least before havon understand its organization and its details. The members of this body who are appointed on a committee of investigation, and even the Committee on Naval Affairs, are not thoroughly conversant with the details of the Navy Department. I confess, myself, as one of them, that I am not, though I have endeavored, as far as I could, to inform myself as to what those details are, and as to its organization. CONTRACTS AND NAVY AGENCIES.
It is now proposed that when the committee proceeds to it investigation in regard to the method of executing contracts for that Department to the Department of the Committee of the Operation of the Committee of the Committee in order to direct the attention to particular subjects of acquire that may core before them. It strikes me that the Laplay proper that this chould be done. It is not to be presumed that the Senators who compose this committee are as well acquainted with the garriculars to which taelf attention ought to be directed as those men who have been for years engaged as officials in the Department. CONTRACTS AND NAVY AGENCIES.

islaw in the Department.

I have no doubt that great frauds have been perpertied. There are Senators around me who know very welt that, three years ago, even before the commencent of this war, I called the attention of the Seaste title necessity of some change in the laws of the United States so far as they related to contracts for the naval service. There is connected with that naval service and other than the service of the parameter.

THE EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

You know, Mr. President, that a witness can appear
on the stand and make a statement that is abstractly
true, and yet without any interrogatories being addressed to him, that truth may give allogather a false
and erroneous impression to the bystander. The facis
by which it is surrounded, the time when it was uttered,
the manner in which it was spoken, may convey an entirely different impression from the abstract statement
itself. Let me illustrate. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the other day, when the resolution
to which this is a proposed amendment was introduced,
prefaced it with some remarks in which he called the
attention of the Senate and of the country to the naval
estimates. He said: THE EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. attention of the sequence and of the sequence, that "it will be seen, by the estimates of expenses, that we are called upon to appropriate this year \$42.000.000 for naval purposes This sum is large or small by com-

"It will be seen, by the estimates of expenses, that we are called upon to appropriate this year \$42.00.000 for naval purposes. This sum is large or amail by comparison. I have been at sum pains to look at the nav.il expenditures of the civilized world, as they have been for the civilized world, as they have been for the civilized world, as they have been furnished ne by one of our assistant librarians. I find that the naval expenditures of Great Britain during the year 1862 were \$99.402.901; of France for 1863, as voied by the Corpe L. gislatif, \$30,000.001; of Spain for 1853-63, \$19,212,617; of Knasia for 1862, \$16,442,373; of Austria, per budget of 1863, \$6,519,000; of the Netherlands for 1862, \$63,985; of Sweden for 1863, \$5,004,466; of Pursias for 1862, \$2,633,985; of Sweden for 1863, \$5,004,466; of Pursias for 1862, \$2,633,985; of Sweden for 1863, \$5,004,466; of Pursias for 1862, \$2,504,466; of Pursias fo

HOW MR. GRIMES REDUCES THE FIGURES.

have been compelled to answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative.

HOW MR. GRIMES REDUCES THE FIGURES.

Then I would have asked him further, "Is it not a fact that these estimates were made up, under a law of Congress, to the law of Cotober last, when our relations with foreign Powers were not supposed to be as amicable as they are now thought to be, and do they not include estimates for at the special instance of the people who are peculiarly interested in commerce, and residing in the section of the country in which the Senator himself resides?" He would have been compelled to answer that question in the affirmative, and thus the amount would be reduced to \$7.200.000 in place of Then I would have asked him if, during the deba'es of the last Congress, he did not several times assert, in his place in the Senata, that we were paying our raval officers and our assamen many greater compensation than would have answered again in the firmative. Then would have answered again in the firmative. Then would have also he had not severed to be under the place of the Duited States faced by a law of Congress?" and I should again have received an affirmative answer.

I would have asked him still further, "Do you not, in making your charges against the Department, accuse them"—for it virtually amounts to an accusation—"of making exorbitant or improper estimates when they make estimates for salaries amounting to \$18.000,000 of the \$72.000,000 based wholly upon the laws of Congress which fix the compensation for the officers and men?" He would have been constrained to answer in the affirmative why, sir, if you had that witness before you under such circumstances you would further have developed the fact that, in the navy-yards in France and Ergland, and all over Europe, from which the Senator's figures are drawn, the skilled artisans to whom we ray from two and a half to three and a half dollars per day can be secured at from seventy-five cents to ninety cents and one dollar.

The Senator then goes on and says:

"I't may be said

mean war."

A READY-BUILT NAVY 23. A NAVY TO BE CONBY MY. Mr. President, if a witness had made that statement upon the stand, and there had been any one present authorized to interrogate him in regard to the facts,
it could be made to appear that the expenses of England
during the Crimean war ranged from Linety-five to one
hundred million dollars per annum in specie. It would
alse have been discovered that England had a navy
already built, and that she was not compelled, as the
Government of the United States has been compelled
during this war, to build their navy as well as to maintain it and enlarge its navy-yards. It would have been
proven by the witness, if he were informed in regard to
it, that about the only vessels built by the British Government during the time of the Crimean war were
those celebrated gunboats with which we were threatened by a writer in the London Times during the Trent
affair, and which so frightened some of my friends in
the Northwest that they immediately conseived the
great canal project, all of which gunboats have since
been abandoned by the British Government, and no one
of which could ever have got through the examis into
Lake Ontario.

Trubmit, Mr. President, that it would have been fair

THREE CENTS.

proper models for fast cruising shim. But I am surprised to see that there are people unpairitate and solish enough to use every effort, personal and through the public press, to prejudice an poison the public mind with the belief that the excently constructed naval steamers are failures, and wholly unfitted for the word intended for them to do.

I have also taken pains to inquire into the morits of it has to save the public press. It has also taken pains to inquire into the morits of the steam machinery used in the naval service, and my constinutes are without prejudice, and extirctly units fluenced by any party or pritise, have fully concerned with the nave remark that from observation and are perfected with the navy engineers. I believe them as a perfected with the navy engineers. I believe them as a perfected with the navy engineers. I believe them as a perfected with the navy engineers. I believe them as a common forelevate the standard of mecanical and have done mmon forelevate the standard of mecanical and the tree fails of the largists engineers, but I think not quite and have done mmon forelevate the standard of more of the largists engineers, but I think not quite out our tere arench, and do not both so high a present lawy. We want to the largists engineers do in the press can be and and them to sea on practice ships, and after this extra more than the advantages of our dock variations and if they press once there throughly manning them. I consider the organization of the Imperial carpe of Founch navis engineers to be complete. They rank first on the list of staff officers of the navy, are denoted in the Government dock yards, and the highest in rank, inspector goneral of naval engineers. Corresponding with our chief of bureau, &c., ranks with a general of division (major general) water class engineers with captains of line of battle ships; and so down to the engineer doction of the Navy Department to educate this important class of officers at Government expense.

I find from reliable sources that is

SIGO. INSI. LIS ENGINEER, ISHERWOOD GOMPLIMMENTED.
On the other hand the representative of the steam Burean, Unief Engineer Isherwood, alliungs not a practical man in the arcteones of the word, has been busted in the presentative of the steam Burean, Unief Engineer Isherwood, alliungs not a practical man in the arcteones of the word, has been ended in man in the arcteones of the word, has been ended in mechanical engineering that it would be impossible to learn them all.) but a man of extensive expineering experience, understanding the working of metals, had long pactice at sea, (and white in foreign ports, as the Engilsh well know, improved his time is shorougally inspecting the machinery of their war vessels,) also having a good education, is a mathematicum and a scund, clear-heaved thinker. This is the opinion of expineers and manufacturers generally also of the members of his own corps. I know personally that his moule have been read with interest in England and that the could have been read with interest in England and that packing a manufacturers, and believe his experiments were suithfully made, (and not frands as the public had beautineer from the word frands as the public had beautineer roud to have heard the war approval they gave of his aystinatic and theorems was proven they are also for they have tried in Enrope, for they have yearing of the kind were tried in Enrope, for they have yearing of the country all arge as well as the navy. I have very little personal acquaintance with Mr. Isber wood and show him enry from others and by his events to be a hardworth and was presented by the hear of the fair play. He seems to be a hardworth man, while those attacking him, so far as I know, are diere, and have not much essend to Understand the proposal the word in the sea to be an investigation regarding Mr. Isberwood's machinery and his official course as an engineer. If present the following table of British war steamers with their speeds at the measured mile; and I know are diere with and encourage and en CHIEF ENGINEER ISHER WOOD COMPLIAND bottled up until they near the nrst post, then the valves are opened wide and the mile is run. The tables of speeds of our own naval sloops are taken from the ships 'logs in a sea, way with sea-sick fremen, and in some cases burnins bad coal. I know that there are no steamers in the English and French navies of the "Seersmento class," that under the same circumstances are so efficient in point of speed, economy, and destructive powers. I think they admitthis. Wy have no thips to compare with the Mersey and Diadem frigates, a class of vessels used in the British navy which carry powerful batteries, have great steam power, and are very fast. For instance, the Mersey frigate, tonness, 3 728, draught of water 22 feet 7 inches, horse-power 4,000 (the length of the stock hole or boiler-room in this steamer is over 65 feet, having 32 furnaces, speed at measured mile, Stokes' Bay, 13 29 knoss. The Minnesota class of frigates are their equals in armament, but not in speed COMPARATIVE SPEED OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN

Obviside wheel sunboats are far ahead of anything of the kind used in burope, and with a light draught of about eight feet of water maintain a speed bardly, if at all, equaled by any of our fastest merchant steamers, and carry a very heavy battery. Also, the screw gunboats are vastly superior to the English and French gunboats, both in speed, battery, and general efficiency: also for operations on our coast, their very light draught of water makes them a valuable arm of Gense.

Regarding the 100ps of the "Sacramento class," they con bine high speed with powerful butteries, aithough their exceedingly light draught of waters prevents their 

tained.
Their machinery is much like the well-tried English

SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The English are most happy to catch at the word faiture when used in connection with our naval vessels, and are only too glad when our officials are abused. I know this from experience with them; and I think the authors of such wholesale abuse, and untruthinl assertions concering cur chiefs of bureaus and others in authority in the Navy Department, should be punished and made an example of. Admitting the department have made some mistakes, (and what engineer, shipbuilder, or manufacturer has not) yet on the whole they have turned out the finest naval steamers of their class in the world; and it to with feelings of intense pride that I see there is a prospect of our assuming our proper position as a first class naval Power. I have repeatedly stated that we can only be respected abroad by having a powerful navy, and if this had been the case when the rebellion was instituted, the neutrative loave would have been better understood by England and France.

We are now building in our dost-yards a class of wooden cruning stips and our my opinion after a careful examination, will taked in spead and sea going qualities any steamers ever produced by any nation. I would guaranty the above statement to be correct, and believed (having built over one hundred sale of square rigged alling ships) I have constructed the fastest skiling vessels ever built, and am prepared to any that the large cruising ships on whill ing in our dock yards can hardly between the would not be the sale of thy such ships from one thousand five hundred one powers, and the inarchinery known as "Isherwood's" ought to be used to propel them

Exempt the long anistle. It is intended to do good and

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WERKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as then aford very little more than the cost of paper.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, easter copy of the Paper will be given.

have plenty of vessels that will exceed that by two knots an hour. The difficulty is in flading where site is. The Florida was going into a port when one of our vessels were been coming out of it. The officers on the Florida is, id that they could just distinguish the smoke of a site 4mer as they were bearing off to the right, and our vessel was going in at the left. The next time those two vessels were heard from they were verticen thousand miles apart. One was in pursuit of the other, but our officers supposing that the Florida had gone in one direction went off in that direction, while the Florida instead of going in the direction, while the Florida instead of going in the direction. It was with great officulty that the British with all their vast fleet were able to capture our salling mean-of-war and privaters in a for that tail an boy remember Porter, and these property and the property of the proper WHAT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS DONE.

was exterminated in the early part of the present century.

'Thus far these rovers have escaped capture. While, in the West Indies they were protected, whenever they were enabled to fee into a neutral port, or get within a marine league of the shore of a neutral Covernment—a privilege that was never, in any quarter, extended to the Mediterranean corsairs. Unfortunately, most of the colonial suthorities, and no inconsiderable portion of the population of the European dependencies, influenced by the professed neutrality which elevated insurgents and sought to degrade the national authorities to an equality with them, were in sympathy with the predatory rovers, and, will elending them aid, and often farmishing them with information, interposed obstacles and manifested unfriendly feelings to the lawful operations of the naval forces of the Union."

Captus Baidwin would have captured the Alabama at Captus Town had not his letters been retained by the posturater at that place—letters giving him the information he destred to insure her capture.

Mir. President, I do not desire to prolong the discussion, and will only say a word more.

WHAT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS DONE. was exterminated in the early part of the present centhis nation so successfully and so long. The blockade is recognized by all foreign nations as the most
efficient that has ever been maintained. The Navy
Deparlment, commencing with only sixht teamships that could be used for blockading purposes
at the commencement of the war, and they seattered all over the world and beyond its reach for many
months, has kept up a blockade, according to the report of Professor Bache, along the coast from Cape
Henry to the line of Mexico, 3.69 statue nihe. In
this line there are 189 rivers, baye, harbors, inlets,
sounds, or deep repnings, of which \$5 are under six fest
in depth at mean high water. If are between six and
tweive fest, \$2 are between twelve and eighteen fest,
and 32 are over eighteen fest in depth. Not one man in
a thousand has an adequate conception of the difficulties
attending the building, equippling, farnishing and
manning the vessels required for such a services, nor
of the hard-hips endured by the officers and men to
whom the duty is as-igned. I say without hesitation,
Mr. Fresident, that the ability of this nation to build and
preprie the ships necessary to maintain as effective a
blockade as it has been able to maintain as effective a
blockade as it has been able to maintain as effective a
blockade as these been able to maintain as effective a
been able to cot his, we have been able to keep a fise in
the Western waters, travering the Red river, the Yazoo, the Cumbelland, the Mississippi, the Ohio, Arkansas. Tennessee and all the small streams that empty
into the Mississippi south of the Ohio—a service for
which we of the Northwest are willing always and at
all times to return the Navy Department our most profound thanks. No man can overestimate the services
that the navy has rendered to us in that quarter; and
these services have been render dafter overcoming the
greatest obstacles

If it be the purpose of the Senate to elicit the facts in
regard to navy contracts, if it he not the design of gentiemen to overhand anybody, but to draw out th

THE STATE.

The Carbondale Fever.—We observe by our exchanges that there is no abatement of the new and fatal malady which has recently appeared in Carbondale, in this State. Indeed, from all accounts it must be on the increase, and what furnishes occasion for additional anxiety is the fact that adults are now being numbered among its victims. There have been as many as twelve funerals in a single day. Effective steps are being taken to arrest, as soon as possible, the further progress of the disease, which has thus far appeared to bafile entirely the skill of the resident physicians. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, through their president, G. T. Olyphant, Eq., have engaged the services of the best medical talent of New York, and sent it at their ownexpense into the infected district. Among the latest victims of the terrible scourge is Mr. Henry Stone, of Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, for some time past engaged in surveying in Carbondate, who dided on Monday evening last, aged about twenty-eight years.

The Last Slave in Pennsylvania.—Hannah Kelley, believed to be the last slave in Pennsylvania, died in Oross Creek township, Washington county, on the 16th uit., at the advanced age of 103 years. She was owned by John Gardner, deceased, formerly of Jefferson township, but, for a number of years, had boarded with her free colored relatives in Orose Creek township. Notwithstanding her great age; she was remarkably healthy, and gave is ir promise of outliving her grand children, had she not been brought to her death by a horrible accident. Rising early on New Year's morning, she was warming herself by a very large fire at the end of a coal scaffold, close by the door of her house, and in some way caught fire, and was so terribly bunt before assistance could be given that she died, as recorded above.

Mendele in Coulding and the she died, as recorded above.

The state of the control of the cont