The Press

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, For the week ending February 27th, 1864. Its contagre as follows: are as follows:

I. ENGRAVING.—The War in Florida—The crew of the United States Steamer Stars and Stripes, in the capinred schooner Carolina Gertrude, at Ocklockony river, engaging the dismounted rebel cavalry on shore.

II. CRIGINAL NOVELETTE.—"Jessie and Mand," by Mrs. Emma Eggleson. Chapters VII, and VIII.

III. POEMS.—"The Phantom Banquet." by Mrs. L.

H. Sigcurney.—"The Little Drummer;" a soldier's story, by R. H. Stodard—"A Cottage Scene"—"Anti-Stavery Song"—"Epigram."

avery Song"—"Bpigram."

IV. ALL THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." V. BDITORIALS.—The Twenty-second of February— Our Members of Congress and League Island—The Spring Campaign—A Thought about Mexico—Schleswig—A New Plan of Campaign—The American Navy—The American Plan of Campaign—The American Navy—The American Revolution—Bankruptcy Law—The Free Plantations— Kitchen and Parlor—Streets Here and There, VI. THE CELIBRATION OF THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF WASH-INGTON'S BIETHDAY.
VIL CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Festival and Flag Pre-VII. CITY INTELLIUERUE.—Festival and Flag Presentation—Interesting Econe on a Railroad Car—The Late General Duncan—Charge in Afairs—Methodist Episcopal Conferences—The Suffering Refagues in Cairo—Official Quota of the City—An Extensive Confagration—Death of George A. Coffey, Esq.—valte of Colors for the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry—The Debt to the Commonwealth—Attleborough Railroad Company—Diversal

VIII. THE WAR. -The Campaign in Florida-Gen Gilmore's Expedition—Affairs in the Army of the Cum berland—The War in Virginia—Escaps of Union Soldier from Richmond—Capture of the Reb. 1 Steamer Cumber IX. NAVAL AFFAIRS. -Vindication of the Economy

IX. NAVAL AFFAIRS.—VINITIONAL OF THE ECONOMY AND Efficiency of the Department X. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
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XIII. LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Danish War Segun-The Germans Repulsed by the Danes. XIV. NEWS FROM JAPAN.—Burning of the Palace the Tycoon.

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XVI. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE — Ground Bent not a Debt within the Meaning of the Legal Pender Act.

XVII. STATE NEWS.—Reception of the 93st Regiment at Lebenon—The Carbondais Fever—The Leat Slave in Pennsylvania—The Lochiel Iron Company—A New Way of Expressing Contempt—Border Loyalty—Substitute

rokerage in Reading. XVIII. THE ENROLMENT ACT. XVIII. THE BENCLMENT ACT.

XVII. VARIBITIES AND FACETIÆ —A Touching Letter—Remarkable Boiler Explosion—Death and GoldPatents—The Pirate Alabama—Cateoricism and Slavery—Night Soil—James B. Clay and his Slaves—PublicLife-Humors of Soldier Life-Remarkable Tragedy—
Theodoray. his Unfinished Story—abandoning Chil-Thackersy: Lis Unfinished Story-abandoning Chi dren-Census Contrast-New States and Territories dren—Census Contrast—New States and Territories— Hold on Life, XX. PERSONAL.—Magrader—Fitt—Patnam—Gilfi-

lan-Thompson-Muiphy-Giant-Wynkoop. XXI. THE MARKETS. XXII, SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL INDIANS. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscriptura rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A reduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

American Claim Against England. When the settling-day shall arrive, which will be "when this cruel war is over," this country will claim reimbursement from England for the damage which the commerce of the North has sustained from the piracy of the Alabama-a war vessel built at an English port, and navigated by an English crew-and the piracies of other vessels. Mr. SEWARD has already intimated to Lord Russell that such a claim will be made, and, if necessary, enforced. Not well knowing how to mention America, in the Queen's Speech, without referring to this notification, the Palmerston Cabinet preferred remaining silent on British relations with the United States. In the debate on the Queen's Speech, Lord DERBY taunted Lord Russell with this silence, giving his own opinion that Mr. SEWARD had, (le-

gally,) not a leg to stand upon, and hoping 'blustering' had received such a reply as would terminate it. To this, Lord Rus-SELL said never a word of answer. It may be presumed that he had no reply to make. While yet on the stocks at Birkenhead, the Alabama, it may be remembered, was "spotted" by Mr. Dudley, our vigilant consul at Liverpool, as a future privateer. intended to be employed, under the " so called Confederate" flag, against American commerce. Proofs of this intended purpose were accumulated by Mr. Dubley, and were submitted, under the authorization of Mr. Adams, United States minister in London, to Mr. Collier, then Judge Advocate of the British fleet, and counsel to the British Admiralty. He was naturally selected to give a legal opinion, not only from the position he held, but on account of his reputed knowledge of international law. The selection was judiciously made, for since then, he has been promoted to the high office of Solicitor-General of England. His opinion was, that the building of the Alabama for war purposes against the American carrying ships, was a violation, not only of the neutrality proclaimed in Queen Victoria's name, but also of the Foreign Enlistment act. Further evidence having been laid before Mr. (now Sir Robert P.) Collier, he gave a second legal opinion, yet more decided than the first That evidence and those opinions were laid before the British Government by Mr. Adams, weeks before the Alabama was ready to go to sea, but, from some cause or other, no definite action thereon was ordered until the last moment, when an order to the custom-house authorities at Liverpool, not to allow the Alabama to

quit the Mersey, did not arrive until a few hours after she had steamed out, nominally on a trial trip. This was suspicious, at least; but still more mysterious is the fact that, though the Alabama was under a bond of \$100,000 to the authorities at Liverpool, which ond became forfeit on her non-return to the Mersey, the British Government has not yet demanded the money thus payable for such forfeiture. It is difficult to avoid any other conclusion than that there was collusion, somewhere, in the Alabama's hurrying away the moment before an order arrived to stop her, and the subsequent non-demand for the penalty of the bond. In a recent "Letter to Earl Russell," by Mr. F. M. EDGE, (himself an Englishman,

long resident in this country), speaking of the Alabama and other pirates, he says: The effect upon the commerce of the United States, consequent on the fitting out, unhindered departure, and depredations of these privateers, can be gathered from the following:

1. The capture, destruction, or bonding of American merchantmen and other vessels.

2. The enormously increased rates of insurance upon American shipping and cargoes.

3. The sales of American vessels to foreign owners. 4. The transfer of American commerce to foreign

He estimates, from facts upon record, that up to the 30th June, 1863, one hundred and forty-eight United States vessels, with a tonnage of 61,292 tons, had been captured, bonded, or destroyed by these marauders; that estimating the value of these vessels at ten pounds a ton, then here was a first loss of £612,920 to the American private marine, and that, at taking the loss of cargoes in the China trade at £700,000, and of the other vessels at £1,100,000, (at twenty pounds a ton) here is a total for yessels and cargoes of £2,412,920, which may be set down in our money at a total of \$12,-064,600.

The insecurity of the American carrying trade at sea led to an immense increase in the premium on insurance for ordinary risksan increase of from five to ten per cent., which would cancel the profits upon almost any venture. Hence ensued the laying up of vessels in Northern ports, or their sale to foreign owners. It is calculated that upwards of 320,000 tons of shipping have thus been sold out of American hands in a single year, in consequence of the depredations of these marauders. Our imports and exports have also felt this blow, foreign vessels being increasingly employed in the great carrying trade between the United States and

The demand upon England by this country, intimation of which has been made to Lord Russell, will probably be: First, for the loss of ships and cargoes captured or destroyed by British-built pirates under the rebel flag. Second, for the interest of the capital invested in such vessels and cargoes. Third, for injury sustained by our business interests from the depredations upon our shipping, and the consequent depreciation of our carrying trade.

The Danish Defeat.

As we have heretofore indicated, the main body of the Danish army have retreated to the island of Alsen, after a short stand at Duppel, on the way from Flensburg to Alsen. The allies are, of course, in possession of Flensburg, and, what adds to the misfortunes of the Danes, a considerable portion of their army is severed, and retreating into Jutland; though, according to a Danish account, it is only their cavalry. We apprehend, however, that the Danes are divided and demoralized; the old general. DE MEZA. has been recalled from command. and Gen. DE LUTTICHEN made commander in his stead; great excitement prevails in Copenhagen, and other towns of Denmark, and the gallant people clamor to be led to war, though it is untrue that anything like a revolution has taken place. Great naval activity prevailed at Copenhagen, and three strong frigates had been sent to the island of Alsen.

The allies, on the other hand, have carried on the campaign well, and pushed their success with energy. Anything less would have been, perhaps, discreditable; while, short of a Thermopyle, we cannot ask of the Danes more than they have done. They have bravely endeavored to defend a line far too large for their numbers against an army nearly four times their own-a nation of 1,750,000 against an enemy of 54,000,000. The river Slei, which the Prussians crossed to turn the rear of the Danes at Schleswig, is an arm of the sea, forty miles long, running up to that city. Of course, its passage could not be prevented, though that event rendered the fortifications defending Schleswig on the sea flank untenable. The whole subsequent

conduct of the Danes seems a necessary result of the first necessity. More rash gallantry might have been displayed, and more blood might have been shed, but the result would not have been materially different. We quite agree with the London Times that Denmark has lost all save honor. But what has its English ally gained? As the German forces pass through the towns of Schleswig, the Duke FREDERICK or his partisans issue proclamations violating in spirit, if not in act, the treaty which England is in honor bound to uphold, and which Austria and Prussia pledge themselves to observe. At the same time, the British people express shame and indignation.

The Bulletin's " Bull." We are reduced to the painful necessit of reminding the Bullctin, which has taken up the cudgels for some of its contemporaries, that Washington was born February 22d. 1732, and that (strange, but true) he had just completed his first year when the first anniversary of his birth occurred. (N. B.-This is an important point.) Let the Bul letin carefully count up the number of Washington anniversaries from February 22d, 1799, inclusive, and we feel a comfortable degree of arithmetical assurance that it will discover February 22d, 1864, to have been his one hundred and thirty-second anniversary. The whole thing is as simple as A, B, C, or 1, 2, 3—a primer in a nut-shell. A prolonged discussion seems to us so side-splittingly ludicrous that we shall content ourselves, in the style of public speakers, with these few "brief remarks," and henceforth take a lively interest in the Bulletin's progress through the alphabet. building-blocks, Peter Parley, and the muliplication table.

THE news that General SHERMAN has captured Selma, in Alabama, will be received with great satisfaction. This achievement is one of the prime objects of SHER-MAN's expedition, and it will add double glory to his splendid movement. We hope that this news will be confirmed. If true, Gen. SHERMAN has secured the point whose possession places the city of Mobile, and General Polk's and General Johnston's armies strategically at the mercy of our forces in the Southwest. The march which General SHERMAN has made, according to this news, is altogether one of the greatest on record.

> WASHINGTON [Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 24-Railroad Facilities. Representative Frank, to day, presented in the House the resolutions of the New York Assembly, urging upon the attention of Congress the importance of providing additional railroad facilities for travel and the transportation of troops between New York and Washington. The War in Arkansas.

An official despatch says that our army in Arkansas are ridding the country of armed rebels with great success. The secrecy of the movements confound the enemy so that they have lost all heart, and apprender in small squads every day. (avalry.

Government advertises this morning for five thousand cavalry horses; one thousand to be delivered Vt., and one thousand here. Five thousand artillery sables are also advertised for, to be delivered at the New York argenal. The Robbery of a United States Paymaster. This afternoon, Samuel F. Briggs, of Philadel-phia, was released by Colonel Bakes, having yes-

terday been arrested on suspicion of being a parti-cipant in the robbery of Paymaster Malone of \$70,000. Mr. Briggs has been acting as the clerk to this officer.

The Gold Question. The joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell his surplus gold, will proba-bly be referred back to the Committee of Ways and Means next Monday, when the rules will permit the ntroduction of a resolution for that murnose. So on for that purpose. So far as can be ascertained, the committee are in favo

of reporting a bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest, intead of selling the surplus coin. New Consulships. The Secretary of State has addressed a communication tion to Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, endorsing a recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs, for the establishment of ten consulates, with salaries of \$500 each, along our northern frontier, to protect the revenue and prevent slieged heavy operations in smuggling. Our consular agents heretofore on gaged have been inefficient, being employed in private business, and many of them by salaroad and the consular agents of the property of t express offices. The places named are St. Catharine Coaticook, (near Island Pond West.)

ok, (near Island Pond,) Windsor, Port Sarnis Goodrich, Toronto, Clifton, Prescott, Kingston, and District of Columbia Attairs. Representative FENTON to-day, in calling up the Senate bill, which was afterwards passed by the House, conferring upon the President the power of appointment of a warden for the jail of this Dis-trict, instead of leaving the selection to Marshal LAMON, remarked that the bill would save a large amount annually to the Government—say \$10,000— leaving to the marshal the legitimate fees of his

Internal Revenue in Oregon, HENRY DELINGER, of Jacksonville, Oregon, has been appointed collector of internal revenue for that State, vice L. W. Coz, resigned.

Governor Johnson, of Tennesses, will have an interview with the President, in the course of a few days, with the object of protesting against the Am-General Sigel is to be appointed of all the troops in West Virginia. eral Siger is to be appointed to the command

Letter from President Lincoln. [From the St. Louis Union]

The following letter from President Lincoln, upon a subject now exciting much attention in this sommunity, was addressed to a leading citizen of St. Louis:

munity, was addressed to a leading citizen of St.

Louis:

Washington, December 23, 1863.

I have just looked over a patition signed by some three decencitizens of St. Louis, and their accompanying letter, one by yourself, one to the same their accompanying letter, one by yourself, one they have a first a companying letter, one by yourself, one they have a companying letter, one by yourself, one they have a companying letter, one by yourself, one in the letter and the letter and the letter of your many and by a Mr. John D. Coalter—they who letter stating to the Roy.

Dr. McPheters, The petition prays, in the anse of justices and mercy, that I will restore Dr. McPheters to all his ecclesiastical rights are withdrawn. Your letter states that Provost Marchael Dick, about a year ago, ordered the arrest of Dr. McPheters, past or of the Vine street Church, prohibited him from officiating, and placed the management of the affairs or the or nrich out of the control of its chosen trustees; and near the close you state that a certain course "would heave his release." Mr. Hanney's letter says: "Dr. Samuel McPheters is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, but cannot preach the Gespe!!!" Mr. Coalter, in his letter, asks: "Is it not astrange illustration of the condition of things that the question of who shall be allowed to preach in a church united States?"

Now, all this sounds very strangely; and, withal, a

United States? The second syrry strangely; and, withal, a little said you gentlemen making the application, do not underst up the second syrry strangely; and, withal, a little said you gentlemen making the application, do not underst up the scale alkeys of a strining that his doctor is enjoying all the rights of a circumstant in the second stranger of the politing out to me what will secure the relegac. On the 2d of January last, I wrote to General Curicis in relation to Mr. Piek's order upon Doctor McPheeters; and, as I suppose, the Doctor is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, I only quote that part of my letter which relates to the church. It is as follows: But I must add that the United States Government must not, as by this order, undertake to run the churches. When an individual, in a Church or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest, he must be checked, but the churches as a spech, must take care of themselves. It will not do for the United States to appoint; trustees, supervisors, or other sgents for the Uniterless. Carris, then in command. This letter of the church is a same of the complete of the church in the complete of the church of the church; nor have I known for nearly an entire year. I have I known for the church in any church; nor have I known for the church; I fany one is so interfering by color of my anthority. If any one is so interfering by color of my anthority, I would like to have it specifically made that the Doctor Mc. back, over the heads of a majority of his Own congregation, that, too will be declined. I will not have countrel of any church or any side.

Own congregation, that, too will be declined I will not have control of any church or any side Yours, respectfully.

A LINCOLN. New Book.-T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just New Book.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued the "Life, Campaigns, and Public Services of General McClellan." It contains a history of all his campaigns and battles, together with reports and correspondence with the War Department and the President, from the time he first took command until he was relieved, after the battle of Auttetam, which his various anceches to sublishes, are Life to the contract of the contract o

with his various speeches to soldiers, etc. It is fur. nished at the low price of fifty cents. THE BATTLE OF GETTYSHURG.—The Rev. John R. Warner's lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg was well attended at the Academy on Tuesday evening. The lecturer being an eye-witness of the great battie, his graphic descriptions possessed ten-fold the force they would otherwise have had. Every one present felt that the very high expectations enter-tained were more than fulfilled.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. A Battle Expected near Lafayette, Georgia.

Particulars of Longstreet's Withdrawal. Capture of Selma, Alaba**ma**, by Sherman GRANT'S ADVANCE ON TUNNELL HILL. A Stir in East Tennessee.

Gorrespondence of Line 1888.]

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 16, 1884.

General Judah's division were on grand guard
ast pigbt, and fell back on Strawberry road, within iast pight, and son uses on Strawberry 10se, while five miles of town.

A flag-of-truce party to-day went within two miles of Strawberry Plains, and there was not by Major Humphries, of Gen. Jenkins' staff. Soveral management of the saveley rigiments of infantry were seen and met by cavalry. Three negro families were brought in. They say that the reflels are repairing the bridge at Strawberry Plains, over the Holston and railroad, this way. Pontoon bridges are being thrown over the Holston, there to cross, or lower down. Things are looking more serious than at any time since the siege.
Gen. Fry is crossing the mountains, and must be

nigh us, with 8,000 of our troops.
Our corps, the 14th (Thomas' old corps), is on its Yours, &c., CHATTANOGGA, Feb. 23.—A reconnoissance from Ripggold, Georgia, on the 22d, showed the enemy to be in force at Lafayette. There will be a fight of considerable proportions there in a few days.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 22.—Political discussion is growirg rife here, in view of the coming election. It is ared that Gov. Johnson's test oath will cause many Union men to stay from the polls who deny his right to impose it. Knox county and a good part of East Tennessee will be rid of the rebels by the first Saturday in March.

The railread bridge at London is progressing at the rate of one hundred feet a day, and will probably pass trains over on the 5th of March.

Gen. Stoneman made a reconnoissance in force to day, fourteen miles on the Sevierville road, and ronned without finding the enemy. Hooc's division, commanded by Jennings, has crossed the river at Strawberry Plains. The rebel artillery has begun to cross, and a few slege guns are slready over. They have employed from 100 to 150 men daily on the railroad bridges, which it is thought they can complete in two or three weeks. All cur men on active duty are now receiving full rations of meat and bread; others half rations of bread. Olothing has arrived, or is on the way from Nashville, sufficient to clothe the men. Very few deserters come in now.—Bulletin.
SEVERE SKIRMISHING.

Cumberland Gaf, Feb. 24.—On the 22d instant a Outserland Gar, reul 23. On the lawyest to battalion of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, stationed on the Virginia road, five miles east, were surprised at daylight, and surrounded by a large force of rebel cavalry and two companies of infantry.

The Sist Indiana and 2d North Carolina were with the command of Colonel Davis. A company of the dist in charter. of the sist, in charge of Lieutenant Wise, out and fought their way through, with a loss of three killed. Two officers and about sixty of Colonel Davis' men succeeded in making their escape, but the rest of the command were probably captured. At the same time the rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's bridge, on the Tazewell road, five miles south, consisting of fifty men, in charge of Captain Pickering, of the 34th Kentucky Infantry, supported by a brock-house. The rebels were repulsed three timer, when Capt. Pickering, with his man, were withdrawn to usent the state of the withdrawn, to prevent their being cut off from the Gap.
Col. Davis is said to be severely wounded.

GENERAL PALMER'S ADVANCE CORPS. CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Feb. 24.—General Palmer akirmished with the enemy all day yesterday, and succeeded in driving him to Tunnel Hill, in Georgia. The 19th Illinois and 88th Indiana Regiments were actively engaged skirmishing all day. Killed—J. Jackson, orderly sergeant, Co. B, 19th Hilinois. Wounded—F. L. Andrews, Co. G, and Peter Blood, 88th Indiana. On pushing after the rebels to Tunnel Hill, they opened heavily with field pieces. It is supposed they are going to dispute the further passage of our troops, if the attempt is CAPTURE OF SELMA, ALABAMA.

Charge, Feb. 24.—Memphis advices of the 22d state that an important mass meeting of the people of West Tennessee, with a view to the reconstruction of that State, had been organized, but that no ac-tion had yet been taken.

Gov. Johnson was expected to be present before the final adjournment of the meeting.

The steamer Fanny, from Vicksburg on the 20th, reports that Sherman's forces are in possession of Selma, Alabama. Five hundred new recruits arrived from Springfield to-day, going sout

OHIO. A Serious Affair between Soldiers and Cop-perhead Partisans. CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The unfortunate collision between members of the 17th Ohio Regiment and citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, proves to have been a serious affair. The circumstances are briefly these: The coldiers were assembling in Lancaster, preparatory to leaving for Camp Dennison. The conversa-tion turned on the war, during which the loyalty and disloyalty of certain citizens were pretty freely An old man, named Zee, the keeper of a saloon seated himself at a window, where he could hear the conversation, having previously armed himself with a revolver. About 10 o'clock in the evening a ier, by the name of Little, turned to Zee's son, and remarked, "George, I understand you have become a Copperhead." The young man resented this, and, turning sharply upon Little, the latter thrust him aside with his fist, whereupon Zee drew his revolver and shot Little through the

neart. The roldiers immediately collected aroun their fallen comrade, when old Zee again fired his revolver into the crowd, the shot taking effect in the hip of a young man named Michael, who died on Sunday afternoon. n Sunday afternoon.

The murderer and his son escaped. The soldiers were much exasperated at the murder of their com ade, and threatened to burn the town. Col. Durbin Ward, their commanding officer, although partially disabled by his wounded arm, rushed in among his infuriated men and pleaded with and commanded them to desist from their purpose. He succeeded partially in his efforts, but the soldiers demolished he saloon and scattered in search of old Zee and s son, scouring the town and vicinity. About two o'clock, on Sunday morning, they ound young Zee lurking in the outskirts of the town, and brought him into Market House Square where they assaulted and beat him almost to a jelly Colonel Ward again rushed into the crowd and escued Zee from the soldiers, and had him taken t he house of a surgeon, and stood guard over him while his wounds were being dressed. In a speech to the soldiers, Colonel Ward told them he was informed that persons of Boone county, an entirely Copperhead district, had armed them ty, an entitery coppenies unsafet, had sined themselves, and were coming into Lancaster; whereupon the soldiers rushed to the armory for guns, took possession of the court house, and barricaded it, but nothing came of the rumor.

The Indian Territory. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24 .- A Fort Smith despatch save that advices from the Indian country state that the valley of the Canadian river and its tributaries are clear of rebels, and that the upper Seminole country has been entirely swept, so that all rebel supplies for a movement on Arkansas must come from Red river, where the enemy is now concentrated. The rebel Indians are thoroughly disheartened. Gen. Maxly was present in the Chootaw Legisla. ture a few days go, and advised the Indians to re-turn home and raise crops. The Chostaws, Greeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and other tribes, were represented. The Chootaws urged a separate Confederacy, as the rebel Confederacy was unable to protect them. The Creeks are prepared to fly into e Wachita mountains.

Colonel Phillips' brigade had a fight with rebel Indians and Texans, on Middle Boggy river, on the 14th, killing forty of them. Our loss was one man. The enemy were pursued to Fort Arbuckle, and Smith has been included in the Department of Ar-

kansas, and General Thayer has established hi Movements of Troops in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—The convention for the im provement of the Ohio river met to-day, organized and adjourned till to-morrow.

The 45th [Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Brown has been assigned to Owen county, Lebanon, and Bardstown, for the suppression of guerillas. Col. Maxwell has been ordered back to his old post at owling Green. Hobson again takes command his old district headquarters at Glasgow. The In-diana heavy artillery are fent to the old district headquarters at Camp Nelson. The 28th Kentucky Infantry have been mounted, and by orders of Gen. Grant have been assigned to Russellville. These Grant have been assigned to Russellville. These assignments, and others in contemplation by Gen,

Burbridge, commanding the district of Kentucky, it is expected will secure the people of the State Fire at Lafavette, Indiana. LAPAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Reynolds block f buildings at the corner of Fourth and Orths streets as well as the block adjoining on Fourth street, oe cupied by the post office, and the Lafayette Journal, M. Miller & McCormick, Baker, Grover, & Smith, and Howard Brothers, boot and shoe dealers, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Al-though the mail matter, and a greater part of the stock of boots and shoes were saved, the loss will mount to \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of

about \$25,000. Sentence of a Railroad Conductor for HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.-In the case of F. P. Hill, one of the conductors of the Resding Railroad, tried and convicted of embezzlement of the fares received by him, the court, on Monday, overruled the motion for a new trial and an arrest of judg ent, and sentenced him to pay a fine of one hun dred dollars, and to undergo one year's imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiar; The arrest and conviction were brought about by the celebrated Chicago detective, Major Allen Pin-Wreck of a Schooner.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 24.—The schooner Chid-ler, from Weymouth for the West Indies, with a cargo of lumber, was totally wrecked on Wednes. day last on Freshet Islands. VERY EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS ac.—The early and particular attention of the trade is requested to the sale of the season, embracing 1,111 packages and lots of American, British, French, 1,111 packages and lots of American, British, French, Swiss, and German dry goods, in cottons, linens, silks, worsteds, and woollens, (with damaged goods for account of underwriters, and 7,000 dozen hoslery, gloves, silk fies, army shirts, cloths and cassimeres, linen and cotton goods in large variety,) to be peremptority sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'elock precisely, to be continued all day and greater part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctionsers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. REBEL NEWS.

General Pickett to be Court-Martialed. UNION PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA Federal Currency "Flooding" the South. MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN.

HANGING OF REBEL DESERTERS.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 20.-The Charleston Mer-

cury says that "Secretary Chase is making every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency, and thus inflict a mortal blow on the success The same paper says that "the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell is telling upon the lower part of the city." The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal announces the arrival of the steamer Alice, from Nassau, on the 3d; also, that the steamer Spunky is aground under the guns of Fort Campbell, and likely to go to the guns of refer Campuen, and meny to go so pieces, though most of her cargo will be saved.

The Newbern News says: "The late rebel raid has strengthened the Union feeling. We cannot for a moment doubt that, should a strong Federal force.

Paleich and unfoul the all attentions. move on Raleigh and unfurl the old starred banner from the Capitol, it would be hailed with shouts of intense joy by tens of thousands." A numor says that General Pickett will be courtnartialed for not capturing Newbern.

Colonel Dutten, of the 21st Connecticut, has been announced as the Chief of Staff by General Peck. Large numbers are enlisting in the 2d Union North Parolina Regiment.

The Duily Confederate says on the 9th inst, 1,025 bales of cotton were burned in Wilmington. The

loss was \$700,000.

The Rome (Georgis) Courier says on the 8th inst. the enemy, 600 strong, were at Portersville, within 44 miles of Rome. Another force was advancing via Weaver's Mills. The Sayannah Republican of February 14th says: The Savannah Republican of February 14th says: The fight at Lake City, Florida, was with the enemy's advance, composed entirely of cavalry. We lost all our guns in Camp Finnegan a surprise, which seems to have been a disgraceful affair on the part of our officers.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond papers publish the following letter, which, it will be observed, is addressed to General Hitchcock, and not to General Butter, in whose hands the whole question of the exchange of prisoners had been looked when this letter was written. If, as the rebel journals claim, the Federal authorities have made no response to Ould's proposition, it is probably because they do not choose to have Gen. Butter set aside merely to gratify the animosity of the rebel officials.

Butter set aside merely to gratify the animosity of the rebel officials.

WAR DEPARTMENT. C. S. A. RICHMOND, Va., January 24, 1854.

Major General E. A. Hitchcook. Agent of Exchange:
Sin: In view of the present difficulties attenting the exchange and release of prisoners. I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own engreens who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their/health and comfort. I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissioners, with power to receive and distribute such continution of money, food, clothing, and medicines as may be forwarded for the relief of the prisoners. I further pripose that they surgeons shall bave full there own Government, and that they shall have full liferty, at any and all times, through the agents of exchange; to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the wilfare of the prisoners.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

R. OLUL, Agent of Exchange

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROS, Feb. 23.—The following ves-FORTHESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—The following vescels have passed the guard ship in Hampton Roads:
Curwand Bonno.—Sir Quinnebug, Biddle, Fi Monroe to Washing ton Iving. Herbert, Ft Manroe to Five Vor: schr J S Lovering, Corson, Ft Manroe to Philadelphia: schr B R Sharp, Terrill, Ft Monroe to Philadelphia: schr J Mulmwright, Mulford, Ff Monroe to Philadelphia: str Admiral Dupont, Crocket, Fi Monroe to Pt Lookout; schr Raudolph, Lozae, Fe Monroe to Pt Lookout; schr Raudolph, Lozae, Few Nork to Newbern. Schr Robert Shaw, Chaw, New York to Newbern.
Renyved.—Chr. Furprise, Lawson, Baltimore to Ft Monroe; str Shelpe Franz luncan. Washington to Ft Monroe; str Shelpe Franz luncan. Washington to Ft Monroe; str Shelpe Franz luncan. Washington to Ft Monroe; str Shelpe ket, Kelly, Washington to Ft Monroe; str Shelpe Russel, benee for New York, returned last evening and salied this morning.

The Rich mond Sentinel, of February 20th, says T. S. Brock, William Haddock, C. Hoffman, Stephen The Riof mond Sentinet, of February 20th, says T. S. Brock, William Haddock, C. Hoffman, Stephen Jones, A. T. Brittan, T. T. Summerline, W. H. Doughtry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman, W. D. Jones, Joseph Brooks, and C. R. Cathrall, were all bange i at Kinston, N. C., on the 18th inst. and seven were hung on the 13th, all for deserting to the enemy and taking up arms on the enemy's side.

They all received the ordinance of baptism accordng to their own dictates. The mercury stood at eight degrees above zero in Richmond on the morning of the 19th inst.

From Mississippi we hear up to the 19th that Farragut was in command of the fieet at Grant's Pass, and was as quiet as the rough sea would allow. Sherman has called a halt and has become mys-Perhaps he is flanking Gen. Johnson, instead of

THE WEST INDIES. HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—The steamship Alpha arrived here to-day, from St. Thomas on the 15th and Bermuda the 20th inst. She has a large number of Confederate passengers aboard. The Olio and St. Lawrence, from New York, and the James T. Abbott, of Boston, had arrived at St. Thomas. The Traveller and Northern Light had sailed from St. Thomas for New York; the Lucretia and Relief for Boston, and the West Wind for Philadelphia, had sailed from St. Thomas. delphia, had sailed from St. Thomas.

The ships Gazelle and Victoria, from New York, and the Spray and Acadia, from Boaton, had arrived at Barbados. The Antelope, from New York, had arrived at Bermuda.

The steamers Indian, City of Petersburg, and A.

D. Vance had arrived from Wilmington, N.C., with a large quantity of cotton. NEW OBLEANS. New York, Feb. 24 —The steamer Cahawba has arrived from New Orleans, with advices of the 14th, via Key West on the 20th. She brings 45 bales of

cotton. The gunboat Hendrick Hudson had arrived at Key West with three prizes. The Chesapeake Piracy Case. ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 24.—The police magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the Chesapeake case, ordering that the prisoners be committed to jail for der to the United States authorities. He said hat the evidence for the prosecution discloses that the prisoners and other parties captured the steamer Chesapeake. It was the work of cowards and vil-Unesapeake. It was the work of cowards and vil-lains. The master of a vessel must have unfettered authority and obedience from his crew and passen-gers. The evidence on the part of the defence dis-closes the fact that there is a terrible civil war raging in the United States. The only authority given for the science of the Chassacake is the given given for the seizure of the Chesapeake is that given by John Parker, and he had no power to give by John Parker, and ne had no power to give commissions to other parties. There was no authority given in the letter of marque to Parker to transfer his power to another. He the (magistrate) could find no justification for the seizure of the Chesspeake. It was animo furande non fume belli; it was piracy, robbery, and murder. It was judicable by the United States courts, and a case within the extradition treaty.

Application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus, so as to bring the case before the Supreme

Loss of the Bohemian. Loss of the Bohemian.

Portland, Feb. 24.—The following-named passengers, by the steamship Bohemian, have not yet been heard from: Jane Schackman and four children of New York, Patrick Murphy, Thos. Coonan and daughter, Margaret Lane and infant, Ellen Flaherty, Ann Corhal, Biddy McDonnell, Biddy Mealy and two children, Hannah Connally, Mary Coxnican and Mary McDonough of Boston, Patrick Cooper, Norris Curran, [Dennis Smith, Mary and Margaret Nolan, Maria Connolly, J. Austin and Kate Connolly of New York.

The schooner J. W. Fairfield, from Biddeford, picked up, two miles northwest of Richmond Island. picked up, two miles northwest of Richmond Island, last night, about twelve o'clock, the bodies of a woman, three children, and a boy. The woman is supposed to belong to the McDonough family of Boaton, or Schackman of New York. The body of the boy has not been recognized.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24—Nine bodies have been recovered thus far. Those mentioned at noon were of the McDonough family. To the list of lost may be Mary McDonough and three children, for Boston;

Hannah Connelly and two children, for New York; Ellen Flaherty, for Boston. Of those reported not heard from, the following are safe: Thomas Connovan and child, Ann Gorham, Bridget Mealey, and two children, for Boston. This leaves seventeen to be heard from. Twentysix passengers are known to be lost, and five of the crew. The mail-bags found this morning comprise one for Kingston, one for Montreal, one for Defroit, and one for Chicago. It is reported that seventeen more bodies have been found to-day, which will account for all. 10 P.M.-Divers have been at work on the wreck of the Bohemian to-day, but could accomplish nothing, owing to the heavy sea. The hull and deck are whole, but the upper works are going to pieces. The ship lies the same as before. Twenty-three mail-bags were found to day, supposed to be all, ex-

Connecticut Democratic Convention. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 .- The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Music Hall at W. W. Eaton, Esq., of Hartford, presided, and F. M. Brown and Charles H. Minor were made secretaries.

The following tickets were placed in nominafion:
For Governor—Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas H. Bond, of New
Haven.
Secretary of State—James H. Hoyt.
Treasurer—Andrew Kindston,
Comptroller—Lloyd Baldwin.
The following gentlemen were appointed delegates
to the National Convention: to the National Convention:

First District—Wm. W. Eaton, at large; Alfred E. Burr, of Hartford; and Charles F. Sumner, of Portland. land.
Second District—Oharles R. Ingersoll, at large;
Nathan A. Baldwin, of New Haven; and Isaae Arnold, of Middlesex.
Third District—Wm. M. Converse, at large; Frederick L. Allen, of New London; T. S. Burgess, of Windham.
Fourth District—George Taylor, at large; Wm.
F. Taylor, of Fairfield; Roland Hitchcock, of Litch-New York Democratic State Convention. ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Demogratic State Convention is in session to-day. A. P. Lansing, of Erie, has been chosen temporary Chairman. Drafts of Rebel Privateers Under Protest. Boston, Feb. 24.—Drafts which were drawn at the Caps of Good Hope for Captain Semmes, in payment of coal for the pirate Alabama, have been protested in England for non-payment, and were re-turned to Cape Town previous to December 31st. Boston.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Philander H. Pease, alias H. P. Livington, who was committed to jail some days sgo in default of \$25,000 ball, on charges of alleged swindling, was to day discharged from custody; the complainants in the case having acknowledged themselves entirely satisfied,

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1864. BENATS.

State Correspondence
The VICE PERSIDENT presented an executive message which refers to Correspondence of secretary seward and Lord Lyons rejail at the request of her flaits of Privy Council of Trade for permission to she master of the schooner stightander to receive the present of a rold watch in acknowledgment of his sarvices rendered the shipwrecked crew of the British steamer Pearl. The Division of Idaho Territory.

Mr. Gallms presented a petition from citizens of Idaho, varing for a division of that Territory, one portion ellag inaccessible to the other. Referred to the Committee on Terriories
Mr. GKIMEN also presented a memorial from Major
John Thomas Lane, representing that he has discovered
a preventive and cure for small-pox, and assing that it
be tested at Kalorama Hospital. Esferred to the Military committee Mr. Halk presented a petition from contractors on the ouble-end gunboats, representing that the price agreed double end gunboats, representing that the price agreed upon therefor will not remonerate them, and seking some relief in the premises. Referred to the Naval Com-Mr. CONNESS presented the memorial of Francisca
Mr. CONNESS presented the memorial of Francisca
Gaselves asking compensation for a horse taken from
him on the 2d of Joly, 1846, by John C. Fremont, then
in command of forces at Alta California. Referred to
the Committee on Claims
Mr. WILSUS, from the Military Committee, reported
adversely on petitions from persons employed in the
Quartermaster's Department for increased compensaticn. districtions were bepartment for interest of the District of the Mr. WILLEY from the Committee on the District of Celumbia, reported on the resolution directicg them to inquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the enjoyment of equal railroad privileges by colored persons in this city, asking to be discharged from the further cons deration of the subject, which was agreed

persons in this city, asking to be discharged from the further cons deration of the subject, which was agreed to.

Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAD introduced a bill to amend an act to aid in the construction of a rativoral and telegraph line from the Miscouritver to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the rame for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1.t. 1862. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Bailroad. This bill changes the value of the shares from \$1 (00 to \$10 each, and anthorizs the issue of one million of them, of which each director must own fifty. The compary is sutherwise to appropriate any public language and them, as with the sach director must own fifty. The compary is sutherwise to appropriate any public language to them at the same rate as for agricultural sands; and also to locate beyond the limit of five miles, and not acceeding twenty miles, on each side of the road, in case any continuous tract of the lands hither to donated shall be found unit for agricultural use. The time for the competion of the first one hundred miles of the road is extered to one year, and the sunnat construction required from fifty to twenty-five miles. Only one-half of the compensation for services to the Government shall be applied to the payment of houds. The curves and grades number of the repeated is repeated, and the company is all-wed to import into five of any for the first houdred anies. The regarder of the content of any for the first houdred anies. The regarder of the sun of the Overnment bond, and not subject to a Government is midshipmen, exempt them of the pay of called the pay of the sun of the propose to give them the same salary as midshipmen, exempt them for the midshipmen and the right in the own the Covernment bond, and not subject to a Government from the sandemy if found deficient in any examination. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. DCOLUMTE payment of houds.

mittee.

Wagen Road to Idaho

Mr. DCOLITTLE presented a memorial of the Milwautee Chamber of Commerce, praying for the construction of a wagen road to Idaho, through Minesota and Dacotah. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Un motion of Mr. POWELL. of Kentucky, it was resolved that the Resectory of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the evidence and roport of the Military Cammittee of which Major Ganaral Irwin McDowell was President, to inquire into cotton and other speculations on the part of certain officers of the army. Nevada and Colorado.

The bills to enable the people of Nevata and Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for their admission into the Union on an equal rooting with original States, were, on motion of Mr. WADE, called up, and after amendment, were passed.

There bills provide against slavery and secure perfect religious toleration. The Grade of Lieut General in Debate.

These Dills Provides against slavery and secure perfect religious toleration.

The Grade of Licut. General in Debate.
The joint resolution to revise the grade of lieutenant general crime up in proper order, the pending question being on amenaments of the Military Committee of the record mending General Grane thouse bill the provision and the country was called to one man to lead the national forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces. That was he who was first in peace, first in war, forces that the grade of the manner of the country was called the peace of the first in the first of the first in the first of the first in the first of the first war, force was the first of the control of the control of the control of the control of the first o

any assurance that General Grant will be better than the cae we have? And indees are we sure that had counsel has not proceeded from abother source than General Halleck? Should we hold General Halleck responsible because Jacksonville. Florida, has to be expured for the third time, and for the expedition from New Orleans to reduce Port Hadson, under General Banks, when the position would not have been held a day after the fall of Viskeburg? He (Mr Grimes) was no admirer of General Halleck, and heldid not stand here as his defender; but he liked fair play, and would have justice done to him and the country. If he had no o her objection to the joint resolution as it came from the House, this was a vital one in his mind; that it would have the ultimate effect of nahing a whole tatch of licutenant generals, as every major general in the field would be ambitious of obtaining the highest honor possible to be obtained.

Mr. bumner considered that General Harleck's present position was that of an adjutant general to the Fresident, as Commander in chief. The resolution as amended would not place General Grant in command of the armies of the United States, It was, in his opinion, a complimentary resolution. When General Scott commanded the 2rmy in Mexico there was one major general weight shuself, and his whole army of General Grant's complex with a single corps of the army of General Grant's complex with a single corps of the army of General Grant's complex the one victory alone he would feel reluctant in the most of the first honor, but this was not the case. He has capitaled and the honor, but this was not the case. He has capitaled cover a such a series of victories as General orant, and if General Grant's repontation and complex with the large honor, but this was not the case. He has capitaled cover of General Halleck or General Heade? He was prefectly willing to award similar hard. He would he rails was disposed to criticise, he would inquire why, with an army superior to the enemy, lying within fitty miles of Washi

to them.

Mr. JOHNSON raid he would not vote for the bill if it

Mr. JOHNSON raid he would not vote for the bill if it

where it was two years ago. That army has won two the know of the war. General Grant and his army had done so, and he would have them extended to him and to them.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would not vote for the bill if it related the clause designating the general upon whom his manupon the President of the Gondord as a said to the property of the considered as a said to the clause designating the general golden as a said to the performance of his duties. In reference to the steep of Corinth, he had high military authority for saying that it could not have been more wisely conducted than by General Halleck. If there has been disaster, imparish is cory will stirring to the others besides to the steep of Corinth, he had high military authority for saying that it could not have been more wisely conducted than by General Halleck. If there has been disaster, imparish is cory will stirring to the free of considered and when consulted than not always heard was concerned, victory has always perched upon their hames said and when consulted has not always heard was been adopted. So far as the Army of the Potoma was concerned, victory has always perched upon their hames said to the said and when the consulted was a said of the far and the consulted was the core of the far and the consulted was a said of the far and the consulted was percentaged by Gen. McClellam. He considered that the refusal to do this was unipstifiable. Mr. Johnson also referred to the battle of Gettysburg, which he considered has one of the finest battles on record. At a critical junctive full to the far and the consulted with corps commanders, who advised against the movement. He thought Gen. Meade should have assumed the responsibility. We should look, however, at the facts in the case Should has have failed in his purpose the Government would he have failed in his purpose the Government would have headed to said diversibility we have dead to said the said to said the sa

pose to make him a lieutenant general, with a same you \$19 000 per annum?
Mr. Wilk INFON thought the tendency of the speeches to day indicated that General Halleck, and not General Grant, would be the man selected for the office we would create, and as he believed General Grant a better general than General Halleck, he should vote against the same dependency of the former rai than General Halleck, he should vote against the amendment striking out a recommendation of the former for the position.

The amendment of the Military Committee, striking out the clause recommending Gen. Grant for lieutenant general, was adopted—yeas 27, nays 12, as follows:

Towell,

Johnson,
Lane (Indiana)
Lane (Ransas),
Morgan,
Morrili,
Nesmith,

Wiley, Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment, providing that the lieutenast general created by the bill should be Commander in-Citef of the armies of the United States, ander the direction and during the pleasure of the Fresi-YEAS. NAYS. Harris, Benderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane (Ind), Lane (Kane McDongall, Morgan, Morrill. was then passed YRAS.

NAYS.

Harding, Powell,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massacousetts, made a statement that within the last week the town of Gloucester, Massacousetts, was severely injured by fire, the business portion being destroyed. The tax collector of that district had written to the Treavury Department to allow him to suspend the collection of the internal revenue for the present from the sufferers by the fire. Many families had been turned out of doors, and in opecivable suffering and distress exists among them. He, therefore, asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily suspend the collection of taxes. EXES.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, suggested an amendment, so as to include those who have lost their stock by
the recent cold weather in the West.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, objected to the introduction of

the recent cold weather in the West.

Mr IGING, of Missouri, objected to the introduction of the recontion:

The Freedmen's Bill.

The House then reaumed the consideration of the bill to establit be hursan of freedmen's affairs.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, said he would oppore the bill in every stegs of its progress, at d flearly vote agent it, regarding it as an constitutional and united. Eight years ago, when he was before a member of this House, the country was pursuing a career of prosperity. He retuned here in the midst of a revolution, when our resources are wasted in a conflict which still rases. Nullfleation and Secssion are allied without warrant in the Contitution. The South had been consistent since 1785 in adhering to the doctrine of state rights. Both the south and the North were wrong a consistent since 1785 in adhering to the doctrine of state rights. Both the south and the North were wrong it are reflevances the South had did not safatrs. Whatties of the state of the state rights and the south and the North were wrong it on the faderal compact. He proceeded to defend Mr. Ruchanan, who, it was of arged, showed a lack of energy in not noting with sufficient promptness in garrisoning the fortifications. But the truth was there were no available troops for that purpose. Mr. Buchanan had not authority to bring back a secading State. President Jackson, in 1832, did not attempt the exercise of concrive power until Congress passed the force bill, Mr. Buchanan saked for authority to employ the millitary and navi forces, but foor straints on the liberity of pers in apprech and the press, by marital law and the emancipation proclamation, and by conficuation and laws, and care for tree defence of the Constitution and he wasted in the Criticaden resolutions. Above all things, hade straints on the liberity of pers in appeal and the press, by marital law and the emancipation proclamation, and the few conficuation and laws, and care for the defending the fortile of the state of the Constitution. The condition The Freedmen's Bill.

Remarks of Mr. Scoffeld

Remarks of Mr. Scofield

Mr SCOFIELD of Pennsylvania, remarked that his colieague (Mr. Dawson) had informed the House that it was too years since he had spoken there before to day He (Mr. Scofield) knew that, because he had followed his colleague's personal history; but, from the top of his speech, his colleague had at last time turand down a leef, and to day resumed where he left of The speech of his colleague might, with more propriety, have been made during the Fierce Administration. The question involved in the struggle was, Shall this great Republic he divided into two small ones? Those who advocated that it should be took up arms to defend their position. They desired to retain their political nower habits of life, and cherished vices and idleness. They knew that their institution of slavery was founded in wrong, and could not bear to be talked against. They knew it must so under.

could not see to be sake diseases. They knew that their institution of slavery was founded in wrong, and sounded the to be sized against. They knew it must so under the first week a king about always, and were endeavoring to fence it away from the Territories, the Scuth were attempting to fence freedom out; and they chose secention as the index of the second of the first and they chose secention as the part of the first and they chose secention as the part of the first and they chose secention as the first and the first and they chose secention as the part of the first and the first and they chose secention as the first and they considered in the beginning, and is enstated by the only than in the beginning, and is enstated by the only they particitism and sense of duty for American citizens and the particitism, and they on what to find which the sironscience. If you want to find which the sironscience if you want to find which the conscience of the "Gavalier" had to yield to the conscience of the "Gounded". "The Union but and stated shall be preserved," or, in the language of Webster, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and interparable." But the neutral party stand where they stood three years ago, in the same position of bloodless neutrality. Trey are now indifferent spectators. They look anxionly for some unfortunate mistale in the council or disaster in the field to find it their predictions and justify their mentrality before the world. Their nuisics half a line of "Yaukee Doudle," after bars of "Dirie," with a chorus of complaint and evil prophecy. They have to see that this war is to be conducted on Ghristian principies, notwithstanding the brutal ferocity on the other side. They have to see that slavery and the other property of the rebets is not conficeated, that our credit is dishonored, and that the necessities of the war and humanity require and the such deep dishonor. He understood the state of the such as and they are country.

The change are the equal to gold, with other subjects to embarras

Mr. S'IEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the estimates were a hundred and forty-four millions for the navy. but the Committee of Ways and Means had reduced them thirty-seven millions, believing that while such a reduction would not cripple the navy, some of the objects of the appropriation could be postponed till a future time. ime.

Mr. BICE, of Massachusetts, differed from the gentle-man, and said it was impossible for the Navy Depart-ment to fulfil its duties unless Congress gives the means for that purpose.

Mr. Rice's amendment was agreed to. Yeas 72. nays 23.

A long debate then took place on the item of \$135,000 for the purchase of two lots adjoining the Boston navy

yard
An ineffectual motion was made to strike it out.
Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the committee rose at five o'clock, and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1964.
The Senate was not in Session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 o'clock, Speaker JOHNSON in the Mr. REX offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, There is great anxiety amongst the citizens of the State, irrespective of party, to obtain General McClellen's Report of the Peninenia Gampaign, which it is impossible for the members to get in sufficient numbers to satisfy the wants of the community; and Whereas, Said report has been made a public document by Congress, and is of great interest and importance to all those who have relatives and friends who were with and shared all the dangers and irris of that patriotic general during that trying period: therefore, Recotoed, That 10,000 copies of said report be priated and bound for the use of the members of this House. The resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. WELLS offered a resolution to hold sessions every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings until the resolutions paying damages for rebel raids were disposed of The resolution was lost. Mr. GLASS offered the following:

Whereas, Many loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, now in the armies of the Union, have re-enlisted for three years and have not been accredited on their muster-in rolls to any particular locality; and whereas, owing to this fact they are credited to the vista at large and not to any district therein, whereby they are prectuded from rectiving the local bounties offered by patriotic citizens: be it therefore.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to every Pennsylvania volunteer who has re-enlisted in the armies of the Union. Mr. REX offered the following preamble and resolu-

rectiving the local bounties offered by patriotic citizens; be it therefore.

Resolved. That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to every Pennsylvania, volunteer who has resolved to every Pennsylvania, volunteer who has resolved to the armies of the Union.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to ascertain the number of soldiers so resentiating who cannot receive local bounty, and report upon the expediency of providing for them a State bounty of two hundred dollars, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the Clerk of this House, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of each Pennsylvania regiment or astachment, with the request that the same be read on dress parade to those of fals command.

Mr. BAKES moved to amend by making the State bounty \$400 instead of \$200.

Mr. COCHRAN said that the veterans who now resentisted had power to credit themselves to any desired district.

Mr. PERSHING said that the local bounties would listed had power to cledit themselves to any desired dis-trict.

Mr. PEESHING said that the local bounties would all be paid as soon as it was ascertained how many of Mr. PERSHING said that the local bounties would all be paid as soon as it was ascernatined how many of the veterane had re enlisted. It was thus unnecessary to sive the Etate bounty. He believed that the system of bounties, as at present conducted the veterane less than a raw recruit. This was wrong.

On the conduction of the state at large and who re-enlisted were credited to the State at large and been informed by Captain Lane, in Philadelphia, that all the veterane who re-enlisted prior to December 25th were credited to the State at large, and then assigned procured to each district. They received no local bounty. The week of the tree and the second tree they choose and receive a local banty. The mandment to increase to \$400 was agreed to Yeas 67, yeas 26.

Mr. HOHAM said that the resolutions would only place the State in competition with local districts. Not smoother or volunteer would enlist on local bounty, if these resolutions passed.

olution; passed. Mr. MILLBR offered the following resolution: _Resolved, That in view of the contemplated i Mr. MILLER overed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the contemplated removal
of the sest of government of the State to Philadelphia,
that the Committee on Education be instructed to make
inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a State college, the leading object of which shall be thorough military education. "not excluding however scientific and
classicat studies, and such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," which college, in ease of the removal, shall occupy the present State
Capitol buildings and grounds. The committee to report
by bill or other wise
The resolution of Mr. Miller was referred to the Committee on Judiciary (general)

mr. Bluham offered an act to authorize Orphans'
Centrs to ofer a sale of real estate to pay legacies
charged upon land.

Hills Introduced.

Bills Introduced. Mr. McMURTRIE, incorporating the Junizta Steamboat Company.

Mr. Bakesh, an act probibiting any city passenger railway company from consolleating.

Also, an act to incorporate the Fhiladelphia Diagonal and Central Passenger Railway Company. (commencing at Ppiscopal Hospital) at Lehigh avenue and Front sires, down Front with double track to Jeserson, up Jeserson to Seventh down Seventh to Vine. up Vine to west side Franklin fequare, and around the square to great the second of the seventh of the seventh and around Washington Square to Christian, up Christian than the river Schuylkill at Naval Asylum and the stack upon Christian street from Minth Street and the property of the seventh double track upon Christian street from Minth Street as to return by University at the street was to return by University at the street with the front street cast to front in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in, up Frankly Minth to Green, down Green to Frankly in the seal company also sake to be permitted to the sign of the frankly in the seal company also sake to be permitted to the seal of the sea Mr. McMURTRIE, incorporating the Juniata Steam-Mr. SMITH. of Philadelphia, an act authorizing tax receivers to receive coupons of city and county bonds.

Also, a supplement to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountsin, Baitrond, Mr. McManuls, a supplement to the Hestonville and Maxtua Entirond (Comparer Mr. McMANUS, a supplement to the Hestonville and Manina kairroad Company, Mr. SCHOFIELD, an act to declare Washington's Birthday a public holiday.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphis, an act to incorporate the Tulpehocken House, at Germantown.

Also, an act to incorporate the Chestnut Hill House.

Mr. GRAEKE, an act to incorporate the Miners', Mechanics', and Laborers' Beneficial Society, of Tamaqua.

Mr. ALEJSON, an act to secure lumber to the owner, when such lumber is lost in the Delaware river.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Clarion, supplement to an act to santhorize the Town Council of Bellefonte to borrow

Mr. HAKES, an act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Hudson Railroad Company.

Also, authorizing the Lebigh and Susquehanna Coal Company to hold lands in this State.

Mr. BERTON, an act relative to taxes in the county of Also, relative to the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg Airo, relative to the Buttalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg Eairoad Company.
The House then proceeded to consider a general bounty bill (legalizing all bounties heretofore given).
The House, without coming to a vote, adjourned until 7% o'clock this evening.
The House reassembled at 7% o'clock.
The special order, being supplementary to an act passed 22d April, 1863, providing for adjactions and payment of claims for damages during frebol raids in 1862, was taken up. of claims for damages quing grows the act passed at tast session, so as to include the damages occasioned by tast session, so as to include the damages occasioned by the rebel raid of Gen. Stuart in 1683, and also the losses austained by reason of the military in service of the State, and by military occupation of lands during the war. Various amendments were made to the bill, and a discussion entend upon its merits, participated in by a discussion entend upon its merits, participated in New Jersey Railroads.

TRENTON, Feb. 24.—The Trenton Monttor contains TRESTON, Feb. 24.—The Trenton monuor contains the following:

"In his remarks in the Senate to-day, in relation to the act to incorporate the New Jersey Railroad, the Hon. J. M. Scovel defined his position by saying: 'While I stand by the guarantees already given by the State, I am against exclusive privileges, and now and henseforth will vote in favor of fige railroads in New Jersey.'" FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

The etock market was still active to-day, with an upward tendency, though several individual ctocks were week. Reading, and North Pennsylvania Railroad, and Big Mountain Gall Company week. Reading, and North Pennsylvania harmon, and Big Mountain Coal Company, were the leading features of the day. Reading, though active, was stationary closing at yesterday's figures. Morth Pennsylvania advanced 1/2, closing 37 bid, 1/2 asked.

Big Mountain opened at 8½, and closed at 9, (last cales;) Thirteenth and Fifteenth was buoyant hising \$1. eales.) Thirteenth and Fifteenth was buoyant lising \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per share; Beaver Meadow was firm at 79; Philadelphia and Erie was firm, though closing at yesterday's figures. New York and Middle Coal Fields was steady, there being sales at 12\frac{1}{2}\$. Schnylkill Havigation had a fall, the preferred selling as low as 41\frac{1}{2}\$. (latawissa, preferred and common, (though there were no sales.) was weak. Sucquehanna Canal wis firm, there being sales at 25\frac{1}{2}\$. There was one sale of Little Schnylkill as 49. Oil Creek is up again, selling at 14%.
In passenger railway and bank stocks there was vary
little done. They, however, maintained their position, closing as yesterday. Drewel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., s

Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., a

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, 4 South Third street, second story; Market firm.
The New York Evening Post of to day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

Before the first session there was a prevailing disposition to sell, and quotations favored the buyer. Gold we seeling at 57% B51%. Naw York Central at 1.5%, Eric at 119% (119% (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%) (118%)

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United States 6s, 1881, curpon, 1103
United States 6s, 1881, curpon, 1103
United States 1 year cer., gold 103
Do. do currency 393
American Gold 157
Tennesses Sixes 623
Missouri Sixes 73 Philadz, Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 24. (Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange BEFORE BOARDS.

| Reported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia REchange. | BBFORE BOARDS. | 300 Mandan Mining. | 65, 100 do. | 100 do. treet B b30.

SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS

CLOSING PRICES.

Bid. Asked. Philadelphia Markets.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for exporor home use, and the market is dull; sales comprise about 2,000 bbls at \$7.26@7.50 \$ bbl for common to good about 2,000 bbls at \$7.26(3.00) bbls on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$600 kg tra family, including 600 bbls on private terms. The feet of the retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$600 kg to \$600 for superfine, \$6.700 for extra, \$7.2505 for extra family, and \$5.00 up to \$100 kg to for fancy brands, as to quality. There is very little doing in they flour; small seles are making at \$6.200 kg to bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meai.

Filled doing in Corn Meai.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is limited, and the market is dull, with sales of 5,000 bus at \$1.600 for for Western and Fennsylvania redu. the latter rate for choices white is quoted at \$1.800_105 km. the latter for prime. Five is selling in a small way at \$1.30 km. the latter for prime fair demand, with sales of 400 bus at \$1.114 kg. 11 kg bu, in store and in the cars. Outs are dull, and rather lower; about 1,500 bus have been disposed of at \$600 kg. Weight.

GRAUTTOM.—The market is dull, and the sales are limited. Small lots of middings are selling at 790800 kg. cs.h.

GROUBRIES.—Coffee is in fair demand at former rates. COTTON.—The market is dull, and the sales are limited. Small lots of middings are selling at 79680c # ib. cash.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is in fair demand at former rates. About 500 bags Laguayya sold at 34%355 # ib. There is not much doing in Sugar. but the market is very firm.

PhTROLEUM.—Prices are without any material charge, and the demand is fair. 1,200 bbls Refined in bond sold at 53%36c, and small lots of Crudest 296296 # gallon, according to quality.

Stop bl.—Imothy is selling at \$3.50 # bus, with sales of the continuous at this rate. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.30 # bus. Clovessed this rate. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.30 # bus. Cloves the this rate. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.30 # bus. Cloves the continues at \$3.50 # bus, with sales the continues at \$3.50 # bus, with sales the flax of the continues at \$3.50 # bus, with sales of sale at \$3.50 # bus, with sales of \$4.50 # b

to prime.

WHISKY is dull and unsettled. Pennsylvania and obsorbers are quoted at 91@94c, and drudge at 90c % application. CITY ITEMS.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE ever invented is THE BRST SEWING MACHINE ever invented is unquestionably the "Florence," sold at 633 Chestnut street. There are other machines of merit in various branches of sewing, but this is perfect and satisfactory in all. It is the only machine in the world which is sold with the liberal understanding with purchasers, that if it does not give entire satisfaction the money will be refunded at the end of three months' use. POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUTEKUNST,-Mr. . Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has now ready at his counters Photographic Pictures of va-rious sizes, from the carte de visite upwards, of the late District Attorney, G. A. Coffey, Esq., also of Major General W. S. Hancock.

CORDOVA'S HUNOROUS LECTURE THIS EVEhighest literary style, will have a rich feast at Concert Hall this evening, in the humorous lecture on Courtship and Marriage, by De Cordova, of New York. Go early. THE NEW PHOTO MINIATURE, by Mesers. Wenderoth & Taylor, 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, is deservedly attracting the attention of the public. It is in our judgment the most exquisite success in Photographic experiments that has yet been achieved, and we advise everybody to see it. FAMILY SEWING, Embroidering, Braiding, Quilting, Tucking, &c., beautifully executed on the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, at 235 South Second

STUTTERING WOMEN.-A bachelor says the reason women so seldom stammer is because they talk so fast—a stammer has got no chance to get in. People "stutter" because they hesitate. But who People "sturrer" because they hears to the state about anything.

They jump at conclusions, and their conclusions are
Tonic VERMIFUGE. It has been of great been my family and to the native population, and such my family and to the native population, and such my family and to the native population. friends to procure their wearing apparel at the Brown-Stene Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 602 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. WINTER CLOTHING ONE WHER LONGER, Winter Clothing one week longer, At the reduced prices, At the reduced prices,

Which may possibly close out the stock, Which may possibly close out the stock, At Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, At Chas. Stores & Co.'s, ""One Price," under the Conti TRUE POLITENESS is owing to liberty. We polich TRDE FOLITENESS IS owing to liberty. We polish one another, and rety off our corners and rough sides by a sort of amicable sollision. To restrain this is inevitably to bring a rust on men's understandings. Such liberal intercourse between individuals will invariably lead to the polite intimation that the most elegant and durable Olothing is sold remarkably low at the fashionable emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, Coulist and Aurig. ther of a popular work—"The Ear; ite Big and their Treatment"—a guide to disease of eye, can be consulted on Desfaces, Eye, Ear, Th Diseases, and Catarrh. Office, 1927 Walnut at DEAFRESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, and

tarrh treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Oculista Aurist. Office, 1027 Walnut street. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Cold Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have protected their efficacy by a test of many years, and have ceived testimonials from eminent men who SALE OF 40,000 HAVANA CIGARS.—The attent

of dealers and consumers is respectfully invited to, lot of 40,000 Havana Cigars, to be sold this (Thur day) morning, at eleven o'clock, by Samuel C. (124 South Front street. A GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION, at the Am

rican Academy of Music, will take place on Tue day evening, March 8th. Seats can be secured; Hillebrand & Lewis' Gymnasium, corner Ninth Arch. THE UNIVERSAL WRINGER. The "Cog-wheel" Wringer. The only "Cog wheel" Wringer, is the only reliable Clothes Wrings, Send for descriptive circular to E. L. Barnham, south Sixth street. CORNS, BUNIORS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGE

JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, sured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zach, rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Refs, to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja22-v STECK & CO.'S
STECK & CO.'S CABINET ORGANS. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesta:

Jaio-W SPECIAL NOTICES. TO MAKERS, SELLERS, AND USERS OF UNLICENSED SEWING MACHINES

THE UNDERSIGNED are owners of many PATENIN for SEWING MACHINES, and as persons not have means to nav damages for infringement are making selling flewing Machines without license, we are co pelled to look for damages to those who BUY and U the Machines, as well as to those who make or

them. Attorneys are employed throughout the United 8 in finding persons who are MAKING, SELLING, or USIN Sewing Machines in violation of our patents; and persons so engaged who shall not voluntarily settle the same, and desist therefrom, will be prosecuted. Some persons may suppose that buying and paying () spurious machines give the right to USE them This a mistake, as will be seen by the following extract from recent decision of the United States Circuit Court to the Southern District of New York:

"The respondent alleges, in mitigation of the punit ment which the Court has power to inflict, that he is ment which the Court has power to inflict, that he will deceived by the person who sold him the machine which he has used in violation of the mandate of the Court He avers that the seller told him that these only will made and sold the spurious Sewing Machine were lible, and not those who merely used them. The is "guage of the injunction is. however, explicit on a point. It possibled the use, as well as the sale a "The respondent claims that he is a foreigner by bir

and ignorant of the English language, and, the refort did not understand clearly the purport of the injus "did not understand clearly the purpoit of the injustion. This is no excuse. Every man, whatever may he
the language he speaks, or wherever his birth, is pusmed to know the law, and the contents and purposof any legal process or mandate of the Court series,
upon him. If he does not understand the languages
which that mandate is expressed, he must correct;
inform himself of its purport, and if he fails to do so
the fails to do so
the fails to do so it is at his own peril, "It is at his own peril,
"In the present case, the Court will inflict on the inspendent a very light fine, but simply on the groun that the complainants have united with the responder in requesting it; otherwise, the Court would visit "much severer punishment upon him. This practice;
"disregarding the mandates of the Court in the 1882 as wing machines made in violation of the compisi," sewing machines made in violation of the compisi, "anis' rights, has become quite too frequent. Alrest "has the Court inflicted a fine of seven hundred as "fifty dollars on one guilty party, and, if this practice "continues, the Court will feel compelled to inflicts" were and support nays humant upon these when the continues. 'vere and summary punishment upon those who vio 'its decrees. The Court will not feel bound alwa 'nor often, to mitigate that punishment, even at the 'quest of the complainants, but will puroue such a 'as will secure obedience to its mandates.

"The respondent is ordered to pay a fine of fifty t_i lars, and be committed to the custody of the Marse till the same is paid." ELIAS HOWE, JR.

THESINGER MANUFACTURING COMPART WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Per GEORGE GIFFORD, fe25 2t* Their Attorney WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!-To move those troublesome inhabitants of the Stomach:
Bowels, which, so often, impair the health and des:
the lives of children, use JAYNE'STONIC VERMIFU:
a cortain and safe preparation, and so pleasant that:
dren will not refuse to take it. This TONIC VERIFUGE also imparts health and vigor to the digestive:
gans, and is a valuable remedy, therefore, in all dyse
tic and stomachic disorders. tic and stomachic disorders.

The following ere a few of the many certificates: ceived, testifying to the remedial properties of the Vi Mr. LYMAN WOODWARD, of Granville, New You writes:
"I have given your TONIC VERMIFUGE in my smily for over five years, and considering it one of best medicines I ever used for Worms, I cheerfally; commend it."

Dr. W. T. NOY, of La Grange, Cass county, Michigan SAJE: "As a medical practitioner, I have prescribed realist TONIC VERMIFUGE in many cases of Worms, and reseased by Worms, and in all cases it met with most complete success." most complete success,"

DONNELL McDONNELL, of St Andrews, writes for Cornwall, Canada West:

"I purchased one bottle of JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE:
one box of SANATIVE PILLS. After taking a dest each, I passed over six hundred WORMS, and now it myself a new man. I had been suffering a number years, and could find no medicine to relieve me the now. I give you full privilege to publish this." Mr. H. H. CONNELLY, of Red Stone, Pennsylvan writes:
"'Your VERMIFUGE is a complete exterminate the Ascarldes, or Small Thread or Seat Worm, in my case and in many other cases to my knowledge." Mr. T. B. RUSS, of Richford, Vermont writes:
"I have used your TONIC VERMIFUGE in my

Mr. GEORGE C. BIDEWELL, of Leiper, Mich., with 'I have used your TONIC VERMIFUGE for the select years, with the best success. It has been the medicine. I have given my children for destroys Worms." Rev. E. BOND, writing from Kohala, Hawaii, Saud Islands, Jan. 24, 1860. says; "ASCARIDES are universal here, and Dr. D. Jay Tonic Vermifuge is death to them. I have never kn a case to the contrary." HEBRY JILES, of Gratz, Owen county, Ky., writes:

MEDRY JILES, of Gratz, Owen county, Ky., Wiles.
"I have been in the constant habit of using Jay!
Medicine in my family, and more especially the Yest
fuge, for the last ten or twelve years, and it has 25
failed to produce the most salutary effects in curious
districtions of salutant mesh as alight fayars, with as of children, such as slight fevers, w Mr. A. HCLCOMB, of Allington, Banks county, Writes:
"Having tried medical advice for Dyspepsis. I ruccess, I procured your TONIC VERMIFUGE and native Pills, and they strengthened my stomach, rem sourness, and gave me a first-rate appetite." Rev. EUGENIO KINCAID, Baptist Missionary in writes:
"We find your VERMIFUGE never fails in exps."
Worms, and this is a disease fearfully common amine children of India." Dr. DOB AUGUSTIN FOSSATI, Professor of Medici-the Royal Military Hospital of Havana, writes: "The VERMIFUGE is, in my opinion, an insi-remedy in all the diseases arraing from debility of digestive organs and in cases of worms, which pro-from this can; a."

ROBT. RENNELL, of Fayette, Wis , writes:

"I have had symptoms of WORMS all the pix
summer. I procured a bottle of JAYNE'S TONIC I
MIFUGE and commenced taking it, and the result
that large quantities of worms passed from me,
now entirely restored to health, and can recomi
Dr. Jayne's medicine to those who are troubled
worms and want to get rid of them." Mr. H. KEMPER. of Big/Bergen. Mo. . writes:
"Your TONIC VERMIFUGE has been truly of it
service to me. so that I would not like to be without

Mr. R. M. WOODMAN, of Old Town, Me., writes "Litake pleasure in recommending your Family" cines, particularly the TONIC VERMIFUGE. For ral years past I have been using it in my family Ray, LORENZO LYONS, Missionary A, D. C. F. Sandwich Islands, writed:
"We have derived much benefit from the use of value we place upon it and your Fs mily Medicin a cannot endure the thoughts of being left without at

WM. MUNCY. of Little York, Illinois, writes: "A gentleman informed me that a short time off was very ill. After taking a bottle of JAYNEST' VERMIFUGE it had the effect of expelling at leaf hundred of those annoying pests on led Assarid's. Dr. D. O. GASKILL, of Milton, Nova Scotist of "Your TOBIC VERMIFUGE gives perfect satist every one who has made a trial of it. I have used confidence in the superiority of your familiance over all others in our market."

Rev. J. S. BEECHER, Baptist Missionary 52 British Burmah, writes:
"I have been in the constant practice of adu "I have been in the constant practice of acuing your medicines for about ten years, chieff
the natives of Burmah, and frequently in my ofly. Your TOBIC YERMITUDE, especially, all
ral satisfaction, and I shall be slow to exchanany other remady prepayed for the same compliThe TONIC YERMITUGE is prepayed only at I.
No. 343 CHESTMUZ Street.