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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Legal advertisements, $3 00 per square, first insertion; $1,00 each subsequent insertion.
Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.
Administrators' notices, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered published by the county judge, and guaranteed to be paid by him.
Advertising bills not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be increased twenty-five per cent. each year payment is neglected thereafter.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Douglas, and to me directed, in favor of A. Heineburg, and against Daniel Carland, Rebecca Carland and Daniel Carland, jr., for the recovery of the sum of two thousand sixty-one 24 100 dollars ($2,061 24-100), with interest, costs and accruing costs, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, A.D., 1863, all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel Carland, Rebecca Carland and Daniel Carland, jr., of, in and to the following described real estate and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, to-wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of the west half of the south-east quarter of section nine (9); thence forty (40) chains east, to the south east corner of the west half of the south west quarter of section ten (10); thence north, forty (40) chains to the north-east corner of the west half of the south-west quarter of section ten (10); thence west, forty (40) chains, to the Umpqua river, near the north-west corner of the east half of the south-east quarter section nine (9); thence south, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred sixty acres, more or less, and being in township 28 s., range 6, west.

Sale at the Court House door of said county, between the hours of nine o'clock, A.M., and four, P.M., of said day.

L. HOWE,
Sheriff of said County.

November 23d, 1863. 4w39.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four executions to me directed, issued out of the County Court for the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, one in favor of E. C. Lord, one in favor of E. C Lord, R. H. Lord, A. V. Peters and Wm. B. Peters, one in favor of Edwin G. Young, one in favor of Samuel Marks, and against George A. Whitmore, for want of personal property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court house door in Roseburg, in said county, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said George A Whitmore in and to the following described property, to wit: Known as lots one (1) and two (2) in fractional block five, (5) and ten (10) feet on the northeast side of lot three (3) the whole length of the lot; excepting that portion of lot one, (1) heretofore deeded to Richard Botkin; the above property is situated in the town of Oakland; also the s. e. quarter and e. half of of s. w. quarter of section eight (8), n. w. quarter of n. e. quarter, and n. e. quarter of n. w. quarter of section seventeen (17), town 25 s. r. 5 w., in county and State aforesaid together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy the aforesaid executions, costs and accruing costs.

L. HOWE, Sheriff.

Roseburg, Nov. 24th, 1863. 4w39

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Marion and to me directed by the clerk of said court, in favor of J. G. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Wilson, deceased, and against John B. McClain for want of personal property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court house door, in Salem, in said county on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., said of day, all the right, title and interest of the said J. B. McClain, in and to the south half of the following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marion county, State of Oregon, and known and described as follows: Notification No. 45, claim No. 43, in sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, in t 7 s, r 3 w; beginning at a point on the east bank of the Willamette river, 6.48 chains n and 22 chains w of the s w corner of section 14 in t 7 s, r 3 w; running thence east 66.54 chains; thence south 19° w 41.23 chains; thence n 71° w 16.90 chains; thence s 19° w 19.78 chains; thence s 70° 30' e 7.60 chains; thence s 19° w 12.10 chains; thence n 59° 30' w 32.60 chains; thence n 8° 30' w 8.58 chains;—thence n 49° w 17 chains to the Willamette river;—thence northerly down the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning, containing in all 298.59 acres together with the appurtenances belonging to the said J. B. McClain on said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs and interest.

SAM'L HEADRICK, Sheriff.

Salem, Nov. 30, 1863. 4w39

Notice to Absent Defendant.

TO JAMES PRIEST—You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced in Justice's Court, before D. W. Ransom, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, by John Kelly, plaintiff, for the recovery of one hundred and ten dollars ($110 00) and that unless you shall appear before said justice at his office in Roseburg, on the 16th day of January, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and answer in the said cause, judgment will be taken against you for the said sum of one hundred and ten dollars, together with interest and costs of suit.

JOHN KELLY, Pl'ff.

By order of D. W. Ransom, Justice of the Peace, dated November 20th, 1863. 6w38

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Douglas, and to me directed, by the clerk of said court, in favor of E. C Lord, A. V. Peters, Wm. B. Peters and R. H. Lord and against James Wright and Geo. A. Whitmore, for want of personal property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the court house door, in Roseburg, in said county, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said James Wright and George A. Whitmore, to the following described property, situated in Douglas county, State of Oregon, to wit:—Commencing at a point one hundred and forty one (141) feet from the middle of the low water channel of the Calapooia creek, and in a straight line with the south westerly boundary line of Main street of the town of Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon; thence running in a continued straight line of said street in a north westerly direction two hundred and forty (240) feet; thence at right angles with said last line in a south westerly direction three hundred and twenty-one (321) feet; thence at right angles with said last line in a southeasterly direction to a point on the north bank of said creek sixty (60) feet from the channel thereof; thence following the said creek to a point fifty (50) feet from the southwesterly boundary line of said Main street of said town; thence at right angles in a north westerly direction and parallel with said street eighty-one (81) feet; thence at right angles with said last line on a north easterly direction fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, containing 2 and 40-100 acres more or less, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution, costs and accruing costs.

L. HOWE, Sheriff.

Roseburg, Nov. 24th, 1863. 4w39

Sheriff Sale.

Geo. H. Williams, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Murrau, Defendant.

BY virtue of an execution in the above entitled cause, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Marion, and to me directed by the clerk of said court, for want of personal property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the court house door in Salem, in said county, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Frank Murrau (defendant) in and to the north half of the following described premises, to wit: Situate in Marion county, State of Oregon, and known as claim No. 88, notification 886, in t 5 s, r 1 and 2 w, in sections 18, 19, 24 and 13, beginning 5.18 chains east of the southwest corner of section 13, running thence s 27.59 chains;—thence east 89° 15[']. w 108.17 chains; thence north 19.40 chains; thence east 3.38 chains; thence north 11° e 37.50 chains; thence west 108.19 chains; thence south 8 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence south 19.42 chains to the place of beginning, containing in all 617.68 acres, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs.

SAM'L HEADRICK,
Sheriff Marion county.

Salem, Nov. 30, 1863. 4w39

Notice.

John R. Cooper, Pl'ff, vs. W. J. Matney Def't. In the county court of Polk county, Oregon.

TO W. J. MATNEY—You are hereby summoned to be and appear in the county court of Polk county, Oregon, on the first Monday of January, 1864, and answer the complaint of John R. Cooper against you for the sum of $314,00, with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, from the 20th day of Oct., 1859, till paid, less a credit of $40,00 dated Nov. 1st, 1862; and you are hereby notified that in case you make default and fail to answer said complaint, judgment will, then and there, be taken against you for the said amount, (claimed to be due said plaintiff on a certain promissory note held by him against you) for want of an answer. By order of the County Judge.

J. L. COLLINS.

Nov. 16th, 1863.—6w38 Pl'ffs Att'y.

Notice.

State of Oregon, County of Douglas, ss.

TO GEORGE KUNTZ—You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Jonathan S. Tibbetts, amounting to 28 25-100 dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before Benjamin Butler, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, in Calapooia precinct, on the 30th day of January, at 1 o'clock, P. M., 1864, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 17th day of Nov., 1863.

6w38 JONATHAN S. TIBBETTS, Plaintiff.

Notice to Absent Defendant

TO JAMES PRIEST—You are hereby notified that unless you appear in the county court of Douglas county, on the 4th day of January, 1864, and answer the complaint of Wm. A. Willis, which has been filed with the county clerk of Douglas county, State of Oregon, and prays for a judgment against you and L. M. Pierce for the sum of sixty dollars, the same will be taken for confessed and the prayer thereof will be granted by the court against you.

By order of the Hon. Wm. R. Willis, Judge.
Dated the 21st day of November, 1863.

JAMES F. WATSON,
6w39paid Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Yamhill, Oregon, against R. B. Odell and in favor of Abraham Coovert, and for want of sufficient personal property to satisfy the same, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: The south half of the donation land claim of R. B. Odell and wife, situate in sections 29 and 30, t 5 s, r 3 w, in Yamhill county, Oregon, containing 160 acres more or less, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of a dwelling house and other outbuildings, which I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on the premises, about three miles west from Matheny's Ferry in said county, on the 31st day of December, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P.M., of said day, to satisfy said execution and cost, with all legal accruing cost.

HENRY WARREN,
Sheriff Yamhill Co, Ogn.

Lafayette, November 23, 1863. 4w39

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Shelton, lately deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them within six months from this date, with their proper vouchers, to the administrator, at Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, or be barred forever afterwards

Dr. J. C. SHELTON,
4w39paid Administrator.

Sheriff Sale.

Joseph Waldo, Complainant, vs. Fohn Force, et. als. Defendants.

BY virtue of a decree of foreclosure in the above entitled cause and an execution duly issued thereon from the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion and to me directed by the clerk of said court, I will expose for sale, for cash in hand, at the court house door in Salem, in said county, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the property (of the said John Force one of defendants above) as described in said decree of foreclosure, to wit: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block No. ten and Lots numbers 1, 2, 7, and 8, in Block No. 11 in the city of Salem, Marion county, Oregon, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, each lot to be sold separately, to be sold to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and accruing costs.

SAM'L HEADRICK, Sheriff.

Salem, Nov. 30, 1863. 4w39

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk of the county court for Yamhill county, Oregon, in favor of S. A. Young and against James A. Young and John Ramage, and for want of personal property to satisfy the same I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of the said John Ramage, to wit: the north half of the land claim formerly donated to James Ramage and Sarah, his wife, and the part set off to the said Sarah Ramage, No. notification 1575, in t 3 s, r 4 w, in Yamhill county, Oregon, containing 320 acres more or less with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, which I shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on the premises about four miles northwest from Lafayette, in said county on the 29th day of December, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day to satisfy said execution and costs.

HENRY WARREN,
Sheriff of Yamhill county, Oregon.

Lafayette, Nov. 23, 1863. 4w39

Guardian's Sale of Land.

BY order of the county court of Marion county, made at the September session thereof, I will expose for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, A. D., 1863, on the premises, all that tract of land lying in Marion county, State of Oregon, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake 8 chs. 80 links south, and 79 chains 88 links west of the corner of sections 4 and 5, township 6 south, range 2 west, thence west 36 chs. 48 links, to a stake, thence south 22 chs. to a stake; thence east 36 chs. 28 links to a stake; thence north 22 chs. to the place of beginning, being the n. w. quarter of claim No. 59, containing 80 acres; to be sold for the benefit of the heirs of Andrew E. Hervey and Caroline Larkins.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m. The premises are nearly all under fence and otherwise improved.

Terms—Legal tender, half down, and the balance in 12 months, with lawful interest.

ANDREW E. HERVEY, Guardian.

Salem, Dec. 7, 1863. 3w40

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at Grand Ronde, until 9 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Dec. 21st next, for furnishing eight yoke of oxen and twelve head of beef cattle for the use of the Indian Department.

Oxen must be above medium size, from five to seven years old, well broken and furnished with yokes and chains.

Beef cattle must be fat and average at least six hundred pounds.

JAMES B. CONDON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Grand Ronde, Dec. 1, 1863. 3w40

SCRIP and INDIAN CLAIMS Collected with Despatch.

WAR SCRIP, Indian Vouchers, and all other claims on the United States, collected by C. M. CARTER, who leaves for Washington in January next, returning in March. All business sent with him will be promptly attended to. Office No. 102 Front street, Portland. 2m40

The Oregon Statesman.

MORE PROOF AGAINST THE REBEL LEADERS.

As the assistant rebels in the loyal States continue, at intervals, to charge the responsibility of the war upon the party which prosecutes it to save the Union, it is well to publish the accumulating evidences that the rebellion is the fruit of a long concocted conspiracy among slaveholders and their Northern political toadies and tools. Intelligent men do not require further evidence on this point, as the history of the country for the past thirty years proves it sufficiently; but the fresher the proof the more convincing to certain skeptical minds which need a great deal of testimony before they can decide to be entirely and unequivocally on the side of their country. The discovery of the private correspondence of Jeff. Davis has revealed many important connecting links in the chain of evidence going to establish the deep premeditation of the rebel plot to destroy our government. How ready the leading traitors were for revolt as long ago as 1856 will appear from the following copy of a letter from Mason to Jeff. Davis, which was found among the intercepted correspondence alluded to. It plainly shows the treasonable purposes of the writer at the time of its date:

SELMA, near WINCHESTER, Va., }
September 30, 1856. }

MY DEAR SIR: I have a letter from Wise, of the 27th, full of spirit. He says the governments of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana have already agreed to the *rendezvous* at Raleigh, and others will—this in your *most private* ear. He says further that he had officially requested you to exchange with Virginia, on fair terms of difference, percussion for flint muskets. I don't know the usage or power of the Department in such cases, but if it can be done even by liberal construction, I hope you will accede. Was there not an appropriation at the last session for converting flint into percussion arms? If so, would it not furnish good reason for extending such facilities to the States? Virginia probably has more arms than the other Southern States, and would divide in case of need.

In a letter yesterday, to a committee in South Carolina, I gave it as my judgment that in case of Fremont's election, the South should not pause, but proceed at once to "immediate, absolute and *eternal* separation." So I am a candidate for the first halter.

Wise says his accounts from Philadelphia are cheering for old Buck in Pennsylvania. I hope they may not be delusive.

Vale et Salute, J. M. MASON.

This same J. M. Mason is the same who has figured as one of the rebel envoys to Europe. He was also the author of the Fugitive slave bill of 1850, whose provisions permanently suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of every man claimed in a free State as an escaped slave, and also deny the right of trial by jury. He boasted openly that he purposely made the bill so arbitrary and obnoxious that the North must resist it if there was in that section the least spirit, and upon this resistance he and his kind counted for a pretext to incite secession proceedings in the South. The above letter adds a little to his infamous notoriety, for it indicates a complicity in Floyd's arm-stealing operations, which were subsequently conducted with such profit to the lamb like and innocent seceders. Will not the *Express* and *Democratic Press*, publish this proof of the inoffensiveness of their friends?

DO WE UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

A letter is printed in the Southern papers from a rebel prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in which the writer says that before he came North, he thought the peace party in the free States would get up a reaction and be the principal means of ending the war; he also thought that the majority of the Union soldiers were in favor of ending the war. But he has learned that he was mistaken, and is surprised to find that nearly all the northern people are determined to fight to the last rather than recognize the independence of the Confederacy, and he says he has now no hope for the termination of the war until one side or the other is conquered. It would be well if all the people in the South could understand this. They are told by the rebel leaders that only the abolitionists of the North are heartily for the war; that the great mass of the people here are thoroughly tired of it, and that the South needs but to hold out a short time longer, to see such a demand for peace in the North as shall compel the government at Washington to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. That the rebellion is greatly strengthened, and the war thus prolonged by this false notion, there can be no doubt. Nor is there any evading the fact that the peace democrats are responsible for this delusion by which the resistance of the rebels is encouraged and prolonged. And such of the democracy as qualify their talk about conciliation and peace by declaring that it is peace in the union only to which they will consent, give hardly less direct encouragement to the rebellion, for the rebel leaders have a right to infer that Northern men who can inopportunely talk about peace while they themselves are insisting that they will not accept peace on any terms short of confederate independence, are at heart against the war and ready to consent to the disruption of the Union. Thus the war is prolonged and rendered more difficult by the peace talk in the North. This fact needs but to be seen to cause all loyal democrats to break away from the lead of men who treacherously clamor for peace when they know there can be no peace, except through successful war.

* * * * * * *

It would tend greatly to unite the North in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and promote among the suffering masses of the South an inclination for peace, if these two things could be thoroughly understood: the rebel leaders will consent to no peace in the Union, and will continue the war as long as they can keep an army together, even after their cause becomes manifestly hopeless; the people of the North will consent to no peace till the rebellion is subdued, and the authority of the government is restored and acknowledged in every State. It is worse than folly, therefore, to waste time in talking about conciliation, peace, or terms of future reunion, or in doing anything but fighting. Not till the last armed foe of the Union expires or surrenders can any of these things be in order, or be urged without giving positive aid to the enemy. To fight on and fight ever to complete success, is our manifest destiny and duty. Let us understand it and stick to it, and we shall win the sooner.—*Springfield Republican.*

MARRIED THE WRONG WOMAN.—A short time ago a candidate for matrimony arrived in town, and straightway repaired to the office of our obliging County Clerk, for the purpose of obtaining a marriage certificate. The clerk misunderstood the name of the fair one who had been making inroads on the affections of the applicant, and consequently inserted the wrong name of the female party who was to be tied by the silken cords. The intended groom was so delighted with the prospect before him that he did not stop to read the document after it was placed in his hands, but forking over the two dollars he thrust the legal privilege into his pocket. Gaining an audience with the object of his heart the two repaired to the house of a clergyman, where the document was presented, which in the eyes of the minister appearing perfectly satisfactory, the two were united in the holy bands of wedlock. The next morning upon seating himself at the breakfast table of one of our hotels, the groom commenced reading a record of his marriage in the morning papers and found the printers had him married to another woman. Thrusting his hand into his pocket he pulled out the marriage license, when lo and behold, to his utter astonishment, he discovered the clerk had committed the grave error of inserting the wrong name of the intended bride. Turning to the object of his affections, with an excited, yet tremulous voice, he exclaimed, "Maria, a mistake has been made, and I am married to the wrong woman. You are not my lawful wife." Maria gave a glance at the legal document, and, with ahalf drawn sigh, answered: "Its no use fretting, Jeremiah—its too late now."—*Marysville Express.*

SANDS OF GOLD.

......Who cannot keep his own secret, ought not to complain if another tells it.

......Common sense and substantial home-spun garments are not much used in these days.

......Beware of dwelling on the number of your good qualities. It was King David's counting his subjects that deprived him of them.

......That alone can be called refinement which elevates the soul of man, purifying the manners by improving the intellect.

......Sweet are the uses of adversity, which, like the toad, though ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

......We, ignorant of ourselves, beg often our own harms, which the powers deny us for our good; so we find profit by losing of our prayers.

......In women, the heart is the citadel, and all the rest mere suburbs; in men an inconsiderable outwork, which can be lost without injuring the strength of the place.

☞ The chief conspirator among the Confederates is in great grief and has unburdened his mind in a written communication to the Richmond papers. He has found out that "the passion for speculation has become a gigantic evil. It has seemed to take possession of the whole country, and has seduced citizens of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a sordid effort to amass money," and it even "threatens to bring upon us every calamity which can befall freemen struggling for independence." This of course deeply lacerates the heart of Jeff. Davis, and he experiences the bitter truth that rebellions are ungrateful as well as republics, for he declares that he is burdened by the complaining and despondent letters of many who have stood all the day idle and now blame anybody but themselves for reverses which have come and dangers which threaten. Lay down your rebellious arms, Jeff, and then you can lay down to comparatively quiet slumbers. Better far to draw the drapery of your couch cosily around you than to cover your face with your mantle and fall at the base of Pompey's statue. You never suffered thus under the stars and stripes; you never experienced ingratitude until you turned conspirator; and now if your dupes "croak and repine and complain without ceasing," as your organ, the Richmond *Sentinel*, says they do, and labor to destroy the confidence of the people in you, it is because they have found you are the great confidence man of the country, and that you have not the calibre for a successful rebel. Your very whine shows that you want mettle; you have even lost your brass, and what might once have glittered proves to be but tinsel, and very rusty at that. You are the Copper Captain of Massinger's old play revived, and if we "held opinion with Pythagoras," we should think there was some infusion of the soul of the Captain into the body of Jeff. Davis.—*Louisville Journal.*

T[?]RED WHITE AND RED.

Hail Scia! thou pigmy of Nations,
Thou [..]e of the tyrant and slave,
Thou si[.] of each knave's aspirations,
Truth's [d]ungeon and Liberty's grave!
O'er his[tory]'s darkening pages,
Thy l[i]es new radiance have spread,
And wis[dom] will cherish the sages
Who [ha]ted the Red, White and Red.

When th[e an]gel of peace, bending o'er us,
Our c[oun]try with plenty had crown'd,
When b[righ]t was the pathway before us,
And s[m]ing the prospect around;
Thou st[ea]lily struck'st at the nation,
'Till [s]eemed its last drop it had shed,
Then th[y fin]gers in curst exultation,
With [re]d traced the Red, White and Red.

What b[ea]r shall brim to thy glory?
What [dr]aught shall the goblet contain?
What m[a]y lend to thy story
The s[we]etness of music's refrain!
Let the [wi]ne be blood of the dying,
The go[ble]t the skulls of the dead,
And whi[le m]yriad's of crushed hearts are sighing,
Drink [d]rink to the Red, White and Red.

TO THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

We sing to th[e b]anner borne by our sires
In the dark [str]uggle when Freedom was won;
Loudly we'll [sin]g as it floats from the spires,
Lofty and [gl]ad in the rays of the sun.

Illumine the [e]ath, thou bright starry banner,
A nation of [fre]emen, when thou art unfurled,
Mighty, shall[ra]ise thee high o'er their manor,
Proudly to [flo]at o'er the Western World.

Tyrants shall [tre]mble when millions of freemen
Around the[e s]hall rally thy glory to shield,
Nothing can [bl]ast our brave soldiers and seamen,
Lifeless the[ir] bodies before they will yield.

Ensign of freedom! the power of the people—
Young men a[n]d old to your rescue will fly,
Conquer thy fo[e], and from every steeple
Unfurl thy p[ro]ud folds to the breezes on high.

A hand that is [re]d with the blood of the brave,
Ruthlessly d[im]s thy glories to mar;
Look well to th[at] hand, for low in the grave
Every traitor [s]hall lay who would sully one star!
Sweet banner of Peace! Proud banner of War!

VICKSBURG, August, 1863. B——
—*Grayville* [*Ill.*] *Independent.*

EASTERN NEWS.

General French Removed—The Rebel Command.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Times* says Major General French has been relieved of his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charges of misconduct in the recent affair at Mile Run.

The *Herald's* dispatch, dated Culpepper the 7th, says:

"Our infantry are apparently going into winter quarters. The cavalry are busier than ever scouting for guerrillas."

The Forthcoming Message.

The *Tribune's* special says of the President's Message that the most important and interesting portions are those which deal with the subject of slavery and the restoration of the Union. Regarding the former topic, the President considers the Emancipation Proclamation as an accomplished fact. He holds the Proclamation has liberated all the slaves within territory which it embraces, and all future action must be based on that supposition and word.—The President does not and will not adopt any policy which fails to give the slave a vested right in himself. The plan Mr. Lincoln proposes for the restoration of the loyal people of the truant States to their former position in the Union, is represented to be purely his own, and unlike any plan now before the public, and, not confining himself to general outlines, he enters with some minuteness into the details.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Times'* special says the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, adopts all the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to whisky and tobacco, and suggests the propriety of a still further increase in the tax of these articles, in order that the revenue may be increased, as it has fallen considerably below the estimate of the framers of the law. The receipts from this source for the last year will fall short of sixty millions.

From Chattanooga—Money Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 7th, says:—Hardee is slowly falling back from Dalton with Bragg's whipped men. The mountains of East Tennessee are filled with rebel deserters and stragglers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Money active at 7 per cent.; Sterling easier; Exchange at 164¼; Gold irregular, opening at 149, advancing to 150, and closing steady at 148¾; Government securities firm; Sixes of '81 109; Seven-Thirties, 107⅛; Pacific Mail, 214.

European Intelligence.

Dates are to Monday, November 26th.

The *London Punch* announces that the English government is about, with regret, to decline giving its adherence to the European Congress. It says that the purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not considered effectual.

The Paris *Patrie* has published a statement under reserve, that the Emperor, without wishing to draw up a programme for the Congress, had expressed an opinion that it should be chiefly occupied with considering the questions of Poland, the German Duchies, Rome, Venice, and of reforms to be introduced in the Principalities of Romania.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that the believers in the Congress grow fewer every day.

Active warlike preparations are progressing in Denmark; 110 soldiers have been called out and six war vessels are being fitted out.

The Polish question still looks threatening, and arrests continue numerous.

The argument in the case of the Alexandra is concluded, and government will take time to consider its judgment.

The latest news by the Scotia reported that Earl Russell leaves the British Cabinet, and will be succeeded by Lord Clarendon.

The Glasgow *Herald* says that the naval authorities on the Clyde have been instructed to detain the suspected war vessel for the Confederates should she attempt to go to sea before further investigation is made.

1,000 men were to sail from Cherbourg on the 22d November, for Mexico.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the reported resignation of Earl Russell.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents, had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that island.

Mexican News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

We have Mexican news to November 21st. The French occupied Queretaro without resistance. Uraga has been appointed commander-in-chief by Juarez vice Comonfort, who refused to be controlled by the Jaurez government.—Doblado also refused to obey Juarez. The French were marching on San Luis Potosi, where a final concentration was to take place. Accounts through French sources look like a gradual breaking up of the Mexican plan of resistance.

MOTTOES.—A vain man's motto is, "Win gold and wear it;" a generous man's, "Win gold and share it;" a miser's, "Win gold and spare it;" a profligate's, "Win gold and spend it;" a broker's, "Win gold and lend it;" a fool's, "Win gold and end it;" a gambler's, "Win gold and loose it;" a wise man's, "Win gold and use it."

☞ John Morgan, the guerrilla chief, has escaped into Canada. We will wager a copper-cent against the loyalty of a copperhead (we are liberal and willing to give the immense odds), that he goes straight to Vallandigham. He is the "Abraham's bosom" of traitors who can't get into the seventh Heaven of Jeff. Davis' Couthieveracy.

EASTERN NEWS IN DETAIL.

Matters at Wilmington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

The special dispatch to the *Tribune* says: All reports about the removal of Meade, springing up before the meeting of Congress, are premature. After the President gains strength sufficient to enable him to weigh the merits of the six days' campaign just closed, a decision may be expected.

One of the most interesting reports ever issued by the Secretary of the Navy is now being prepared by Secretary Welles. The estimate for all branches of the naval service will not exceed $142,000. The report will suggest many improvements in the management of naval matters. The Secretary will devote some space to the discussion of iron-clads. He will be able to count 650 or 700 vessels as the property of the Navy Department.

The estimates for the Department of the Interior foot up $8,000,000. Of this amount the Pension Office estimate is about $4,000,000, and that of the General Land Office $600,000.

The Judiciary estimate is cut down at least $500,000. The Indian Bureau figures are also cut down considerably.

Union Movements in Arkansas.

The Union men of Arkansas are working hard for a restoration of the old Government and with great apparent success. The people from the country are daily flocking in, taking the oath of allegiance and enrolling themselves in the home companies for protection against guerrillas. The counties of Pope, Conway, White and Van Buren, are reported to be clear of guerrillas, who have gone south of the Arkansas. Price has reached Washington, some eighty miles from Little Rock. As near as can be ascertained his forces number from 15,000 to 16,000.

Unconditional Union men of Arkansas held a meeting at Fort Smith on 18th of November at which 20 counties were represented and a candidate to represent Western Arkansas in the National Congress placed in nomination.

Reign of Terror in Northern Georgia.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 4.

A number of refugees from Walker county, Ga., represent that there is a perfect reign of terror in Northern Georgia. Males of all ages are conscripted. All supplies are exhausted. The citizens are escaping to our lines and to the mountains. Bragg has been relieved by Hardee, who is making a desperate effort to patch up his shattered army and assume the offensive.

National Copperhead Convention.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.

The Conservative Union National committee was in session at Cincinnati, yesterday, as was also the Consulting Convention of the same organization. The convention adopted the Kentucky platform of '63 and suggested to the committee the nomination of General McClellan for the Presidency. The committee postponed the consideration of the resolution until the meeting to be held in Philadelphia on December 23. W. B. Campbell, Leslie Coombs and Governor Bramlette were mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency.

The Cause of Meade's Failure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.

Washington special dispatches, dated December 5th, says: It is said the necessity for the recent retrograde movement of the army of the Potomac is charged upon the failure of the corps of Generals French and Warren to reach until Friday night, November 27th, the positions which they were ordered to reach two days sooner—thus giving the enemy time to intrench, so that it was not deemed prudent to make an attack.

The President's Message and Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

From present appearances, the President's message will not be sent to Congress until Tuesday.

There is much conversation relative to the proposed action of the Clerk of the House in making up the roll. The law requires that the Clerk of the House shall make a roll of Representatives elect and place thereon the names of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States and the United States. It is ascertained that no credentials have been filed from Minnesota and Kansas. All the other States have filed credentials, and they are correct, except West Virginia, Oregon and Vermont. The authorities of these States have been notified by the Clerk, and will probably send correct credentials before the organization.

The following border State members attended the Union caucus, last night: Greene C. Smith, and Lucien Anderson, of Kentucky; Boyd, Sloan and McClurg, of Missouri: Cresswell, Davis, and Thomas, of Maryland.

Capture of Gen. Meagher.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.

Gen. Meagher, who was with the army as a visitor to his old brigade, was captured in citizen's clothes, near mile run, during the recent engagement, and is now in the hands of the enemy.

Meeting of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at noon. Messrs. Conness, of California, and Henderson, of Missouri, qualified, and took the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the last Congress. Some debate was had on the admission of the Senators from Western Virginia. Mr. Davis held there was constitutionally no such a State, and there could, therefore, be no Senators from such a State; he believed the old State intact, and the whole thing a flagrant violation. After a debate, in which Mr. Davis stated the question, it was moved that the oath be administered to them, which was carried. *Yeas*, 36; *Nays*, 5—the nays being Buckelew, Davis, Hendricks, McDougall and Powell.

The Supreme Court met to-day; alll the Justices were present. No business of importance was transacted.

Admission of Louisiana Members.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.

Considerable discussion was had in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the admittance of the members from Louisiana. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on elections.

THE WRONG BOY.—Captain Ellis, of the cavalry, relates the following little incident, which serves to illustrate how coolly the "horrors of war" are looked upon by our boys. He says in one of the numerous skirmishes in which his company were engaged, dismounted, one of his men, young Kitchen, from Houlton, Maine, spied a rebel running across the field opposite. "Now," says Kitchen, taking aim at the reb., "you shall see that lad jump," and fired, but missed his mark. The rebel coolly stopped and returned the compliment, and George received a ball in the fleshy part of the leg. He jumped about four feet and ejaculated: "By golly, the wrong boy jumped that time!"

☞ An English maiden, whom we lately heard of, had a decidedly novel reason for refusing to stand in the Scripture relation of wife to a man who sought her hand. He was in all respects eligible, except that he was a vegetarian; and when he proposed the plucky lass replied: "Oh, go along with you! Do you think that I am going to be flesh of your flesh and you live on cabbage?" Marry a grass widow, man; I am not an animal of your sort!" and off she bounced leaving him all struck up.

☞ One of the best looking girls in the York Seminary, is a red-headed girl from Vermont. Out of compliment to her hair, they call her "the torch of love." Rather poetic than complimentary.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to both Houses of Congress, Wednesday, Dec. 9th.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our National affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due.

Our Foreign Relations.

We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Brittanic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between this Government and the several maritime Powers, but they have been discussed and, so far as was possible, accommodated, in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime Powers. The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American ports and citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end. I shall submit, for the consideration of the Senate, the convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory arising out of the treaty of the fifteenth of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheld dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chile, touching the seizure at Sibra, in Peru, by Chilean officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate. Although the sum awarded to claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chile when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The Joint Convention, under the Act of last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment, in conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message.

I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have credited a Minister to that Republic.

Injuries, unforeseen by the Government, and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on the land, and by persons in the service of the United States.—While this government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service on citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special Court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims, of the character referred to, as may have arisen under treaties and public law. Conventions for adjusting claims by joint commission have been proposed to several Governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any. During the course of the session, in all probability, I will have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants, where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the Admiralty Court, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by a formal arbitration.

The Incomes of Foreign Consuls.

The proper officers of the treasury have deemed themselves required by the laws of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign Consuls in this country.—While such a demand may not, in strict terms, be the indication of the public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and any foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the Act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, deserves your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a courtesy which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The Rights of Foreign Born Residents.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of the international question touching the rights of foreigners in this country, and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that on the occurence of a civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him a belligerent, in whose behalf the government of his country can expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intentions may be made or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names must be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, after becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and, though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudice have heretofore grown out of this abuse. It is, therefore, submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable for a limit [to be fixed] beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of this Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under pretense of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the act of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

The Japanese Troubles.

In common with other Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy, through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacably overcome. I ask your attention to the [claim of the] Minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the Legation at Yedo.

Telegraphic Projects.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting [the construction of] a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the Capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections, established with any reasonably outlay, would be economical, as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service.

The Consular System.

The consular system of the United States under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to believe that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored. Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights and in protecting our commercial interests. Our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgement should justly include those Consuls who, residing in Europe, Egypt, China, and other commercial countries, are charged with complicated and extraordinary powers.

The Territories.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfacory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than was heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

Immigration.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of National wealth is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in the fields of industry, especially agriculture and our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign Consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but cheap assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This novel offer demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.

The National Finances.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National banking law has proved a valuable support of the Government credit, and the general legislation in regard to loans has fully answered the expectations of its founders. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the treasury, including the payments of the army and the navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more promptly provided and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne. The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674 86. The aggregate disbursements, $895,796,630 60. Leaving a balance on the 7th of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $69,059,642 40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787 90; from direct taxes, $1,485,103 61; from lands, $167,627 17; from miscellaneous sources, $30,466,153 00; and from loans, $776,682,361 57; making the aggregate of $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were $2,320,039 22 for pensions, etc: $4,216,790 59 for interest on the public debt; $947,298,465 01, for the War Department; $50,992,986 01, for the Navy Department; $63,211,109 27 for payment of temporary debt, and $181,086,635 07, for the payment of the funded debt; making an aggregate of $895,766,630 65, and leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,329,044 21. But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed during the year must be regarded as merely nominal payments and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts. The amount of $181,086,635 07 should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The receipts and disbursements for the first quarter and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debts will be found considerably less than has been anticipated.

The War Department.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of—first, the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief; second, the organization of colored persons into the war service; third, the exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock; fourth, the operations under the Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General; fifth, the organization of the Invalid Corps; and sixth, the operations of the several Departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a summary of this voluminous report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself in referring your attention to the report itself.

The Navy Department.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity, energy and success. The blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency, as the navy has expanded; yet, on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of the prizes sent in for adjudication amounts to over thirteen millions of dollars.—The naval force of the United States consists, at this time, of 558 vessels completed and in course of completion, and of these seventy-five are iron-clads—armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our navy completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power; but while these may be relied upon for harbor defense and sea coast survey, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean. The change that has taken place in navy vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern war vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments. The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject; and also to that of establishing a yard or depot for naval purposes upon one of the Western rivers.—A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years—exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration.

Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the services of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels which have created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other country, in resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel, in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation rendered signal service to the Union. The increase of the number of seamen in the public service—from 7,000 men, in the spring of 1861, to about 34,000 at the present time—has been accom-