WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1857.

☞ Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

☞ Mr. Isaac E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Dobbins, J. Hammitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mestes, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chiles, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

James G. Campbell United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

We understand that Governor Walker, who is now in this city, will leave direct for Kansas on Monday evening next, or the following morning. It is his intention to take the oath of office in this city before starting.

The official and private despatches which have recently been received in this city from Kansas are of a character not only to remove all apprehensions founded upon the exaggerated reports which appear, from time to time, in the eastern journals, but to warrant the hope that the people of Kansas are about to consult their own interests by turning a deaf ear to mischievous outside appeals, and by extending a generous support to their new governor in his endeavors to restore unity and harmony in a Territory still unsettled by the divisions of sectionalism and the agitations of political fanatics.

A STATE CONSTITUTION VIOLATED.—BLACK-REPUBLICAN TYRANNY.

Those who neither respect the Union nor the laws enacted under the federal constitution cannot be expected to respect the organic laws of the States or the rights of the people. Divisions among the friends of the constitution and the Union threw the legislative and executive power in New York into the hands of the republicans. Both have been exerted with a recklessness and tyranny unparalleled in the history of our country. Numerous laws have been passed intended to feed and fatten the hungry in their ranks, and to punish those who will not join them in their treason to the constitution and the rights of the people. Mayor Wood has recently sent a message to the city councils in which he has exposed a series of unconstitutional and reckless acts, most of which were aimed at the rights and independence of our great commercial emporium. We have not space to copy these acts at length, or comment upon them at present. We can now only give the schedule of them as contained in the mayor's message:

"A charter for the city of New York.
"A metropolitan police bill.
"A bill to erect a new city-hall.
"A bill to improve the Central Park.
"The port-warden's bill.
"The excise bill.
"The New York harbor bill.
"Relative to stage routes.
"To regulate the use of the slips and wharves, piers 2 to 12.
"To amend the pilot laws, and
"Relative to tax commissions and assessments."

A leading feature in these laws is depriving the people of the cities, counties, and villages of their ancient rights, guarantied by the State constitution, to manage their own local affairs, and conferring upon the central government at Albany the power to control everything all over the State; to minister to the wants of starving followers, and punish all those who manifest a manly independence and a determination to maintain their constitutional rights.

DECAY OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

Every day brings us additional evidence of the decay of black republicanism. Like every cause having its origin in fraud and deception, or moral and political error, that of these political agitators must ultimately sink to rise no more. The people are learning the truth, and their case is waning under the ban of the people. City after city has given its verdict against them. Connecticut, so strongly with them a few months since, has written her condemnation of their principles and practices. In Michigan thousands have deserted their standard, and the democracy will soon fully triumph in that State. Iowa, upon the borders of "bleeding Kansas," the electors in which must personally know what has occurred, in that Territory, has abandoned black republicanism, and all other isms, and manfully wheeled into the democratic lines again. The administration has there achieved a most noble triumph. The black republicans nowhere increase their vote or win new majorities. That party rose upon a false and rotten basis, and must from necessity fall when the people understand the foundation upon which it stands. Decay is legibly written upon it. Such is ever the fate of error, falsehood, and deception. The black-republican leaders feel this, and hence are writhing in agony at their future prospects. If Kansas cannot be induced to commit some suicidal act for their benefit, they have no hopes for the future. We suspect Kansas has suffered too much already on their account to become a willing victim to further their political operations. Her prosperity has been sadly retarded, and the happiness of her people too greatly diminished by following the counsels of political fanatics and demagogues to readily yield again to their selfish and bad advice. If Kansas, by self-immolation, does not supply fresh materials for agitation, black republicanism will soon die a natural death.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat very truly says: "There is a glorious democracy in New England, although generally in a minority. They fight through all manner of isms, against the world, the flesh, and the devil; but they never surrender." To which the New Hampshire Patriot adds: "The democracy of New England, although now under a cloud of niggerism, are bound to shine yet. They have been defeated on account of their persistent adherence to the idea that a white man is superior to a negro; but that doctrine is daily becoming more popular, we believe, and its ultimate triumph here in New England will occur at no distant day."

The senate of Massachusetts on Tuesday rejected the well-considered and able report of the committee on foreign relations adverse to the removal of Judge Loring, and substituted therefor the report of a minority of two members of the committee, favoring the fanatical ideas of the black republicans.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL MALADY.

The press generally having taken up the subject of the National Hotel malady with a degree of earnestness which has aroused public attention in all parts of the Union, some response has been made by the authorities of Washington, but not of the kind which was anticipated, or which the good name and true interests of our city promptly and imperatively demanded. The action, or rather the want of action, on the part of the city councils, at their last meeting, cannot be too strongly deplored. The well-intended measures adopted at the merchants' meeting on Tuesday evening last are not likely to be followed by any important results. It is true that the Board of Health have appointed a committee, composed of medical gentlemen, to investigate the subject; but as they lack the necessary power and pecuniary means to make a rigid and thorough investigation, we cannot well see how their meritorious labors will result in anything beyond presenting to the public in a convenient shape individual expressions of belief as to the true cause of a malady which has filled the whole country with apprehensions not unmixed with the darkest suspicions. This committee have issued a circular card, of which the following is a copy:

The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Board of Health of Washington to communicate with residents of this city and persons elsewhere, in order to procure, if possible, further authenticated information in regard to the malady which recently prevailed at and was known as the "endemic of the National Hotel." No fatal cases have occurred in this community; but, as vague and unauthenticated statements have reached us that persons have died elsewhere from this cause, we take this as the only sure mode of calling upon physicians and persons abroad to favor us with statements of the names and residences of the persons who thus have died. We desire to obtain a description of the course and symptoms of their disease; the opinion formed as to its origin and the reasons therefor; the treatment adopted in the cases and the results of the *post mortem* examinations or chemical analyses of the dejections from the sick, if any such were made. As the guests of that hotel are wide cast over the land, it is impossible for us to obtain the names and residences of their physicians, and must therefore appeal to them through the public press for the information desired. Their prompt attention (by letter to the committee) will confer a great favor upon the Board of Health and this community, and perhaps be of great service in promoting the cause of public health and medical science.

Papers friendly to the above objects will confer a favor on the Board of Health by publishing this card.

ROBERT KING STONE, M. D.
JAMES E. MORGAN, M. D.
Committee of the Board of Health.

Washington, May 7, 1857.

The general, and we might almost add the settled, belief in Washington that the malady at the National Hotel was caused by defective sewerage, may in part account for the apparent apathy of those whose duty it was promptly to discover, and as promptly to remove, the cause of so much wide-spread danger; but there are occasions when local authorities, if they consult the interests of their constituents, must pay some regard to public opinion outside of their respective jurisdictions, whether well or ill founded. And the case before us is one in point. The city of Washington is the federal capital. It is visited in the course of a year by thousands of persons on business connected with the general government; and the whole country ought to know, and the knowledge is demanded in all quarters in unmistakably-plain language, how it came to pass that, at its largest and most frequented hotel, hundreds and hundreds of the guests were stricken down by a fearfully-mysterious disease, which resulted fatally in several cases, and in many others eminent physicians were at a loss how to prescribe. If defective sewerage has been the cause of so much sickness and suffering, it would seem to us that the fact could be easily and promptly demonstrated. If, as has been frequently and widely alleged, the disease was caused by mineral poisons, why have we not an authenticated report of the *post-mortem* examination which has been held in the case of one of the victims?

It will be seen from the following report, which appears in the New York Evening Post of last Thursday's issue, that the medical faculty of that city are not disposed to await the tardy action of the authorities of Washington:

"The Academy of Medicine held its regular meeting last evening in the chapel of the University, and a large attendance was present. Dr. Valentine Mott occupied the chair, and more than an hour was occupied in reading the minutes of the previous meeting, hearing reports of various committees, and transaction of the regular business.

"Dr. Mott then informed the meeting that Dr. Wynne, from Baltimore, was present, who would communicate certain interesting information to the academy concerning the sickness at the National Hotel, Washington. He (Dr. M.) felt great interest in the subject, and was very desirous to hear Dr. Wynne. He was sure all the members entertained the same feeling. He was not at all satisfied with the reports and explanations that had heretofore been offered. We at a distance hardly knew what judgment to form upon this interesting subject. Facts and information, therefore, would be very acceptable, by which they might come to some definite conclusion.

"Dr. Wynne was cordially received by the academy, and occupied their attention for nearly an hour, in first briefly detailing the facts as they have already been stated by the press, and then upon these deduced a theory referring the cause of the disease to the offensive effluvia arising from the sewer, and also the bad ventilation to which the house was subjected, especially in cold weather. The cause as thus ascribed is similar to that given in the Evening Post yesterday.

"When he had concluded his able and deeply-interesting address, a discussion took place between the members.

"One suggested that perhaps the disease was owing to some poison or article of adulteration in the wine. He asked whether the wine-cellar had been examined? This was suggested to him from the fact that the disease had been confined almost entirely to the male guests of the house, as but few of the females had suffered from its effects.

"Dr. Wynne remarked that the wine had not been examined. He thought he could speak positively of that fact. He would suggest that one reason that could be given why the ladies had not been more generally affected was, that they had usually fire in their rooms, and the windows partially open most of the time.

"Dr. McNulty said that he knew a Mr. Macpherson, from North Carolina, who drank no liquor of any kind, who had been taken; while, on the other hand, a Mr. Lockwood, of this city, who drank brandy at times, was for a while free from it, although afterwards attacked.

"Another member spoke of the case of a man and his wife who had stopped there. The husband was not well when he went to the hotel, but on the morning after his arrival he told the landlord that he could not stay there, the air smelled very bad, and tasted bad also. He must leave. He went to another hotel in consequence. He carried his own liquor with him; his wife was not at all affected.

Drs. Detmold, Warren, Griscom, and others, took part in the discussion, and described the symptoms attending the several cases that have come under their notice. These were, in every respect, instances similar to those already published. It came out that the National Hotel in cold weather, when all the doors and windows were shut up, literally stunk with foul air; that the stoves in the house were fed with air from the cellar below, full of foul gas from the sewers; that this accounts for the disease breaking out at two different periods of a cold spell, viz: in January, and then in March. Several examples given by Dr. Wynne, from medical history, proved that precisely such a disease has often been produced in establishments, hospitals, armies, etc., from putrid effluvia.

"Dr. Wynne received from the academy a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned."

The steamer Baltic caught fire at Albany on the 7th instant, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. The vessel is insured.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CHILI.

According to the most reliable authorities, this flourishing republic comprises 13 provinces, 52 departments, 366 sub-delegations, 1,646 districts, covering an area of 249,952 square miles, and contains a population of 1,133,862 souls. With the exception of the republics of Paraguay and Uruguay, Chili constitutes the smallest of the South American republics, though its thrifty and intelligent population nearly equals, in point of numbers, the united populations of Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine confederation. The chief seaport, Valparaiso, from an insignificant village, has risen to the importance of a great commercial city, which, notwithstanding its constantly-increasing improvements, is almost too small, at the present day, for the accommodation of its crowded population. In 1838, as we learn from a recent valuable document issued from the Department of State,* the value of imports into Chili reached $8,000,000; in 1840, $13,000,000; and in 1843, $18,000,000; while the rapid progress of its export trade has been equally indicative of the domestic industry and commercial enterprise of its citizens. The frequent political convulsions of its neighboring republic, Peru, have been productive of much embarrassment both in the civil and political administration of the government of Chili; but now, such is the stability of its government, and so well-settled and so deeply-rooted in the minds of all Chilians are sound principles of political economy and just ideas of constitutional liberty, that we may henceforth regard Chili as occupying, next to our own republic, the highest rank in the family of free nations, and nobly vindicating by its example, and illustrating by its progress, the capacity of man for self-government.

The following letter, dated "Santiago, (du Chili,) November 30, 1856," we find in the February number of the "*Revue de la Science Economique*," published in Paris, and we transfer it to our columns not only because of the gratifying *exposé* it presents of the present highly prosperous condition of our sister republic, but for the valuable and interesting commercial statistics with which it is enriched:

"I transmit some documents, compiled chiefly from official publications, which relate to the economical history of Chili during the year 1856, and which will form an appropriate sequel to my despatches published in the '*Journal des Economistes*' of February 15, 1856. There are but three important facts to signalize: 1st, the peaceful renewal, for a period of five years, of the powers of the actual President of the republic, Don Manuel Montt; 2d, the commencement of operations on the railroad from Santiago to Talca; 3d, the promulgation of the civil code. The preservation of public tranquillity during the presidential excitement is neither a rare nor an uncommon event in Chili; but, inasmuch as it is unhappily an exceptional event in the Spanish American republics, it deserves to be specially noted, because it is the sure harbinger of industrial prosperity.

"The commencement of operations on the railroad from Santiago to Talca evidences a new progress in the spirit of enterprise. It is to be regretted that, at the very opening of this work, certain facts transpired which discovered a mischievous administrative inexperience in the directors of the company, which forced our fellow-countryman, M. Emile Chevalier, to resign his charge as chief engineer on the railroad. But, in every enterprise and in every country, we must begin as scholars, and improve from the lessons of experience. It is to be hoped that the company will proceed with sufficient firmness and patience to repair the blunders into which they have fallen.

"The promulgation of the civil code is an event of the greatest importance. The civil legislation heretofore in force was based upon an enormous collection of ancient texts, of laws and ordinances compiled at different periods, and frequently of the most contradictory character. Among these texts, the most notable was the celebrated code of Alphonse the learned, *las Sietas Partidas*, promulgated in 1260. We can easily imagine that this code, compiled six centuries ago for the kingdoms of Leon and Castile, and modified by the later ordinances of the Kings of Spain, must be somewhat obscure, and not very well suited to the exigencies or the ideas of an American people in the middle of the nineteenth century. The new code, compiled by Don Andres Bello, the most distinguished civilian and author of Spanish America, is presented in a style of remarkable perspicacity and elegant simplicity. The compiler and the committee of revision, with the actual President of the republic at its head, availed themselves of all the improvements in the legislation of Europe, and the result of their labors is eminently worthy of approval and study. The code will be put in force January 1, 1857, but its beneficent influences will be extended to generations yet unborn. * * *

"The last census having been taken in 1854, the current year has not been signalized by any great statistical production, and we must, therefore, recur to the annual reports for such information as may prove of interest. The aggregate of revenue received in the treasury in 1855 was $6,287,526, showing an increase over 1854 of $341,309. This increase resulted from an augmentation in the aggregate amount of existing imposts, without the imposition of any new duties. The branches of revenue in which the most notable increase is observed are the duties arising from the sale of lands, (*alcabala*,) customs, tobacco, and postages.

"Another indication of the prosperity of Chili is to be found in the progressive movements of foreign commerce. The importations in 1855 have risen to $18,438,287, or $1,009,988 over the amount of the preceding year; while the exports reached as high as $17,676,911, or $3,049,755 over those of 1854. The great increase of exports was in the articles of cereals, copper, and silver, in bars and in the ore. The precise augmentation in cereals and flour covered about $2,000,000, while that of minerals and metals reached an equal figure. The products of the mines and refineries of Chili have given to foreign commerce, during the year 1855, an official value of $10,316,488, though the administration of customs estimates the real value at $1,500,000 more.

"It is observable that the animal products of agricultural industry, such as wool, *charqui* (dried beef,) salt meats, horses, &c., have diminished. In Europe this would be an indication of the decline of agricultural industry. Here, however, it is otherwise. Chili is now chiefly an agricultural country; extensive plantations are opened, and the vast herds of cattle and horses which abound in Chili are left to the spontaneous productions of the uncultivated soil. So long as California and Australia offered a good market for their cereals and flour, the extent of these natural pasturages was reduced by the cultivation of wheat, and the supply of beef was necessarily diminished. During six years these markets contributed largely to the prosperity of Chili.

"This was not, however, the only, nor even the principal, source of the prosperity of Chili; and, without seeking for others, a retrospective glance at the annual imports of certain descriptions of merchandise will show that the progress of Chili is not owing to accidental or fortuitous causes, but results from the internal economy and social advancement of the citizens of Chili. There is no surer criterion of the prosperity of a country than is to be found in the consumption of sugar, coffee, and tea; nor can we measure the progress of its industry bettter than by the quantity of iron which it consumes. As these four articles enter largely into Chilian imports, we can at once proceed to an estimate on this head:

Imports into Chili.

Years.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Iron.
	Arrobas.	*Quintals.*	*Pounds.*	*Quintals.*
1844--	245,217	1,939	26,713	28,600
1845--	330,307	1,722	31,532	52,963
1846--	607,427	1,941	25,227	18,991
1847--	511,837	921	33,728	14,968
1848--	413,966	2,064	49,568	32,989
1849--	227,097	1,447	53,032	43,956
1850--	508,281	2,737	36,513	58,969
1851--	850,729	1,670	80,447	38,842
1852--	730,757	4,188	104,207	115,835
1853--	711,635	3,069	65,895	14,176
1854--	731,427	2,954	89,960	52,859
1855--	1,313,815	4,518	112,264	155,740

"These figures, notwithstanding the differences which they show, one year with another, attest a real and advancing progress in the consumption of sugar, coffee, tea, and iron during the twelve years which they embrace, and indicate a marked development at once of wealth and industry.

"The different branches of the public service show an equal progress. Thus:

	1854.	1855.	Increase.
Foreign and domestic affairs	$578,318	$1,684,826	$1,106,508
Justice, worship and public instruction----	651,768	1,094,568	442,800
Finances------	1,501,038	1,671,385	170,347
War and marine	1,349,342	1,885,290	535,948
	4,080,466	6,336,069	2,255,603

"The public works alone, without including the amount expended in the railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago, figure in the budget of 1857 as high as $987,000, of which $600,000 are for roads and bridges. The construction of new schools claims $60,000 in the budget for 1857; new prisons, $52,000; and new churches, $118,000. * *

"The whole number of schools for boys in the republic in 1854 was 498; and in 1855, 524. There were also in the first-named year 200 schools for girls; and in the latter, 234. In 1854 the number of boys attending these schools was 21,586; and of girls, 7,236. In 1855, of the former 22,717, and of the latter 7,896. During the year 1855 the government distributed to the different schools 40,279 volumes. There are, in addition to these schools, 19 establishments for special instruction for adults—such as schools of arts and designs, for the deaf and dumb, for painting, sculpture, obstetrics, &c. There were in 1855 733 pupils in these schools."

The preceding sketch of Chilian progress must be read with satisfaction and pleasure by every American who sees, in the prosperity of our South American sister republics, the legitimate fruits of our own example. The peaceful election and installation of a new President, the annual increase in the public revenues, the multiplication of schools and colleges, the healthy condition of the import and export trade—all attest the fact that, according to the measure in which the republics of South America follow the example which we set before them, and look to the United States as a model to imitate in the political and civil administration of their respective governments, their advancement in all that constitutes national prosperity and true democratic progress will, in a corresponding degree, be the certain, inevitable, and happy result.

Our own commercial relations with Chili show an annually-increasing and mutually-profitable trade. In 1856 we supplied that republic with our domestic products, chiefly cottons, to the amount of $2,500,000. The total value of our trade, import and export, during this year, was $5,335,562; and so evenly is the account of debit and credit balanced, that it looks more like a balance-sheet between two merchants than an annual statement of the commerce of two independent nations. Thus, we find the value of imports into the United States from Chili in 1856 to have reached $2,467,819, while our exports to Chili amounted to $2,867,743. There is no country or nation on the globe with which we have commercial intercourse that exhibits, in its annual official reports, a more satisfactory balance-sheet than the republic of Chili. As respects its commerce with the United States, we are supplied with the requisite data to demonstrate this fact in the "Report on Commercial Relations," already cited:

Comparative statement of the commerce of the United States with Chili during the years specified.

Years.	Imports from Chili.	Exports to Chili.	Total.
1845--------	$1,123,690	$1,548,191	$2,671,881
1846--------	1,275,960	1,768,570	3,044,530
1847--------	1,716,903	1,671,610	3,388,513
1848--------	1,310,451	1,924,511	3,234,962
1849--------	1,817,723	2,017,100	3,834,823
1850--------	1,796,877	1,422,721	3,219,598
1851--------	2,734,746	1,895,305	4,630,051
1852--------	2,062,160	2,339,133	4,401,293
1853--------	2,214,252	2,326,437	4,540,689
1854--------	3,332,167	2,193,259	5,525,426
1855--------	3,518,896	3,426,257	6,945,153

It is a fact worthy of note that Chili consumes nearly, 100 per cent. more of our cotton manufactures than all the other republics of South America, including Brazil; and that, although we send our cotton goods to fifty different nations and colonial possessions, the quantity which finds a market in Chili, every year, constitutes within a fraction of the one-sixth part of all we export. Thus, in 1856, the total value of cottons exported to all the republics of South America, including Brazil, was $1,796,533, of which $1,110,784 is assigned to Chili.

The chief article of cotton goods which we send to the Chilian market is that known in that country as *tocuyos*. Until within the past few years, these textiles were supplied exclusively from British manufactories. The following tabular statement and facts, for which we are indebted to the "Report on Commercial Relations," will show how that trade is now shared by the United States:

"Quantity and value of *tocuyos* imported into Chili from the United States and England, and her possessions respectively, during the first quarter of 1850:

	Yards.	Value.	Price per yd.
From United States--------	682,835	$57,377	8¼ cts.
From England and poss'ns--	404,145	25,868	6¼ cts.
Excess in favor of U. States--	278,690	31,509"	

The preceding analysis shows that, notwithstanding the English cottons are cheaper by 2¼ cents the yard than those of the United States, the consumption of the latter in the Chilian market largely exceeds that of the former. The preference must, of course, be ascribed to the superior quality of the United States fabrics. How far the manufacture in the United States of similar inferior and cheap cottons for the Chilian market might afford a profitable competition with those of England we have no data at hand to ascertain. The very fact, however, of the excess of consumption of United States over British goods of the same description against an excess of price of 2¼ cents the yard would seem to indicate an appreciative taste, at least, in the consumers, and that they are no longer to be satisfied with the inferior cotton with which England has for so many years, and so profitably to her merchants, stocked their market.

* Report on Foreign Commercial Relations—part 1, page 724.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN IOWA.

The Iowa City Reporter and Crescent of the 29th ult. says that "there seems to be no further doubt as to the complete success of the democratic State ticket. The vapid bubble of Kansas-ism has exploded. The gathering of hosts around the standard of a desecrated 'republicanism' has waned into relative insignificance."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Augusta that Mr. Bonham has been elected to Congress in the fourth district, South Carolina, by a majority of 1,600, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Alabama and Florida Railroad Grants.—The certified copies of the acts of the Florida legislature incorporating the railroad from Pensacola to the Alabama line in the direction of Montgomery, and accepting the grants of lands made by Congress to aid in the construction of the road, together with the map and evidence of the date of survey of the line of the road upon the ground, having been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we understand that the grant has been put in process of adjustment. It is estimated that this part of the Alabama and Florida railroad will receive under the grant its full quota of lands.

Land Warrant to Hon. John P. Kennedy.—A bounty-land warrant for 160 acres was issued from the Pension Office yesterday to the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, for his services as a private soldier in Capt. Warfield's company Maryland militia, war of 1812.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval Clothing.—The Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has just given the heavy contracts for supplying the department with naval clothing as follows:

Classes 1 and 2 (cloth clothing and flannel clothing) to Wm. B. Lovejoy, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Classes 3, 6, and 11 to Wm. Mathews, of New York, (canvas-duck trowsers and sheeting frocks and sheeting, duck and nankeen in the piece, and black-silk handkerchiefs.)

Classes 4 and 5 to the Bay State Mills, (blue flannel and blue satinet.)

Class 7 to Henry Newton, of West Newton, Massachusetts, (shoes.)

Class 8 to Francis Greenleaf, Boston, Massachusetts, (woollen socks.)

Class 9 to Sumner Flag, of Boston, Massachusetts, (mattresses.)

Class 10 to New England Worsted Company, (blankets.)

The prices at which these important contracts were taken are said, among the manufacturers of New England, to prove that they can sell under the new tariff at much less rates than heretofore.

The total cost of these stores to the government will be about $400,000.

The contracts for navy provisions, given out three or four weeks ago, will amount to an aggregate of some $800,000.

Removal.—We understand that the civil engineer at the Brooklyn navy-yard, John McLeod Murphy, esq., was removed yesterday morning.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Water Works Lettings.—The reading of the bids for this work was concluded at a late hour on Thursday evening, and it will perhaps be a week before the calculations can be completed on which these contracts will be based. The following letter, received by Captain Meigs from the Secretary of War, from the bearing which it has on the decision in these cases, will be read with interest:

Washington, May 7, 1857.

Sir: In answering your inquiries in relation to the biddings for the Washington aqueduct, I have only to say there ought to be but one rule, and that is, to assign the work to the lowest bidder, provided he be responsible and able to give the necessary security. This is in accordance with the practice of the government—will secure the greatest economy in the public expenditure—and cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the bidders themselves. Any other rule would produce much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the department.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John B. Floyd,
Secretary of War.

HON. JOHN H. SAVAGE.

It gives us much pleasure to announce this morning the renomination of Hon. John H. Savage for Congress by the democratic convention of the fourth district, Tennessee. The McMinnville New Era, in making the announcement, says:

"Major Savage has been selected as the democratic standard-bearer in this congressional district, and now we nail his flag to our top-gallant mast, intending to battle under its folds till the close of the polls in August next. The more credulous adherents of Samuel may delude themselves with the idea that the warm contest between Major Savage and Col. Gardenhire for the nomination will drive from the support of the former a sufficient number of the friends of the latter to enable them to foist one of their brethren into Congress from the mountain district. Such is our confidence in the unterrified democracy, that we have not the slightest fear of such a result. Even the suspicion is a slander upon their time-honored devotion to principle. They have fought too long and too faithfully in the good old cause to permit the enemy, real or concealed, to throw dust in their eyes and blind them to their own interests. More than all, they know too well the gallant and whole-souled Savage. He has served us for six years in Congress with an ability and a fidelity which have called forth the plaudits of thousands beyond the limits of Tennessee; and shall not we, who have known him from his boyhood, and are familiar with the great services he has rendered his country, rally around him with an enthusiasm worthy of ourselves? When but a boy he fought in the Florida war. Again, a better soldier was not found in the Mexican war; nor can the South boast of a more chivalrous representative in Congress. The old soldiers have ever found him their friend, as the journals of Congress can testify. At present we cannot lay our hands on his bill and report in favor of the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. They shall be spread before our readers in due season. We confidently anticipate that he will be able to carry through the next Congress this measure of justice to our country's defenders. Three cheers for the Hon. John H. Savage."

TENNESSEE.

A know-nothing State convention was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 1st inst. The convention nominated Mr. Robert Hatton for governor. The Nashville Union says:

"As strange as the result may seem, we are not surprised. Nothing that the know-nothing party could do under existing circumstances would surprise us. How Mr. Hatton *happened* to be nominated is a philosophic inquiry, suggestive of the condition of his party. Notwithstanding there seemed to be a number of embryo statesmen, from John Smith down, seeking the position, we are constrained to admit that in this single instance the office *was* hunting a candidate. If there is a county in the State that had instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Hatton, we have not heard of it. As the nominating committee were appointed, however—as we learned from the gentleman who moved its appointment—with the purpose of reflecting the views of the people, we suppose Mr. Hatton is the choice of his party. The fact may have been, and we are inclined to that opinion, that the question was not so much who *should* be nominated, as who could be induced *to take it* that would at all approach to the standard of a candidate for governor. If their party are satisfied, we are sure the democracy will be."

The Union adds:

"If the know-nothing party are pleased with their nominee, they may tender a reasonable share of their thanks to the Hon. Charles Ready, in refusing to recognise Mr. Hatton's claims as an aspirant for Congress. His recent strenuous efforts to supersede that gentleman as a candidate for Congress, and his signal defeat, are fresh in the minds of our readers."

HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

The Memphis Appeal of last Saturday says:

"Among the many gentlemen who have been, and are now, connected with the press, who are at present in our city, we are much pleased to meet with Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, late editor of the Washington Union. No man in Tennessee has warmer or more devoted friends in Memphis than Judge Nicholson, and none deserves more to possess that high confidence in his integrity and abilities which it is his fortune to enjoy. As a democrat, Judge Nicholson has proven his devotion to the faith by a series of well-contested struggles, which have given him an extended reputation throughout the Union. We warmly welcome him to our city and its hospitalities."

Ex-Secretary Dobbin's health is improving. The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer states that he has been able to take repeated and long rides on all days when the weather has been pleasant, and he is now cheerful and hopeful.

THE MEMPHIS RAILROAD JUBILEE.

The Memphis Daily Appeal estimates the number of persons present at the great railroad jubilee on the 1st instant at *thirty thousand*. It says:

"At an early hour in the morning the salute of artillery from the battery on the bluff waked the echoes of the Mississippi shore, and summoned together the various companies and delegations which joined in the procession. Thousands upon thousands of spectators crowded the side-walks, filled up the streets, thronged the balconies and awnings, and displayed themselves at the windows of all the business houses and shops. Inspiring strains of music from a dozen bands waited their melodies upon the air and aroused the enthusiasm of the concourse. Never has our city before received such an immense multitude. At least thirty thousand people were on our streets yesterday to enjoy the jubilee. Greetings and congratulations were passing from the various citizens of the vast territory represented to each other. As one of the speakers forcibly remarked, all State lines were wiped out and all felt that we were citizens of a common country, having a common interest, common institutions, common dangers, and a common destiny. The feeling of joy and sympathy on witnessing these agreeable results of the consummation of this great work was intense and overflowing. A common sympathy moved the whole immense multitude."

There was an imposing procession; patriotic speeches were delivered; a sumptuous collation was partaken of; a grand display of fire-works and an illumination at night. A grand ball closed the ceremonies of the first day.

In speaking of the second day of the jubilee, the same paper adds:

"The crowd did not seem to have diminished to any perceptible degree, and its enthusiasm was quite as high as on the first day."

The Appeal gives a detailed account of the procession of the city schools, the procession of the firemen, and the libation of the waters of "Old Ocean" offered up by the sons of Charleston to the King of Floods, and closes with the following paragraph:

"The record of the two days' celebration is a pleasing one; it is a pleasure to know that no accident occurred to visitors or citizens during the two days of the railroad jubilee to mar the festivities of the occasion. As at the commencement all was joy, so was it at the close of the celebration. This, the greatest jubilee ever known on the Mississippi river, will never be forgotten. The fruits of it will be seen in the future."

GEORGIA.

We copy with great pleasure the following from the Federal (Georgia) Union:

"We are gratified to announce to our democratic friends that the newspaper controversy about the *time* of holding the State democratic convention has ended by the adoption of a compromise—the 24th of June. This vexed question out of the way, let us now bend our united energies to secure a full representation in the convention."

The Connecticut legislature assembled at Hartford on Wednesday last. Hon. A. Giddings was chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate by 14 votes to 7, and Eliphalet A. Buckley speaker of the house of representatives by 129 votes to 92 for James Pratt. Both were nominated by the black-republican caucus. The message of Governor Holley was then read to both houses.

From the Kansas Herald.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ADDRESS.

According to custom Secretary Stanton, in assuming the duties of his office, has issued his address to the people of the Territory. In the sentiments and suggestions contained therein is displayed an earnest desire that the various difficulties under which we have labored may be adjusted. The policy of the administration is distinctly marked out. It is just, and should meet with our hearty co-operation, being indeed the only one by which we may expect to attain the end in view. The necessity as well as the equity of the convention act is recognised, and a satisfactory guarantee is given to us that its provisions will be carried out by the executive. The suggestion of referring the constitution, as framed by the convention, to the final vote of the people will no doubt be favorably considered. The right was left to the convention to decide whether it should be so referred. The framers of that act had no design of debarring the people of the privilege to which they are no doubt entitled, and we expect that they will submit the constitution to the final vote of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. But the opportunity of judging as to who may be entitled to vote upon it has been left to the wisdom of that body. As a period of residence among us has been justly declared a necessary qualification as a voter for the delegates to that convention, so it is, if possible, more necessary that some such period should be fixed upon as qualifying persons to vote upon the great issue. What that period may be we are unable to say; but we have an assurance in the integrity and wisdom of the convention that it will be such only as justice demands. Our population is composed partly of a transient class of citizens, many of whom are with us for purposes foreign to that of becoming citizens, and who have established no evidences that such is their intention. The consideration of these subjects has been very wisely left to the convention, and we doubt not of their ultimate adjustment, to the satisfaction of all.

The address closes by suggesting the closing of the prosecutions instituted in our courts for crimes and misdemeanors committed during the past disturbances, as a measure having conciliatory effect, and one which will tend greatly to close the breach between the two parties. That great and dark crimes have been committed on both sides there can be no doubt. Unprincipled men, individuals without a character to lose or a reputation to sustain, gave an unbridled license to their criminal passions, and the consequence is that the law has been called to a heavy task of vindication. Though we can truly say that the enormity and frequency of crime on the part of individuals professing to work with our party has been carried on in a less degree than on the other side, yet we have no desire to submit our position to be judged by a minority on the criminal calendar. But if the step which is recommended will tend to any good result, then we heartily concur in the suggestion, and say "let bygones be bygones."

From the Chicago Times.

DECLINE OF VIRGINIA.

It is a favorite theme of the abolition gentry. It has so often been dilated upon, from the bench, bar, pulpit, and stump, that many intelligent people believe it. The assessment rolls of 1856 have just been published, and they show the difference between the assessed value of real estate in Viaginia, as compared with that of the last general assessment in 1850. The totals are as follows:

Assessed value of real estate in 1856------	$373,424,095
" " " 1850------	274,680,226
Increase of value----------	98,743,869

This increase is not confined to any locality; it is general throughout the State; Virginia has no large cities to swell the aggregate of her taxable lands; the largest city is Richmond, in which the entire real estate is assessed at only seventeen millions and a half. The introduction of railroads in the Old Dominion has given new energy to her agricultural districts, and with their advancement the value of her lands, and of all other property, will have corresponding increase. This is shown in a remarkable manner by the increased assessments in those counties penetrated and influenced by the lately-constructed Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Those counties are Bedford, Roanoke, Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Smythe, Washington, and Scott. In 1850 the assessed value of their lands was $14,446,059; and in 1856, $23,822,728—an increase of $9,376,669. The adjoining counties, which have been more remotely influenced by the road, show a like increase, and give, with those named, a total increase of $20,000,000.

A New York exchange states that the new police commissioners of that city are holding daily meetings in the district attorney's office. A large number of applications have been made for appointment to office under the board.