

THREE CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

true

SHIRTINGS, &c., By the Yard or Plece, at Lowest Market Prices

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS. Mr. Sala in the Capitol. BLEACHED MUSLINS. TICKINGS. annels for Winter and Spring Wear
ed, White, Blue, and Gray Twilled Flannels,
rills and Linings for Ladies' and Tailors' use,
twels and Towelings—low-priced and fine goods,
nner Napkins, Damaeks, Diapers, &c.
N. Richardson. Sons, & Owden's Fronting Linens
a 61 cents to \$1.12.

BLANKETS. Prices \$4.52. \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$11, \$13, \$15, and 19, including every desirable kind, by the single pair GRAY BLANKETS from \$4 to \$6. WOOLENS.

Fine Fancy Cassimeres for best custom.
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres.
Goods adapted especially to Boys' Wear.
Black Broad Cloths of superior makes.
Ladles Cloakings of EVERY description.
Our slock of the above, in variety, extent, and cheapses, is probably unsurpassed by any. UP STAIRS DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

Second-story Front Room devoted to Cloaks and Shawls. We are closing out Winter Garments to make room for fpring stock. We still have a fair assortment, and buyers will be repaid by a visit. We continue to take orders for Cloaks. BOYS' CLOTHING ROOMS IN SECOND STORY BACK BUILDING.

Jackets and Pants of Fancy Cassimeres.
Jackets and Pants "West Point Cadet."
Jackets and Pants made to order.
Overcoats of every size at reduced prices.
We call attention to the quality and style of this stock
elieving it to be STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. MEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD. S. B. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

ja23-smw6t COTTONS AT RETAIL.

We call the attention of Housekeepers to the LARGEST STOCK OF COTTON GOODS Ever offered at retail in this city.

Having purchased largely of these goods at the

COMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES ment, but
IN PRICES.
Among curextensive line of Cottons are to be found the following popular makes of
4-4 Bleached Shirtings.

Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Rockland, New Jersey, Attawaugan, New Jersey.

In Pillow-Case and Sheetings

We offer the following leading makes:
40-lnch Bartalett,
42-inch Waltham,
54-Bates,
54-Bot W, extra heavy,
And other makes.

9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Marseilles Counterpanes. We can furnish these goods in all sites and qualities. We have several lots in LOW-PRICED GOODS that are FAB BELOW PRESENT IMPORTATION PRICE, and are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb

In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 states

House-Furnishing Linen Goods.

LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.

TOWELS, from \$2 to 87 per dozen.

NAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.02.

Barnsly Damask, Power Loom, and other standard Table Linen. Persons about purchasing Linen Goods would do well o examine our stock. We invite comparison. Mo rouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets.

GREAT REDUCTIONS. VERY LOW PRICES, As we are determined to close out our entire stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST. CLOSING OUT FRENCH MERINOES at 75 cents CLOSING OUT FRENCH POPLINS. CLOSING OUT SHAWLS. CLOSING OUT CLOAKS.

All the leading makes of MUSLINS. Bleached and Un-pleached, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 wide. VERY LOWEST PRICES. H. STEEL & SON., Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—VERY LOW PLICES.—As we are determined to close out our entire stack of Winter Dress Goods.

REGARDLESS OF COST.
Closing out French Merimose at 76 cents.
Closing out French Poplins.
Closing out Shawls.
Closing out Coaks.
All the leading makes of Muslins, Bleached and Un-All the leading makes of Muslins, Bleached and Un Deached, 34, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 6-4, 9-4, and 10-4 wide to the VERY LOWEST PRICES. Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

BALMORALS. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

We advise our friends to come early, as our presen ock is cheaper than we can purchase now. jas-im

1024 CHESTRUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

VEILS, AND WHITE GOODS.

Offers at Low Prices a large assortment of

UNDERSLEEVES.

1034 CHESTAUT STREET.

HOUSE-EURNISHING GOODS.

600 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

PLANISHED, AND TIN WARE

BUNCH, LAYER, AND SULTAMA RAISINS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPRING GARDEN AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

AND THE STREETS.

CITRON, CURRANTS, AND SPICES.
CIDER. WINES, &c., &c.

Dealer in Fine Groseries Gorner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

JAPANNED, BRITTANIA,

TACE GOODS.

A large variety of

CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

Wo. 24 SOUTH SECOND, and 23 STRAWBERE; Streets, in happy to s'ate that he has laid in an extensive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as: Blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Beskins,
Dark Blue Beskins,
Dark Blue Beskins,
3-4 and 6-4 Blue Flaunels,
Scarlet Cloths,
Mazarine Blue Cloths. Black Gloths,
Black Cossimeres,
Black Cassimeres,
Elegant Coatings,
Billiard Cloths,
Bagatelle Cloths,
Trimmings. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. A HANDSOME VARIETY OF ABOVE 6. Goods, of superior quality, and at moderate prices, tept constantly on hand. mmings, averteens, rds and Velveteens,

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-No. 361 SOUTH SECOND STREET. a connection with their extensive Cabinet business. are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES

40 CENTS PER POUND TAX ON Prime Flourear Tobacco, 70, 75 and 80c. per fb. Prime Congresa Tobacco, 65, 70 and 76c. per fb. Prime Sengresa Tobacco, 65, 70 and 76c. per fb. Prime Fig and Twist Tobacco, 75 and 80c. per fb. DRAM sells Old Virginia Sweet Gavendish. DRAM sells Old Virginia Sweet Gavendish. DRAM sells Old Virginia Rough and Ready, DRAM sells Old Virginia Plain Cavendish. DRAM sells Old Virginia Fig and Twist. DRAM sells Old Virginia Fig and Twist. DRAM sells Old Virginia Fig and Twist. DRAM sells Old Virginia Smoking Tobacco, DRAM'S Kanawha Fine Gut Chewing Tobacco Cannot be Equaled.

DRAM'S Clannot be Rqualed.

DRAM'S Clantot be Rqualed.

DRAM'S Clantot be Rqualed.

DRAM'S Clantot be Rqualed.

cligars, ac., at. who let all and Retail Clerke go ribers you will see his Who let all their Tobacco. The Army of the Potomac now order all their Tobacco. The Army of the Potomac now order all their Tobacco. Cigars, Pipes, &c., from DEAR'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT Street. They know DEAR sells the best and cheapest. jails the MATH AND WARMINGTON PHILADELPHIA.

FRICADELPHIA.

ENCREMENCE & SOME,

ENCINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for
fand, river and marine service.

Follers, Gasometers, Tanks. Iron Boats, &c.; Castings
of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron-frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad
estions. &c.

2.500 bbls Mass. No. 1, 2, and 3 Maskerel, late-eaught

2.000 bots mass. No. 1, and the state of the

in More and for sale by MURPHY & KOOMS, in 1944

OUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

Iron-traine nouse of the trocks, workshops, in Battons, &c.

Retories and Gas Machinery of the latest and most in-

Reforms and the american of Plantation Machinery, such as their description of Plantation Machinery, such as man, Berry description of Plantation Machinery, such as miner, Sew, and Griet Hills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Frains, Defections, Filters, Pamping Eogland Steam Frains, Defections, Filters, Pamping Eogland Steam Hammer, and Apple Patent Steam Hammer, and Apple Wall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Braining Mechine.

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM

ANGUNE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General chains and Boller Makers, Ec. 1819 (Laulowhite Fallsdeights

larring. 2600 boxes Lubes, Scaled, and Bo 1 Herring. 180 bbls new Mess Shad.

Street. They know DEAN sells the best and cheapest.

Jalo-tr

WILLIAM H, YEATON & CO.

WILLIAM H, YEATON & CO.

WO. NO. NO. South FEONT Street,
ORIGINAL HRIDSINGK & CO. GHAMPAGER.
Offer that desirable wine to the trade.
Also. 1.000 excess fine and medium grades
Also. 1.000 excess fine and medium grades

BO cases "Brandanberg Freres" COGMAG BRANDY.
Vintagra 1648, bottled in France.

Street Tussas Oil, in Sake; 2 dosen in cases
of the company apple Brandy.
Otherway Apple Brandy.

Host & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Saul"
Togsther With a fine assortment of Madeira. Starry,
Fort. &c.

OLIVE OIL AN INVOICE OF

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

A shining light of the London press arrived in this country about two months ago, sent over "special" by the Daily Telegraph-a journal which, with equal perseverance and ability, has been strongly in favor of Southern Rebellion since ever it the gentleman to whom we allude. He has been on the editorial staff of the Daily Teleclusive of literary criticism and special correspondent's work, has written about three thousand leading articles in its columns. It may be believed, then, that Mr. Sala is

composition. Had he done nothing but the ly not less so; the hit at the Orators Mum above, it would have been heavy labor. But, besides this, he wrote in other London

a writer for six years, and, more lately, of Thackeray. The critics are already discussing who is

to succeed Thackeray. He will have no direct successor-just as Byron had nonebut novelists, and essayists, and satirits will absorb among them a great deal of the admiration that he won. We may presume that Dickens and Bulwer will remain precisely as they stood before Thackeray's death; but for his place in the van of great modern writers many will now be set up. Our own opinion is that Anthony Trollope, though at a long distance, will be the man; he is an able and amusing novelist, and his books of travel exhibit an unusual amount of common sense. As a satirist he is subdued. and as an essavist he has vet to make his first attempt. Many may think that Sala comes nearest to Thackeray. In some things there is a resemblance; but Thackeray was first in the field, and followers run ne chance of being looked on as imitators. Before November, 1827, when Sala was born, Thackeray's first tale had been published, and not until twenty years later did his "Vanity Fair" place him, by common consent, in the same prominent position as a novelist that Dickens and Bulwer held. At that time, achieving fame, after long years of task work, which did little more than keep the wolf from the door, Thackeray was forty; even now, after an immense amount of authorship, Sala is only in his thirty-seventh year. It is possible that, like his illustrious exemplars, he may one morning awake and find himself famous. Even now, he has a wide reputation, while at his age Thackeray was little known beyond that noble army of martyrs, the authors of London, as a writer of all work in Fraser's Magazine and a lively contributor to Punch. (Here let us add, in a parenthesis, that the most touching, because unaffected and genuine, heart-tribute to Mr. Thackeray, as writer and man, was written y Mr. Sala, and is to be found in the last

number of the Albion, a very respectable New York weekly.) Here we have been led, into drawing comparison between Sala and Thackeray, not exactly "after the manner of Plutarch," when all that we intended was a mere announcement that the London Daily Telegraph had sent its most brilliant writer to report upon men and manners, loyalty and treason, society and letters in these United States. We may be tempted, on some other day, to give a personal sketch of Mr. Sala, and therefore shall view him now only as Special Correspondent to the Daily Telegraph in London.

We have seen three of his letters. They

are sharp, spicy, and sarcastic, but evidently not intended to misrepresent or annoy. It is evident all through that Mr. Sala writes with the purpose of reproducing his correspondence in book-form, when he returns to England. His first epistle described New York. His second gave his journey thence to Washington, and though he did not go to the length of accurate "Guy Livingstone Lawrence," who speaks of "the lights dark Susquehanna," (vide "Border and Bastile," p. 24), he errs almost as much when he says that in Washington, if a man cannot get bed and board at Willard's, he must accommodate himself as best he can, in some is very "smart," and we shall make a few extracts, to show what such an eminent writer said about us, and also that our readers may notice his style.

Mr. Sala thinks little of the historical paintings in the Capitol at Washington, in the Parliament House at London, and vene in the Louvre at Paris. Himself an artist (another point of resemblance to Thackeray), he candidly says: "The artist and connoisseur do not gain much that I know of by studying any historical paperhangings in the vestibules of any legislative chamber, American or European, with which I am acquainted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the corridors in dark. The obscurity prevents our observing how cracked and mildewed are the frescoes upon which we have spent so many thousands of pounds sterling, how violent and distorted is their drawing, how crude their color, how tame their conception. And, as nature has also mercifully forbidden, under the penalty of vertigo or a stiff neck, a long-continued upward gaze at the painted ceilings in the Louvre, so most Frenchmen are spared the entire and painful revelation of how exaggerated in form, and how viowho sprawl there."

lent in hue, are the allegorical personages On the subject of the War of Independence. though Mr. Sala shows his historical knowledge by declaring "that, in at least three out | gallery of the Senate, which is of somewhat of every four stand-up contests in the open | smaller size, and where the audience was field during the War of Independence, the sparser. There the Vice President, the British arms were successful," he says: | Hon. Hannibal Hamlin—a personage who, | "It is quite enough for us to know that we | like the rich old uncle in a comedy, is often lost the fight in the long run, that it was a talked about but seldom seen-presides. bad fight and a stupid fight, that a Tory Go- | The same quiet, business-like scene was vernment began it, that a Tory Government | visible here." carried it through, and that Lord North lost at last for a Tory monarch the brightest

jewels that ever sparkled in the crown of a Mr. Sala's description of the opening of Congress, last month, occupies the greater part of his third letter. A member members called, he would send in my card five or six readers.

to the gentleman of whom I was in quest; yes, a civil doorkeeper! Only imagine a decently courteous janitor at the door of the British House of Commons! I suppose that most Englishmen of the middle class have had, at some time of their lives, to ask for an order for the strangers' gallery, or have been anxious to confer for a moment with a member of Parliament while the House was sitting. I suppose we have most of us gone through those humiliating and repulsive ordeals: that we have been ordered out of the way by policemen; have failed to obtain a civil anbroke out. Mr. George Augustus Sala is swer to a question, and that over most of us has come a burning desire to cudgel the insolent, overbearing, and ignorant fellows graph since the autumn of 1857, and, ex- who occupy the leathern chairs at the entrance of the House. The state of the case is very different here. For such a nation of office-seekers as they are, a Jack-in-office in the United States is extremely rare." This a man of great industry, facile and rapid in | is candid, at least, and what follows certainof the British Parliament are good, because

But, besides this, he wrote in other London journals—in the *Illustrated Times* and the Welcome Guest—besides contributing to the *Cornhill Magazine* the best biography of William Hogarth yet written, and, while subsequently editing *Temple Bar*, writing for it the novel called "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and the amusing essays, clearly suggested by Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," entitled "Breakfast'in Bed." Since his connection with a daily paper he has also written several separate volumes. Energy, talent, and tireless industry may unite to claim him as their special representative.

We advisedly use the word *talent*, for Sala is not a man of *genius*. Herein lies the difference between him and Thackeray. Sala has very little originality, and Thackeray had a great deal. Thackeray's manner, pleasant even when saying harsh things, was undoubtedly his own; but Sala, as yet, has only adopted the manner of other writers; first, of Dickens, a writer for six years, and, more lately, of the saladous and the following the saladous that he is a superior with a cabinal over a superior with the last one of the collective wisdom of the nation. Outside he has been squashling in Oid Falace yard with a cabinal over a superior with the last of the collective wisdom of the nation. Outside he has been squashling in Oid Falace yard with a cabinal over a superior with the last of the collective wisdom of the nation. Outside he has been squashling in Oid Falace yard with a cabinal over a superior with the last of the collective wisdom of the legistator. The poline deep the saladous deep the immediate entrance to the Hall of Debata. Wherever the 'log-rolling,' the 'engineering,' the 'wire-pulling.' and the 'pipe-laying' are done, a strargersees nothing of those processes in the lobby, whereas, in England, you cannot be five minutes in the Parliamentary corridor without being aware that you are in the presence of a mob of suitors and hangers on and genteel beggars. The begging is done somewhere, I presume, at Washington, over the bar at Williard's perhaps, or in the barber's shop in the hall, where the white jerkined negroes shave so deftly."

> If an American had written and published any thing half as bitter as this, about English M. P's, how the London journals would have been down upon kim! But though Mr. Sala's father was an Italian and his mother Portuguese-Polish, (really second cousin to the unfortunate Stanislaus Leczinski, the last King of Poland,) he was himself born in London, and is thorough English in feeling. He is a bold man to write the truth about the airs and emptiness of the Collective Wisdom in Westminster. Entering the House of Representatives, Mr. Sala, struck with admiration, says: "The accommodation for the general public, in both Houses of the American Legislature, is magnificent. No interest, no influence, no fees to door-keepers, no favoriteism, bar the portals, or unloose their latches. The sovereign people who pay the taxes are free to enter the Council Chamber of their nation at all seasonable hours, and hear the why and the wherefore of their being taxed. The ladies, instead of being, by an absurd and barbarous tradition, ignored admitted only on sufferance, and then cooped up in a wretched little corner to peep at

the members through Gothic trellis-work, like an ornamental meat-screen-just as though they were oriental odalisques, assisting by stealth at the performance of an opera-have capacious and luxuriously carneted galleries for their use. There they sit and listen, and, so far as I could judge, do not gossip." Here follows another choice bit of com-

parison, which, no doubt, will cause no small ill temper across the water: "The gentlemen had room as ample and seats as comfortable. They were of all grades: dandles—and an American dandy is to Lord Dundrezry, in point of persons! splendor and hairy luxuriance, what Count D'Orsay might have been to atunning Joe Banks—officers, many with the shoulder straps of generals; common soldiers, common saliors, clerks, shopmen, boys of twelve, farmers, and laborers. The humblest—if any can be humble where all are proud, and the omnibus-driver tells you that his can is the "gentleman" who takes the money—were all decently and warmly fall, for in America no one, save a negro or an Irishman, is ever seen in rags. These at the "genteman" who takes the money—were an ecentry and warmly clad, for in America no one, save a negro or an Irishman, is ever seen in rags. These were the sovereign people. Occasionally, I have been told, the sovereign people misbehaves itself in the galleries provided by a wise and liberal policy for its use. From time to time the sovereign people claps its hands, shouts, whistles, addresses some favorite representative as 'old hoss,' or screams' Bully for you, when a patriotic 'point' is made by an orator in the amphitcheatre beneath. But such instances of misconduct are, I hope and believe, very rare. They are as rare as the brawls and squabbles which have been, at times few and far between, known to disturb the equanimity of the Senate and to scandalize the dignity of the House of Representatives. Before we jump at the conclusion that the American Congress is a species of bear-garden, where rowdies yell and stamp, and foul language is bandied about, we should remember the trifling escapades of a personal nature which have occurred in our own Houses of Parliament. We should remember that it is not five inundered sessions since one of the leaders of party halted, in the midst of an oration, and in the

To this he adds, "I have watched, in my time, a great many deliberative assemblies in session—from British Parliaments of Philadelphia gleaming out on the broad | to Imperial Senates-from joint-stock companies' board meetings to parish vestries. The sight I witnessed on the 7th of December reminded me very strangely and forcibly of an entirely different conclave. It was as though I saw beneath me a spacious, noble, small tayern. The third of Mr. Sala's and well-governed school. Many of the American letters which we have seen, is scholars, indeed, were old, and a few were dated Washington, December 13, and was bald, and some were reading newspapers; published in London fifteen days later. It | but the desks, the books, the writing implements, the high-perched president, all had a scholastic aspect. Nor is there aught in such an aspect, I infer, mean, or paltry, or vulgar. It was a free school, and the scholars had come, not to idle away their time in jabbering about Mars, Bacchus,

Apollo, and Virorum, but to discuss and to decide some of the sternest and awfullest issues that in this English tongue were ever mooted." In a few sentences the organization of the House is tersely described, and Mr. Sala says: "This was all. The school was at work; the 'machine was running.' There was no blasting of trumpets, no bowing and scraping of court creatures, stuck all over the new palace at Westminster are so with gold-lace; no dangling of ribbons, no glittering of stars: nor was there any unseemly helter-skelter rush of members from one House to the other to hear a speech read. To me the spectacle was not tame. When the rowdyism is to begin-if to begin it is destined—when the members are to set to abusing or cowhiding one another, or exchanging imputations of cowardice, mendacity, fraud, and drunkenness, I do not know. Everything which I beheld appeared to me thoroughly modest, simple, and noble—the free citizens of a great commonwealth setting about the task of governing themselves, and doing it sensibly and

He adds: "I stayed for a moment in the

There is much liveliness, and considerable observation, too, in what Mr. Sala says, and it will be conceded, we think, that, notwithstanding a tendency natural to the British "special correspondent," to caricature ordinary things, Mr. Sala is more candid, more fair than recent English writers of Congress had offered to introduce him to in America, even than Anthony Trollope, the "floor" of the House, and they missed to say nothing of Dr. Mackey and Dr. each other. "Still," he says, "I got on Russell. His correspondence will have pretty well without him. A very civil door. hosts of readers in England, for the Daily keeper told me that so soon as "the ma. Telegraph has a circulation of over 150,000, chine was running," and the roll of the and it may be assumed that each copy has TEXAS.

Forced Loans from American Citizens in Matamoras—Determined Demand made by General Dana—Satisfactory Answer of the Mexican Governor Serma Mr. Galvin, an American merchant under protec-tion of the Unised States Consul at Matamoras, having been required to pay \$10,000, or go to prison, General Dana received notice of the fact, and ordered a march of troops towards Brownsville, from which

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BROWNSVILLE, TEXES, Dec. 26, 1963, His Excellency Don Jesus de la Serna, Governor of Tamaulipas:

I have this moment been advised by the United States Consul at Matamoras, that on yesterday you notified the foreign residents in your city of your purpose to imprison them unless they complied with a demand made upon them by you for considerable sums of money, under the prefext of paying the expenses of defending the town against an anticipated attack threatened by troops who claim to be the troops of the federal and supreme government of Mexico. I am now called on to protect the rights of Ameri-I am now called on to protect the rights of American citizens, and I propose to do that which I can do for the entire safety of every loyal man, woman, and child of the United States. The traitors and rebels—the cut-throats and assasins from this side of the river who have found an asylum in the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, not only for safety and protection to their persons, but to carry on a trade in cotton and military supplies, which feed and keep alive a rebellion which is aiming to destroy a Government which is the best friend to Mexico—are excluded from and will not reserve any protection.

tection.

I humbly trust that the report I have received of your Excellency's intentions will not be confirmed by events. I do not imagine that all the professions of friendship from Mexico towards the United States are to be considered merely a complimentary words. words.

Of one thing I will assure your Excellency: that
American citizens are secure from forced loans in Or one timing I will assure your increasenency; that American citizens are secure from forced loans in their own country, and do not know how to submit to them from any other Power on earth; at all events, it will be time for them to submit to them to them from any other Fower on earth; at an events, it will be time for them to submit to them when they have not the power to protect themselves. Should the fears of Americans in Matamoras provewell founded, your Excellency is certainly aware that, under the peculiar circumstances which now surround you, and considering the possibility that your act might not be guaranteed by the responsibility of the Mexican Government to mine, in this instance I could not remain here an idler or uninterested spectator, and I now make peremptory protest against any such action as a forced loan on loyal citizens of the United States.

I request of your Excellency immediate information as to the right under which you claim to exercise any such arbitrary power over those who are under my protection and that of my nation; nay, more, I demand that if, any such measures have been commenced they be forthwith discontinued, so far as said citizens are interested. I shall hold myself in instant readiness for your Excellency's reply, and now reassure your Excellency of my distinguished consideration. Very respectfully, yours, &c. A. Major General Commanding.

To this unexpected epistle his Excellency, Don

To this unexpected epistle his Excellency, Don Jesus replied as follows:

MATAMORAS, Dec. 25, 1862.

Major General Dana, commanting 13th Army Corps:
In answer to four note dated to day, in which you refer to a forced loan made by this Government on American cisizens, I have the honor to say that, it not being the desire of this Government to place any forced contributions on the American citizens, I have this moment given orders that in this respect, or anything else of the kind, there shall not be molested any citizens of the United States that shall be met with at this port. Protesting to you the sincerity of my friendship, &c., I remain, your obedient servant,

Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

The loan in question was forced on account of a To this unexpected epistle his Excellency, Don

The loan in question was forced on account of a threatened incursion of Hen. Rulaz on the State of

LOUISIANA.

General Ullman's Capture a Canard-The Treatment of Negro Prisoners—The Rebels Concentrating near Baton Rouge. New York, Jan. 23.—The following are extracts from private letters received in this city: PORT HUDSON, La., Jan, 12.—The statement pub shed in the papers of the 22d of December, of the capture and imprisonment of General Ullman in nond, was a mere canard. Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers, and has cause a vast amount of unnecessary pain in families— namely, that officers of General Uliman's command, who had been taken or The facts are, that, after much effort, Gen. Illi-

man long since received information as to the fate of all the officers of his division who had fallen into his fate there still hangs a doubt. The probability is that he was killed, as he was last seen endeavo ing to escape from a squad of cavalry who were pur As to the others, those taken at Jackson are in the Libby prison, and those who were captured at Brashear City in June, are and have been at Camp Ford, the rebel depot for prisoners, four miles from

Tyler, in Smith county, Texas. It is known that latterly their treatment has not iffered essentially from that of other prisoners.

At first Allen and Page were put in irons, but these were long ago removed. Gen. Ullman con stantly has rebel prisoners in his hands, and those who know him need no assurance that if any of his manges of civilized warfare, the retaliation will be PORT HUDSON, Jan. 13 -Gen. St. George Cook

commanding at Baton Rouge, and Gen. Uliman, have sent out large detachments to try to cut off some two thousand rebels, who are making a stand about fifteen miles east of this place. THE LATEST, Jan. 13.—The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge. They are becoming

quite enterprising, and push their pickets in close to several brigades distributed at Woodville, Clinton. and-Jackson. General Ullman took quite a numbe of the war, and say they are glad to be taken, and

mation.

OBJECTIONS OF THE FREE-STATE MEN TO GEN.

BANKS' PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The proposed plan of Gen. Banks to restore Louisiana to the Union is the subject of warm and earnest discussion among the loyal men of New Orleans. The ground of their objections are briefly but clearly stated in the following preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted at a special sension of the Free-State General Committee, held on the 13th inst. They will take part in the enauling elections, recognizing the duty of endeavoring to place the proper men in office, but frankly stating that, in their judgment, a Convention to frame a new Constitution should have first been called. Their fear evidently is that an election held on the basis prescribed by the old Constitution may defeat the object of reatoring Louisians to the Union a free and loyal State:

Wiczers. N. P. Banks. Waine General Command. scribed by the old Constitution may defeat the object of reatoring Louisians to the Union a free and loyal State:

Whereas, N. P. Banks, Major General Commanding the Department of the Gulf, did, on the 12th of January instant, issue his proclamation inviting the loyal citizens of Louisians to assemble on the 22d of February, 1864, in order to cast their votes for the election of seven executive officers—viz: 1st, Governor; 2d, Lieutenant Governor; 3d, Secretary of State; 4th, Treasurer; 6th, Atorney General; 6th, Superintendent of Public Instruction; 7th, Auditor of Public Accounts;
Therefore, be it resolved, That this Free State General and Committee, not relinquishing its judgment that the only true path to reconstruction is a Convention to frame a new Constitution before any election for State officers; and not renouncing its lawful claim to have Slavery abotished immediately without the dengers of any juite scheme of gradual emancipation; and not yielding its assent to the idea that the election of seven executive officers can, by any proper use of terms, be styled the Civil Government of Louisiana; but, nevertheless, recognizing the patriotic duty of endeavoring to place in office men whose opinions are in harmony with the wants of Louisiana and the spirit of the age, will take part in the election.

Resolved further: That the Free-State Union men

in harmony with the wants of Louisiana and the spirit of the age, will take part in the election. Resolved further; That the Free-State Union men of Louisiana are hereby respectfully recommended to appoint delegates to a nominating convention, to propose candidates for said seven executive officers, to be held in New Orleans on Monday, the first day of February, 1884, at 6% o'clock P. Mt., in the committee-room, corner of Camp and Common streets, in this city.

Resolved, That no delegate to that Convention be admitted until he has taken the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, and the oath of the Free-State General Committee. THOMAS J. DURANT, President.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary.

Commetes. Thomas J. Durant, President.

James Graham, Secretary.

Contractors Court-Martialed.—The proceedings, findings, and sentences of a court-martial, in the cases of two delinquent contractors, have just been approved by the Secretary of War. The court, of which Major General Heintzelman was president, convened at Washington, November 30, 1863. It appears that Mr. D. W. Whitney made an agreement with the Quarternaster's Lepartment to furnish 20,000 pair of gaiters of a certain quality; commencing on the 20th of July, 1833, he was to deliver 1,000 pair per day, and so deliver the number stated on or before the 3th of August, at sixty-four cents a pair. Mr. Whitney failed, according to the terms of his contract, but delivered a large number of gaiters of very inferior quality. The court found him guilty of the facts, but acquitted him on the evidence adduced of intending to defraud the Government and which neglect of duty.

Mr. Wm. H. White, another contractor, made an agreement on the 24th of April with the Quartermaster's Department, to furnish 50,000 painted haveraacks, at fifty-three cents a piece, to be delivered on or before July 17. Mr. White failed, with few exceptions, to deliver the articles, but furnished instead a number of rotten and inferior haversacks.

The court found him guilty of wilful neglect of duty, and of the substance of the facts stated. The following is the sentence: "To pay to the United States a fine of \$2,000, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, or in such place as the Secretary of War may direct, until said fine shall be paid, such imprisonment not to exceed, however, the term of two years." The court was thus lenient, it appearing upon the evidence that Mr. White was only the nominal contractor.—Tribune.

How the Soldiers Live in Winter.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg Chronicle, writing from the camp of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment at Debard Station, Tennessee, thus describes how the men make themselves comfortable in winter: "The camp is laid out in regular order, with an eye to health, comfort, and beauty. The company streets are all one width, twenty feet. The houses of the enlisted men are all one size and appearance, with a space between those of each company, while the internal arrangements are all nearly the same—each house has two bunks and accommodates four men. The most of the houses are built of lows. some few internal arrangements are all nearly the same—each house has two bunks and accommodates four men. The most of the houses are built of logs, some few of boards, but the dimensions of all are the same. Each house is provided with a fireplace and chimes ney, built of brisk, in the rear, opposite the ceater, while the door opens out in front, opposite the centre, to the company street. Now let the reader imagine one company having twenty-four houses, each other company having the same number, the dimensions of each the same, and as follows: ten feet long, eight feet wide, and four feet high, with four shelter-tents for a covering, having a regular pitch, forming the roof. Place twelve of two feet between each, the door of each opening out on that line opposite the centre of the house, while opposite the door in the rear of the house, while opposite the door in the rear of the house, while opposite the door in the rear of the house, while opposite the door in the rear of the house, while opposite the door in the rear of the house, while opposite the door in the rear of the house, while those on the first line, with the exception of the front of each house, which is reversed, so that the doors of each row front the other, leaving me space twenty feet between the two rows of houses. This space is called the company street. The company kitchen, five feet longer than a company hat but other dimensions the same, is also built fronting on the first line on the left of the first row, leaving a space of the same of the life to the first line on the left of the first row, leaving a space of the same is called the tother.

TENNESSEE.

Rebuilding the Railroad to Knoxville— Gen. Grant at the Front. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23.—The trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga. Col. McCallam has arrived with 1,000 mechanics and laborers, and the work of rebuilding the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once. Supplies are secumulating, and we shall commence using full raions to day. A large number of veteran volunteers have left the

army, but the balance of power will be maintain by raw recruits and deserters from the South. Seven hundred recruits came down this morning and to day one hundred and ten rebels deserted to our lines. The portion of the rebel army held at Dalton is believed to number not more than thirty thousand men, mostly Kentucky and Tennesses troops, held under guard, and it is positively known that they are killing their best mules for food. General Grant came to the front this morning. Seneral Judah left for Knoxville, to resume the command of his old division, the 23d Corps. Surgeon H. S. Hewett has been assigned by Grant s Medical Director for the Department of the Ohio. o report to Gen. Foster in the field. No demonstrations have recently been made by the rebel guerillas in front.

KENTUCKY.

The United States Senatorahip. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 28.—Two ballots were aken in the Legislature vesterday for United States Senator, but without a choice. The last ballot stood is follows: Guthrie, 51: Bell, 41; Burnam, 31; Buckner, 8; Butler, 1. Guthrie gained 3. Burnam at. The remainder call themselves LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—In the Legislature to-day, four ballots were taken for United States Senator with the following result in each case:

Bell.....40 EXECUTION OF A GUERILLA LEADER. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—James W. Love, a gue-rilla and robber, was hung at Columbus, Ky., yesterday. He had been guilty of every crime in the

INDIANA.

The Organization of New Regiments. Indianapolis, Jan. 23.—The troops in the camps f rendezvous in Indians number enough to organize at least four cavalry and three infantry regi ments. Besides these, there are many partially or-ganized companies, which will make the whole umber of enlisted men for the new regiments nes

As soon as these troops can be organized and offipered as regiments, they will be placed under command of Gen. Hovey.

The recruiting officers and public-spirited men throughout the State continue their efforts in behalf of volunteering; and if this spirit continues to pre-vail, Gov. Morton will find his prediction fulfilled, that Indiana will raise her quota under this and ubsequent calls from the people at home, withou taking into account the re-enlistments of old sol A special despatch from Indianapolis says that the

recently published statement that a hundred and fifty of the Indiana six months' soldiers had died from exposure, when on their way from Tazewell Tenn., was false. They arrived at Indianapolic From two to three regiments pass through Indian apolis daily.

The 44th Ohio arrived here yesterday; six hunred and sixty-four of them have re-enlisted. Two hundred thousand dollars have been paid over to the Saultary Commission by the officers of the fair, and funds are still coming in. It is thought that the net total will reach \$210,000.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 .- The American contains a report of the speech of Hon. M. Blair, on the cause of the rebellion, and in favor of the President's plan of pacification, delivered at Annapolis yesterday, be fore the Maryland Legislature. It concludes as follows: It may be truly said now. speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, we are all Republicans, all Democrats. Exclude the enspirators and the slave institution which they have shaped into a plot to split the Union; exclude the conspirators and those whom slavery has made blaves, and our countrymen are at this moment all Democrats, all Republicans, asserting the popular sovereignty of self-government, the rights of the States, the nationality of the Union, all balanced, checked, and bound together in this republican form f government inherited from our fathers. TREASON BY ELECTRICITY,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 .- The Evening American consins the following letter from its corresponding HARPER'S FERRY, Jan. 22 -It appears from the

HARPER'S FERRY, Jan. 22 —It appears from the following letter, found upon the person of Captain Wm. R. Smith, who was killed in the recent fight with Major Cole's cavalry, on Loudon Heights, that Moseby had an electrician attached to his command, for the purpose of tapping the telegraph lines of the Army of the Potomac.

DANVILLE, Va. Dec. 10, 1863.—Captain Wm. R. Smith, Moseby's Partisan Rangers:—Yours, dated Evergreen, November 24th, is this day received, which is the only one I have received. Please ask the Major to send me an official order to proceed to his command as his electrician. I will, in the meantime, prepare myself and be in readiness on its receipt. Accept my thanks for the many acts of kindness which you have shown me. I also desire to renew my kindeat and best wishes for your success.

Yours,

NEW YORK.

Remarkable Case of Death from Chloroform.

A widow lady, named Jane E. Ward, residing in
One hundred and eighteenth street, near Third avenue, has been for some time past suffering from a
carbuncle on her hand. Tuesday night last the pain nue, has been for some time past suffering from a carbuncle on her hand. Tuenday night last the pain became so intense, that she sent one of her daughters to a drug store to procure some chloroform, with which to bathe the affected limb. The poison was procured, and Mrs. Ward at once commenced the operation of bathing her hand with it. Soon she sad inhaled sufficient to reduce her to a state of insensibility. She was found by one of her daughters on an ottoman, with her face buried in a pillow, and breathing very heavily. Death ensued before a physician could be procured.

Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body yesterday. The druggist who sold the poison was swammed. He stated that he had been in the drug business for many years, and yet he seemed to be entirely ignorant of the law of this State, which requires druggists to label all articles of poison would be seen to be in the drug business for many years, and yet he seemed to be entirely ignorant of the law of this State, which requires druggists to label all articles of poison would be the druggist; is censurable in selling the chloroform. We further believe that James Wood, the druggist, is censurable in selling the chloroform without labelling it "poison," or taking the name or residence of the deceased according to law. The deceased was forty years of age, and a native of this State. Her husband was a clergyman at the breaking out of the rebellion, and had a church in Harlem. Being a patriot in the true sense, he took leave of his flock, recruited a company, and joined one of the New York regiments. He was in most of the severe battless as captain of his company, up to the second battle of Bull Run. In this conflict he received a wound that caused his death soon after. Mrs. Ward heing left nearly deatitute, with a family, the people of Harlem sought a comfortable home for her, where she lived up to the time of her death.

How Canadians Swindle the American Authorities.—The Kingston (Canada) News tells of a man residing on Wolfe Island who recently took two of his sons across to the American side and there sold them into military servitude for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars! The same paper tells of a British soldier who obtained a brief furlough, crossed over to the American above and enlisted in the Federal service in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars 'in hand well and truly paid,' and having secured the money, he donned the livery of old Abe, and was duly installed a member of 'the Grand Army.' The object of his visit, however, was not to fight for the "glorious Lunion," but to make money, and having attained his end, the daring fellow embraced an early opportunity to return to Kingston, where he arrived in two or three days after his enlistment, with a pook-full of greenbacks as a testimony of his pluck and enterprise. This smart individual's furlough expires to-day, and yesterday he left to rejoin his regiment, well pleased, no doubt, with the result of his speculation.

In commenting upon this circumstance the To-In commenting upon this circumstance the Toronto Globe says: "We are sorry that a paper like
the News should speak of the act of this soldier in a
tone of quasi approval. A more manifest case of
swindling could not be imagined; yet the News
talks of the 'plunk' and the 'enterprise' of the
fellow as if he had done something praiseworthy.
It would seem to be the duty of his commanding
officer to compel this trickster to return his illgotten gains."

LADY CLERKS.—In regard to the employment by Scoretary Chase of ladies as clerks in the Treasury Department, a correspondent of the Washington Republican says: While half-orazed enthusiasts are talking about woman's rights, Governor Chase has shown his desire to introduce the gentler sex into new spheres of usefulness, by appointing ladies as clerks in his department. Excellent clerks they make, too, actually talking less and writing more than some of their gentlemen associates. Some forty years ago, (so the old elerks tell me,) when william H. Crawford was Scoretary of the Treasury, and a candidate for the Presidential chair, his amanensis and condential clerk was his daughter Caroline, afterward Mrs. Dudley. She not only wrote his private letters, but, during a year that he was in bad health, signed his name to the many papers requiring his signature. There is said to have been a stilking resemblance between Miss Chawford's handwriting and that of her father, and the clerks in the department could not detect the difference in the signatures. Governor Chase may not be equally fortunate in having a private secretary, but he deserves high honor for giving employment to capable and deserving young ladies at this time, when able-bodied men are needed in the field. Let the Heads of other Departments follow his example.

THE REVENUE BILL AND THE WHYERY TAX.—
Notwithstanding the earnest protest of Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committeeo; ways and Means, the revenue bill as amended, texing the stack of domestic spirits on hand forty cents per gallon additional, and imported spirits the same amount, was passed by the House. The only hope of the speculators now is in the Senate disagreeing with the House; but in view of the large majority in its favor in the House, and the great unanimity of leading Western members on the subject, there is little probability of that body interfering. The principal argument which has been used to secure this much had been the fact that, in anticipation of a largely increased tax, the distilleries have been running night and day for some months past, and that unless the tax is applied to that already produced it would add nothing to the revenue for at least a year to come. Mr. Stevens finds himself unable to control the action of the House as formerly in regard to financial matters, and it is probable that other revenue bills to be reported will be materially altered and amended before becoming law.—Heraid.

— Dumas, the French novelist, is now paid for his

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEERLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

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EAST VIRGINA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

For Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS,

To the getter-up of the Club of en or twenty, a extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Case of the Union Soldier Hung by the Rebels GEN. BUTLER CONSULTING WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

NOR: OLE, Ya., Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Gen. Getty. on Fridi y last, received the following communication, to v. high ten names were appended:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PARQUOTANK COUNTY, Jan. 13, 1864.

General Getty:

DEAR SIR: We, the subscribers, request to say that there was found this morning a dead man, and still hanging, in our neighborhood, as the enclosed serip, which was found planed to his back, will show you by whom it was done. We have made a suitable box and buried him near the place he was found hung. Should his friends wish to get his body, they can get it by applying to any of the subscribers. We trust that you will not attach any blame to any of the citizens of this neighborhood, as we were entirely ignorant of any of the circumstances until we found the body. From all we can learn, he was brought scross the Chowan river to this place, and as soon as the men who had him in charge hung him, they went back. The following is the enclosed "scrip" to whist

ngs Private Samuel Jones, of Company in his ing Private Samuel Jones, of Company in his in General Prickett, in retaliation for Private Daniel Bright, of Company L, 626 Georgia Regiment (Ool. Griffin's), hung Dec. 18, 1883, by order of Brig. Gen. Wild. Immediately upon the receiption of this intelligence General Getty ordered Col. Spear, of the 11th Penasylvania Cavairy, to obtain possession of the body, and bring the same to headquarters, which the subjoint of the body was done the next day:

Joined agnort will show was done the next day:

HRADQUARTERS, DEEP CHERE, VA.,

January 16, 18e4.

COLONEL: According to instructions, I sent out a
company of cavalry, under command of Uaptain
Allman. They proceeded to South Mills, and sent
a detachment of twelve men and a licutenant to the
turnpike gate, where Samuel Jones, of Company
B, 5th Ohio Regiment, was executed. He was hung
on Tuesday, the 12th inst. One Mr. Williamson,
living near by, on Wednesday made a coffin, cut him
down, and buried him in the field opposite.

Oaptain Allman was instructed to bring the remains in, which he has done, and I send them in an
ambulance to headquarters for your disposal; also,
a pair of handcuffs which were taken from his wrists,
which are rather ugly things.

Very respectfully,
Leut. Col. Commanding Deep Ursell.

The body was found dressed in the national uni-

Very respectfully,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Deep Creek.

The body was found dressed in the national uniform, with the exception of the cap and shoes, which the rebels had appropriated. The handsuffs alided to were of barbarous design, being composed of a single bar of iron, with a bow or yoke at either end, and a nut compressing the same to the wrist. In explanation of the statement in the "notice" that Bright belonged to the 620 Georgia, it should be remarked that, according to his own account, he formerly belonged to a Georgia regiment, but had described, and joined the guerillas.

There being no Ohio regiment in this Department whence the Union soldier was procured, why he in particular was selected could at first only be surmised. Our secession friends, however, who somehow usually manage to obtain very late intelligence from Richmond, give this account of the matter, which may be correct. When Gen. Pickett heard of the execution of Bright, he wrote to the rebel authorities at Richmond demanding a Union prisoner to happ in retaliation. After a little delay, this demand was acceeded to, and the Federal prisoners were required to cast lots to ascertain which of their number the victum should be. The lot fell upon one of the Fifth Ohio, who was accordingly brought down from Richmond, and executed. It was the original intention of the rebels to hang him on she spot, where Bright was hanged, but a rumor reaching the party having him in charge, while on their way thither, that a Union cavalry force was near at hand, they suspended him to the limb of a tree, some five miles away, and hastily decembed. camped.

This affair has created no little excitement here, and serious consequences are likely to result from it. As soon as he was placed in possession of the facts, Gen. Butler left for Washington, to confer with the authorities there. No one can doubt that he will act vigorously and effectively, as well as wisely and prudently, in the matter.

THE FREE PLANTATIONS.

Great Industrial Progress of the Freedmen of the Sea Islands.

POET ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 12.

This letter goes North in good company. On board the Star of the South are packed 3,500 bags of cotten—in gross weight about 300,000 pounds avoirdupols. For raising this cotton waves have been paid to free black labourers. In its physical aspect it is as white as prime Sea Island long-staple cotton can be. Morally considered, it is the purest cargo of its kind and amount ever shipped from South Carolina, for on it is no stain of the "blood and sweat of the African slave." Morally considered, it is the purest cargo of its kind and amount ever shipped from South Carolina, for on it is no stain of the "blood and sweat of the African slave."

Distinctly addressing himself to recreants, traitors, and conspirators south of the military outposts of the United States, your correspondent would like to convey to them, as clearly as may be, a statement of the facts in this novel business operation.

Upon Government plantations, not yet sold into private hands, and within the limits of the Sea Islands of South Carolina, there have been raised this season upward of 500,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton, all of which is to be sold upon Government account in New York city.

The freed slaves captured from rebels or abandoned by them to the unhappy fate of working as free-paid laborers, under these cruel taskmasters, the Yankees, have raised all this cotton: have been paid for so doing in money; have cultivated, besides for their sustenance, fields of corn and sweet potatoes; have paid no rents for their cabins or grounds; have fed, clothed, and in every way maintained themselves without alms, or rations; have purchased many of the borses and muies necessary for the cultivation of the soil; have enriched themselves further by extensive sales of poultry, pork, garden vegetables, milk, eggs, game, fish, oysters, &c., to the booptials, officers, and civilians, &c., of Port Royal; have sent their children to school, in defiance of the laws of South Carolina; in short, have in every conceivable way utterly flouted and set at naught the eternal, inaltenable "rights divine of kings to govern wrong," as practiced during time, whose of the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, by such representatives of the monarchial principle as the petty despots and "individual sovereigns" of the Southern oliganchy; never in the aggregate Republican; always in spirit autoorate, irresponsible, and self-worshipping.

Not to spare conspirators the last drop or dreg in this bitter cup of humiliation, your correspondent

Gen. Meagher's Panegyric of Corcorall.

Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher delivered the funeral oration of the late Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, by request of the "Fenian Brotherhood." General Meagher was introduced by John O'Mahony, Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood. He delivered an eulogy at length on the late commander of the Irish Legion, and spoke of the deep sorrow among the Irish soldiers on learning of his death, and of his hopes and aspirations as an Irishman. With him did the glorious project of having Ireland revived and re-established as a nation become the ultimate aim of his military life; and that it was which gave so much soldity to his character. [Applause.] Hence it was, convinced that they were upon the true road, did he join the Fenian Brotherhood, and finding in that Brotherhood men of his own high aim and sworn purpose, did he remain true and serviceable to it to the last. [Applause.] The faithful citizen, soldier, friend, Irishman, sleeps to night not where he had often wished, and prayed, and hoped that he might be lad to sleep, deep in the green sod, in the shadow of the pillared towers, with the great sea booming as he was borne to his grave, with the ivied oak above his head, with all the beautiful of the heroic past speaking to those who came to bury him—speaking to him from the wraith, the cairn, the cloister, in the legends, the lyrics, the voices of the mounds, in the same sunshine, in the same ray, in the same whals, underneath the same sky and shamrocks that he knew and loved, and sported with when a child.

Publications Received. Gen. Meagher's Panegyric of Corcorau.

Publications Received. The Allantic Monthly for February is an excellent number. Two articles are remarkably good—s psycological story, entitled "A Half Life and Half a Life," which should be continued through several monthly and the according to the several news of West H. Stewals. months, and the second part of Mrs. H. Stowe's "House and Home Papers," in which good sense, plied a long but not tiresome article upo Hall and Newstead Abbey sourcely tells anything not known before. All the poetry is good, which is not usually the case in this magazine. Professor Agassiz gives as essay on "The Glacial Period," which relates what he observed and discovered in Switzerland, and concludes with a promise of describing the ancient glaciers which he traced in Great Britain and Ireland. He states that when he arrived in England, in the summer or 1810, glacier hunting, his friends urged him not to abanglacier-hunting, his friends urged him not to abandon zoology nor meddle with general geological problems of so speculative a character, and adds: "Punch himself did not disdain to give me a gentle hint as to the folly of my undertaking, terming my journey into Scotland in search of moraines a sporting expedition after 'moor-hens.'" As the first number of Punch was not published until July, 1844, expedition was ratter Aganty minited Scotlandia 1849. exactly a year after Agassiz visited Scotland in 1840, we do not precisely see how it could have given the hint in question. There is an article here, entitled "Northern Invasions," Which discusses what we shall do with the South when we succeed, which is terse and logical, as well as able and prophetic. The rerse and logical, as well as able and properts. The "padding," or dead weight of the Atlantic this month is a heavy article on "The Convulsionists of St. Medard," contributed by Robert Dale Owad, The Atlantic Monthly is on sale at T. B. Peterson's. Of Madame de Stael's once famous romance of Corinne," which is still a fair specimen of classic flotion, a new edition has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brother. Independent of its interest description c, the most famous parts of Italy that title page, which is disfigured by sulogies of the book, it is declared, as on the authority of the Look, it is declared, as on authority of an Athenous, that "this translation of Corinne is by L. E. L." The Athenous knew better than to say so. The proce translation was expressly made for Bentley's Standard Novels, by the late Miss Isabel Hill, and the lyries only were rendered into English.

verse by Miss Landon. Sadlier's Catholic Almanac and Ordo for 1864 Is a

12mo volume of 330 pages. It contains full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British North America, with a complete list of all the clergy in Ireland. In addition to this information, it has a Calendar and Ordo, Obituary, and Rato financial matters, and it is probable that other revenue bills to be reported will be materially altered and amended before becoming law.—Herald.

— Dumas, the French novelist, is now paid for his writings at the rate of a centime for every letter, He has formerly been paid by the word.

It is on sale at all the Catholic Look stores. gister of the higher clergy at Rome. The Ca