THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, d to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollars COODS COMMISSION HOUSES. E ATTENTION OF

OUR STOCK OF Y WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flauncia COTTON WARP CLOTHS,

THE TRADE

LED FLANNELS. Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Bine. TED SHIETING FLANKELS. OPERA FLANNELS. CARSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

N GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills.

COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 83 LETITIA Street, and SPRING,

IMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. 39 and S41 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race.

RGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. instanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry our stock is now full and varied in all its detention is invited to our assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. ortment of Prints, De Laines, &c. ortment of Notions, White Goods, &c. ortment of Noedings, Chirtings, &c. ortment of Omish Goods, &c.

LBRAITH & LINDSAY, ORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 21 STRAWBERRY STREET.

ill the attention of the trade to the following. Case prepared to show full lines. viz:

COMMISSION HOUSES. S! BAGS! BAGS! W AND SECOND-HAND. SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY BAGS, FLOUR AND SALT BIGS, ALL SIZES, PRINTED TO ORDER, BY OHN T. BAILEY & CO. AIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT.

MENT of GRAIN BAGS.

(our sizes, for sale by RARGEOFF L. CO. BARCROFT & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street LEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-No. 113 CHEST NUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CARPETINGS. 1864. SPRING,

FOR THE SALE OF

ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA. TACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c. archouse, 509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 61-1 ECIAL NOTICE.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT. SMCCALLUM & CO., ve to inform the public that they have leased lished Carpet Store. 16. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, A RETAIL DEPARTMENT, PORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS,

TERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

PACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET,

616 JAYNE STREET RING GOODS. EDWARD P. KELLY. JOHN KELLY,

TAILOBS, CHESTNUT STREET. LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, est received a large steck of choice

PRING GOODS. LET.-ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT

ACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

At 704 MARKET Street.

K CASH PARTS, \$5.50, At 705 MARKET Street.

K CASH PARTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

K CASH PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

K CASH PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. CASS. PARTS. 85 50. At 704 MARKET Street.
& VAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street.

LLIAM M. WILSON,
THE THIRD HAPPEN, CONTROL STREET,
CHARLEST STREET,
CHARLE

to Turkey Myrrh, ceroons.
innder Seeds, bags,
Taway Seeds, bags,
b. Jam. Ginger, bbis.
in Ergot, new grop. bbis.
Arrow Boot, kegs.
on Salad Oil, bbis. assafras, cans. litronella, Winter's, cases. litronella, native, cases. Lemon, new crop, cases. Lose, Commercial, cases.

Boss, Commerce.
Orange, cans.
Orange, cans.
Orange, cans.
Ord Antimory, 100 fb cases.
ad Gentian, bales.
anny Seed, bbis.
Ore in this port and New York, and for sale as
fel6-tf BERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, POREIGN AND DEALERS IN POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE CLASS.

MANUPACTURERS OF HITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. RENCH ZING PAINTS. 2 and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASE. BINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nection with their extensive Cabinet business, are anufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, AND LEAST AND LESS.

We now on hand a full supply, finished with the ORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIOMS.

I are pronounced by all who have used them to be or to all others.

In equality and finish of these Tables, the manning the quality and finish of these Tables, the manning the quality and finish of these Tables, the manning the price of t

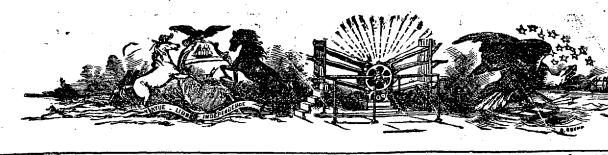
EVANS & WATSON'S STORE STORE 510 MINOR STREET.

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA PA.

Wanisty of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on band or made to order.

SINGLE MEDIUM, CAP, and CROWN MANILLA, on band or made to order. SALAMANDER SAVE TON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS Highest price paid for rope in large or small quantification.





VOL. 7.—NO. 181.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. CURTAIN GOODS.

DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSES. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, Nos. 40 and 43 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. SPRING, 1864. 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.. No. 617 CHESTNUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STEERTS, Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

OF ALL RINDS;
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. White Goods, Linens, Embroideries.

AND LACES. large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. BALMORAL SEIRTS, Of all grades. 34. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. ja20.3m

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1864. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., 501 MARKET STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH, Have now in store, and will be constantly receiving, during the season, an attractive line of PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS,

STAPLE AND FANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET FRICES. SPRING 1864. 1864. TABER & HARBERT, No. 401 MARKET STREET. SILKS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS Morehants are invited to call and examine our stock of SPRING RIBBONS, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. SHAW & COFFIN, IMPORTERS,

NEW YORK. Have in store and constantly receiving direct from BURLAPS, all widths. FLOOR CLOTH CANVAS, 4, 6, and 8 yards. RAGGING, in Bond, or Except CANVAS PADDINGS, HEMP CARPETING,

19 PARK PLACE AND 16 MURBAY STREET.

TOWELS. DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, &C FLAX AND JUTE YARNS, For sale on favorable terms.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STEERT.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture.

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintedence of JOHN P. TAGGERT. (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

93- Orders promptly attended to, jal3-Wfm-8m

JOHN O. ARRISON, Nos. I and S NORTH SIXTH STREET.

MANUPACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

E.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand from the best materials, jail FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS,
Thich they make a speciality in their business. Also,
constantly receiving for generating story and the story of th

PAPER HANGINGS. 1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864. PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALLPAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., N. B. -A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

MR. CHARLES PAGE, pal Designer of GAS FIXTURES for MESSES. CORNELIUS & BAKES. is this day admitted a Partner in our firm. We will continue the sale and manufacture of

GAS FIXTURES

SALESROOMS-912 ARCH STREET. 7 1, 1864 fel9-fmw2m WINES AND LIQUORS. IMPORTERS OF WIMES AND LIQUORS,

LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO., No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET, G. M. TAUMAN. A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING. no10-6m

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS. Inserted without pain, by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.

924 CHESTNUT STREET. ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES OPERA GLASSES AND OFFICERS

FIELD GLASSES. A very large assortment for sale by

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

924 CHES ENUT Street. MATHEMATICAL DRAFTING IN-STRUMENTS.
Chesterman's Metallic and Steel Tape-measures. Chesterman's Metallic and Steel Labor & CO.,
For sale by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 CHEST NUT Street.
623-1m

FARRELL, IRVING, & CO.,

inmbers and brands.

Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for a large Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Der Mandingers Piets from 1 to 5 feet and the large Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Der Mandingers Piets from 1 to 5 feet and the large trunk and the larg

I. E. WALRAVEN. (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.) MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAR OPENED A SPRING STOCK OF CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS. LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, PIANO and TABLE COVERS,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

OPENING

OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SPRING GOODS,

JOHN W. THOMAS, plendid stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN,

PERCALES CHINTZES, ROBES, &c. Also, a full stock of LINENS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

which the attention of the public is invited. Nos. 405 and 407 NORTH SECOND STREET.

EYRE- & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING SALES.

FINE PLAID SILKS INDIA PLAID SILKS, BEST GLOVES ONLY STANDARD SHEETINGS BROCADE GRENADINES 68 PIECES FANCY SILKS, MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIE FINE PLAID BONNET SILKS,

ORDERED POULT DE SOIES MAGNIFICENT PERCALES - AND CHINTZES:

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

of last month, we can extend to our customers superior
inducements, not only in the character of our assort
ment, but

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

**Advantage of the following popular makes of the followi

Wamsutta,
Wamsutta,
Williamsville,
Semper Idem,
Rockland,
Rockland,
Wolfer Thenix, &c.
In Pillow-Case and Shectings
We offer the following leading makes:
40-inch Eartalett,
42-inch Waltham,
10-4 Pepperill,
42-inch Waltham,
10-4 Pepperill,
6-4 Bates,
8-4 Boot W. extra heavy,
And other makes.
8-4 Boot W. extra heavy,
Also
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-PRIOED GOODS that are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the wall known
Lencestor Wanghooter and Honey-Counterpanes. Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes

House-Furnishing Linen Goods.
LINEN SHEETIAGS, all widths.
TOWELS, from \$2:0 87 per dozen.
MAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.62.
Barnely Damask, Fower Loom, and other stands

Table Linen. Persons about purchasing Linen Goods would do well to examine our stock. We invite comparison. Mo trouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets. jalő fmw tjyl SPRING OPENING.

NEW SILKS.

FRENCH CHINTZES NEW DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS.

H. STEEL & SON,

1044 CHESTNOT STREET. E M. NEEDLES Is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, many novelties in present market rates, many novelties in the CR AND WHITE GOODS

He would call "special attention" to his ascortment of over 20 different new fabries and styles of White Goods, auitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dresses," in stripes, plaids, and funred, puffed and tucked Muslims 100 picces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the recent advance. vance.
New invoices of Guipure and Thread Laces.
Thread and Grenadine Velis, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, Sc.
Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS,
all linen, good quality, from 25 cents up.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. H STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN s choice assortment of
NEW SILKS.

Moire Antiques. \$3 to \$5
Plain Corded Silks. \$1.52% to \$3.50.
Plain Corded Silks. \$1.52% to \$3.50.
Figured Corded Silks. \$1.52%.
Plain Poil de Soles. \$1 25 to \$3.25.
Farcy Silks. 765. to \$5.
Farcy Silks. 765. to \$5.
Figured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.25.
Figured Black Silks. \$1.26 to \$3.25.
Plain Black Silks. \$1.26 to \$6.
Plaid India Silks. \$1.26. to \$6.
Plaid India Silks. \$1.26. to \$6.
Light-ground Rich-ingured Foulards. \$1.25 to \$1.62.
20-17 Nos. 713 and 715 S. TENTH Street.

SECOND Street, are now OPEMING new Goods in every department:

New Franch Chintzes and Brilliantes.

Fercale Robes, new designs,
Organdies and Jaconeta.

Splendid quality and Styles of Granadines.
Fine all-Wool De Laines, beautiful shades,
New styles of Dress Goods of various kinds.

Golored Alpacas and Poplins.
Fine Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

Eew Goods opening daily. MARSEILLES QUILTS_OF FINE

QUILTS—OF FIN

quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankels, in large sizes.
Sheeting Mualins, of every width.
Several grades of Tickings.
Just opened, a large loss marked low.
Spring De Laines and Frints.
Mode Alpean, choles shades.
Printed Brilliants and 4 4 Fancy Shirtings.
GOOPER & GOMARD,
fed B. B. corner BIETH and MARKET Sts. SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES. THE OHEAPEST SILKS IN THE MARKET.

1,500 yards Neat Plaid india Silks, at \$1 per yard.

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

1,000 yards Brown Plaids india Silks, at \$1 per yard.

200 yards Blue and White India Silks, at \$1 per yard.

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

They make the most reviceable dress a lady can wear.

Call and make your choice before the assortment is broken, at JOHN H. STOKEN. 703 ARUH Street. [6]2

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Correspondence of The Press.] New York, February 29, 1864.
A TEUTONIC COMMOTION. rumor of dire import was spontaneously genrated, and set forth in a flaming paragraph, a few days ago. It was to the effect that a Danish and a Swedish war vessel were about making a descent upon our peaceful harbor, for the purpose of re-ducing all Teutonic vessels to finders, on behalf of the Danish side of the Schleswig-Holstein question This rumor, it is said, created a fierce commotiamong owners and consignees. Fat and influentia ens atrained their suspicious eyes in the direction of the Narrows, awaiting the crack of doom; and—so the story runs—the Danish and Swedish consuls were visited, and politely pumped on the subject. These gentlemen, of course, disavowed

all knowledge of the supposed raid; and thus the ANOTHER SNUB FOR THE COUNCILMEN. Mayor Gunther has again snubbed the Common Jouncil with commendable violence. That sapient and expensive body of ornaments to the city had esolved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences, whatever that may be, should provide them with auitable badges. Badges were procured last year, but the City Fathers, believing in the laws of progress and reform, desire something newer and more consonant with their dignity. Mayor Gunther vetoes the resolution, "presuming that said badges are, as usual, to be of gold, and as there are forty-one members to be supplied with them, the size and weight of the same should be expressly mentioned. in appreciation of the high premium which said metal commands. The last and final objection is, that the resolution provides for a new and more suitable badge than those procured last year, which renders the old ones useless, except as old gold."
Such persistent virtue on the part of the new Mayor
is causing a gradual dilation of Councilmanse eyeballs. The Fathers are not used to opposition the matter of their coatly and delicious taste

and then for a war. ANDREWS, "THE VIRGINIAN." The Grand Jury of the United States has indicted ohn W. Andrews, "the Virginian," for "treason," or "conspiracy to levy war," for "resisting the draft," and for "inciting and engaging in rebellion and insurrection. This is rather more than was ex-pected. People had almost concluded that somenow, between the State and the United States, the moral and legal obligation to take Copperheadism by the throat, in the person of the leading insur-rectionist, would be sloughed off. Unexpectedly enough came the details of these four bills of indict ment. At least one covert appeal for sympathy haben made in behalf of this man; but it failed. Be fore Andrews made his inflammatory speech the riot was looked upon as a temporary commotion which would be speedily suppressed. The speech of fered testimony of a fixed and irrevocable purpose and design in the undertakers. It precluded the idea of an impulsive spontaneity. People then ficated insurrection, and that was exactly

physical and intellectual. There is evidently a venderta somewhere. The Council will soon retaliate

what the commotion proved to be. At least, so the Grand Jury would seem to think. CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS. Messrs. Hulburd, Le Blond, and Rollins, the Cor gressional Committee charged with the investiga-tion of Custom House affairs, are now in the city It seems to be generally antidpated that nothin new will result from their sessions, as the matte of fraude has already been pretty thoroughly inves of frauds has affectly been party and his assistants. Rumor says that as soon as this committee shall olved Mr. Barney from all suspicion of cul pability or negligence, and refuted the absurd harges made against him by the "outs," that ger Department at Washington. In such an event. Mr. Wakeman, the present postmaster, will, say the

who seem to know, whether they do or not, point to Mr. Palmer, who still remains at Fort Lafayette, has had a preliminary examination. This is all that has reached the public car relative to his case. His friends are very sanguine of his vindication when all the testimony shall have been educed, and claim that the circumstantial appearances of guilt can be easily explained away.

The revenue authorities, in whose side the Ha

vana and Nassau steamer Corsica has been a thorn, have, it is understood, demanded such heavy bonds as assurances of good faith, that the company Cunard) seriously entertained the idea of refusing to carry any freight from this port, and suing the United States authorities for the deficit thereby caused in its treasury. As the Corsica is receiving reight at present, the idea, if it was ever seriously entereained, has been abandoned. entereamed, has been abandoned.

Mr. Barney has, in conjunction with Commodore
Paulding, of the Navy Yard, and Captain Hatford,
U. S. N., been henored by the King of Italy,
in a flattering manner. The Collector and the Commodore have been awarded the cross of Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus. Captain Hatford receives the Cross of the Chevaller. These bestowals are acknowledgments of assistance rendered to the iron-clad *Re d' Halia*, during her state of being "rocked on the bosom of the deep," off Barnegat. A bad joke is in circulation, as a se-Frigate, and Barney got the Cross." ANOTHER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

An investigation of certain alleged abuses existing in the management of the New York Institution for the Blind is also in progress. It will be re-membered that a number of the inmates have charged the managers with furnishing unwholesome food, placing them in damp rooms, and treating them with undue severity. The complaint was made to the State Senate, and on Saturday a committee, consisting of Senators Fields, Angell, and Strong, proceeded to the institution and commenced the investigation. The complaining pupils were examined the bill of allegations. The proceedings are not to be made public until the inquiry is concluded. NAVAL MATTERS.

known officer, Captain John Rodgers, who is now in upon his vessel. Captain Ericsson superintends in

An investigating board of officers is holding secret sessions at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Judging from this fact, something may be expected to "turn up" gested by an English gentleman doing business in this city. It consists of wire cables closely interwoven Elasticity and lightness are the chief merits claimed for the new idea. The plan embraces a pewhich would not be appropriate at present. The idea seems to be ingenious; but its success is, of course, merely speculative as yet. It is claimed as an invention par excellence, for light-draught boats. A second invention, which has created no little interest in marine circles, is a side wheel, for ateamers and river-boats, which neutralizes the reverse presaure of the column of water raised by paddles after their propulsive force has been expended, and they are cut of the stream or sea. Still a third invention, is a boat with side-wheels working horizontal. ly. The contrivance is singularly ingenious, and experiments tried upon a small scale indicate that,

by its adoption, a much higher rate of speed can be obtained with a smaller expenditure of fuel. A unique contrivance negatives the existence of any reverse action." The well-known clipper-ship Dreadnought, for the afety of which so many apprehensions have been elt, now lies safely in port. She lost her command-

ome time ago. A DONATION TO ARTISTS. Every one must remember Doctor Townsend. nedicine, who astonished the Fifth Avend himself a magnificent dwelling in their very midst. Misfortunes overtaking the Doctor, he sold the man-sion, which subsequently became a young ladies' boarding school. Now it is being levelled to the ground, and carted away by ruthless iconoclasts. It is an instance of that well-known poetic truth, which inculcates most sedulously that, break the vase if we will, the scent of the sarsaparilla will hang round it still. The author of this dismantling process is Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of Broadway. He purchased the "vase;" and that which cost its thousands and tens of thousands was by him sold to a gross materialist of a builder, who agreed to tear down and cart away at his own ex-

tended to convey the idea that the new translation is exactly immoral—it is only Frenchly moral. The machinery of the plot hinges upon the inclinations of a husband for the establishment of an Occidental seraglio, and their perverse frustration by a wife who evidently considers the whole affair funny, though perhaps somewhat cut of the way. The tone of the comeny is heartless; the dialogue so many paragraphic sparkles sown upon the rags of tattered and dingy ethics. The debut of Miss Harris, at the Opera House has set the public in a flame. Her age is stated at about sixteen years; yet her vocal powers are finely developed. This is going lower in the scale of immaturity than with "little Patti" and "little Pic." We have a weakness here for little people. There seems to be a flavor to recollections of the nursery, like that which lingers in the black-stocked, being "cooled in the deep delved earth." The Tri-

bune philosopher refers to her as "a sylph-like little person;" and the same austere critic, in a previous notice mentioned, in commection with her name, I think, something which he called "pantalettes," whatever they may be. Miss Harris bids fair to become a pet.

The Caroline Richings opera troupe appear at Niblo's to night.
George Thompson, Erq., the great apostle of Abolitionism, will be welcomed by his American friends, this evening, at Cooper Institute. He will make an ddiess upon the occasion. STUYVESANT.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FLORIDA.

(Frecial Correspondence of The Press.) HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT FLORIDA,

JACKSONVILLE, February 19, 1864.

Military affairs in this district are still in motion On the 17th irst, one company of fifty men, of the 4th Massachusetts Regular Cavalry, Capt. Marshall, entered the town of Gainesville, driving out a far superior feet of rebels. The enemy was under the command of the notorious Captain Dickinson, who has been prowling about this part of Florida the prat year. He has often been in the vicinity of Fernandina and St. Augustine, capturing pickets, and otherwise annoying our forces. His camp in Gainesville was completely routed, and the tele-graph despatch says forty horses, and several rebels were killed and captured. The affair is repre-sented as very brilliant, and as reflecting great credit

upon these gallant troopers. The object of the at-tack was to secure a number of locomotives, and the town was held fifty-six hours against twice our own THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION is quite encouraging. Every hour of the day, squads of citizens, some on foot, some in little one-horse carts, and others on horseback, are to be seen coming in to town to take the oath of allegiance, and avail themselves of the President's amnestu proclamation. Our commanders are sparing no pains to conciliate the people. All are assured that the rights of citizens, and of truly repentant rebels will be most surupulously regarded. Tillers of the soi lare encouraged to make this season as large a crop as possible. A feeling of sociability and confidence is growing up between soldiers and citizens. Such as can make themselves useful, are employed in the quartermaster's and other departments of the service. Special privileges are granted Floridians. in the way of filling up the empty stores of Jacksonville.

This may appear like paying a premium upon treason, at the expense of loyal Northern people, who

have come here for the purpose of entering into YANKEE SHREWDNESS is already at work prospecting all the chances the State affords for a profitable outlay of capital for business and for trade. No one appears to doubt that Fiorida is to be redeemed, regenerated, and started in a new career more glorious by far than its past history has been. Turpentine, lumber, cotton, stock, live loak, and sugar, are the staples of this country. All these things, together with climate and health, are daily discussed by sharp-featured Yankees, as they sit whittling on street corners. But few such are here at present, and these, of course, have some other business on hand. One is reminded of the spirit that prevailed among the pioneers, sharpers, siness matters is creating a little murmuring, but, if it does not have the effect of keeping goods out o the army. Such as come in and take the oath of al-legiance! regard the amnesty proclamation as the palledium of their civil and property rights. Sel-

dom has a more important State paper—one em-bedying profounder judgment—emanated from the pen of a President, or any ruler of a people. MILITARY EXECUTIONS have commenced in this district. Three men, J. W. Cork, Spencer Lloyd, and John Smith, suffered the death of felons yesterday upon the gallows. These men were privates in the 55th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; were duly tried before a military commission, and convicted of having committed a rape upon the person of a white woman. It is reported that they were from the lowest strata of city
life, and were among the hardest men in the regiment. Through forbearance and clemency one of
them had been pardened for the commission of a
crime for which he might have been shot. During the last hour of the life of these wretched men I was with them. By the commandant of Camp Shaw it was made the writer's duty to communicate to them the finding of the court, and the sentence of the commander of the district. I found them sitting by a camp-fire with the guard, engaged in light and easy conversation. They were taken one side, to a suitable place, and, having announced to them the ble emotions the message I had to convey. Being asked the question, "Are we convicted?" my silence imparted the truth to their souls. But they were not satisfied till the whole matter was plainly told to them. Only one had anticipated such a fate. To

the last they denied that their crime amounted to If there was any truth in their dying statements the womaniwas particeips criminis; but ithe evidence was overwhelming against them. All sense of shame and of chartity seemed to have been eradicated from their minds, and they were astonished that so much importance should be attached to so unimportant an affair. "Why were we not taught," they often repeated, "that such consequences would result from such an act?" It was some time before the but gradually this awful truth went down into their scule, overwhelming them with the angulah of fears and horrors. Their past life, their present condition, their families, their impending fate, and their eternity, were the subjects which alternately occupied their mirds. Sighs tasks great was and advantaged their minds. Signs, tears, groans, prayers, and every conceivable expression of remorse and horror attest ed the depth of their feelings. They appeared as if pleading against destiny. Their whole nature was finally changed into one desire, one feeling, and that was a wish to be ready to meet their God.
When the hour of their execution arrived, the offieer, Provost Marshal Willoughby, and the cart
stood ready to conduct them to the scaffold, this change was a relief to the horrible feelings through which they had passed. Calmly, and with a firm atep, they took their seats in the cart, and with but little apparent emotion they were carried to the place of execution. They occupied their seats just under their halters, whilst the charges, findings of the commission, and sentence of General Seymour were read in their hearing, after which the chaplain of the 2d South Carolina Volunteers offered an earnest prayer in their behalf. The halters were then adjusted, and in about fifteen minutes all was over. The "leap into the dark" was taken, and the confines of eternity explored. Some thought these men were indifferent to their condition; but their apparent calmness was the result that always rollows an exhausted storm. They had looked their fate fairly in the ince had felt and passed through the shock; all hope of life had ex-

pired; they had made what preparation they sould for eternity; were trying to cling as with the weakest tendrils of hope to the Saviour, and submitted willingly to a doom that could not be averted. Cork and Lloyd were executed in Camp Shaw, near where the crime was committed in the presence of the 2d and 3d South Carolina Volunteers, and Smith was taken to Jacksonville, where his regiment is encamped, where he met the last demands of justice. Their bodies still hang dangling in the sir, and will not be removed till two o'clock to-day. Terrible fate, but there can be no doubt of their guilt, A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION

for colored troops has been organized in this district Contrabands from the front are coming in pretty freely, and it is expected that the operations of the army in this district will soon bring within our lines a large amount of material for this class of soldiers. Colonel S. M. Littlefield has command of the camp, and is chairman of the committee appointed to examine candidates who may apply for commissions in colored regiments. The fractional regiments are first to be filled, and then new ones organized ad in-

THE BLYEAL OF THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE Senator Sumner's Report.

Committee on Slavery and the Treatment of Freed men, to whom were referred aundry patitions asking for the repeal of the Augitive-slave set of 1869; and also asking for the repeal of all acts for the rendition also asking for the repeat of salacts for the rendition of fugitive slaves:

There are two fugitive plave aris which still continue unrescaled on our statute thok. The first, dated as long ago as 1939, was preceded by an offscial correspondence, which were supposed to show the necessity for legislation. The second, cated in 1850, was introduced by a report from Mr. Buther, of South Carolina, at that time chair man of the Judiciary Committee of the Sanabe in proposing the repeal of all legislation on the subject is seem advisable to imitted the latter precedest by a report, assigning brighty the reasons which have so granted the committee.

RELATION DETWEEN SLAVERY AND THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE RELATION DETWEEN SLAVERY AID THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE ACTS.

If. in time of peace, all ingitive-slave acts were offensive, as requiring what humanity and religion both coldenn, they must be still more offensive at this moment, whom slavery, in whose beneif they were made, has risen in anms against the National Government. It is bad enough to thrust an escaped slave back into bondage at any time. It is absurd to thrust him back at a moment when slavery is rellying all its forces for the conditar which it has madly challenged. But the crime of such a teausaction is not dizinished by its absurding a with courage and address to escape from bits master, has the qualities needed for a soldier of freedom; but attacking statutes require his arrest and sentence to bondage.

In annulling these statutes. Congress simply withdraws an irrational support from slavery. It does not hing against slavery, but it merely refuses to do anything for it. In this respect, the present proposition differs from all preceding measures of abolition, as a refusel to help an offender on the highway differs from an attempt to take his life.

These acts profess to be founded upon cariain words of the Constitution. On this account it is important to consider the ewords with a certain degree of care. They are as follows:

"No persons held to service or labor invo a State stader to laws thereof, esceptise into another. It is the one-quence of any law or regulation; the six is the considering much service or labor, but shall be delibered upon a claim of the party to whom such service or labor marked that it this much debated clause has already remarked that in this much debated clause has already remarked that in this much debated clause has already remarked that in this much debated clause the laws of granmar are violated nch-debated clause the laws of grammar are wooksted order to a nert the claim of property in man, for the bids "no person" are the noun with which the words hall be delivered up" are the agreeting verb, and thus grammatical interpretation actually forbids thereach

irresiatible clearness as would further Marshall were ment of human rights.
But Lord Mansheld and Chief Justice Marshall were but Lord Mansheld application to these venerable countries as practical application to these venerable.

not "positive" and meguivocal, must be powerless against the Preamble which, in this respect, is in harmony with the ancient maxims of the law.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORDS OF THE PURITIVE CLAUSE.

But locking more minutely at the precise words of this clause, we shall see how completely it is stamped with equivocation from beginning to end. Revery descriptive words to contain the selections may be seen, first, in what it does not contain: and, secondly, in what it does not contain and, secondly, in what it does not contain and, secondly, in what it does not contain the third of these fats! words been employed; there would have been no uncertainty or duplicity. But, in abandoning these words all idea of property in man was abandoned slee. Other words were adopted simply because they might mean something else, and, therefore, would not render the Constitution odious on its face. But the unquestionable fact that these words might mean something rules of interpretation is clear that the authors of this clause attempted on indicate that the authors of this clause attempted on indicate that the authors of this clause attempted on indicate that the authors of this clause attempted on indicate that the authors of this clause attempted on indicate the property in the secured without plainly saying so. Naturally and inevitably they fabled, as if they had attempted to authorize crime by words which night mean something which is not crime. The slaver of the precise with the described to authorize crime by words which night means the held "under the laws thereof." Now, as average in one State and of the precise with the described with the sights "persons, but a chattlet of thing. Such is the Process of a State. Here again is the case of an apprentice, but not a slave, and they are one had duced that slavery in any State "is established by a state of a state. But we have the authority of Mr. Ason, of Virginia, for earling the and of the described and the order of a share of a spread of the same of a spread of the same of the same

THREE CENT

Therefore, at the moment of seeming triumph, the partianni of slava ty feiled.

Inch is the indubitable origin of a clause which latterly has been declared to be a compromise of the Conelimition and a Coffer slote of the republic. Then
clause for the hunting of slaves was recognized at the
time as compromise or corner-stone, is an absurdity
disowned silke by history and by reason. That the
clause was adopted nem. con, with the idea that, according to any rectived rules of interpretation, it
could anthorize the hunting of slaves, it is difficult to be
lieve. The very statement that it was adopted nem. conshows that it must have been regard of, according to receited rules of interpretation, as having no "positive"
character; for iter were eminent reminers of the Convention who, ascording to their declared opinions, could
never have conseited to any such proposition, if it has
been supposed for a moment to turn the republic which
they were then organizing into a mighty slave hunter.
There are donvernent morris, who only a chort time before exclaimed, in the Coavention: "Le never would
con art in upholding domestic slavery. It was a nefarhous institution. It was the curse of Heaven on the
state where to prevailed." There est Oliver Elizavoita
axisis wards Chief Justies, who said in words which the
heaving to wisdom of shavery are corelegations
becaming to the States themselves. "There are flower of
that "we have do vice Previous to be caracted and
heaving to the States themselves." There are flowed and
that "we have do vice Previous to be caracted and
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the man, who around the provious and
social and invested and conviction, in every fibre of his moral
worse. Secause st implicat they were property." And,
species of all, there sate Englands Franklin, who by
man, but to put a kenner of bloodedunds into the
Constitution, ready so hunt the Jung Bondham? They

has at last disappeared, and we see nothing but a vulgar linege of plainted wood.

Legislation for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

As carly as 1933, while Congress was sitting in Philadiphia, provisions for surrendering fusitive slaves ware fastened upon a bill for the surrender of fugitives from juttice, and the whole was adopted, apparently with very little consideration. Thus, accidentally, Congress undertook to assume the odfors p wer to organize slave kunting. But the act was scarcely passed before the conrecence of the people, not only at the North, but even in Maryland, began to be aroused against it. Granville Sharp, who, in kngland, so bravely maintained our national cause as well as the cause of the slave, addressed aletter to the Earlyland "Society for Promoting the Abolition of slavery and the Relief of Free Segroes, and others unlawfully detained in bondage." in which he set forth elaborately those binding rules of interpretation, which according to English law, require a court to incline always in favor of liberty. This letter purports to have been published as a pamphlet, by order of the acciety, and to have been printed at Baltimore, near the court house, by D. Graham, L. Yandy, and W. Patten, in 1785. In a brief preface, the Maryland cociety thus reveal the trials attending the new fugitive-slave act;

"Still alevery exists, and in the case of slaves excaping."

then in 1793. In a brief preases, the Maryland society thus reveal the trials attending the new fightly-state the trials attending the new fightly-state than 1892 to the trials attending the new fightly-state of "Still alevery exists, and in the case of slaves excapting from their masters. the friends of universal liberty are often embarrassed in their conduct by a conflict between their principles and the obligations imposed by universal alevas."

Such is a contemporary record of the sensibilities of a slave State on this eccasion; and let it be mentioned to the honor of Maryland. But it is reasonable to suppose that the sensibilities of States further north were touched still more. Mr. Quincy, whose living memory embraces this early period, tells us that, when an enforcement of this act was attempted in Boeton, the erowd which thronged the room of the magistrate, quietly and spontaneously, opened a lane for the fugitive, who was thus embled to save himself from slavery, and also to save its country from the dishonor of such a sassifice. Almost at the same time, in the patriot's State of Vermont. Singles of the Supreme Court of the State of vermont. Singles of the Supreme Court of the State on application for the surrender of an alleged slave, accompanied by documentary evidence, refused to comply unless the moster could show a bitle of sale from the Almostus. There is authentic evidence that this popular feeling was recognized by President Washington as a proper guide on an occasion when he was personally interested. A lave of Mrs. Washington had escaped to New Hampshire. The President, in an autograph letter, which has been produced in the Sonale, addressed to Mr. Whipple, the collector at Portsmouth, and deled at Philadel Phila, November 28, 1795, after expressing the desire of these personal conductions of the return of the slave, lays down the following rule of conduct by this request, that such violent measurement of the return of the slave, lays down the following rule of conduct by this request that su

would love on ar services storgether; and the example, also, which is of infinite more importance.

The fugitive never was returned; but lived to a good old age down to a recent period—a living witness to that public opinion which made even the mildest of fusitive-slave acts a dead letter.

At last, in 1850, after the subject of slavery had been agliated in Congress without interruption for nearly twenty years, a series of propositions was adopted, which were solemnity declared to be compromises by which all the questions concerning slavery were permanently settled, so as never again to vex the country—as if any question could be permanently settled except on the principles of justice. But the "grael" was adopted, and among its ingredients "for a charm of powerful trouble" was a new fugitive slave act first reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Builer, of South-Garolina, but afterwards amended by a substitute from Mr. Mason, of Yugimis, so as to become substantially his measure. It, is not necessary now to mention its details. Suffice it to say that in these as well say in its general consciption, it was harsh, gruel, and vindictive. Few statutes in all history have been so utterly inhuman; not excepting even those British statutes for the oppression of the Irish Catholics, which are pictured by Edmund Burke in words strictly applicable to the monstroid of a paopic, and the debasement of human rather it is a system of approved and the rights well fitted for the oppression as when fitted for no oppression of the preverted ingenuity of man and such as of any provided and again the provided and applies and the debasement of human rather it is a system of approved and the rights of the provided the world and again the provided as well fitted for the oppression of the provided the world and account of a paopic, and the debasement of human rather itself as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of the provided to which the provided the world and the results of the month of the provided to the provi

extent to which the country has been deceived on this subject. Therefore, briefly the committee will call attention to the constitutional objections,

UNCONSTITUTIONAL USURPATION OF POWER BY CONGRESS.

Forgetting, then, for the moment, the preamble of the Constitution, which speaks always for justice and libedty; forgetting also the venerable muxim of the law, that "we must incline always in favor of freedom" and also that other maxim, that "he is implous and ornel who does not favor freedom;" refusing, according to the requirement of law, "to catch at anything in favor of liberty;" and, in spile of all received rules of in-expretation, assuming that the words of the fugitive chance acquately define fugitive always, the question then arises, 1: "his clause thus defiantly interpreted confers any power upon Congress.

Clearly not. Onsitiution and you will find no grant, general operation of the constitution and you will find no grant, general to powers belonging to Congress, this power in the properties of the contingent of the constitution of the constitution and properties any other clause applicable to this pretended nower. The whole rubiect is left to stand on a clause which, whatever may be tis meaning otherwise, is obviously on its face only a compace, and not a grant of power. The whole rubiect is left to stand on a clause which, whatever may be its meaning otherwise, is obviously on its face only a compace, and not a grant of power. The whole rubiect is left to stand on a clause which, whatever may be its meaning otherwise, to obtain any other chance of the United States." Without this grant these two important subjects would have a expressly empowered "to establish a uniform rule thereupon. But instead of the existing compact on fugitive from a control of the States, the nation having no power to establish a uniform rule thereupon. But instead of the existing compact on an entire from a control of the States, the nation having no power for exceptions. However, the surfaces to a more of a control of the s

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THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

THE WAR PERSS.

For To the getter-up of the Club of ton or twenty, sa extra copy of the Paper will be given.

The Murder at Silver Creek, Schuylkill County. Creek, Schuylkill county:
It seems that James Shields and David McAlister. two veteran volunteers of the 48th Regiment, had made themselves obnoxious to certain parties by their free expressions in regard to Copperheads, and there was formed a settled determination to murder them. They were followed, on Saturday were found in the house of the widowed sister-inan iron bar in the head, which deprived him of con-sciousness, and was then held by Gouldey and stabbed in the breast by Curran in five places. Gouldy and Curran, and stabbed by them in mistake for McAlister. The parties then went different roads, Gouldy and Curran having been seen in sent up at daylight in the morning, who succeeded in arresting Gouldy and Curran, who were taken down. Immediately after the two strangers came through Immediately after the two strangers came variough the town of New Philadelphia, having come from Middleport, two miles above.

Although no knowledge existed of their particle pation in the murder, suspicior, attached to them been engaged in a brawl somewhere, and from the fact that on their first coming to the place, a day or two before, they D'ade inquiry for Stinson, one of the parties engaged in the murder. They were fol-lowed by a p'arty of citizens and arrested; the sol

diers in charge of Gouldy and Curran stopped, and the four carried to Pottsville and lodged in prison. The evidence before the Coroner fully implicates the whole party, and if justice be done the whole will be hung. A great fear exists, however, that these men will atrongly arged the propriety of meting out to them summary punishment. These men have been the terror of the community for years past; and it is cer their lives should be ended together.

JUSTICE, POTTSVILLE, Feb. 29, 1864.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 29, 1864.

SHOOKING MUNDER.—A soldier belonging to the 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was murdered a lewdays ago, about four miles from Darlington, Lawrence county. He was home on a furlough, having re-cruisted for the war. During his absence his wife had formed another connection, of which he was ignorant. One night, while he lay asleaphis wife and her paramour slipped a noose around his nick and soon had him hanging over a beam in the room, and left him there to die. When dead, they deposited his remains in a coal bank in the vicinity. Suspicion was, however, soon excited, the body found, and upon the woman's confession, the guilty pair were lodged in jail.

The WOOL GEOWERS.—A large meeting of woof The WOOL GEOWERS.—A large meeting of wool growers was held in Washington, Pa., last week, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for an increased duty on wool. A convention is to be held on the 8th of March, to which wool growers of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Western Virginia are invited.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, Pa., March 1.—The quota of this borough has been filled by volunteers.

D. KERPING OPEN A DOOR OF RETREAT.—A letter from St. Augustine, Florids, mentions that Senator Yulee has never held office under the Confederate Government, nor in the State Government of Florida since she seceeded, and that he therefore comes within the terms of the amnesty proclamation. It would be a little curious if Yulee should avail himself of this. He was one of the active conspirators at Washington during the closing months of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, forming one of that little slique of Senators and members of Congress from the South who directed the movements of the rebels in the Southern States, and pulled the wires of the Secession machinery. Among the letters recently found in the houses of leading rebels at the South, was one from Yulee, written from Washington early in January, 1861, saying that upon consultation, the Secession members had decided to remain in Congress as long as possible, in order to defeat measures that might be brought forward against the rebellion—such as raising troops, making loans, &c., &c., — Times.

A Presidential