

and Mr. J. T. Ruggles, were "too funny to live," and as for "Louisa," when shall we look upon her like again?

The fourth, fifth and sixth nights were repetitions of the first three, with some alterations in the scenes.

At last came the sixth and last. "The house was crowded to its utmost capacity," as the papers say, with a well-dressed and most refined audience. New York's fashion and distinction were there. The play was again the "Follies." The actors all improved very much on their second performance. The scene was again "Linda;" the farce "The Dead Shot." Everything went off in the most unexceptionable manner, and the Dramatic Committee went off, too, the happiest Committee that had ever hoped and despaired, been abused and had abused back again, had fought and won, and had added about \$16,000 to the treasury of the Fair.

ANON.

WILLIAM PENN.

From Bancroft's History of the United States we extract the following truthful remarks in reference to the great founder of our noble State, the only one in the Union named after its founder:

"This is the praise of WILLIAM PENN, that in an age which had seen a popular revolution shipwreck popular liberty among selfish factions; which had seen HUGH PETERS and HENRY VANE perish by the hangman's cord and the axe; in an age where SIDNEY nourished the pride of patriotism rather than the sentiment of philanthropy; when RUSSELL stood for the liberties of his order, and not for new enfranchisements, and SHAFTSBURY and LOCKE thought government should rest on property, PENN did not despair of humanity, and though all history and experience denied the sovereignty of the people, dared to cherish the noble idea of man's capacity for self-government. * * * * *

There is nothing in the history of the human race like the confidence which the simple virtues and institutions of WILLIAM PENN inspired.

"PENN never gave counsel at variance with popular rights. England to-day confesses his sagacity, and is doing homage to his genius. He came too soon for success, and he was aware of it. * * * * * After more than a century, the laws which he reprobated began to be repealed, and the principle which he developed, sure of immortality, is slowly, but surely asserting its power over the legislation of Great Britain. * * * * * Every ill name, from Tory and Jesuit to blasphemer and infidel, have been used against PENN; but the candor of his character always triumphed over calumny. His name was safely cherished as a household word in the cottages of Wales and Ireland, and among the peasantry of Germany; and not a tenant of a wigwam from the sea to the Susquehanna doubted his integrity."

"His fame is now wide as the world. He is one of the few who have gained abiding glory."

The infidel VOLTAIRE pronounced the following tribute to PENN's Treaty with the

Indians: "This was the only treaty between the red people and the Christians which was not ratified by an oath, and that was never broken."

HOW THE SANITARY IS WORKING IN THE FIELD.—No. 6.

[From our Correspondent with the Army of the Potomac.]

WHITE HOUSE, June 10, 1864.

To-day nearly one thousand Confederate prisoners left this place for "Lookout." Some of them were sick and wounded. These were placed in tents, and a requisition sent to the nearest station of the Commission for canned fruit and beef, lemons, farina, rice, soft crackers, &c., which were freely given, and most gratefully received. As those who were able marched upon the boat, a Union officer, who stood near, said, "I have only returned from Richmond a few months since, and I can but think of my imprisonment there as being in strong contrast with the imprisonment of these men. I am glad of it. I am proud of our Government, that in its determined patriotism it is not cruel or vindictive." No rebel soldier, when he falls among us, is neglected because he is a rebel.

In visiting the different encampments to-day I was impressed with the number of independent agencies there are in the field here, and was led to some reflections as to the work in which they are engaged.

There is the Christian Commission, of whose work you know: the German Relief Society; and the agencies of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. I have not seen a Pennsylvania agent, though I am informed there is one. In addition to these there are church and private organizations—all here to do good; but, for lack of proper views of the work, fail to accomplish the good they had hoped to. Imagine all the representatives of these associations vieing with each other in alacrity to feed and comfort the wounded as they come in, or after they have been located in hospitals. On this subject one of the agents of the Commission, having charge of a certain corps station, writes as follows:

"A train of three or four hundred was expected, and we were notified that the men would need supplies of food, &c., from us. We at once began to prepare all that our store was capable of in anticipation of their need. I also procured from the supply tent eight pails of soup, and a volunteer force to distribute it. The hospital cooks, roused to unwonted activity by the supposed emergency, prepared large supplies of soup and coffee.

"The Christian Association, who had also been notified, bent their energies to the work of preparing food, stimulents, etc., and various state organizations hearing of the expected arrival, did their share. The consequences of this extensive preparation were somewhat ludicrous, and threatened for a time to be quit-

serious to the innocent victims of it. Torch, light processions of milk punch, farina, gruel, soups, coffee, tea, biscuit, and boiled potatoes, were soon converging to a common centre, and the small band of wounded suddenly found themselves surrounded with new dangers, from which there seemed no way of escape. A crowd of benevolent emissaries encompassed them, who were loaded down with supplies for their relief, and each of whom, impelled by philanthropy, was bent upon distributing his burden among them. In spite, however, of their most frantic efforts, and the extraordinary capacity of some of the recipients, who saw fearful risks in their readiness to oblige, a large proportion of these supplies had to be carried back to their respective depots."

This is not an overdrawn picture. Neither is it inapplicable in its spirit or narrative to what may be seen continually. There are many objections to this indiscriminate, unsystematized method of distribution. The waste of supplies attendant upon it is enormous. It educates the people to erratic, lavish expenditure. It injures the soldier by over-feeding, with comparative luxuries, after a protracted habit of digesting "hard tack" and beef rations. It promotes jealousies and disaffection. It interferes with army discipline. It is an evil that ought to be corrected. The remedy lies with the people.

Two persons were found here yesterday from Philadelphia, with a good show of supplies in boxes. They had a tent, and went among the soldiers to see what was needed, and I found them sitting together wondering what they should do. They had been entrusted with supplies by their friends, and felt bound to issue them. They could not do it wisely alone. They could not turn over their goods to the Sanitary Commission, because some private society among their personal friends had contributed them. Such societies impose a task upon their representatives, and assume a responsibility themselves, the burden of which they do not realize.

There is but one safe method to insure uniformity and economy, and that is to have one medium of distribution, and that medium to co-operate with the constituted authorities of the service.

A COLORED BOY.

While I was writing letters in the 9th Corps, I saw a little negro boy who had one of his legs amputated, who was a servant of a captain, and received a severe wound while serving his master during an engagement. The little fellow was lying on the ground, with a small box for his pillow, when the ward master came in with a mattress for him. He hesitated to accept it, and looking around among the others, said: "Reckon somebody wants it more than I do; if they does, they must have it." Nobody wanted it.

Yours, faithfully, J. P.

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