

EVENING BULLETIN SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

TRIPLE-SHEET BULLETIN. In order to accommodate our numerous advertisers, and at the same time retain space for news and reading matter, we are obliged to issue a triple-sheet to-day.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH. Mr. O. R. Singleton, a member of the rebel Congress from Mississippi, wrote, on the 16th of January, a letter from Richmond to Hon. J. B. Hancock, of Canton, Mississippi. This letter was captured during General Sherman's recent march. The writer enters into some speculations on the coming military campaign, in which occurs the following noteworthy passage:

"If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome."

This passage reveals what is the only hope that the rebels have left them. A rebel victory, this spring, they think, "may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President," and he sees "no chance for peace (which means the success of the rebellion) until the Republican party is beaten and overcome." Thus the Southern politicians are watching, closely and anxiously, the movements of the Northern Democracy, whom they regard as their faithful allies. They are working for the same end—the destruction of the Republican party and, with it, of the Union. The loyal people of the North, however, understand all this, and they are determined that Mr. Lincoln shall be re-elected and the Union re-established more firmly than ever.

ANOTHER REBEL FAST DAY. Mr. Jefferson Davis seems to have taken Mrs. Sairey Gamp for a model, and to be bent upon a constant reiteration of the comfortable declaration "that this is a wale." That practical secession has proved "a vale of tears" is apparent enough; but that is no sufficient reason why J. D. should be constantly reminding us of it. We are moved to these remarks by the fact that Mr. Davis has ordered another fast day, and he has properly enough expressed in his proclamation his convictions of the sinfulness of his people, and the justice of the chastisement which they are undergoing. According to common report the subjects of Jefferson D. have got into a sort of chronic and constant condition of fasting, as a matter of necessity, and it seems like a work of supererogation to appoint a special fast, where a feast would be much more exceptional and vastly more acceptable. But we will not quarrel with the Davisites because they have fixed a special fast day, particularly as they are willing to acknowledge their utter sinfulness, and the justice of the punishment which they are suffering.

The passage in the rebel proclamation of a fast day which we would particularly remark upon is as follows: "In order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity of penitently confessing their sins, and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment." We remember once to have seen a play in which the hero, a scape-grace nobleman—Don Cesar De Bazan, by name, we think—was convicted of a capital offence in fighting a duel, or for something of the kind, and he was sentenced to death. The Don was essentially a "fast man," and the three or four hours which intervened between his sentence and its execution hung heavily on his hands. He reasoned somewhat in this wise: "Three hours to live yet! how the deuce can I contrive to pass the time? Suppose I make my will! That won't do; three minutes would suffice for that. I have it; I will confess my sins. Oh dear! as many months would not be sufficient for that!"

Mr. Jefferson Davis should have been a little more considerate when he penned his proclamation. He should have been as thoughtful as the rollicking Don Cesar, and reflected upon the folly of getting through with the confession of thirty years of political sins, and three years of open active treason, in a single fast-day, without thinking at all of "strengthening their vows of amendment."

"Talk is cheap," and no set of men ever illustrated this homely maxim more completely than our "Southern brethren" frequently do. It is the very sublimity of unblushing impudence for a set of false, foul traitors to prate of patriotism, and it amounts almost to blasphemy for these men-sellers and women-whippers to talk of appealing to the Divine lead for aid in the dark work of barbarism that they have in hand. The bare idea nauseates us.

THE INVALID CORPS. The bill offered a few days since in the United States Senate by Senator Howard is of great interest to the officers and soldiers of the Union army. When the Invalid Corps was first created, it was understood that at the termination of the war, and when volunteer regiments should be disbanded, the disabled veterans who comprise this honorable organization should remain in the service, the same as if their members belonged to the regular army. Great exertions have been made since by the Government to fill its ranks, and the satisfactory result of these exertions is apparent in the fact that, on the first of February, there were two hundred and ninety-two companies, with a total of five hundred and eighty-nine officers and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty enlisted men.

Of the five hundred and eighty-nine officers belonging to the corps, there were actually on duty five hundred and sixty-eight, leaving only twenty-one to be otherwise accounted for; of these ten were absent, eight sick, and only three in arrest. Of the

twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty enlisted men, twenty-three thousand and seven were actually on duty, leaving two thousand and sixty-six sick (under ten per cent.), three hundred and sixty in arrest (one and seven-sixteenths per cent.), and absent three hundred and seventy-two (one and one-half per cent.). During the month of February the rolls were largely increased, and it is believed that the aggregate force numbers now at least thirty thousand men, all of whom have sufficiently recovered from their wounds or other causes of disability to enable them to perform some species of labor or duty in the Army Sanitary institutions or in fortifications, thus relieving an equal number of able-bodied men, and allowing the armies in the field to be replenished with fresh and experienced soldiers.

The Invalid Corps, or as it is to be hereafter designated, the Veteran Reserve Corps, is an honorable place of retirement of which no brave soldier can object to find himself an occupant, and it can be gratifying to our heroes to find that whatever objection may have existed heretofore will be obviated by Senator Howard's bill. The principal provisions of this bill are as follows: The organization of the corps and the pay of all ranks and grades therein are to be the same as in the United States Infantry. Commissioned officers are to be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate; but persons to be eligible to such appointments must prove meritorious military service, and disability for active service, arising from wounds received in action, or disease contracted while in active military service. The Corps will be composed of four brigades, and six regiments to a brigade; the commander of the Corps and the brigade commanders, to have the same pay as like officers in the army. All soldiers who, upon proper examination, shall be found unfit for active service, by reason of disease, or wounds received in the line of duty, but fit for garrison or other light duty, and whose character and military history entitle them to an honorable discharge, shall be transferred to the Corps to serve the remaining portion of their term of enlistment; and any soldier who has received from proper authority an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States, after two years' service during the present rebellion, and all men who have been honorably discharged on account of disability, and who, at the time of presenting themselves for enlistment, are unfit for active duty and of good character, may be enlisted in the Corps. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or private found guilty by a general court-martial of drunkenness, conduct prejudicial to order and discipline, dishonesty, or disreputable conduct, may be deprived of any pension due or which may become due.

The flourishing condition of the Corps, as it at present exists, reflects great credit upon its members, and upon the officers who have had charge of its organization, and in the future we look for more satisfactory results even than those which have been already attained.

DISPOSITION OF REBEL PROPERTY. Gen. Banks has made two very important orders about rebel property in Louisiana: the first, reciting that incontestible evidence has been presented that great injustice has been done to the Government and the cause of public order by the transfer, under judicial forms, of property belonging to rebels, in which the Government and the people have an indirect, if not positive, interest, declares, in order that justice may be done and the rights of the Government and people protected, that all transfers of real estate held by or belonging to enemies of the Government, by judicial decree, conveyance or otherwise, be suspended until the Government of the State be re-established upon a basis consistent with the permanent peace of the country, or the Congress of the United States shall establish regulations for the final disposition of such property. The second order states that all suits or other legal proceedings in the State Courts of Louisiana against the lessees of property from the Government of the United States, real or personal, for possession, occupation, rent, or trespass, are hereby suspended until further orders. Any persons who may have claims against such lessees, or who are aggrieved by such occupation, will present their claims to the Provost-Marshal of the Department.

In all parts of the South which are occupied by the Union forces there are very queer operations going on in reference to plantations, cotton and other property, and it will be a blessing to tempted army officers when some uniform rule takes away the present inducements which entice them to speculate in such rebel goods and real estate as come within their power. The line of the Mississippi river is completely over-run with all classes of greedy speculators, whose patriotism consists wholly in love of "greenbacks," and many army officers have been induced to aid their projects for buying and selling rebel property, without the slightest warrant of law.

LIGHT IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY. At the township election in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, yesterday, Joseph Hunt, the Union candidate for Judge of Elections, received 279 votes, while the opposition candidate received only 221. All the Union candidates for the other offices were chosen by nearly the same majority, except that for constable, who was defeated by four votes, the opposition candidate being personally very popular. Last year Lower Merion gave the Democrats majorities of from seventy to one hundred. Such a change as this, in an old stronghold of Democracy like Montgomery county, is remarkable. It is an indication of the progress of free principles, and a sign of what may be expected throughout the State next autumn.

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. While Congress is wasting its time over matters of secondary importance, and especially over such discussions as the Missouri quarrels, it is neglecting matters of vital consequence, prominent amongst which is the need of increased taxation.

It is one of the misfortunes of the times that those persons who have made large sums out of their means in the manner most injurious to our financial situation, their object seems to be to spend their money as fast as they make it, and especially in foreign luxuries. It is in no small measure to this that we must ascribe the enormous foreign importations which we see daily taking place, and which undoubtedly do more than anything else to keep up the price of gold. Thus the money which the contractors receive from the Government strikes at our prosperity in two distinct ways: it is a debit upon us, requiring taxation to meet the interest upon it, and it is so spent as to increase our troubles and lay up fresh difficulties for the future.

There are many articles in the production of which it has always been and will probably always be impossible for us to compete with foreign sources. When we observe France, England, and Germany, we are struck with the spectacle of three nations striving which shall most utterly oppress and crush its laboring population, in order to reduce the cost of production, and enable its manufacturers to undersell the others in the world's markets. Each has succeeded best in some particular branches; but all have succeeded to render the lives of their lower classes thoroughly miserable. So too in Italy. Sojourners in that country have heard the peasants going to their work at three o'clock in the March mornings, and have learned on inquiring that their pay was eight cents a day, including three or four cents worth of bread and onions. These poor wretches cultivated silk worms in their dark, ill-ventilated hovels, a privilege allowed to their wives, who considered themselves well paid if they got a few francs for the silk produced by a season's attention and care. Successful competition with the products of such labor is as undesirable as it is impossible.

We want, then, higher duties for a double purpose—first, and most important, to diminish our imports, which are impoverishing us, and secondly to increase our customs. Let those who must indulge in superfluities of foreign origin, pay well for them. Fine silk and woolen goods, cloths, gloves, brandies, cigars—for these cost per cent. is not too much, and even at any rate that may be fixed, they will continue to be consumed in quantities larger than we can afford.

As respects excises on articles of home production, these should be placed heavily on those products which are mere luxuries, especially on spirits, tobacco, and on those articles in the production of which we have peculiar advantages. At the head of this last category stands cotton, on which in the future a very heavy excise should be laid. The time may come when it will be found that four or five cents a pound will not be too much, and as a large share of this will be borne by foreign purchasers, it will rest all the easier. The product of such an excise in ordinary times would be enormous, and it would rest lightly on the cotton grower, because experience has shown that there is and will be virtually no foreign competition.

But our first and most immediate need is a higher tariff, judiciously imposed, and no subject can better occupy our legislators at the present moment.

It has been a favorite affectation with journalists devoted to the importing interests, to present gold as governed by the same laws as any other products, and arguing that we ought no more to regret the exportation of gold than of wheat. This absurdity has been repeated in a thousand different forms, and so obstinately that some have been led to believe it. It is, however, too transparent a sophism to need refutation, and the commercial evils which have always followed such exportation when passing a little beyond what we could possibly bear—the easy times which correspond to those periods when the export of gold has been checked—sufficiently show the fallacy of such reasoning. It is our duty now to establish a tariff, such that henceforth we may cease to export gold, so that we may hereafter buy no more from foreign nations than we sell to them. This our country has a right to complain. Hitherto customs have been so arranged that we have bought far too much abroad, and have been perpetually drained of our specie to pay for it. By retaining our gold product in our own hands, we give stability and security to our financial system. When gold is plenty few revolutions can take place, because every one feels that under whatever paper transactions may take place there is a sound metallic basis, and exchanges always tend to run in favor of a country in which great quantities of the precious metals centre. Such has been over the case with England, and the contrary is differently exemplified at the present day in our own country, and at all times in Austria.

Let us then adopt as our future policy a tariff system such that, one year with another, our exports, exclusive of gold, will pay for our imports. This is the only way in which we can stop the incessant drain of gold which is forever taking place, and to accomplish it we must raise our duties till the object is effected. In so doing we shall increase our revenues and put some check on that extravagance which is now adding to our difficulties.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH. The patriotic and gratuitous efforts of Mr. James E. Murdoch in behalf of the soldiers of the Union and their families are deserving of the warmest acknowledgments from all loyal citizens. He is lecturing or giving public readings several times a week in this city and in towns at convenient distances from here, and a great deal of money has been thus raised for the local relief societies. On Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the United States Christian Commission, he will deliver his popular address entitled "Providence and Love of Country." On Friday evening, on behalf of the ladies of the First Union Association for the relief of needy families of soldiers, he will give a reading in the Handel and Haydn Hall, thus affording the people of the northern part of the city an opportunity of hearing him.

Another excellent scheme of Mr. Murdoch's is that for raising funds for the benefit of needy families of soldiers, under the supervision of

the "Special Relief" of the Women's Penn Branch of U. S. Sanitary Commission. Mr. Murdoch has caused to be made a paper-weight, on which are grouped a piece of the Treaty Elm of William Penn, a part of the keel of the old brigades of the Cumberland, which was sunk by the Merrimack. Attached to a handsome stand, this makes a most appropriate and interesting ornament. It is to be presented to President Lincoln. Another similar stand, with a piece of gold quartz upon it, is to be presented to Secretary Chase. The first named ornament is the subject of one of Mr. Murdoch's lectures, entitled "Relics of the Three Memorable Periods of the Great Republic." For the benefit of the Relief Fund Mr. Murdoch is also going to have published a volume entitled "Patriotism in Poetry and Prose, or the Spirit of '76, '12 and '61." It will contain original poems by G. H. Boker, T. Buchanan Reed, F. DeHaes Janvier, an article giving an account of the relics, a compilation from Mr. Murdoch's patriotic lectures, together with other articles in prose and verse. This work will be published by subscription for the benefit of the "Special Relief." Subscriptions will be received at the Southeast corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth street, Third story, entrance on Thirteenth street. This and all Mr. Murdoch's other patriotic projects are entitled to the support and encouragement of our citizens.

THE QUOTA OF PHILADELPHIA. Since public attention has been so strongly attracted to the question of the quota of men due from this city, a calculation has been made upon a basis of unimpeachable correctness. Taking the whole population of the loyal States, and dividing it by the number of men wanted, we get a certain proportion, which proportion, applied to the population of this city, gives a number far below that which is demanded from us. Now we have an undeniable right to ask either that this number shall be assigned to us, instead of that first fixed; or else that a satisfactory and intelligible reason shall be given to the contrary.

The furnishing of men is the highest demand that can be made upon the patriotism of a community, and in apportioning such a demand two things are requisite. First, that the apportionment shall be made with the most absolute justice and equality; and second, that the basis and system of such apportionment shall be clearly and intelligibly explained to those on whom it is laid. Any other cause must produce bitter heartburning and the deepest dissatisfaction.

It is a well-known fact that Kentucky is 20,000 men behindhand, and few believe that the State of New York has furnished a true quota, whatever it may nominally have done. It cannot be the intention of the Government to press lightly on the questionably loyal, and force the really loyal to do their own portion and make up for shortcomings elsewhere.

BALTIMORE SANITARY FAIR. A fair for the Sanitary Commission will commence in Baltimore on the 18th of April, and be continued for one week. In connection therewith, an exhibition of paintings will be opened, for which the managers are seeking loans from private collections in this city and New York, as it is their desire that the collection shall be not a large one, but composed entirely of works of the first order. We would remind our citizens, who may be able to contribute to this object, of the peculiar claim which the Union citizens of Baltimore have upon their sympathy. A divided community, nearest to the seat of war, and to the fields of several of its bloodiest battles, the demand upon their resources on the work of humanity alone has been a constant one, and has been met with a promptness and fullness that bear witness to the sincerity and depth of their devotion to the national cause. We refer all who may be disposed to aid our neighbors in the way indicated, to Messrs. James S. Earle & Son, who will superintend the forwarding of all works of art that may be intrusted to the managers.

HON. JAMES M. SCOVILL. We cannot but admire the gallantry with which Hon. James M. Scovill is contending against the Copperheads in the New Jersey State Senate. He is in a minority, but he is not in the least dismayed, and his energy and eloquence are producing effects among the people which will, we are confident, lead to a political revolution in the State Legislature at no distant day. We call attention to his speech, on another page, in opposition to the bill to punish men for enlisting colored soldiers. When the war was now going on, as it must, with the complete triumph of the policy of the National Administration, Mr. Scovill will be remembered as the bravest and most able champion of free principles in New Jersey.

MUSIC AND THE SANITARY FAIR. The Committee on Musical Entertainments for the great Central Fair is making arrangements that promise great success. All the leading local societies promise to co-operate with them, and a circular has been addressed to the church choirs inviting the members to assist. We hope all who can take part will respond promptly. The result will be a series of performances of oratorios, &c., on a grander scale than was ever known in this country.

THE HON. CHARLES GILPIN has this morning sworn in and entered upon the discharge of his duties as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The appointment of Mr. Gilpin has given very great satisfaction, not only to his professional brethren, but to all the loyal citizens of Philadelphia.

COPPERHEAD BILL DEFEATED IN THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—We learn with satisfaction that the New Jersey House of Representatives has voted down the Copperhead bill prohibiting soldiers from coming to the polls on election day. The vote stood 27 to 27. The disloyal members could not all be brought up to the work of insulting and degrading our brave volunteers.

LEAGUE ISLAND.—This morning the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Mr. Rice, Chairman, visited League Island. They were accompanied by a Committee of the Corn Exchange, among whom were Messrs. Cattell, Winsor, Knecht and Miller, and also by Judge Spaulding, Gen. Schenck, Mr. Keeler, Chief Engineer at Washington, and Mr. Davis, of the Coast Survey.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From James Miller, New York, through Ashmead & Evans, we receive "Classical Quotations," collected, arranged and edited by James Elmes. The American edition is edited by Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, and we cannot give a better idea of the contents of the work than by quoting the words of the able American editor. He says:

"No matter what the natural complexion of the reader's taste, so that it be not impure—or his habit of mind, so that it be not morbid—the will find among these 'gleamed thoughts of wise spirits,' enough that is rare, rare, and wholesome, to refresh his fancy, gratify his curiosity, or feed his faculties. It is in fact one of the charms of the book, that it has gathered its contents from almost every latitude and longitude, and some lines from the opposite poles of thought, Jew, Pagan, and Christian—classic and patriotic—primitive and recent authors—furnish each his quota to the design. Men are here found standing side by side who were wide apart in time, space, and character—agreeing in nothing, except that they thought on the same subject, and thought well. Aristotle and Bacon are joined together, but joined, as ever, like wrestlers, the more closely from the fierceness of opposition. Justin Martyr, the earliest and most authentic Father of Ecclesiastical History, harmonizes with Jortin, the angry critic of the Fathers. St. Augustine moralizes with Dean Swift. Plato and Coleridge breathe into the same page the one spirit of the earliest and the latest philosophy. King Arthur and the Great Frederick illustrate the kindly tact, the son of Sirach and D'Israeli the social. The Tenand furnishes a sprinkling of wisdom from its poverty, and the Bible from its overflow. Nor are the topics and authorship much more various than the styles of this little book. Hooker, in his voluminous majesty—Milton, in learned pomp—South, terse and moralizes with Dean Swift. Plato and Coleridge moralizes with Dean Swift. Plato and Coleridge breathe into the same page the one spirit of the earliest and the latest philosophy. King Arthur and the Great Frederick illustrate the kindly tact, the son of Sirach and D'Israeli the social. 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