## EVENING BULLETIN

SATURDAY, MARCH 26. 1864.

THE ANACONDA BAILROAD. The indignation of our citizens at the action of their representatives in the Legislature, in favoring the monstrous railroad speculation called the "Union Passenger Railway," is unbounded. We hear it expressed everywhere, and we also hear many intimations of the most corrupt practices, on the part of the contrivers of the scheme, to secure the votes of the members. If one half that is charged be true, then there need be no expectation of honesty or virtue in the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Honesty is at a discount. Patriotism and purity are in a hopeless minority. The Legislature will meet again on Monday, and the railroad schemers will strain every perve to put their bill through before the eitizens can have time to remonstrate. It may yet be defeated, however, and even if it should not be, there is room for hope that the Governor will interpose with his veto power, and save the city from the perpetration of so gross a wrong. But it will be best to kill the monster in the place of its hirth, the House of Representatives, and no effort should be spared to accomplish this

## PRESIDENT VAUX.

We have every desire that Girard College should, fulfil its great mission, and we have faith in the excellent management of President Smith. But we must repeat our protest against the nonsense that has been given to the world annually, for several years, in the shape of the report of the Board of Directors. Since Richard Vaux, Esq., has been President of the Board, these reports have been the most ridiculous specimens of nonsense, bombast and bad English that have ever been known to issue from an officer of an educational institution. If anything good has been done, Mr. Vaux states it in such obscure and pompous language that no one can exactly comprehend it. For instance, in the report for the year 1863. just issued, eccurs the following remarkable passage:

"The educational system, the internal or household policy, the home influences, the moral teachings, the individual training, the essential progresses in the scope, capacities, constituents and usefulness of the institution in its dual character as 'an orphan establish. ment' and a 'College,' were centered in a focalized, intelligent, comprehensive and effective administration.

In the next page he says "an active, healthy, earnest, live condition was thus made to eradicate the systemless inertia which was about to settle over the destiny of the institution." We don't believe that any "systemless inertia" was about to settle as alleged, nor do we believe that Richard Vaux ever did or ever can do anything to affect the destiny of that or any other institution, not even of the one that he evidently loves above Girard College, that of slavery.

There are some pages of stuff and fustian about the college and the boys, as there have been in former reports, all meant to show that they were in a shocking condition until Providence or the Democratic City Councils made Richard Vaux President of the Board. Here is a specimen of this:

"Ce-mingling such diversity of individualities in one institution, governed, as this is, by the letter and spirit of the will of the founder, could not fail to make its condition far from satisfactory. The boys were in an abnormal educational existence. Without ambition, impulse, motive, they were all on a level of mind and aim—to be, ended their effort."

This is a repetition, in different but equally nonsensical language, of a ridiculous slander which has appeared in all the reports from the pen of Mr. Vaux. There is neither sense nor truth in the assertion that "the boys were in an abnormal existence," and that "to be, ended their effort." Without questioning that reforms may have been introduced into the college, we venture to declare that the college was well managéd under President Allen, and that the boys were well cared for, well taught, and far from being the ignorant louts that Mr. Vaux calls them. We know graduates of it who are a thousand times more sensible and who can write a great deal better English than the present President of the Board of Directors. For instance, what graduate of the College could speak of it in the ridiculous fashion of Mr. Vaux in the following passage? He says:

"Its comprehensiveness of idea has been developed, its capacities eliminated, its usefulness extended, and its benefits adapted to the necessities for which it was created."

If some young orphan in Girard College would teach President Vaux the meaning of the word "eliminate," it would be a favor to the city of Philadelphia, which has been compelled to print his blunders in that particular word for several successive years, to say nothing of his bad grammar, nonsense and bombast in other words. If the city would only eliminate Mr. Vaux from the college, that is, put him outside of its threshold—e limine—it would be a relief to society. It is disgraceful that an institution of which Philadelphia is proud, should have at its head such a charlatan, and should be compelled to perpetuate his annual nonsense among its printed records.

\*SPRINKLING BLOOD IN THE FACE OF THE -PEOPLE."

The Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, has been prominent as a Democrat in the Southwest for over thirty years. He has held many high positions, among which was that of United States Senator, previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. He has recently seen the folly of rebellion, and has acted as the principal leader in a Union meeting at Huntsville, Alabama, held on the 13th inst. At the close of the meeting Mr. Clemens related an incident which occurred in April, 1861. He said :

"Shortly after the Confederate Government was put in operation, I was in the city of Montgomery. One day I stepped into the office of the Secretary of War, General Walker, and found there, engaged in a very exciting discussion, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Memminger,

Legislature from Lowndes county, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. They were discussing the propriety of immediately open-ing fire on Fort Sumter, to which General Walker, the Secretary of War, appeared to be opposed. Mr. Gilchrist said to him: Sir. unless you sprinkle blood in the face of the people of Alabama, they will be back in the old Union in less than ten days!' The next day. General Beauregard opened his batteries on Sumter, and Alabama was saved to the Con-

One's blood runs cold as such evidence of the deliberate fiendishness of the leaders of the rebellion comes to light. This Mr. Gilchrist, it appears, was a member of the legislature of Alabama, and knew that the sentiment of her people was in favor of the Union. Yet, deliberately betraying his trust, he urges the rebel President and Secretary of War to "sprinkle blood upon the face of the people," so as to blind their reason and fill their hearts with the brute passion of the fighting animal. Secession, he felt, could not be carried out on reasonable or patriotic grounds. The old faith in the Stars and Stripes was too rooted and grounded in the heart of Alabama for even sophistry to shake. Nothing but human blood would accomplish the ends sought by the traitors, and blood they determined to shed.

What has been the terrible result? The blood of hundreds of thousands of the brothers of these leaders of anarchic rebellion crieth from the ground. The fields of Virginia, desolate as the plains of the Carnatic, in the imagination of Edmund Burke, are witnesses of this awful crime. The mountains and valleys of Tennessee bear testimony against these betrayers of the people, and if the dead could speak, we would hear from battle-grounds like Shiloh, voices multitudinous, crying out against the mad ambition which sent its victims to their graves. The entire South is filled with such evidences of the foul treason of the rebellious leaders, no less traitors against the government of their fathers than against the people of their own commonwealths-their own brethren and sisters, who had honored and elevated them to seats of power, and who looked up to them for counsels wise instead of wicked, noble instead of base, and patriotic instead of grovelling and selfish. The load these sprinklers of blood in the face of the people" are forced to bear, is as fearful as the brand of Cain, and no amnesty granted by human authority can ever lighten their burden or wash out the awful stains of their

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

A very complete insight into the principles governing the rebels by choice, who take the oath of allegiance to the United States for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish ends, has been furnished in the department of General Steele, in Arkansas. The correspondence of a certain William E. Woodruff was intercepted, and the earnestness with which he swore to abide by the laws of the United States may be inferred | to protect the community from the depredafrom the following choice paragraphs which | tions of boys under fifteen years of age, an | on earth as in heaven?

will answer as specimens of the whole: "The 'screws' have received several turns that were not very agreeable to us, who are wedded to the South, by interest as well as sympathy. The last one, however, is a stumper to most of us, as none of us can make necessary purchases at the store without producing evidence of having taken the oath of allegiance to old Abe's Government. I have held off for about a week. I had hoped to avoid taking it, by making my purchases through other less fastidious parties. But I fear I shall be obliged to take it, or be cut off from getting rents for my property, which, with a few boarders, is the only resource I have to support my family. I shall probably take it to-morrow. If I do, it will be a matter of necessity, not of choice, and I shall be quite as strong a rebel

after taking it as I ever have been.
"P. S.—Well, 'the deed am done' and I am now a loyal citizen of the United States-if the taking of the oath of allegiance can make me one. I took it on yesterday as my only alter-

native to keep from starving.
"Please place me right on the subject with my friends South. Tell them I am not less a sympathizer with them than heretofore, bu feel mortified and chagrined at the necessity that compelled me to do an act that my conscience revolted at. The next order on the subject, I presume, will be one requiring all who have not taken the oath to come up and take it, or go beyond the lines."

General Steele very properly ordered Mr. Woodruff and his family to be put outside the lines, "where they might secure protection from those with whom they so deeply sympathize." But there are very many of these gentlemen of easy conscience who are not quite so plain spoken as Mr. Woodruff, but who are just as false, and who are scattered throughout the loyal States. We have one in our mind's eye now who was clearly proved to be engaged in the most infamous treasonable practices. He was known to have been acting in concert with notorious rebel agents, and to have been engaged, not only in furnishing aid and comfort to rebels, but also in plotting damage to the loyal cause and citizens. These facts were proved to the satisfaction of the authorities, yet the traitor was suffered to take the oath of allegiance and go at large. If the officers of the law believe that an intelligent and active traitor, who is a traitor from choice, is any less a traitor at heart after he has taken the oath of allegiance, they have a better opinion of rebel human nature than we have. This man and many more like him are scattered through the North and under no surveillance that we are aware of. Our navy yards, military depots and manufactories of the munitions of war are open to them and almost at their mercy, and we cannot avoid the conviction that the recent destructive fires at Mauch Chunk, Portland and Cairo, Ill., are to be attributed to some such agency as this. We are aware of the difficulty of preventing rebel spies and agents from scattering themselves through the loyal States; but we think that convicted traitors should be punished for their crimes and not be suffered to wipe out their sins with the convenient sponge of an oath of allegiance. And while we would not burg, consuming large quantities of govern-

his earnestness and his honesty.

A WORD OF CAUTION. The enthusiasm with which all classes of our community are preparing for the Great Central Fair is likely to render an occasional word of caution very desirable. A little incident which has come to our knowledge will illustrate the point. A patriotic lady called at a small trimming shop, and solicited a donation of material sufficient to work a large shawl, or some such article. She was politely informed that the proprietress had already given quite a number of articles for the Fair, and that she could not afford such a large donation. The lady left the shop, indignantly declaring that she would never buy anything there again. The incident itself may be quite unimportant, but the principle involved is by no means so. In the general desire to make the Fair as productive as possible, and so to swell the coffers of the Sanitary Commission, our fair friends (and perhaps some of the rougher sex as well) must be careful not to be led into the evil of prescribing limits for the-bounties of those whom they expect to contribute to this worthy object. Every store or shop-keeper or tradesman has the most unquestionable right to judge of his own ability to give, and it is most unjust to threaten with a withdrawal of custom those whose circumstances prevent them' from acceding to all the calls that are made upon them. We make these remarks, not by way of censure, but simply as a kindly hint to many whose patriotic impulses are likely to lead them into a resort to that bad rule of "doing evil that good may come." Let the Fair be carried through from the start, honorably, justly and sensibly, and we shall all feel the better satisfied when the work is

A HOUSE OF CORRECTION WANTED. Among other excellent recommendations made by the Mayor in his annual message, is that in regard to the establishment of a House of Correction, in which may be confined the juvenile offenders who infest our city. Such an institution is an absolute necessity to a metropolis like Philadelphia, and should have been erected long since and placed in operation. Our highways and byways are filled, daily and nightly, with representatives of this class, children, who, neglected, and in many cases, encouraged by their parents, roam at large, beggars dependent upon the charity of an indiscreet public; stealing wherever they have an opportunity to purloin a penny from an unsuspicious shopkeeper; drinking at the bar of some groggery; frequenting the numerous dens of iniquity with which our city abounds; and, in fact, indulging in every vice, conceivable and inconceivable. We are told by the Mayor that during the past three years more than one-half of the services of the police force have been required authoritative statement which, even if there were no other considerations, should secure the immediate establishment of the institution recommended. As the population increases the evil is augmented, and for the future welfare of the community, the advancement of Christianity, and the cause of morality, a structure suitable to the object should be built, one which should not only have sufficient capacity to accommodate all the young shoots of villainy who may be found worthy a cot within its walls, but which may also be an ever-present monitor to those who may feel inclined to emulate the vices of the dissolute and depraved.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The following communication comes to us anonymously, but probably the writer has reasons for not disclosing his name. At all events his intentions are evidently honest and good, and his conversion to loyalty sincere. For that reason we deviate from our rule of rejecting all articles unaccompanied by a responsible name, and present his communication to our readers:

"PHILADELPHIA, 19 March .-- I am a Georgian, and since the war broke out I have been directly and indirectly employed by the Confederate Government in various capacitiesnever, however, as a soldier or officer, being

physically unfit for the field.
"Six months since I came to the conclusion that our cause was hopeless, and since then have been engaged in 'settling up' and quietly preparing to abandon the ship. eccessfully accomplished about three weeks since. So much for my personal history. "Occasionally I intend to write a fact or two, should you desire it, but only when I think it

will be of service; for I frankly tell you I have got rid of all my secession fancies. "I noticed in a recent number of the N. Y. Tribune a statement that the South could not, by any possibility, get more than 200,000 men in the field. I know this to be a mistake. 1 know there are fully this number of veterans now in the field. And I know, also, that on the first of this month about 100,000 conscripts had been added to the army, and it was calculated that about 50,000 more would be obtained; so that the army will be about 350,000 strong by the 1st of April. If you calculate for a less number than this you will be mistaken.

"I know that fully this number of efficient

men will be ready, by the time named, to meet your armies. Ex-REBEL. Everything that we hear tends to confirm the statement made by our correspondent as to the present strength of the rebel army and the measures taken to increase it this spring. We must be prepared to meet this force with one of double the size, if possible, and we therefore hope that everything will be done to fill up speedily the calls for volunteers and conscripts. If this

be done, we shall bring the war to a tri-

umphant close by next summer. INCENDIARIES.

Nearly every day we hear of the destruction of government property by fire, and in all cases the statement is made that it was the work of incendiaries. A few days ago we heard of a "number of fires" at Vicksprevent any contrite sinner from expressing | ment stores. Then came, on the same day, his repentance and making amends for his news of the burning of a Quartermaster's Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Gilchrist, a member of our faults, we would have him well watched store at Cairo; of a warehouse at Port-

until he had given satisfactory evidence of land containing hay and other property belonging to the government, and of a foundry for shell and shot at Mauch Chunk. The frequent occurrence of such fires makes one suspect that there are rebel spies or copperheads who are paid for destroying the property of the United States, and it becomes very important that greater care and vigilance should be exercised everywhere in guarding government property, and increased zeal in detecting the villains who are engaged in the work. A few examples made, by punishing those detected, would have a very good effect.

"A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good

"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.
"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know

them." (Matthew VII, 18, 19, 20,) It is clear to all discerning minds that as nation we have not lived according to our profession. The Declaration of our Fathers, good in the sight of Heaven and grateful to the down-trodden of the world, has only rested with us as a people to make us ashamed. What a fair promise before God and man! and by our acts how great a lie!

Are we then worse than other nations-a people of false pretences? We think we must admit it, and more, that we can never be the chosen people of the Almighty unless we are born again. The principles directly antagonistic to the Declaration of Independence, which we have permitted to be cultivated among us, we liken unto a corrupt tree, which has grown until it has covered our land; its fruit is bad, and we cannot hope for better, for a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire. Let us reflect a moment and we feel sure all

must stand convinced. With all our vain boasting as a people, we have not prospered, and like all pre-existing nations we are gliding in the current inevitably to downfall and ruin; all our resources are of no avail; they are only the glitter of a moment, a type of what we might have been. Our land of fair promise, of milk and honey, wealth of soil, and hidden treasures in the earth awaiting our bidding, hill and dale, valley and mountain decked in the loveliness of paradise, has been confided to us, and we are casting it away through our unfaithfulness, for God is not in us; we have preached Christ from the beginning, but not practised his precepts, and we are now being hewn down as a corrupt tree, and being cast into the fire. War covers our land. It is the fruit of wrong and injustice, a national crop which we must have the burden of gathering, and the laborers that fall in the harvest field are legion. It must be so; we may cry peace, but there can be no peace until the gleaners have passed over the wasted fields and gathered the last yield of our little planting, and so we must toil while we defy the Lord, for a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, and the wages of sin

is death. Why, then, do we hold out longer against the will of the Almighty? How many nations must rise and fall before God is acknowledged

4 A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." Here is a clear statement and easy guide, so simple and truthful that no man can fail to see what God requires of him; and as the declaration is equally clear that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, and that every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire, it must be manifest to every reflecting mind that it is idle and wicked to resist the decrees of the Almighty. Man can make Constitutions and laws, but if unjust, God will break them, for nothing evil can stand; if a corrupt tree, it cannot bring forth good fruit and must be hewn down and cast into the fire.

Senators rise in the Senate Chamber and declare they will not recognize the equality of the negro; God says. "I recognize him." Ministers from the pulpit say, "we will have no hand in this war," and it is well, if the church has been righteous and just; but if not, then it caunot escape bloodshed, for war is the fruit of injustice and wrong. We cannot escape any of the fixed laws of the universe; everything is provided for, and it is only the good tree that can bring forth good fruit.

Let us then be wise and live; and that we may fulfil our duty, it is necessary that we make a covenant at once with our Maker to listen to His teachings; and as it is manifest that our national troubles are the result of disobedience to fixed laws, and that wrong and injustice to the poor negro have lost us our manhood, let us resolve now that Slavery and oppression of our fellow men must pass away.

Apologists say that all countries have to pasthrough civil wars; we would add, that they have never after been able to cast off the war power, and so nation after nation has gone down and been lost. Must we also failed Has a people of truth yet to be born on the ruins of former nations; or may we break the spell which has bound us and listen to the voice of the forefathers? We think our country may be saved, but we must first humble ourselves in the sight of God, and seel like the repentant predigal. Who is so great among us that he should set himself above his fellows?

Are these views visionary and impracticable? Is it impossible for this people to adopt the teachings of Jesus? If not, then let us cultivate only the tree of truth and justice, that good tree that cannot bring forth evil fruit, and, as Jesus said, "If ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Let our love and kindness extend unto the most despised type of the human family, the poor, abused negro. We must be just to him or we cannot be just to each other. B.

A CARD.

An advertisement by Phalon & Son, of New York, appeared in some of our papers a few days ago, in which the undersigned were falsely and maliciously charged with counterfeiting their label and trade mark. It was also announced that they had commenced a prosecution against us in this city.

The undersigned beg leave to refer their friends and the public to the opinion of the Court in the case referred to, delivered by the Hon. Oswald Thompson, (President Judge) which appears in this day's BULLETIN. It fully disposes of the scurrilous attack upon our R. & G. A. WRIGHT.

THE SPRING TR DE.

The opening of Spring always gives a fresh impetus to trade. Business, which usually languishes during the last of the winter mouths, takes a fresh start in vitality with the flowing of the sap in the maple and the blooming of the crocus. The change of the season demands a change of vestments, and the winter clothing being worn out, out of date, out of season, or out of fashion, is shelved, and its wearers cast about them for newer garments, newer fashions and for goods suited to the newer season. We are now in this great transition state; in the very throes of the change from the great-coat-fur-and-pilot-clothgrub, into the cassimere-silk-and-mantilla-but. terfly. Whether it is wise to take kindly to new fashions, and to be interested to a high degree in Spring "Openings," it is not our present province to discuss; but we have no hesitation whatever upon the subject of suiting vonr dress to the season, and upon the whole (and parenthetically) we believe in a reasonable attention to the behests of fashion. That people will do so, whether we advise it or not. is made manifest to any one who will take a promenade of a fine day upon the south side of Chestnut street; and that the traders and storekeepers of the city are abundantly able to supply the demands of these wearers of spring goods, is made equally apparent by a glance at the advertising columns of our triple-sheet Bulletin of to-day. As the best dealers always advertise" in the Bulletin, its columns will be found to indicate where the best goods are to be found.

DRY GOODS,

of course, stand prominent in the list of articles which come under the head of Spring goods. We do dot pretend to be versed in the mysteries of chenie silks, pongees, Gros de Rhines, bombazines, cambrics, laces, organdies, "et id., &c.; but we do know that the following named dealers in dry goods stand unimpeached in the business world, and that the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters, speak approvingly of their wares:

Eyre & Landell, S. W, corner Fourth and

George Fryer, No. 916 Chestnut street. Simpson Sons, Nos. 922 and 924 Pine street. John Stokes, 702 Arch street, Cooper & Conard, S. E. corner Ninth and

Market streets. Edwin Hall & Bro., No. 26 South Second street.

H. Steel & Sons, Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth street.

Curwen, Stoddard & Bros., Nos. 450,452 and 154 North Second street. Besson & Son, (Mourning Goods), No. 918 Chestant street.

George Vogel, No. 1016 Chestnut street, "Laces, Hdkis., Gloves, &c.). J. F. Young, No. 17 North Fourth street.

J. R. Campbell & Co., No. 727 Chestnut street. Thos. W. Evans & Co., Nos. 818 and 820 Chestnut street.

J. M. Hafleigh, No. 902 Chestnut street. Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison, No. 1008 Chestnut street.

M. & A. Myers & Co., (Mourning Goods), No. 926 Chestnut street.

R. Denny, S. E. corner Eleventh and Lombard street. Granville Haines, No. 1013 Market street.

E. R. Lee, No. 43 North Eighth street. Sharpless & Bro., N. W corner Eighth and Chestnut streets.

E. M. Needles, (Laces, &c.,) No. 1024 Chestnut street. J. C. Strawbridge & Co., N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets. J. Cowperthwaite & Co., S. E. corner Ninth

and Arch streets. Snodgrass & Co., (Cloths), No. 34 South Second street. Seymour, Pearless & Sands, (Cloths), No.

202 Chestnut street. James & Lee, (Cloths) No. 11 North Se- owing to the destruction

cond street. Worne's, (Laces), No. 38 North Eighth street.

R. D. & W. H. Pennel, No. 1021 Market MILLINERY, &C.

It would be presumptious for any one not a wearer of crinolino to essay any comment upon the details of ladies' head-gear. We can only say, in a general way, that full justice will be done the wearers of bonnets "and things," at the following well-known establishments: P. A. Harding & Co., No. 413 Arch street.

Miss E. Gair, No. 1016 Chestnut street. Mrs. R. Dillon, No. 331 South street. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS

Seem to come next in order, properly, and these elegant articles of ladies' apparel will be found at the following well established houses: J. W. Proctor & Co., No. 920 Chestnut

I., Lefevre & Co., No. 704 Chestnut street. CLOTHING.

The sterner sex are not above the amiable (and sensible) weakness of desiring to keep pace with the fashious, nor beneath the practicat wisdom of making their dress conform to the shifting seasons. Times have changed since a certain ambitious and unscrupulous gentleman named Richard (the third of that ilk) talked of employing a score or two of tailors to study fashions to adorn his bedy. Either of of the houses named below could perform the task far better, and more practically, than any score of the makers of hose and doublets in the days of the Plantagenets:

Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

street.

Chas. Stokes, Continental Hotel. Edward P. & John Kelly, No. 612 Chestnut

street. C. Somers & Sons, No. 625 Chestnut street. Perry & Co., Nos. 303 and 305 Chestnut

Diettrich & Co., Continental Hotel (on Ninth street). Wm. S. Jones, southeast corner Seventh and Market streets.

Wannamaker & Brown, southeast corner Sixth & Market streets. J. Henry Ehrlicher, No. 321 north Third

HATS are the most conspicuous articles of male at-

tire. With a bad "tile" the best dressed gentleman, in other respects, would cut a poor

figure, and with a good hat, even shabbiness would be measurably relieved. To get hats WHAT TO WEAR AND WHERE TO GET IT. that are worthy of the name, it is only necessary to visit either of the establishments named

W. F. Warburton & Co., Chestnut street,

above the Post Office. C. Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The articles which come under this general head are as important to comfort as they are to the presentation of a genteel appearance. They can be obtained in the freshest spring styles at the following named first-class establishments Winchester & Co., No. 706 Chestnut street. J. W. Scott & Co., No. 814 Chestnut street. Jno. C. Arrison, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth

J. F. Iredell, No. 147 North Eighth street. Smith & Jacobs, No. 1226 Chestnut street. Orum & Co., No. 146 North Fourth street. C. H. Love, N. W. corner Fifth and Chest-

nut streets. R. C. Walborn, Nos. 5 and 7 North Sixth street.

L. Lukens, N. W. corner Sixth and Chest. nut streets.

CURTAINS, &c.,

require replacing in the Spring as well as wearing apparel does. Those who desire to procure the latest styles in this line can be gratified on application to I. E. Walraven, No. 719 Chestnut street.

W. H. Patten, No. 1408 Chestnut street. Kelty, Carrington & Co., No. 723 Chestnut street.

Like adversity, Spring has its "sweet uses" besides the general revivification of nature. People of means and taste have new wants at this season, and we trust we have given them above, sagacious advice as to how those wants can be best supplied.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR OF PHILA-DELPHIA.

It is proposed to hold in Philadelphia during the menth of June, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, a Fair, which, it has become evident, will be in many respects the most remarkable festival our city has ever witnessed. Already the subtle magnetism of the excitement which heralds what 'everybody'' says is to be a very great event, has begun to pervade almost every family in all classes of society, and we are constantly gratified by hearing of instances of profuse liberality or of ocred ble zeal in forwarding the good cause. Woncerful anticipations are being formed of the spleudor and extent of the Fair; strange rumors are heard of the open-handed liberality with which one ger tleman has devoted his home, and another his wealth to it, and as prophecies in such cases invariably lead to their own fulfilment, there is little reason to apprehend that any one will be disappointed.

It would be well to remember, before going further, that there are still many clear-headed people who ask why the country, in addition to the heavy tax paid for carrying on the war, should also be expected to devote millions of dollars besides, to foirg what they think should be done by the War Department. The answer to this is plain. The Sanitary Commission wants supplies, and labor to dowith them what the experience of every nation has shown, that no government whatever has ever teen able to more than very imperfectly effect. The great object of every general in command, in an emergency, is to wina victory, and to do this he devotes all the means of transport and of labor at his command, however great that may be-Every horse is impressed for military service; every man and wagon devoted, it may be, to carrying ammunition or the bare means of subsistence. So well is this understood, that at the present day more than one government in Europe is de its serious attention to the institution of voluntary Price & Wood, No. 113 North Ninth street. Sanitary Committees, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows is now in correspondence with one or more, instructing them, from his wide experience, how to carry out their good intentions. The truth is, that turn it as we will, the fact meets us that no machinery which any government can construct, can do as much to relieve suffering as the infinitely varied and inexhaustibly generous and tender action of private benevolence, publicly directed. Tho one, must be founded simply on a good system-the other flows from Christian love, family sympathies, and every noble impulse or sweet and secret feeling. Working for "the Sanitary" by women (whose hearts all tell them intuitively what too many men require to have explained to their reasons) is the sympathetic labor of mothers for sons, maidens for lovers, wives for husbands. They feel what is true, that the Sanitary Commission contributes incredibly to soften the horrors of war-Let us give a single fact. Five hundred wounded once died-so thought an army physicianwagons with supplies for the Sanitary Commission. But "Government should have attended to all this." No Government on earth could may done so. In the furious torrest of a heavy fight "Government" has its bands full of wilder work and is borne away by sterner needs.

Apart from the great benefits conferred by 14ths Sanitary," and its claim to respect from its judicious and well regulated expenditure, there is another reason why he coming Fair should be encouraged. It will be an immense aid to the industry of our country. Everything exhibited will be an advertisement for the exhibitor, if his name be thereto attached, and it is a moderate estimate to assert that a million pair of eyes will behold it! Few out of the Sanitary Commission and the Committees are aware of the vast efforts which are being made to attract to our city such throngs of visitors as it never before held. Philadelphia is to be one vast collection of exhibitions, of galleries, of balls, concerts, receptions, sales, and, in a word, of every kind of attraction, and it cannot to doubted that every resource of her wonderfully various manufactures will be taxed to produce chefs d'œuvre for the occasion.

It is worth while to make it apparent in this con-

section to all clases of the community that it is for their interest to encourage this fair in the most libeisl manner It has become-very unwisely-the fashion with many to aid the fair under protest-declaring that they think it an unadvisable means of raising money. When we reflect on the stimulus given to manufactures by such wholesale exposiion of wares as a colossal fair calls for-when we remember the aid it gives every form of "the transit business' and the life which it is already begianing to inspire into every phase of domestic exchanges, it seems as if even the good which will result from the profits will not more than equal that developed in other directions. A very gratifying feature is the great increase of sociable intercourse and the formation of new ties to which such an excitement gives rise.

There are many among our readers who can be of great assistance to our Fair. Anything in the form of a book or pamphlet, engraving or picture, will be very acceptable. Autographs of persons of any degree of celebrity, of military heroes, for example, of authors, inventors, orators or artists, will be very welcome. Paper of every kind will be needed, and most thankfully received. Those who can write should contribute to the newspaper. Everybody should do something, since, in the first place the object which is directly pro-posed is one of the noblest and most benevolent which can be imagined, and, secondly, because the whole Fair movement is a stimulus to industry, and an efficient means of keeping the minds of the people in that earnestly active and healthy condiion so necessary to enable us to pass vigorously and triumphantly through this season of trial.

A GREAT SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING .-Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestuntstreet, under Jayne's Hall, have now ready their Spring stock of fashionable Spring Clothing, made up in he best style, from the choicest fabrics. Which hey are selling at moderate prices. The Customerwork of this popular old establishment has largely increased. Their suits are got up in the highest tyle of the ait, at short notice, while their works and price are constituted. manship and prices are particularly favorable to