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## EVENING BULLETIN SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

HENBY CLAY ON THE UNION AND THE FRIGHT OF SECESSION. We have, within a day or two, stumbled

fafter a long search) upon a speech made by Henry Clay, in advocacy of his compromise resolutions, offered in Congress to allay the excitement incident to the admission of California to the Union in 1850. It will be remembered that the territorial Convention of California, which framed a State Convention prior to the application for admission to the Federal Union, unanimously embodied in the instrument a clause excluding slavery from the embryo State. This prohibition greatly incensed the South, which had made the war with Mexico for the purpose of making new slave States out of the territory conquered and, purchased from the descendants of the Montezumas, and the "chivalry," both in and out of Congress, boldly declared their intention to secede in case the Golden State was admitted with a Constitution formed by the unanimous will of the delegates of the territory. To reconcile the South to the admission of the new State, the Fugitive Slave-law, and other sops to the human chattel Cerberus, were enacted, and there was a general sugaring of bitter pills all around. Mr. Clay, in his famous compromise speech, said many things which read somewhat strangely by the light of 1864; but the portion of his remarks devoted to the subject of practical secession and a dissolution of the Union is to the court, and Levées by the Prince and so profound in wise statesmanship and iso full of prophecy, that we cannot refrain from transferring it to our columns. It will be found upon the eleventh page of today's paper.

#### BENTUCKY.

There appears to be no State over which the armies of the Union have passed which so obstinately clings to slavery as Kentucky. From the Governor down to the poorest "poor white," an idea seems to prevail that amid the universal destruction of the "peculiar institution," Kentucky may be islanded, and that through the efforts of quasi-Unionists either at Washington or through the medium of the Democratic party, the old status of affairs may be maintained. The efforts so far employed by the aforesaid quasi-Unionists have been mainly threats, and invitations to rebels like Forrest to overrun the State, together with intimations that the Kentucky Unionists would vote for the Presidential nominee to be chosen at Chicago. However, this kind of manœuvring has about exhausted itself, and we find that the unconditional Union men are becoming aroused, and are trying to get the public sentiment of Kentucky into conformity with the real position of things. One of the leaders of the Union party is the Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, who has ever since the opening of the war stood firmly by the Federal Government, without regard inst. he made a speech at Lexington, in hich he set forth the duty of Kentuckians in the present crisis. In opening he said : "More than three years ago, upon this very spot, forced in a manner by you to utter my views to you, when few were willing to do so, I openly avowed that I would live and die loyal citizen of the United States; that I would stand by the nation as long as there was any nation to stand by. I thank Ged there still is a nation to stand by. [Great applause.] They who think they are loyal, and sock some better way to serve her than by being faithful to her, or who love anything earthly better than they do her, and forsake her for that, no matter what it may be; or who imagine they can serve her in such times as these by sympathy with her armed enemies, and hostility to her only representative, namely, the Government she has established; all these, and beside them, all the enemies of the country, whether open or secret, whether honest or hypocritical. let them run their course and reap its fruits !" Dr. Breckinridge then proceeded to advocate a Union State Convention, to meet in May, at Louisville, after which he urged that all loyal Kentuckians should repudiate the advice of the rebel-sympathizing State Central Committee to send delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention. He said he abhorred the idea of calling such a Convention a "Union Conservative National Convention," as this Committee call the Chicago body, because it was nothing but the Democratic party under a name to suit Kentuckians, while its rebel-sympathizing principles were the same as ever. He remarked: "In addition to all I have said in reference to the Chicago Convention, I must mention the indescribable shame and treachery of selling out a great political party like the Union party of Kentucky, and transferring it, principles and all, to a name and organization entirely foreign to its antecedents. But you say, we have as much right to sell out as you have to sell out to the Abolitionists. I answer, that the difference is immensely great between be-ing swallowed up by the disloyal partisans of the country, who propose to meet at Chicago, ration for a special object, infinitely and co-ope great, with a party many of whose elements are offensive and even hostile to us. The convention at Chicago is a Democratic Convention, pure and simple; and therefore, when you go there under the expectation of going into a Union Conservative Convention, make an absolute transfer of yourselves into the Democratic party. "On the other hand, if the Union Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore, were toproclaim itself an Abolition Convention, I would not go there, or advise you to go either. There may be Abolitionists there; but it is a Union party, made up, no doubt, of Abolition mem-bers, Old Line Whigs; multitudes of them will be of the Native American party, who are no more Abolitionists than you or I. Multitudes of such are to be found here in Kentucky, who are true Union men, willing to co-operate with every man who is for the Union, let his opinions be what they may. It is a party made up of a great variety of persons who hold, up of a great variety of persons who hold, some one opinion, and some another, on the question of slavery, but hold to the restoration of the Union and the subjugation of every rebel. I beg you to consider the difference there is between the status of these two In reference to slavery in Kentucky Dr. Breckinridge said : "I consider the insti- ness as this coupon-clipping, and neither of tution of slavery in Kentucky gone under. them is more reprehensible than gambling You cannot help it. We are between the in gold and huckstering away the credit of devil and the deep sea, and must make our the Government; when every patriotic man, brigs, one schooner, twenty-eight screw only stand still, in reference to slavery, and vors to sustain it.

pleases; for any possible opposition to the National authority would only throw the Commonwealth into a state of civil war. during which, whatever else happened, slavery would certainly be crushed flatter than ever. The Union party of Kentucky must stand together and stand by the Government, or else, in the opinion of Dr. B., the Commonwealth can only fall into anarchy and civil war. We hope the mass of the people of the State have sense enough to heed the wise and manly counsels of this stalwart Union leader.

let the Federal Government do what it

A ROYAL WIDOW'S MOURNING.

Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, died in December, 1861, and the widow has not diminished the depth of her mourning apparel, nor until quite recently has she consented to appear in public or allow any popular demonstrations to be made as she traveled from one place to another. The English people have been annoyed at this protracted exhibition of profound affliction on the part of their sovereign; for their loyalty to the royal person is one of their peculiarities, and they get restive and impatient when a national holiday passes without the Queen's taking part in it, or when she suffers "the season" -which means from Easter till the midsummer adjournment of Parliament-to pass without giving any royal receptions or entertainments. The marriage of the Prince of Wales brought a new royal lady Drawing Rooms by the Princess, "on behalf of the Queen," have been the only general entertainments by the court. But these vicarious condescensions were not altogether satisfactory, and besides there were whispers of jealousies between the Queen and her daughter-in-law, in which, of course, each had her partisans, and there were rumors of other circumstances, political as well as social, calculated to create bad feeling in the royal family,

The English people have generally been very anxious that their Queen should quit her seclusion and take her old place in the public displays of royalty, and at length they are gratified. The London papers of March 31st are jubilant over the fact that on the previous day Her Majesty visited the flower show of the Horticultural Society at Kensington, where, "though attired in plain widow's weeds," she "appeared in excellent health," and received with "deep acknowledgments," the kindly courtesy of the crowd outside, as well as of the three thousand visitors inside the building. They are still more pleased at the official announcement that she was to hold "a Court" at Buckingham Palace, for the Diplomatic Corps, on the 6th of April, and a second one on the 13th, when "a limited number of distinguished persons" were "to have an opportunity of paying their respects to Her Majesty." Three Drawing-Rooms by the to slavery or any minor issue. On the 11th Princess of Wales and three Levées by the the United States, was launched at Phila-Prince, "on behalf of Her Majesty," were also announced, and finally in May and June two "State Concerts" and two "State balls" are to take place at Buckingham Palace, "by command of the Queen," and Her Majesty's birthday was to be celebrated on the 24th of May. These announcements brighten up the season in London, and while the fashionables rejoice, the shopkeepers, who profit especially by royal festivities, are in ecstasies. The re-appearance of the Queen in public life will probably put to rest the stories about her being n a diseased state of mind, and about her intending to abdicate the throne. It is a good thing that her sorrow for the loss of her husband has not driven her to such a step. England has never had a better sovereign than Victoria, and never one so much beloved. Under the British system, a virtuous and good woman is the safest and best of monarchs-much better than a man, who might be personally ambitious, or who might inherit the weaknesses and vices of his grand-uncles. INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES. The Government has issued Treasury notes payable, one, two and three years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The one year notes have no coupons attached; but the two and three year notes have coupons. All the notes are legal tenders for their face only, without interest, until they arrive at maturity, and the object of the Government in issuing them is, of course, to induce people to hoard them for the sake of the accruing interest, and thus to lessen the circulation of green-backs and the consequent appreciation of gold in the market. Some sharpers, who have about as much honesty as patriotism, and who possess about as much of the latter quality as a gambler in gold, and a depreciator of Government credit, (which are convertible terms,) have been playing smart tricks with the two and three year notes. They have clipped off the accompanying coupons, and while holding on to the latter, they have passed off the body of the note at its face, thus leaving some one else to "carry" the amount; while the scissoring knave hopes to pocket the profit. But knavery is apt to cut its A few years later, for the purpose of proown fingers, and its sharpness avails it nothing in this instance. The coupons are perly represented abroad, vessels were devalueless unless they are severed from the note by an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the two and three years notes, without coupons, are not legal tenders until they arrive at maturity. Honest citizens should see that they are not imposed upon by means of these emasculated notes, and they should endeavor to trace back such bills as they may have had foisted upon them to the original sharper who mutilated them. The old-fashioned "coin choice." He urged that Kentuckians could woman and child are using their best endea-

THE UNION NAVY-PAST AND PRESENT. No more convincing evidence of the mag? nitude of the civil war, which for three vears has been progressing in our once united and tranquil land, could be adduced, than that which is offered by the "Navy Register of the United States for the year 1864." From the first page to the last, and this annual work has now grown to be a volume of nearly three hundred pages, we find a succession of facts which it is impossible to obtain elsewhere, and which prove that our strength upon the water, if properly disposed, is fully equal to the domands of the great cause for which we are contending. The sudden growth of this branch of the public service has been unprecedented, not only in this country, but also in the the Naval service, facts which prove that naval history of the world, and can only be fully understood when compared with its | condition in bye-gone years. The origin of the United States Navy may

be dated back to the thirteenth of October, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two small vessels, mounting respectively ten and fourteen guns, and intended to intercept supplies sent to the British army. Two weeks later, two larger vessels were authorized, and in the following December thirteen others, all of which were built in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and carried from twenty to thirty-six guns each. In the same month a corps of officers was appointed by Congress, of which Esek Hopkins was made the Commander-in-Chief; Nicholas Biddle, a gallant Philadelphian, who was subsequently blown up in his frigate, the Randolph, during a severe engagement with a British man-of-war, a Captain; and the celebrated John Paul Jones, a Lieutenant. At this time the management of the navy was entrusted to what was known as the "Marine Committee." In October, 1776, an additional frigate and two cutters were ordered to be built; in the following month, ten other vessels, and in January, 1777, two more, while eight prizes, captured from the British, were also directed to be converted into armed vessels. Of the exploits of this infant navy ; of the bold and successful cruises which they made in waters, near and far distant; of the engagements and captures which in their success reflected so much credit upon our officers and crews; and of the valor of such commanders as Biddle, Jones, Murray, Barry, Barney, Dale and other equally noted heroes, we cannot in a brief editorial give that full account which each and all demand. From time to time, as the Revolutionary War progressed, the naval strength was sugmented, but when the struggle terminated and peace was declared, all the armed vessels, except a few revenue cutters, owned by some of the States, were sold. In March, 1794, at the suggestion of President Washington, a law was passed by Congress authorizing the construction of six frigates. delphia, and was rapidly followed by the

ships, mounting in the aggregate nearly twenty-four hundred guns. The rebellion necessarily made a prompt and stupendous increase necessary, and during the three years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war, the navy yards and private ship yards of the Northern and Western ports have employed many thousands of mechanics, constructing and equipping vessels of different tonnage and armament. How vast has been their labor, and how advantageous their handiwork to the cause of the Union, can be fully ascertained and appreciated only by referring to the official record recently issued by the Department. Two hundred and eightynine pages are filled with facts infreference to never in the history of the world has there been such a remarkable increase in so brief a period. Six hundred and fourteen vessels of all classes, seventy-three of which are iron-clads and rams, have their titles registered on these pages. Of these all but one hnndred and two are moved by steam. There were ninety-two building at various yards. In all they mount four thousand one hundred and eighty-four guns, varying in armament from one gun to eighty-four. The tonnage ranges from one to five thousand and ninety tons. There are two hundred and fiftysix under five hundred tons burthen; two hundred and twenty-one between five hundred and one thousand tons: eighty-three between one thousand and two thousand tons; thirty-three between two thousand and three thousand tons; nineteen between three thousand and four thousand tons; one between four thousand and five thousand, and one, the Dunderberg, five thousand and

ninety tons. Of the total number of vessels, three hundred and forty-one were in active service on the twelfth of March last. Forty-seven of the iron-clads are still on the stocks, but will be speedily launched. Of those in service fifty-five are in the North Atlantic Blockading squadron; sixty seven in the South Atlantic; thirty-four in the East Gulf; sixty-two in the West Gulf; eightyone upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries; four in the special West India Squadron ; eight in the Pacific ; one in the Meditteranean; nineteen in the Potomac, on special service, and two in the East Indies. The names of the officers are comprised under two heads, those connected with the regular navy, and those who are merely volunteers for the war. Of the former there are six active and eight retired rear admirals; eighteen active and thirty-one retired commodores; thirty-six active, fourteen retired and ten reserved captains ; seventytwo active, seven retired and fifteen reserved commanders, together with eighteen active officers of that grade not recommended for promotion; one hundred and fourty-four lieutenant commanders; eighty-five active lieutenants, eight retired, nine reserved, and five not recommended for promotion; fifty-

diverse themes are elaborated; and herein, instead of an essential antagonism, there is a singular affinity; the same conscientions, patient execu-tion, the same conscientions, patient execu-sud foliage-more detailed, because more exqui-site and variegated in character in the Andes; and the same broad, grand and effective aerial perspective." It is truly absurd for people to think that

good water can only be obtained at their own hydrant. We like what is called "a wide liker;39 who can sympathize generously with all sorts of people, on all kinds of questions, and it is certain that one's usefulness is impaired by allowing narrow notions an overshadowing influence npon the taste, feelings, or judgment.

GRACE GREENWOOD is to deliver her lecture entitled "Lights of the War Cloud" at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, for the benefit of the "Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue of the Great Central Fair." Her reputation as a charming writer, and the object to which she devotes her talent, will be sure to attract a large andience.

DR. RICHARD S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, is to give his great oration, "The Nation After Its Ordeal of Battle," at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening, as will be seen by our advertising columns. This oration was received in Washington with uncommon favor. We trust he may be greeted in this city by an audience worthy of his great theme.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AT WILMINGTON .-On next Tuesday evening, at Wilmington, Del., the pupils of Hillebrand Lewis's Gymnasium will give a very attractive exhibition for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. Pupils from the Philadelphia and Wilmington branches of Hillebrand & Lewis's Institute will participate.

THE GERMAN OPERA SEASON will commence at the Chestnut Street Theatre on Monday evening. Mariha, which is always attractive, will be played. For Tuesday evening the Barber of Seville is announced, and for Wednesday Faust. We are glad to hear that the prospect of a successful season is very fine.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT at the Musical Fund Hall this evening bids fair to be fully and fashionably attended. The rehearsals have given assurance that the performance will be very superior. The proceeds are to be in aid of the Great Central Fair.

THE WOOLEN AND CLOTH MANUFACTURERS OF Pennsylvania and adjoining States are appealed to by the committee on those branches of business, for aid to the Sanitary Fair. See the advertisement in another column.

La Suverissement in another column. LARGE POSITIVE SALES NEXT WEEK OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, &c. John B. Myers & Co., Ancuoneers, Nos. 222 and 234 Market street, will next week hold the following sales, by catalogue, on Fear Months' Oredit and part for cash, viz: MONDAY, April 18-About 525 lots of French, Swiss, German and British Dry Goods, Straw Goods, &c., including Siks, Linens, Cottons, and Worstede, Facey Articles, &e., &c. TUEBDAY, April 19-About 1, 100 packages Boots, Bhoes, Brogans, Straw. Goods, &c., embracing a large and general assoriment, of prime goods, of cliy and Eastern manufacture. THURSDAY, April 21-About 725 packages and lots American, British, French and German Dry Goods, in Cottons, Linens, Weolens, Worsteds, Silks, &c., cc. FEIDAY, April 22-An assoriment, of Converses, Streament of Converses, Streament, Streament of Converses, Streament, S good works.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE. AND 8 ACRIS, DAEBY, to be sold next Wednesday at th Exchange by James A. Freeman. Auctioneer. EXTRA LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE TUES. EXTRA LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE TUES. DAY NEXT. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE-MARKET street, 25 by 180 fest also, CHESTNUT, WALNUT, Front, Second, Third, Sixth, Thirteenth, Seven-teenth, Nineteenth, Pine, Lombard, Callowhill, Wood, Richmond, Brown streets, Ridge avenue, Delaware avenue, and Swanson street; a'so, Burlington, N. J., Frankford road, &c., by Order of Orphans' Court, Executors and others, Also, an entire square of pround and two large lots, Twentieth street, Twenty-second and Monigo-mery streets, to be sold peremptorily. See Thomas & Sona' advertisements, and pamphlet catalogues issued 'o.day. REAL ESTATE 26TH APRIL AND 3D AND 10TH MAY. by it.

### THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR. AN APPEAL FROM GOVERNOB CURTIN;

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HAR-BISBURG, April 11, 1864.—To the People of Pennsylvania: I have been requested by the Committee of Correspondence to address you on the subject of the Fair to be held in Philadelphia, in June next, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It gives me much pleasure to comply with-

this request, and to avail myself of the oppor-tunity, also, of calling your attention to the Fair to be held in the same week and for the same purpose at Pittsburgh.

I caunot, however, speak of the relief of the sick and wounded volunteers of the State without saying a grateful word in their behalf to you. Charged by a joint resolution of the Legislature with the duty of caring for them, it has been my privilege to provide for their comfort and look after their welfare. To this end the State Surgeon General has at all times, subject to the regulations of the United States, visited with corps of surgeons and nurses, the battle-fields, and besides the General Agency maintained at Washington, special agents have constantly been sent to the camps, to the armies in the field, and to the hospital and at all times when the occasion required or admitted of such aid, the provisions made by the United States have been supplemented by abundant supplies of bandages, clothing, delicate food, in fact everything that could pro-mote the comfort of our soldiers when suffering from wounds or disease.

The compensation of the general agency and the general staff, and the expense medicines and supplies of like character, were of course paid by the State.

The special agents, men of standing and character, performed all their duties with diligence, fidelity and alacrity, and in no instance received any compensation for their services. I have never had to seek for such agents. My only regret is that I have been unable to accept the offered services of too many men of the same kind, who being disqualified for military services, and having freely contributed of their means to every patriotic purpose, were still not contented unless they could bestow their time, labor and personal attendance on our disabled and suffering defenders. The bandages, the clothing, the food, the supplies of all sorts were furnished in kind by you individually. On every occasion when it has been made known through the State that a battle had been fought or was expected, or that from any other cause our sick and wounded volunteers were likely to suffer, the earliest trains from all quarter have brought the needed supplies in profusion. Every hospital within the State has been beset by individuals of both sexes, but chiefly wo-men, eager to nurse, to watch, to aid the inmates. Throughout the cities, towns, villages, hamlets, farm houses of the Commonwealth, are found the Heaven-directed benefactors whose names are unrecorded; for whose individual efforts no reward has been sought; but he who has witnessed the results, as I have, must have a heart of stone if it be not melted by their true, unpretending, gentle, persistent, inexhaustible alacrity in this best and holiest of

The object of the proposed Fair is to provide means for similar good works, and it is one that commends itself to every friend of his country-to all who admire the heroic devotion of the brave men who are bearing arms in its defence. It is understood that the mansgers of these Fairs solicit donations in goods, saleable articles of every description of manufacture, American glass, produce, fruits, flowers, paintings, engravings, statuary, and the income of all the people of the State for one day. Several similar Fairs have been recently day. Several similar Fairs have been and in the held, the proceeds of which are stated in the beld, the proceeds one million of dollars.

Constitution, Constellation and the other ships which were required to fill the designated number. In 1798, in anticipation of a war with

France, twenty smaller vessels were authorized, and a few days later a Navy Department was created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed Secretary ; and before the close of that year twenty-three armed craft were at sea, fully equipped and manned with sailors eager for the fray. Every exertion was made to supply the desired want, and at the opening of the Mineteenth century the United States had thirty-four men-ofwar in active service, and numerous others, built with money liberally subscribed by the patriotic people of the different States. In 1801, after peace with France had been declared, the Navy was reduced to fourteen vessels, three of which were forty-four gun ships, but the war with Tripoli soon made manifest the error in thus crippling the resources of the Government, and preparations were again made to increase its strength. In 1803 the construction of several small gunboats was authorized ; in 1806 the number of captains was increased to thirteen, of commanders to eight, and of lieutenants to seventy-two; and in 1809 the President was directed by Congress to raise the effective force of the Navy to seven thousand men. Notwithstanding all these commendable efforts the country was sadly in need of men-of-war when the war of 1812 commenced, their number, exclusive of the almost useless gunboats, consisting of only seventeen efficient vessels, while the number of seamen is authoritatively stated to have been scarcely more than equal to the number of impressed sailors serving in the British navy. The brilliant victories, however, of the Old Ironsides and other vessels, inspired confidence, and more vessels were immediately ordered. From that time the duties of the Department continued to increase, and the American navy was recognized as a very formidable adjunct to the Government. Congress recognized its importance; the citizens of the Union appreciated its great usefulness; and foreign powers acknowledged and feared its superiority. tecting American commerce and to be prospatched to Brazil, the West Indies, the Pacific and the Mediterranean; and in 1841 a Home Squadron was also organized. During the war with Mexico the officers and seamen of the Navy again distinguished

ht ensigns, and two reserved ; thirty-two acting ensigns ; cighty active surgeons and seventeen retired; seven active passed assistant surgeons and four retired; one hundred and eight active assistant surgeons

and four retired; sixty-four active paymasters and thirteen retired ; twenty-three active assistant paymasters; twenty active and eight retired chaplains; twelve professors of mathematics ; fifty-two \_chief engineers; forty-eight first assistant, one hundred and forty-nine second assistant and two hundred and fifty-two third assistant engineers; nine reserved masters and four hundred and fifty-seven midshipmen. The volunteer portion of the navy is thus classified:four acting lieutenants; eighty-one acting volunteer lieutenants; five hundred and twelve acting masters; seven hundred and twenty-six acting ensigns at sea and one hundred and sixty-nine in the Mississippi squadron; nine hundred acting masters' mates; two hundred acting assistant surgeons ; three hundred and thirty acting

and sixteen acting engineers. There are various other facts to be found in this Register, which would be of unusual interest to the readers of the BULLETIN, but we have already extended this sketch of the rise and progress of the Navy to as great a length as the crowded state of our columns will permit.

assistant paymasters, and twelve hundred

### CARPING CRITICISM.

The critic who could find no other fault with the marble Venus said that her sandals were too big. The race of which this individual was the progenitor has not yet died out, for there are grumblers all around us. Some snarl at the progress of the war; others relate with disagreeable delight the rise in gold and the discount on "greenbacks;" others think the President never does any good thing, and others find in all kinds of affairs, literary, religious, social and æsthetic, only material for one everlasting strain of childish complaint, if their own fancies and whims are not precisely suited. The New York Post has recently given a sharp rebuke to these growling mortals, who can only see good in their own notions, apropos of certain venomous criticisms on the paintings at the great Fair. We refer to it not because we we are partisans of any of the artists whose works are worshipped or mangled, but because the remarks of the Post are discriminating and entirely just. It says :

entirely just at says: "Because for instance, Sir Oracle does not like dramatic and does like contemplative effects in a picture, he pronounces Leatze a mere charlatan and Durand a master; because he fancies highly Mnished details he declares Richards a great artist, to the disparagement of others who deal almost exclusively in general effects." Again the Post remarks : .

and seamen of the Navy again distinguished themselves in the Gulf and upon the Pacific, and gained additional laurels by their bril-liant exploits. By referring to the register for 1859 we find that in November of that year, besides a host of subordinate commissioned officers, there were in the Nåvy one hundred Captains, and one hundred and twenty Commanders, and ten ships of the line, ten frigates, twenty-one sloops-of-war, three brigs, one schooner, twenty-eight screw steamers, seven side-wheel steamers, two steam tenders and eight store and receiving

AY. Also, very large Sales. Handbills part ready.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, The attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmerals, Gaiters, Cavalry Boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, April 18th, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

THE ARCH. -- "Rosedale" will be played at the Arch to-night and for many nights to come. Sixwors, the illusionist, gives a matines this afternoon and a final exhibition to-night, in the course of which he will present his very best and THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE will be crowded this evening, as one of the best bills of the senson is presented.

the season is presented. THE WALNUT.-MI. Davenport's benefit last evening passed off in most agreeable style, and at the close of 'Wild O2ts,'' Mr. D. made a charac-teristically amusing speech, which was received with great laughter by his many admirers. To-night 'Damon and Pythias'' will be given, with Inavenport as Damon, Wallack as Pythias and-MIS. Farren as Hermione. The atterpiece is 'Oli-ver Twist,'' with Wallack as Fagin. a 'charac-ter.part,'' in which he has no equal in the world. THE CHESTNUT-This evening that superb play ter. part," in which he has no equal in the world. THE CHESTNUT—This evening that superb play, "The Octoroon," will be given for the last time, as the opera season begins on Monday at the Chestnut. We have so repeatedly commended the facting, the scenery and the general appointments of this thrilling drama, that it seems nunceesary to add a single word. We need only say that those who fail to see it to-night will miss one of the greatest treats of this or any previous dramatic ceatest treats of this or any previous dram eason.

ABRIVAL OF A REFUGEE AT LOUISVILLE .- A few days ago a refugee arrived from the South in a destitute condition. He is a young man, about twenty years of age, of marked intelli-gence and pleasing address. He is of wealthy parentage, and before the war was the idolized heir of a large plantation in the vicin-ity of Charleston, South Carolina. He served near two years in the rebel army, but having no heart in the cause, he concluded to leave his native sunny clime and find a home beneath the colder skies of the North. Some two months ago, with a scanty wardrobe in his possession, he bade adieu to Charleston, and set out on foot on his weary journey North. He dared not travel on the public thoroughfares, for he knew the relentless conscripting officers would not let him pass. He pursued his lonely journey along unfrequented paths, often making his bed on the ground, with only the starry canopy for a covering. Weary steps lengthened into weary miles, and a few days ago he arrived in Louisville, having traveled the whole of the distance, excepting about forty miles, on foot from Charleston. He says that a feeling of despair prevails throughout the South, and the rebels are nerving themselves for a desperate campaign the coming summer. Through the kindness of the chief of the military police of the city, the young refugee has obtained a situation in Government employ, where he can

ACCIDENT AT FAIBHOUNT .--- A lad named Buster, while playing at Fairmount yesterday, fell upon the rocks and broke a leg in two places. He was taken to his home at Twentyfirst and Carlton streets.

earn a living by the sweat of his brow .-- Louis-

ville Journal.

Another is now being held in New York, and others in Baltimore and St. Louis are to be held in this and the next month, the proceeds of all which will no doubt be large. The spirit of emulation has been stimulated, and Pennsylvania has been appealed to in the hope that she will rival her neighbors.

I cheerfully bear my personal testimony to. the prompt and beneficial efforts of the Sanitary Commission immediately after several battles, and especially after the battles of Gettysburg, and to the abundance of supplies then furnished

Beyond this I have no knowledge of its actual operations, nor of its internal structure or administrative arrangements. The oppression of public duties has been too great to allow ms to acquire or seek such knowledge. It is well known, however, that gentlemen of the highest character participate in its management, and hat its objects are patriotic, meritorious and charitable.

The proceeds of the Fairs are to pass intothe hands of the Sanitary Commission, as de-clared by the committee, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, in anticipation of the opening campaign of our noble armies, and the object commends itself to every friend of his country. A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

FATAL FOOLHARDY FEAT .---- A Chattanooga correspondent of the Detroit Tribune gives the following: Three days ago, a young man whose name I did not learn, a private in the 78th. Pennsylvania infantry, fell from that point of Lock ut Mountain known as Point Lockout, a distance of some eighty feet, upon a kind of table that is formed in the mountain, about that distance from the top. Of course he was killed. The victim being a photographer, had been allowed to erect a tent, while his regiment was stationed on the mountain, and practise his. profession. When his regiment was ordered from the mountain he was allowed permission to remain, as he had been to some expense in getting up stock and apparatus. Sad to relatewas given to the intoxicating cup, and was often in a state of drunkenness. While in such a state he was foolish enough to run around the extreme edge of the rock, for the amusement of visitors to the mountain. He had done this. so often while drunk, that he got so careless as to do it while sober, and on the fatal day, I am: told, he was perfectly sober. In the presence of a lady and her husband, he stepped to theextreme edge and placed the palm of one of his feet on the edge, and attempted to bring the other with it, when a small piece of the.

rock broke off. It was enough to throw him off his balance and sway him backwards, and precipitate him down the dizzy height, ∶In. falling he attempted to catch the skirt of the lady's dress, but, with great presence of mind she drew back and saved herself from the same fate. When the unfortunate man was found he was quite dead. His neck and back were . broken-iterally snapped in two.

A NEW Dodge.-The Oskaloosa, Iowa, Herald mentions a new dodge used by sharpers. in that vicinity to make money. They go. round among farmers pretending to be buying turkeys for the Sanitary Commission, to be given to the soldiers. The farmers sell them cheap because of the praiseworthy object, and the sharpers realize handsome figures by sending the fowls to eastern markets, where poultry is very high.

A COAL MINE NEAR SAN FRANCISCO reported that a little north of Fort Point, a vein of first-class cannel coal has been discovered, 31 feet thick. A company, known as the Coast Range Mineral Co., are at work upon this vein, and at the depth of 75 feet are said. to have found it well defined, and to have taken ont a ton or more of the coal.

THE "price of liberty is eternal vigilance" as we write, but it is just as likely as not that it .