THE LESSON OF FORT SUMTER.

BY GRAYBEARD.

What pen can paint, or language tell,
The awful glories, which, like a spell,
Bore o'er the land when Sumter fell?
The nation to its centre shook
When Sumter fell.

To trembled once the Mount of God,
When Israel's thousands near it trod,
Admonish'd by the unlifted rod
To stand aloof, lest "touch was death,"
Pronounced of God.

II.

So saith the nations where they saw,
In terror of Jehovah's law,
The Deluge, with unmingled awe,
And trembled at their coming doom—
A world in gloom.

III.

True, such were not Columbia's fears;
Her proud bird scorns all craven tears
And as the rippling conflict nears,
She calls her gallant sons to War—
Their answer, Cheers!

IV.

With banners proud, unfurled high,
And Freedom for their battle-cry,
They are resolved to "do or die,"
The rebels, too, are brave and bold;
Ere long they fly.

V.

But not such gain is the sight,
That God's own hand is in the fight,
To rescue by His overwhelming might
A race enslaved, and set them free—
Their lawful right.

VI.

Meanwhile disasters like a cloud
Rain down upon us, and as loud
Are heard the boasts of traitors proud—
Proud of their crime unparalleled.

VII.

At length through blood the Lesson learned,
A Truth the nation long had spurned,
Was in the public conscience burned,
The long-due Freedom was proclaimed,
Our fortunes turned.

IX.

Eternal justice cannot fall,
Though long delayed, it will prevail
Our injured Uncle (Sam) shall
Decrees of Heaven must be obeyed,
Though all things fail.

X.

The patriarch Abraham this forgot,
When journeying with his kinsman Lot;
But God's decree it altered not,
The patriarch was blame full,
"Parted from Lot."

XI.

So he who bore the patriarch's name—
The nation's Hope, 'mid sword and flame—
Our Abraham confessed his blame,
Then, "letting the oppressed go free,"
He purged our shame.

XII.

Until that hour the sight of State
Reeled blindly o'er the waves of fate,
The sport and prey of rebel pride
Thank God! the appointed reaper came,
And cut our tide.

XIII.

Well nigh had Vrighted Freedom come
To know a mortal pride, as it stood
A temple shattered to its dome,
And o'er the earth, without a shrine,
Fear's throne.

XIV.

But when Emancipation pealed,
The millions who were in the field
Felt that the Rebel cause was sealed,
The oppressed of other lands rejoiced;
The crowned heads reeled.

*

The men who boast the Mayflower stock,
Then shot their storied Plymouth Rock,
With lion hearts withstood the shock
Of traitor hordes—fell birds of prey;
An evil flock.

XVI.

At Gettysburg the tide was turned,
The lessons of defeat otherwhere
By Union men, whose hearts had burned
For victory, were here, with mercy,
To face returned.

XVII.

The nation's heart no longer bleeds,
(Save for her martyred braves.) Her needs
Are all supplied by him who bleeds—
The grandest soldier of his time;
The man of deeds.

XVIII.

With iron will and steady hand,
With Lincoln given to the land,
No nobler name in history stand,
Ancient or modern, in your or our
But one is grand.

XIX.

Four bloody years of war have passed,
Four million slaves have been emancipated,
Who through long centuries were fettered
By unjust fetts. They stole their bread
Their chains increased.

XX.

Fort Sumter's stain has been redeemed,
The dear old flag that long had streamed
Above its bastions, is restored
In deadly peril when it fell.
So only seemed.

XXI.

Few brighter days have blessed the world,
Than that which rolled down over Sumter
When Sumter's flag anew unfurled—
The self-same day on which it fell,
Four years before.

XXII.

Alas! the nation's joy was brief,
Foul, treacherous death, beyond belief,
Overwhelmed us that same hour with grief.
Welcome, unwelcome, the tidings
Th' accurred thief,

XXIII.

Who, when the world was wrapped in gloom,
Reviled his God—defied his doom,
Might have sent Lincoln to the tomb;
Modern traitors, his counterpart,
They did presume

XXIV.

To do this damned deed. Their vow,
Dark as a Stygian night, and as
Their guilty chieftain we allow,
Sile shkt, to cream unchecked,
Mercy profaned!

XXV.

With equal right might we agree
To punish crime by setting free
All villains found on land and sea,
To this the loyal will assent,
Whoe'er they be.

XXVI.

In perils oft, by sea and land,
At last, through blood, redeemed we stand,
As Israel by divine command,
Trod the Red Sea, Pharoah pursuing,
A chosen band.

XXVII.

In faith to our exalted trust,
Our honor recovered from the dust,
We must be true, we must be just,
To loyal brave, to our core were slaves
We must! We must!

XXVIII.

Let this then be our rallying cry—
Sumter redeemed our flag on high:
We'll honor those who dared to die,
By equal rights to one and all,
Or we fall."

XXIX.

Victory on other grounds were base;
Treason brings Guilt's curse upon our race,
Upon our land and name disgrace.
As ever now Right claims her own
In every place.

XXX.

"To crush Freedom's voice to wave;
Or to strike her early grave;
Ours to direct the slave
Of other lands, to break his yoke,
Though tyrants rave.
—*Press.*

THE CASE OF CHARLES G. PAGE.

The following debate in the House of Representatives, taken from the *Congressional Globe*, will be found to be extremely interesting:

CHARLES G. PAGE.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, reported, with the recommendation that the same do pass, a bill (H. R. No. 731) to authorize Charles Grafton Page to apply and receive a patent, which was read a first and second time.

The question was upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill was read at length. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to receive and entertain a renewal of the application of Charles Grafton Page, for letters patent for his induction apparatus and circuit breakers, now on file in the United States Patent Office, including therewith his circuit breakers described by him prior to said application, and if the Commissioner shall adjudge said Page to be the first inventor thereof he shall issue a patent to him, which shall be valid, and the rights conferred by said patent shall have been described or in use prior to said application, and notwithstanding the fact that said Page is now an examiner in the United States Patent Office; provided, that any person in possession of said apparatus prior to the date of said patent shall possess the right to use and vend to others to use the said specific apparatus in his possession, without liability to the inventor or patentee, or any other person interested in said invention or patent therefor.

Mr. Myers. Mr. Speaker, accompanying the bill which has just been read there is a very full report, with ample references to authorities and the evidence taken by the Committee, and with drawings also of the invention in question. But, as this report covers seven closely printed pages, I do not propose to have any portion of it read, unless the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Washburne] shall demand it. I prefer to have the report read.

Mr. Myers. Very well. I desire to make my statement first, and I think after that statement my friend will withdraw the demand. I will state as briefly as may be, in order to avoid consumption of time in reading the report, the reasons why the Committee have unanimously favored the measure which has been reported.

The bill is to protect the rights of an American inventor against the claims to originality and priority of invention, made by an unjustly and mistakenly awarded to a designer by the high authority of a foreign Power. It allows Dr. Charles G. Page, formerly of Salem, Massachusetts, and for many years an examiner in the Patent Office, to apply for and receive a patent for his induction coil, if the Commissioner of Patents shall adjudge him to be the first inventor of it; that is all. On this bill the bill is a private one; but its passage, especially at this time, should be a matter of national pride, as it will be of national interest.

Dr. Page was the first to develop and apply the principles of inductive electricity in a practical working machine for the production of effects of the greatest value in medical and scientific point of view. No one before him had suggested its embodiment in a definite form, as a remedy or for philosophical illustration. The particular form of his invention would scarcely be interesting at the present time, and are not necessary for the purposes of this bill. A statement of his case will be sufficient. It is, however, well to mention here, in order that it may go into the record, that the invention of Dr. Page embraces three elements never before brought into connection and practice. The first is the compound magnet or bundle of steel bars, magnetized into each of the induced currents; the second consists of the separate coils of wire to produce greater insulation between the primary coil of coarse wire and the outer or inducted coil of fine wire, from which the spark is taken and light exhibited. Thirdly, the several mechanical contrivances; first, a rasp; second, the mercury and spur-wheel, third, an interrupter or automatic vibrating break-piece to interrupt the galvanic current, and create the induced current; all known as the induction coil. That is all I propose to say on that point.

Many years ago, as early as 1838 to 1842 Dr. Page exhibited this apparatus in colleges using it for igniting gunpowder, lighting vacuum tubes, charging Leyden jars, and for medical effects. In the year 1852 the emperor of the French offered a prize of 50,000 francs to be given after five years to the author of the most important discovery and application relating to electricity. Five years elapsed, and no one was adjudged worthy of this great prize. The time was extended; and in the year 1864 a commission of thirteen scientific men, of whom the celebrated Dumas was president, reported that a man by the name of Ruhmkorff was entitled to the prize, being the inventor of what is now known as "the Ruhmkorff coil." Now, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Patents, after close investigation, find that the Ruhmkorff coil is substantially identical with, and a copy of, Dr. Page's invention. This is a foreigner, as I have said, by the high authority of a foreign power, is adjudged the merit of this invention. The identity once established, the importance of the invention will be best understood when it state the importance which has been ascribed to it in Europe. Dumas and the commission, in their report, says in speaking of Ruhmkorff and his character:

"Mr. Ruhmkorff will ever remain the type of his class, a model for the numerous intelligent workmen who fill the higher order of workshops of Paris. He is one who, like him, know how to control their desires and faithfully strive for perfection in work and clearness in conceptions, who bend their attention to one object and labor unceasingly until a high superiority is gained and also for themselves the satisfactions of a ripe age, the compensation for the services and privations of youth will not be lacking in a country where more than ever merit finds recompense."

I claim, Mr. Speaker, that this country will be no less eager than France to reward an important discovery. The report proceeds, and I call the attention of the House to this sentence:

"Since 1851 M. Ruhmkorff has devoted himself to the construction and perfection of his apparatus, and he has ended by securing for it his own name, by giving it a name by which no one can dispute it, and by rendering it of so great power as to become a means of numerous practical applications."

This act directs that if the Commissioner of Patents finds what the committee report to be true, that Dr. Page is the real inventor, he is worthy of a patent. Now, in his old age, feeble and in bad health, let him, in declining years, receive the national award which his discovery deserves at our hands, and what has been known as the Ruhmkorff coil become, as it should, the "Page induction coil." While we need merit in this way and make his name historic we at the same time vindicate our own nationality in the paths of science.

I shall not occupy the time of the House much further. Only this morning I have received of Count du Monsey, Work of four hundred pages, issued at Paris, devoted to the Ruhmkorff coil, and describing it as one of the most important discoveries ever made in science—and yet one which we find by known to the world—one which we find by the scientific men of England, such as Surgeon and Golding Bird, by the testimony of the best of the savans in this country, and by the examination of Ruhmkorff's own description, to belong to Dr. Page. I have stated the matter fully, and I hope the gentleman from Illinois will not insist on the time of the House being consumed with the reading of the report.

The bill, sir, does not propose to take one dollar from the Treasury, or to infringe upon the rights of a single man. We had before us the testimony of the chief scientific men of this country who construct this apparatus, and they desire us to give this patent to Dr. Page, who they say is justly entitled to it. Nor has Dr. Page slept upon his rights; he made application before, but because of his being an examiner in the Patent Office he was disqualified under the act of 1861, and the application was rejected. The invention did not go into public use "with his knowledge and consent."

Mr. Upson—I have noticed by the reading of the bill that it is made compulsory on the Commissioner to issue this patent.

Mr. Myers—No, sir.

Mr. Upson—It says "shall issue this patent."

Mr. Myers—No, sir. If he finds Dr. Page to be the first inventor, then he is to issue the patent. He is to institute an investigation into the facts, and if he finds that the committee report them then he is to issue a patent.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—I demand the reading of the report.

The report was read.

Mr. Myers demanded the previous question.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 64, noes 10, no quorum voting.

The Speaker ordered tellers; and appointed Mr. Myers and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 66, noes 10.

So the previous question was seconded.

The main question was then ordered to be put.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Myers—I believe this matter is fully understood. It is a question of justice to a citizen, and I hope there will be no one vote against it.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Myers moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg.

CONVENTION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Afternoon Session.—The report of the Business Committee was read by the Chairman.

Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That we repeat our unshaken confidence in and adherence to the fundamental principles of the temperance reform, as stated by the Convention that assembled in Harrisburg on the 20th and 27th days of February, 1865, viz.:

"That the use of any kind of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, tends to produce habits of intemperance, and to foster vices, crimes and disorders; that the drinking usages of society present a most formidable barrier to the progress of education, religion and true civilization; that, therefore, it is the duty of all citizens, teachers and moralists, to lend their aid to temperance reform by inculcating the principles of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks; that it is the solemn duty of parents, sabbath-school teachers and other teachers, to render their utmost aid in preserving the youth of the Commonwealth from the contamination of the drinking custom; that the temperance movement is a Christian movement, and we invoke the increased and continued support of Christian ministers and Christian professors; that it is the supply of intoxicating liquors that largely creates the demand; and to the temptation offered by the free sale of liquors at taverns bars, beer saloons and restaurants is to be traced nine-tenths of the drunkenness, crime, pauperism, insanity and misery in the country; that against these people should be protected by the arm of the government; that license laws give no protection to many, but confer freedom, apparent morality, and respectability to the guilty, and deny protection to many; that it is the right and duty of the people, which has an abundant precedent, to vote to bring the traffic to an end; that the whole history of license legislation has proved impotent to restrain the traffic, or diminish the evils of intemperance in any considerable degree; that we can never consent to a system which shall give the legal sanction of the State to a business so baneful in its tendencies, and so prejudicial to the best interests of the people; that prohibitive legislation is the only sale legislation in principle, and the only legislation which can be enforced in practice; that the failure of the present system, after a century of trial makes it manifest that the time has fully come when all efforts to regulate the traffic should be at once and forever abandoned.

Resolved, That the present attitude of the temperance cause in this State, and the combined and unwerried opposition of its adversaries, demand of all friends of temperance decision and unanimity in counsel, energy and efficiency in action; and, as the most effective efforts must result mainly from an enlightened popular sentiment, stronger efforts than ever are demanded to awaken an earnest sense throughout the State for the cure of the evils the liquor traffic everywhere inflicts.

Resolved, That special efforts should be made in home circles, in Sabbath and public schools, to instruct the youth of the poisonous and destructive influence of alcoholic liquors upon the human body, mind and character, even when used in quantities generally regarded as moderate; and that parents and teachers will fail thus to instruct them will be chargeable with no small share of mischief should those, committed to their care ultimately become victims of intemperance and vices usually associated with it.

Resolved, That whatever business or trade is injurious and dangerous to the health, comfort or property of individuals or the public, should be absolutely prohibited as a common nuisance. This is the indisputable right of protection which it is the right and duty of every community to adopt; hence, gaming houses, houses of ill-fame and all business acknowledged to be injurious to the public are prohibited. Traffic in liquor is an acknowledged evil in its results, and hence should be prohibited.

Adjourned to meet at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.—The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the violation of the Sabbath day, more or less openly, by those engaged in the sale of liquor, while the sacredness of the day is observed by the majority of citizens, is proof of the blindness to the tendency of the liquor trade, and the disregard of all restraints, human or divine; and that, in cases of free liquor, such as Lake Minnie, away the quietness and sacred observance of the Sabbath of our fathers, Sunday laws and liquor laws being equally objects of their detestation.

Mr. Black offered the following as a supplementary resolution:

Resolved, That the remonstrance against the repeal of the law entitled "An act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses and to suppress unlicensed traffic," approved April, 1867, and respectfully ask the Legislature to retain such statute until the friends of the Sabbath and temperance shall ask for its repeal. Adopted.

Resolved, That it is the right of citizens to unite and form organizations for maintaining or propagating their views on public policy, by means they hold, but we think it just cause for alarm for the safety of our institutions when the liquor traffic, avoiding the use of the press and of debate, or any method of public enlightenment, contributes large sums of money to arrest the enactment of new laws, prevent the enforcement of existing laws, and secure immunity from any of their number for the violation of laws.

Resolved, That in view of the fact of the whole revenue received by the State for licenses for the manufacture and sale of liquors in 1867 was but $212,179.75, as reported by the Auditor-General, while it appears from the report of the Citizens' Association that it cost the people directly, without computing the indirect cost, the sum of $2,220,000 to be the direct criminal expense caused by such traffic, the people are called upon to consider whether they are not paying very dear for their whiskey.

Resolved, That it is vain to hope to secure proper legislation, or the enforcement of proper laws, unless the friends of temperance shall determine to cast their votes for men who will enact such legislation, that duty, interest and consistency plainly calls upon temperance men to vote for men who, regardless of their political party if they can, against it if they must.

After a lengthy debate on the last resolution, it was agreed to order the question of the previous question, various amendments being voted down. Adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

The Southern Pacific Railway—The thirty-fifth parallel Route.

General Palmer, the Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has been exploring a route to the Pacific by the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, and writes as follows from Arizona:

"As directed by the President I have ordered the discontinuance of the Gila survey, being not only satisfied of the practicability of the thirty-fifth parallel, but convinced that it is the best route for the continent. It is rarely that we have been obliged to resort to the maximum grade permitted by Congress. The climate is unexceptional on the mountains—rather uncomfortable from the heat in this valley; but it will be a little change for the passengers to eat watermelons at Christmas time. The Indians are not selling them around the tort now, and I saw some tomatoes getting ripe on perfectly green vines on the 1st instant. The Gila is what not be troubled with snow on the San Francisco mountain. Its sources are in reality, in my opinion, as much as the Pennsylvania Railroad is in crossing the Allegheniens and for a summer and late autumn resort, I do not believe there is a finer spot on the continent than Prescott, which is on the summit. The fagged out people of the Mississippi Valley will come up here, 7,000 feet above the ocean, and lose their fever and ague, by breathing the purest air in the most delightful climate, and see the most striking mountain scenery probably in America. I have seen everything I came to see, and they choose to, they can ride from the thousand feet higher than the roof of a barn, to the summit of the old volcano, and find out from it, if they care to, that the lava ashes came from which are strewn around. In the Park the grass is very rich, the soil black, and capable of raising almost everything but corn. The base of San Francisco mountain is covered with little patches of similar character, occupying intervals in the great forest of pines.

"Taking a practical view of the subject, we shall have a large passenger business to this Elysium, and as the route runs for over one hundred miles through, or close to, this forest, our lumber business, for the supply of the valleys and the advance guard, will be by by good. There is another such forest on Sierra Madre, to the Mexican side of Wingate, but not equal to San Francisco.

"I have been quite rejoiced at finding such an equable route to the Pacific Ocean. There was three thousand feet to come down, but we found a valley ready made for a second range back to the river, and turning the south end of the first, or river range, which has an abrupt termination within 20 miles. For one hundred miles east of this river there is no opportunity of grading, if one wanted to, as the surface is gradual, with light grades, except for three or four miles, in crossing a divide to reach the Wallapi valley, where work something like that at Harper will be required, and perhaps the maximum grade for four miles. But the one hundred miles should be completed in the first year, as nine miles can be completed three miles, on the Wallapi range, for cross-ties, in abundance. Our iron will cost about as much to use as it has been living in Kansas, unless we can reduce it by owning the boats.

"I hope we shall obtain a subsidy next spring. If we do, the completed road can be run over in four years from to-day. It would be a great laziness that would prevent it.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

REMOVAL.

W. A. ARNOLD

Has removed his Depot for the sale of FURNACES HOT AIR, GAS AND WATER BOILERS, &c., from No. 206 CHESTNUT Street to

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THOMPSONS LONDON KITCHENER, OR BEST COOKING STOVE, adapted to Public Institutions, Hotels, Steamboats, Families, &c., with Patent Improvements, this Season, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Improved Ventilating Register Grates, Gas Logs, Gas Stoves, Gas Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail by the manufacturer, JOHN THOMPSON,

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For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire.

WARM AIR FURNACES,

For Warming Churches, Halls, Factories,

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE, &c.

MUSICAL.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS.—SIGNOR J. BIANCHI, late Musical Director of the Italian Opera in New York, has removed to No. 508 Locust street, Philadelphia, where he will receive pupils. Only those desirous of instruction in Singing and on the Piano need apply. Terms, $50 per quarter. Also, a very fine Piano, for sale or to let, very cheap for the balance of the season, or now being formed. Signor Nunzio calls at his residence every Monday and Thursday, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

New Salad Oil, French Peas, Green Corn, Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

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DAVIS' CELEBRATED DIAMOND BRANDIGIN and Sherry Wines, for sale only by the CONSTANT'S East End Grocery, No. 1139 South Second street.

WE ARE INDIA HONEY AND OLD FASHIONED Molasses Candy, made only by the CONSTANT'S East End Grocery, No. 1139 South Second Street.

NONESUCH MINCE MEAT, CONCORD GRAPES, VIRginia Grated Peaches, Dried Huckleberries, in store and for sale by the CONSTANT'S East End Grocery, No. 1139 South Second Street.

NONESUCH MACKEREL, YARMOUTH Bloaters, Boiled Salmon, Mess Salmon, Shad, Lobsters, Lobster Salad, Sardines, etc., at the CONSTANT'S East End Grocery, No. 1139 South Second Street.

CHOICE OLIVE OIL, 100 dos. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY of Sweet Oil, of our importation, just received and for sale by the CONSTANT'S East End Grocery, No. 1139 South Second street.

A LARGE INVOICE—100 REGO ALMERIA GRAPES, in fine condition, just received and for sale by J. E. SPILLER, N. W. cor. Eighth and Arch streets.

DRINCKES ARMONIK—NEW CROP PRESSED FIGS, in fine condition, just received and for sale by J. E. SPILLER, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

FARINA'S GENUINE CELEBRATED HALF AND Quarter Bottles of Superior Old Cologne, just received and for sale by J. E. SPILLER, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

MEDICAL.

DANIEL H. BROWN'S

CELEBRATED OINTMENT.

A Certain Cure for

Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1866.

FRIEND BROWN: It gives me great pleasure to say to you that your Ointment is all you claim for it, and can be but praises bestowed upon it, when used with the directions. I have used it in my family for Scalds, Burns, Bruises and Sore Throat, with the best results. I shall be happy to use my influence in its behalf whenever it is in my power to do so. Yours, &c.,

JAMES H. MADARA, Editor and Publisher Christian Herald.

Sold by all Druggists at 50 per box; over 100 boxes at 45 cents per box, tape border, $3; limit sizes from 25 to 100 boxes.

Sold by the dozen or hundred.

Sold at retail by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canadas.

Beautiful line of Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's Linen.

DANIEL H. BROWN,

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1003 Market Street, above Tenth.

LARGE STOCK OF MUSLINS ON HAND.—THAT I am selling at very low prices.

Bleached Sheetings, from 18 cents per yard to 25 cents per yard, worth from 25 to 37½ cents. 4-4 Pillow Cases, 12½ cents. Bleached Shirtings, from 12½ cents to 25 cents.

Linen Sheetings at 50, 12½c, 14, 15, 16 and 18 cents. These are a large assortment of the marks printed, and will warrant the attention of consumers, for they will be better satisfied than with any other Linen.

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Linen Pillow Cases, 12½ cents, 15 cents, 18 cents. Three Cases of Linen Sheeting, 4-4 wide, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.

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HAMBURG EDGING, choice designs.

[feb 18-3m]

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Four doors below the "Continental."

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT

MANUFACTORY.

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GENTS' PATENT SPRING AND BUTTONED OVER GAITERS, Cloth, Leather, white and brown. Also, a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Velvet Leather Gaiters, Gaiters in other styles.

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FINE RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

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White Goods,

Linens,

Laces,

Embroideries,

House-Furnishing Articles,

Etc., Etc.,

At a very Heavy Reduction in Price, Insure Speedy Sales.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to lay in their SPRING SUPPLIES in

WHITE GOODS, ETC., NOW,

as they will be able to purchase them at about ANTI-WAR PRICES.

Extra inducements will be offered to those purchasing by the piece.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.

GIRARD ROW.

1868. 1868.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch.

GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.

GOOD ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AT HALF PRICE.

BLACK SILKS AND PLAIN GOLD FOULE DE SOIES

BEIGE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, CLOSING LOW.

6th m w f 1yr

12 1-2 CENTS FOR A GOOD LINEN TOWEL, 18, 20 and 25 cents for very fine ones; 25c. for fine damask napkins.

Special sale of linen Handkerchiefs at 10 per doz.; very fine at 62½c; extra fine, tape border, 87½; linen sheets from 50c. apiece.

50 dozen stock of Napkins, from $1 50 per doz. to $12 for the finest damask. Also, a large lot of best stock of Table Linens at 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $1 and $1 12.

Beautiful line of Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's Linen.

GRANVILLE S. HAINES,

CHEAP LINEN STORE,

1003 Market street, above Tenth.

[feb 18-3m]

M. L. DOUGHERTY & SONS,

OPEN EVENINGS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

[jan 1-3m]

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

Sansom Street corner.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

[feb 12-3m]

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1866.

FRIEND BROWN: It gives me great pleasure to say to you that your Ointment is all you claim for it, and can be but praises bestowed upon it, when used with the directions. I have used it in my family for Scalds, Burns, Bruises and Sore Throat, with the best results. I shall be happy to use my influence in its behalf whenever it is in my power to do so. Yours, &c.,

JAMES H. MADARA, Editor and Publisher Christian Herald.

Sold by all Druggists at 50 per box; over 100 boxes at 45 cents per box, tape border, $3; limit sizes from 25 to 100 boxes.

Sold by the dozen or hundred.

Sold at retail by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canadas.

Beautiful line of Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's Linen.

DANIEL H. BROWN,

CHEAP LINEN STORE,

1003 Market street, above Tenth.

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POCKET BOOKS, PORTEMONNIES, &c.

A. S. ROBINSON,

910 CHESTNUT STREET,

LOOKING GLASSES,

PAINTINGS,

Engravings and Photographs.

Fish and Ornamental Gilt Frames.

Walnut Moldings for Sale by the Yard.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

FINE SHIRTS

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES,

514 Chestnut Street,

Four doors below the "Continental."

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT

MANUFACTORY.

Orders for those celebrated Shirts promptly filled to order.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

WINCHESTER & CO.,

706 CHESTNUT.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' PATENT SPRING AND BUTTONED OVER GAITERS, Cloth, Leather, white and brown. Also, a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Velvet Leather Gaiters, Gaiters in other styles.

Ladies' Fancy Gaiters, very low, 907 Sansom street, corner of Ninth. The best Kid Glove or Gaiter and gents, at

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

Sansom Street corner.

FINE RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

WHITE GOODS, ETC.

The dissolution of our firm on the 1st of January, requiring for its settlement a heavy reduction of our Stock we have decided to offer, as a sacrifice,

Monday Next, Feb. 3,

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

White Goods,

Linens,

Laces,

Embroideries,

House-Furnishing Articles,

Etc., Etc.,

At a very Heavy Reduction in Price, Insure Speedy Sales.

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XLIII CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1868.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the town council of Washington, praying the revision of the Civil Rights Bill. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) presented a petition, which, with real pleasure, a position of the anti-monopolistic tone of New Jersey, and also a petition of citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in regard to dangerous encroachments by the Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Howard presented a resolution of the inhabitants of Sandusky, Michigan, on the Lake Margin, praying for the improvement of the harbor of Nort Sidiko. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) presented a petition of parties who shared in the capture of the rebel ram Albemarle, stating forth that they are entitled to prize money.

Mr. Grimes presented the petition of several commodores, praying that all the commodores on the retired list on Jan. 1st, 1867, be promoted to be Real Admirals. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) introduced a bill to amend the postal laws, so as to increase the efficiency of the postal service. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill authorizing the Adjutant-General of New Hampshire to transmit free of postage certain certificates of thanks to soldiers of that State.

The House bill was amended, inserting the bill general, to apply to all States. The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said, of course, this had nothing to do with the Kentucky Senatorial question. He was glad the Senate had awakened to a sense of justice to the gallant soldiers, who had been greatly wronged heretofore in not being allowed to take advantage of bounties, such certificates free of expense. The bill was passed.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) offered resolutions directing the collection of facts and documents of the Senate into a library, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, and providing certain rooms in the Senate wing of the Capitol. He said that the Library Association had written resolutions on the subject offered by the late Senator Foote four years ago, and there was now a similar resolution in the House of Congress, for the complete sets of documents of the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Library.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate took up and passed with immaterial amendments the War Department and for other purposes (heretofore published) was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to provide for a gradual reduction of the military forces and for the government of the Territories (heretofore published) was taken up and passed.

The special order, the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, Senator elect, of Ohio, and probably, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) had the floor to close the debate, but yielded to Mr. Trumbull, who desired to answer some remarks made on his former speech.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the House bill forbidding the designation of a public depositary of any National Bank within fifty miles of a place where an Assistant United States Treasurer is located.

Mr. Cattell, also, reported, from the same committee, the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, Senator elect, from the State of Ohio.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, the floor of the debate, but yielded to Mr. Trumbull, who desired to make his answer before the Senate adjourned.

In the course of debate, he read from the report of the committee on the subject, to show that they had found nothing against the admission, it not contained the testimony of Senator Wade, who had formerly based their objections on entirely different grounds; and that the majority of the committee had made that report. The Senate was sitting to decide the question of the fitness of the person and the qualifications of the person who had served with the rebellion, but whether he was the regularly qualified representative of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Trumbull had not selected him. He regarded Mr. Thomas as disqualified, but not Mr. Thomas and his son, and his denunciation of the President was made to show that the party