The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 219. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

MILLINERY GOODS.

1861. SPRING 1861.
RIBBONS.
ALSO,
FLOWERS, BONNET SILKS, LACES, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, STRAW GOODS, AND BONNET FRAMES,
in unusual variety, and at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
SIMON STERN,
(Successor to Stern & Cook,)
ap2-tuths 6t 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPRING. 1861.
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET,
North side, near Fifth,
invite the attention of buyers to their
LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETIES OF
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
STRAW AND FANCY
BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, RUCHES,
AND
ALL ARTICLES APPERTAINING TO THE MILLINERY LINE.
mh20-2m

FRENCH FRAMES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS.
THE LATEST STYLES CONSTANTLY RECEIVING.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.
NO. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.
ap9-3m

BEDDING.
BEDDING STORE—
No. 44 North TENTH Street, below Arch.
BEDS, FEATHERS,
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, CUSHIONS, SACKINGS,
And all other Articles belonging to the Business.
mh26-3m AMOS HILLBORN.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES REDUCED,
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1860.
fe21-3m 628 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor.

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION.
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. fe26-3m

REMOVAL.
W. & J. ALLEN & BRO.,
Respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed from No. 340 South SECOND Street to their
NEW STORE,
1009 CHESTNUT STREET,
Where they will have always on hand a fine assortment of
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, AND OAK
FURNITURE;
which they will sell at less than their former prices, in consequence of having greater facilities for business, and being under less expense.
They respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. ja23-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.
LOOKING-GLASSES.
Now daily exhibiting and completing new and elegant styles of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
Combining all the latest improvements and facilities in manufacture.
Great novelties in Walnut and Gold and Rosewood and Gold Frames for MIRRORS.
The most extensive and varied assortment in the country.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
EARLES' GALLERIES,
mh7-tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. corner of FOURTH and MARKET Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW-CURTAIN PAPERS, &c.
Always on hand, a large and
ELEGANT STOCK
of GOODS, from the
FINEST GOLD PAPER to the LOWEST PRICED ARTICLES.
In our RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found
THE NEWEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.
mh1-3m

BANKING.
MICHENER & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS IN THE UNION.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at the lowest rates of Discount.
Drafts for sale on England and Ireland. fa2-tuths1m

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, Vienna, and their correspondents. fe26-6m*

COAL OIL.
SUBTERRANEAN
COAL OIL,
Unequalled for Illuminating and
LUBRICATING PURPOSES.
This Oil is beautifully white, entirely free from any unpleasant odor, is non-explosive, and burns with a beautiful bright and white flame.
Warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.
Manufactured and for Sale by
GEO. W. WOOTTEN,
mh25-1m 38 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE.
MOORE, HENSZEY, & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING
THEIR SPRING STOCK OF
HARDWARE,
427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE STREET.
mh1-2m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SHIPPERS WILL please take notice that the South Carolina R. R Co. have discontinued forwarding all through freight and that all goods formerly consigned to them must now be consigned to a city agency.
Messrs. T. S. & T. G. BUDD will forward all goods to their address. A. REKON, Jr., & Co.,
mh9 No 126 North WHARVES.

OLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil, "Latour" and Jeanetobe & Carstairs, for sale by JAUNCHE & CARSTAIRS, 302 S. FRONT St. ap6

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
1861 SPRING. 1861
RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY GOODS will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. mh13-2m

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOS. 239 AND 241 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE,
Respectfully invite the attention of
CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS,
To their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Among which will be found full lines of
BATES' MILLS AND YORK COMPANY'S COTTONADES.
Also, a LARGE VARIETY
OF NEW AND CONFINED STYLES OF
PRINTS,
MERRIMACK SECONDS, &c.
mh18-3m

CHAFFEES, STOUT & Co.,
No. 523 MARKET STREET,
JOBBERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
Our stock being
FRESH AND COMPLETE,
We are enabled to offer extra inducements to
CASH AND PROMPT-PAYING MERCHANTS.
☞ Stock kept up throughout the season, and special attention given to orders. mh20-2m

SPRING, 1861.
BENJAMIN V. MARSH, Lewis W. HAYWARD, Edw'n Y. TOWNSEND.
HENRY HENDERSON, RICHARD WOOD, ALFRED H. FOSTER,
R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING,
mh23-1m No. 369 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

SPRING. 1861.
J. T. WAY & CO.,
NO. 98 NORTH THIRD STREET,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK IS UNUSUALLY LARGE AND COMPLETE.
fe26-2m

SPRING GOODS, 1861.
ABBOTT, JOHNES & CO.
527 MARKET STREET,
AND 524 COMMERCE STREET,
Have now open their
NEW IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of the trade.
fe26-2m

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.
Are now in their New Store,
JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,
NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
and have opened their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
SHAWLS, MITTS, RIBBONS, &c.,
With a splendid Stock of
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
fe14-2m

SPRING. 1861.
WURTS, AUSTIE, & McVEIGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 311 MARKET STREET,
Above Third, PHILADELPHIA.
Charles Wurts, Hamilton T. McVeigh, Joseph Burgin.
Henry Austie, John B. Weimer,
fe16-3m

WHITEY BROWN AND BLEACHED
SATIN TABLE DAMASK,
CALLED 8-4, 9-4, AND 10-4 WIDE.
I would say to the Dry Goods Merchants that, after ten years' experiment, I have succeeded in producing an article of
WHITEY BROWN TABLE DAMASK,
that will in every respect compare in
WIDTH, STYLE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY
with the imported, and at fifteen cents per yard less.
A sample of these goods can be seen at Wm. Watson & Co.'s, Bangs & Maxwell's, Stuart & Bro's, Philadelphia, or at my place, Frankford.
Any person can have 200 DOLLARS, or a case of goods without cost, who on calling at the above places, will show that he can import, in the regular way, such goods, or goods that will compare with them, for less than fifteen cents per yard more than these are offered for.
I would say to the trade that this is the first season I have had such goods.
JOHN CLENDENNING,
FRANKFORD.
ap11-6t

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice late-caught fat fish.
3,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herrings, of choice qualities.
4,200 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
3,000 boxes large Magdalene Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinaw White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 Quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Hectner-country Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MULFEY & KOONS,
ap5 No. 140 NORTH WHARVES.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
1861.
DALE, ROSS, & CO.,
LATE
DALE, ROSS, & WITHERS,
NO. 521 MARKET STREET,
Have now open their full
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
SILKS
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
The attention of CASH BUYERS is especially invited. mh29-2m

RAIGUEL, MOORE, & Co.,
NO. 220 & 222 NORTH
THIRD STREET,
Are now opening their usual large assortment of
FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
To which the attention of
CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS
IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.
mh26-1m.

SPRING OPENING
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
And all goods suited to
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
C. SOMERS & SON'S,
525 CHESTNUT Street, under JAYNE'S HALL.
mh6-3m

COMMISSION HOUSES.
WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.,
No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
DUNNELL MFG. CO.'S PRINTS AND LAWNS.
GREENE MFG. CO.'S TURKEY RED AND STAPLE PRINTS.
Fine Bleached Cottons.
LONSDALE, HOPE, BLACKSTONE, SLATERSVILLE, JAMESTOWN, RED BANK, GREENE, UNION, AND BELVIDERE.
Brown Cottons.
NATHAN ALLEN, MT. HOPE, FREDONIAN, ETTRICK, OHIO, GROTON, VIRGINIA FAMILY AND MECHANICS' AND FARMERS'.
GRAFTON, SLATERSVILLE, AND JEWETT CITY
DENIMS AND STRIPES.
LONSDALE CO.'S NANKEENS AND SILESIAS.
GLASGOW CORSET JEANS.
BOTTOMLEY'S BLACK AND GLENHAM CO.'S FANCY MIXED CLOTHS.
STEARNS AND SAXTON'S RIVER CASSIMERES.
GREENFIELD CO.'S BLACK DOESKINS.
RODMAN'S FINE JEANS, DOUBLE AND TWISTED CASSIMERES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &c.
MINOT, BASS RIVER, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, CHESHIRE, BRIDGEWATER, AND BRISTOL SATINETS. fe19-tf

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh22-6m

CARPETINGS.
NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL L. BAILY and WILLIAM L. BAILY, under the firm of BAILY & BROTHER, was dissolved, on the 28th ultimo, by the decease of WILLIAM L. BAILY. The business of the late Firm will be settled by the surviving partner.
CARPET STOCK,
SELLING OUT,
NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.
In order to close up the business of the late Firm of
BAILY & BROTHER,
THEIR LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
FINE CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Housekeepers and Storekeepers will find it to their interest to call, as every article will be offered low. ap6-stuth1m.

FOURTH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 47,
ABOVE CHESTNUT.
I am now opening an entirely new and carefully selected stock of
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
CARPETINGS,
embracing all descriptions, and some superb designs and patterns, all of which, being purchased at present depressed prices for CASH, I am prepared to sell
VERY LOW,
and respectfully solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
J. T. DELACROIX.
mh1-tu th sat-2m

FRESH CANTON MATTING.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.
Have now open their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
DOUBLE EXTRA IMPERIAL
WHITE,
PURPLE, and RED CHECKED
CANTON MATTING,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT WIDTHS, AT
MODERATE PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
mh15-3m OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
OLDEN & RICKNER,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET, 2 Doors below NINTH,
Have now in Store a splendid stock
OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of all descriptions,
Bought at PANIC PRICES, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH.
☞ Carpetings 10 per cent. cheaper than any house in the trade. ap10-1m

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
AUSTIN BROWN.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
The largest stock by three times in Philadelphia
PRICES LOW.
At No. 164 North THIRD STREET, (up stairs.)
mh23-1m*

COAL.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—BUY YOUR COAL AT HICKS', where nothing but the very best Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal is offered, at the following reduced prices:
Lehigh, Broken, Egg, and Stove..... $4.75 per ton.
Schuylkill, " " " " 4.50 "
Large Nut..... 3.50 "
Warranted free from slate or dust, and full weight, at HICKS' Yard, southeast corner of MARSHALL and WILLOW Coal and Sec. jal1-3m

FILE MANUFACTORY.
211 NEW "STAR" and "PUNCHINELLO."
Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
at manufacturer's prices.
Recutting done in a superior manner.
ap1-6m J. B. SMITH.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A fresh importation of the two new brands of
"BLACK SEAL" and "PUNCHINELLO."
just received per steamer Quaker City and schooner Hopkins, under the old tariff prices, and for sale by
CHARLES TEES,
ap5-1m 130 WALNUT.

The Reason Why.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

We're neutral, but the public we
Must ever keep advised;
The entries in Time's Day Book made
Must all be Journalized.
Full many of them will be found,
And truthful to the letter—
The millions to the Tower Hall,
For splendid bargains—Dr.
The millions know this will be right,
As many men have boasted
Of entries made on their account,
And in the "Ledger" posted.
In truthful rhymes—and of account—
Are made the entries all,
In black and white, correctly, by
The Bard of Tower Hall.
Should any ask the question, Why
Does Bennett keep a poet?
He has a reason for it, and
We here will plainly show it.
Dame Fortune is upon the road,
And Bennett would entreat her
To smile upon the Tower Hall,
And send a Bard to meet her.
Dropping the figure, Bennett knows
That Bards have many readers,
When for the public go'd alone
They are his special pleaders.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A splendid assortment of SPRING CLOTHING, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, at TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & CO.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
THE LATEST STYLES
THE LATEST STYLES
THE LATEST STYLES
THE LATEST STYLES
SPRING SCARFS.
SPRING SCARFS.
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AT ESHLEMAN'S,
AT ESHLEMAN'S,
AT ESHLEMAN'S,
AT ESHLEMAN'S,
AT ESHLEMAN'S,
NORTHWEST CORNER
NORTHWEST CORNER
NORTHWEST CORNER
SEVENTH & CHESTNUT,
SEVENTH & CHESTNUT,
SEVENTH & CHESTNUT.
No. 701. No. 701.
No. 701. No. 701.
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No. 701. No. 701.
THE CRAVAT STORE.
THE CRAVAT STORE.
THE CRAVAT STORE.
THE CRAVAT STORE.
mh29-1uth&stf

ILLINOIS LAND.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
Have for sale
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,
ON
LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKING MEN
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule has been that manufacture flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,026 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the last year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 355,268, since which 479,228 have been added, making the whole population 834,491—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 5,600,000 bushels of grain and 300 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and workingmen will find the free-school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices of these lands vary from $5 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with wood land, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,
at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.
Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. fel-tuth&s3m

HAMS.—10 tierces Gardner Phipps & Co. extra Sugar Cured, covered Hams; also 25 tierces C. Chapin & Co. do. do., for sale by C. C. SADLER & Co., 105 ARCH Street, second door above Front. ap5

The Press.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Kossuth's Hungarian Notes.

Some weeks ago, Louis Kossuth, now residing in London, employed Mr. Day, lithographer to Queen Victoria, to lithograph a large number of notes, mainly for one florin (half a dollar) each, to the amount of 100,000,000 florins. The notes, in the Hungarian language, in which no Austrian paper money is ever issued, run as follows: "One Florin.—This monetary note will be received in every Hungarian State and public pay office as one florin in silver—three zwanzigers being one florin, and its whole nominal value is guaranteed by the State in the name of the nation. (Signed) Louis Kossuth." The Royal arms of Hungary are placed at the bottom of this document. Before directing these notes to be lithographed, Kossuth took the best legal advice, as also did Mr. Day, and was assured that such lithographing and printing contravened no law of England.

A policeman, who heard of the affair, succeeded in obtaining a sheet of the printed notes, which was placed in the hands of Sir G. C. Lewis, Home Secretary, from whom came a caution to Mr. Day to hold his hand until the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown could be obtained.

This was done at the instance of Count Apponyi, Austrian Ambassador, and the legal opinion was that Kossuth violated no law in what he had commenced doing. The Cabinet intimated that the Administrative Government, at least, had no power to interfere, and withdrew the temporary restriction which had been placed upon Mr. Day, the lithographer. At once, the Austrian Ambassador in the name of his master, as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary and Bohemia, applied to the Vice Chancellor's Court to restrain Mr. Day from issuing the notes. His grounds were that the Emperor had the sole right to issue paper-money in Hungary; the sole right to affix the arms of Hungary to any document; and that he believed Kossuth intended to use these notes, among other purposes, to promote revolution and disorder in Hungary. The injunction was issued, as a matter of course. In a few days, Kossuth applied to have it dissolved, filing an affidavit contradicting the allegations on behalf of the Emperor of Austria. The Vice Chancellor's further hearing of the case was postponed to the 15th April. Kossuth's affidavit contains such remarkable disclosures, that we shall briefly condense its leading points here.

It states Kossuth to be by birth a Hungarian noble. That when the Emperor of Austria, Ferdinand V., ceased to be King of Hungary, in 1848, Kossuth was nationally elected Governor-President of Hungary, was sworn in as such; that this election was never nullified nor revoked, and that no person had been accepted or crowned as King of Hungary since Ferdinand V. resigned that Crown. That Francis Joseph, present Emperor of Austria, is not and never has been King of Hungary, either *de facto* or *de jure*: not *de facto*, as the Hungarian law requires the King to be crowned within six months of the death of a deceased King; and not *de jure*, as the last King, Ferdinand V., still lives, and, even if dead, his succession could go only to his next heir, which Francis Joseph is *not*. That the Estates of Hungary, which had refused permission to any King to issue notes, had granted such permission, in 1848, to Louis Kossuth, and had never revoked its license. That there do not now exist, nor ever have existed, any Royal arms of Hungary; the Crown, a most important part of the arms, being the property of the nation, and not of the King, even if he had been lawfully crowned, and, all the nobles being members of the Sacred Crown of Hungary, Kossuth had a right to use the emblem. That, in the notes, which bear no resemblance to any issued by the Emperor of Austria, the Hungarian Crown was introduced as ornamentation, and not to give apparent authenticity to the documents. That the notes were prepared, not for any spurious issue, but to be ready, if the contingency should arise in Hungary, when they could lawfully be issued.

Such, in a very condensed form, is Kossuth's singular statement, upon oath, and it would appear to have caused great sensation among the legal profession in England. The Emperor Ferdinand V., who was crowned King of Hungary, in 1830, resigned in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, on December 2, 1848—but, seventeen days later, the Hungarian Diet solemnly agreed *not* to accept this resignation. Therefore, the uncle, Ferdinand, continues King of Hungary, and not the nephew, Francis Joseph, according to the principles of that Legitimacy which the House of Hapsbourg are children and champions.

The impression in England is that the Vice Chancellor will dissolve the injunction granted upon Count Apponyi's *ex parte* statement, and that, should he indict Kossuth, in a criminal Court, no Grand Jury can find a true bill.

Some English Magazines.

The most careless person can notice, with half an eye, as the saying is, that a great change has lately come over the English magazines. The new impulse came from this country, and was commenced by *Harper's*, which has the largest circulation ever obtained by any monthly periodical in any country. It has been kept up by the *Atlantic Monthly*, the prosperity of which, in the hands of Ticknor & Fields, is a fixed fact which we are happy to record. A few months ago, the *Knickerbocker* came into the ring, with new vitality, and is doing promisingly, we believe. Thackeray took the idea of a cheap magazine from *Harper's*, we are very sure. He gave, for one British shilling, as much original and good letter press, with illustrations, as *Blackwood*, without engravings, has long charged two shillings and sixpence for. Indeed, we find the *Cornhill Magazine*, (sent to us by Callender & Co., South Third street,) more agreeable reading, by far, than old Ebony has been since John Wilson's *surveillance* and authorship closed. Then there is Mr. Sala's magazine, called *Temple-Bar*, which we receive with commendable punctuality from Mr. W. B. Zieber, South Third street. This also is low in price, but admirable in contents. There is *McMillan's Magazine*, edited by David Masson, in which appears "Tom Brown at Oxford," and other capital articles, and, this very month, we find Mrs. S. C. Hall addressing her own sex in general, and all the world at large, in the *St. James' Magazine*, a new venture of her own. These two last-named magazines we have never seen, but have assurance that they are good. The whole four constitute a quadrilateral fortress of cheap and good periodicalism, which *Blackwood*, *Bentley*, *Ainsworth*, and the *Dublin University* will find it tough work to destroy.

The continuing chapters of "Philip," the new novel by Thackeray, run pleasantly along, but the story scarcely advances. There is a very sensible Roundabout Paper, and Framley Parsonage winds up—exactly as the reader would have. There is a searching discussion about lawyers, and a good account of The Irish Convict System. But the gem of this number is a large plate, drawn by Richard Doyle, and engraved by Dalziel, which is entitled "At Home—Small and Early—Refreshments," which is the first of a series of Bird's-eye Views of Society, and which, in the minute manner of the illustrations of "Mr. Pips, his Diary," in *Punch*, years ago, exhibits a crowd of well-dressed people, of all ages and both sexes, crushing together in the refreshment-room at a small party, where (saving the *bull*) one might say many more are in the room than the house can hold. A most wonderful picture this is; and the letter-press also is by Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Sala's new Magazine, *Temple Bar*, has actually entered into its second volume. Think of that. The opening number appeared in December, and here, in April, we have the Magazine already in that independence which, in life, young ladies affect when they have gone out of the nursery and into their teens. *Temple Bar*, we must say, is a very good magazine, and Mr. Sala's own story, "The Seven Sons of Mammon," is the best article in it. John Oxenford, a good critic, but rarely a good *raconteur*, here has a powerful Irish tale, entitled "From Generation to Generation." A notice of Scribe, the dramatist, the continuation of "For better, for Worse," and a curious yarn, of the toughest nature, called "Colonel Bowie and his Knife," are other noticeable papers in this April number of *Temple Bar*.

RELIGIOUS.

Revised Version of the Gospel by Matthew.*

In an article published in *The Press*, in January, 1860, we gave several reasons in favor of a revised translation of the Holy Scriptures, and referred at some length to various movements then on foot, looking to an early consummation of such a work. Additional observation has strengthened our conviction, that a more perfect and modernized translation is much needed. No better proof can be had of this than the fact that almost every minister of the Gospel who attempts to *expound* the Scriptures at all, bases some, and generally the most important, of his comments, upon "a more correct rendering of the original." That this prevailing custom has had a tendency to turn the unlearned reader from the printed word to clerical exposition, is probable, while it has also promoted a certain degree of professional distance between clergy and laity; yet no one interested in placing the word of God in the hands of all, ought to object to its being presented in such English as shall, as far as practicable, convey a true idea of, to quote the words of good old William Tyndale, "the process, order, and meaning of the [original] text."

That there should be some prejudice against any revision of the received version is not surprising, and that it will ever be accomplished in a satisfactory manner to all [denominational] parties, is by no means probable, as not a few of the minor differences which to-day divide Protestant denominations find their corner-stone in controverted renderings of certain words. This fact has also hitherto presented the greatest barrier to a popular revision, the various ecclesiastical schools being, of course, unwilling to trust so important a work in hands which, however conscientious their motives, might impart to it more or less of their own denominational tint. The proper mode, probably, of consummating this object, would be to submit it to a representation of the ablest philologists and theologians of all denominations—although, should this be attempted, it would doubtless prove a very inharmonious convocation, from the fact that religious prejudices are always the most difficult to eradicate.

The American Bible Union, at New York, has for some years maintained an organization having for its object a revision of the Scriptures, and the first instalment of their labors is now before us—the *Gospel by Matthew*—by Rev. T. J. Conant; a beautifully-printed quarto of 171 pages, to which is appended an elaborate criticism on the word *Baptizein*. The work is admirably arranged for the purpose intended, which is, to submit it "for the examination of scholars," in order to obtain their criticisms. The letter-press is given in three columns on a page, the Greek text in the centre, with the King James version on one side, and the revised version on the other, a liberal amount of space being allotted to explanatory foot-notes setting forth the critical reasons for the alterations made in the rendering. The *revised* column is printed in paragraph form, the verses being designated by their corresponding numbers in the margin.

The new version contains almost as many emendations as there are verses in the book, although by far the greater part of them, while they improve the phraseology, by modernizing it, present no material change in the sense. The aim of the revisors (for although Dr. Conant, one of the ablest philologists living, is alone accredited with the work, he has, we learn, been ably assisted by other eminent theologians) has evidently been to literalize and modernize. In effecting this they have made many alterations which will strike most readers as unimportant; yet, if we are to have a revision, too much thoroughness, even in minute particulars, is impossible. A much-needed improvement, we observe, has been made in correcting and modernizing the punctuations, which, in the received version, are particularly erroneous, from the fact that when it was made the punctuation marks were used in a different sense from that which we now apply to them, as *e. g.*, substituting the colon (:) for the comma (,). In most instances the supplied words, given in *italics*, are omitted in the new version, and the phraseology otherwise abbreviated, making stronger sense and better syntax. Uniformity in spelling proper names is also observed. In speaking of persons, the pronoun *who* has been substituted for *which*, and in such words as "cometh," "saith," "betrayeth," and "leadeth," the final *eth* has given place to *s*, as "comes," "leads," &c. In the beatitudes, in *Matt.* v., the Greek *makarios* is rendered "happy" instead of "blessed," thus, "Happy the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy," although, with less than the usual uniformity evinced, the word *hoti* is here translated "for," whilst in a similar connection, in the 36th verse of the same chapter, the same word is rendered, more forcibly we think, *because*: "Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, *because* thou canst not make one hair white or black." For "Master," as applied to our Lord, we have "Teacher," from the Greek *didaskalos*, a rendering which we have also of the same word in the received version, in this among other passages: "And he gave some apostles, * * * and some pastors and teachers." In the parable of the wheat and the tares, Matt. xiii., the word "darnel" is a substitute for "tares," with a foot-note explanation that the latter do not answer in any way to the terms of the parable, whilst the *bearded darnel*, which the Greek word implies, answers perfectly.

A chief defect in our common translation consists in this, that in it the same word in the original, is variously and very differently rendered, whilst on the other hand, words of widely different meaning are rendered in the same word in English. We have, therefore, a right to expect that in a *corrected* edition this should be, if possible, avoided. To speak more accurately of the defect referred to, a few illustrations will suffice: The Greek word *diakonos* occurs in the Christian Scriptures (as distinguished from the Scriptures of Israel) a number of times, and is variously rendered "deacon," "servant," and "minister." Now, however nearly related may be the radical thought of these three words, they are, according to popular usage, essentially different. Dr. Conant has not only preserved this *looseness* of rendering, if we may use the phrase, but he has made it still more diverse by translating *diakonos*, *Matt.* xxii., 13, "*attendants*." The same criticism applies to many English words, which, in our common version, stand for a variety of words in the original, as, for example, the word *world*, which appears in the King James translation as the rendering of no less than *four* Greek terms, which are anything but synonyms—viz: "*aion*," "*ge*," "*Kosmos*," and "*oikoumene*." Scholars and commentators, of course, distinguish between these words, as that "*aion*" more properly means the age or dispensation; "*ge*," the earth; "*Kosmos*," the entire order of things upon it, and "*oikoumene*," the land, or territory, as of an empire; but, certainly, for the English reader, some such distinction in our own tongue is needed. In the new version of Matthew now presented there is not as much thoroughness evinced in this particular as might be desired, although, in many respects, it is an undoubted improvement upon the old. *Hades*, instead of being rendered "hell," as in our version, is translated "under world," the former (hell) being restricted to the word *Gehenna*; and instead of using the word *Gospel*, in the text, the term "good news," its literal meaning, is given.

The new rendering in this version, however, which of all others will probably create most stir in ecclesiastical communities, is the substitution of "*immerse*" for "baptize."

Matthew xxviii, 19, in our version reads as follows: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." In the revised version it is rendered thus: "Go ye, therefore, and *disciple* all nations, *immersing* them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy *Spirit*."

The three alterations here noticed are uniformly observed, *mathetewo* being invariably rendered "disciple;" *pneuma* "Spirit," and *baptizo* "immerse." In order to meet anticipated objections to this new rendering, there is appended a criticism, extending through 107 pages, on "The meaning and use of *Baptizein*, philologically and historically investigated;" also, by Dr.