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.

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, Earps & 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,
ap11-6t FRANKFORD.

MILLINERY GOODS.
SPRING OPENING
OF
CHILDREN'S GOODS,
THURSDAY, APRIL 11.
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS.
ap11-tf No. 725 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, KUCHES,
AND
ALL ARTICLES APPERTAINING TO THE MILLINERY LINE.
mh30-2m

FRENCH
FRAMES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS.
THE LATEST STYLES CONSTANTLY RECEIVING.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.
NO. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.
ap2-3m

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.
mh25-3m AMOS HILLBORN.

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 561 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,
1209 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. ja30-3m

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

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES REDUCED,
November 1STH, 1860.
fel1 3m 628 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor.

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,
fe18-1m 38 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS.—We have now on hand, and are manufacturing to order, at the Mount Holly Paper Mills, every description of WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS, which, for color and quality, are not excelled by any other Mills in the United States.
We would call attention to a new article of Paper manufactured by us, and now for sale, called Business Letter, which has been gotten up to meet the wants of business men and others, who object to Commercial Note as being too narrow, and do not wish to use part of usual letter sheet.
This overcomes both the above objections; is a perfect sheet, pure wove; plate finish; ruled on one side; stamped in centre near the top; made from best material, free from adulteration, and put up in neat boxes, convenient for use.
We also have a paper called Bank Letter, similar to the above, except it has but half the number of lines on, so as to allow a printed bank or heading above.
KEMPTON & MULLIN,
Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Papers can be had of Messrs. J. S. LIPPINCOTT & CO., and MEGARGEE BROTHERS, No. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street. mh5-3m

The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 221. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861. TWO CENTS.

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.
mh5-3m

CHAFFEES, STOUT & CO.,
No. 593 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. mh30-2m

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

SPRING, 1861.
BENJAMIN V. MARSH, LOUIS A. HAYWARD, EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND.
HENRY HENDERSON, RICHARD WOOD, ALBERT H. FOSTER,
R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING,
mh23-1m No. 309 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.
fe28-3m

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 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.
fe26-3m

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.
fe14-3m

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

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.
ETHAN 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.
mh23-6m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
APRIL, 1861.
LARGE CASH PURCHASE OF SILKS.
THE CHEAPEST SILKS IN PHILADELPHIA.
THORNLEY & CHISM have just bought, FOR NET CASH,
6 lots of Black Silks, of superior quality, and very cheap.
3 lots of Rich Chene Silks, in Stripes and Plaids, for 75 cents. Importers' price for which has been $1.10!
1 lot Heavy Poplin de Soies, solid colors, in Browns, Slates, Grenats, Modes, Purples, at 81. Importers' price $1.15!
1 lot of Double-faced Black Brocade Silks, very desirable.
Rich Barege Robes, 5 and 9 Flounces, at 50 cents on the dollar.
1 lot Challis De Laines for 15c., worth 25.
Beautiful Dress Goods, in great variety.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!
Linen Goods of our own importation.
Power-Loom Table Linens, Damasks, Table Cloths, &c., &c.
Spring Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.
AT THORNLEY & CHISM'S
N. E. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN Sts.
N. B.—Will open in a few days Silk Mantles, and French Lace Goods. T. & C.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—New arrivals of the cheapest staple and Fancy TRIMMINGS at the store No. 103 North EIGHTH Street, only second door above Arch. Rich Gloves, 25 cents a pair, worth 50 cents; Mohair Nets, 10 cents apiece, worth 25 cents; Tarlatan, two yards wide, 12 cents a yard, worth 25 cents; India Rubber Combs, 5 cents apiece, worth 12 cents; White Curtain Fringe, from 6 cents up to 16 cents, worth double the price; a full line of Silk and Mohair Mitts, extremely cheap; Dress, Wrapper and Cloak Trimmings of the latest fashions, at astonishingly low prices; the best variety of Dress and Wrapper Buttons. Fairest London styles; Shawl Borders, of all widths, at less than half price; Crop Gloves, of the best makes, cheaper than elsewhere; the finest assortment of Belt Ribbons; Hair Nets, of the last improvements. Ladies, our stock is too numerous to be specified. It will be to your interest to visit this place of bargains. No. 103 North EIGHTH street, only second door above Arch, and convince yourselves of the fact. The Proprietor being manufacturer of Ladies' Trimmings, is enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to any dealer visiting this city. WM. LONNERSTADTER,
mh30-1m 103 North EIGHTH st., 2d door ab. Arch.

CHARLES ADAMS & SON—EIGHTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Will offer, this morning, a fine assortment of STELLA SHAWLS, purchased at auction, and for sale at a very small advance, running in price from $4 to $15.
Also, a fine assortment of DRESS GOODS.
Challi Delaines, every variety, from 12½c. to 25c.
Chene Mohairs, neat styles, from 19c. to 25c.
Organdie Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, &c.
Silk, Embroidered, and Embroidered Diagonal Poplins.
Neapolitan Silk Check Mohair, 75c. and 87c.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, in stripes and plain colors.
The latest shape of SOUP SKIRTS for ladies and Misses, of the best quality, both tied, and wide and serpentine.
FRENCH COLLARS AT HALF PRICE.
A small lot just purchased, which we will guarantee to be 50 at one-half the usual price.
Grenadine Veils, all colors and qualities.
Veil Barages, all colors, including Solferino and drab.
Particular attention is requested to our House Furnishing Goods.
Shirting Linens, the best article for 25c. ever offered, and better qualities in proportion.
Ballard Vale Flannels, a full line.
1 case 4-4 bleached Muslin, 5c.—splendid.
1 case 4 unbleached Muslin, heavy, 10c.
1 case ⅞ bleached Muslin, 6½c.
1 case 4-4 bleached Muslin, 9c.—splendid.
1 case 4-4 C. Adams & Son, 10c.
1 case 4-4 C. Adams & Son, 12½c.
5-4 Boott Mills, Amoskeag and Dodgeville.
1 case 10-4 bleached Sheeting, 36c, usually 37½c.
1 case 12-4 bleached Sheeting, 30c, usually 40c.
ap15-tf

OPENING OF SPRING MANTLES AND COATS,
No. 713 NORTH TENTH Street, above Coates,
Have now in their store a full assortment of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES AND COATS,
OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.
Black Silk Chesterfields,
Black Silk Cassaques,
Black Silk Sacques,
Black Silk Walking-Coats.
Black Silk Mantles.
Also, all the above styles in
LIGHT-COLORED SUMMER CLOTHS,
At such low prices that
DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. ap15

EYRE AND LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Will have all their Auction Goods open and displayed early this morning.
Black Dress Barages.
High Colored Barages.
Black Crape de Espagne,
High Colored
Fine Black Tamartines.
High Colored Tamartines.
Dark Gray Grenalines.
Extra Black Challies.
Merino Shawls, Silk Fringe.
High Colored Thibet Shawls.
Black Thibet Cross Shawls.
Sewed Border Stellas.
Black Cashmere Stellas.
Colored Cashmere Stellas.
Black Stellas, all grades.
N. B.—The above are all auction bought, and well adapted to PENNSYLVANIA TRADE. ap12

SHARPLESS BROTHERS
Have placed in a Department,
Separate from their Spring Stock,
A collection of JOB LOTS
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
Comprising Grandiez, Barages,
Lawns, cheap Silks, Chintzes,
Lawns and Organdie Robes,
Barege Robes, Flounces, and Jupes;
All of which will be sold
At nearly half of usual prices.
Sales to show only fresh Goods
In the other Departments.
ap15 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH STS.

FROM AUCTION.
One Lot of Mozambiques at 18¾c. worth 87½.
One Lot of double-width Ginghams at 12½.
One Lot of Table Linens at 40c., worth 50.
50 Doz. Linen Towels at $1.25 per dozen.
50 Doz. Ladies' Hdfs. at $1.50 per dozen.
One Lot of Black Lace Veils at 87½, worth $1.25.
The above Goods will be opened this morning at
JOHN H. STORES,
ap12 702 ARCH Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
Gray Wide Brocha Figured Poplins.
Gray Wide Silk and Wool Goods.
Fine Mozambiques, Parisiennes.
Travelling Goods, Mohair Checks.
Best Black Silks, Bombazines.
Lupin's Black Wool Delaines.
Lawns, Cheap Gray Goods, Ginghams.
WHITE GOODS of every description.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap1 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

SPRING CLOAKS,
Daily adding new styles.
Silk Mantles in a few days.
Daily taking orders for Cloaks and Mantles
COOPER & CONARD,
ap1 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

HARDWARE.
MOORE, HENSZEY, & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING
THEIR SPRING STOCK OF
HARDWARE,
427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE STREET.
mh11-3m

GROCERIES.
EXCELSIOR HAMS.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
AND CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
NOS. 142 AND 144 NORTH FRONT STREET,
(Between Arch and Race Streets,)
PHILADELPHIA.
The justly-celebrated Excelsior Hams are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for family use; are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. ap13 3m

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE.
ap13

BRANDIES.—Just arrived, per Richmond, 235 Pkgs Pellevoisin Rochelle Brandy, pale and dark, in ¼ pipes, ⅛ and ¼ casks.
IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.
Pinet, Castilion, & Co. Cognac, pale and dark, in ¼ pipes, ⅛ and ¼ casks; Biscuit, Dutouche, & Co. Cognac, pale and dark, in ¼ pipes, ⅛ and ¼ casks, and other fine Cognacs, pale and dark, in assorted pkgs; Barton & Guestier Brandy, in ¼ pipes and ¼ casks; Rivert Pellevoisin Rochelle, in ¼ pipes, ⅛ and ¼ casks, pale and dark. Imported and for sale by
HENRY BOHLEN & Co.,
ap13-6t 221 and 223 South FOURTH Street.

STATIONERY AND JEWELRY packages furnished to Agents and Dealers, at very reduced rates. Call, (or send stamp,) 502 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap9-1m* FARNAM & CO.

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 that the mechanic arts 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 tendencies 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.
THE 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 $10,158,398 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 103 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 past 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.
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 SETTLERS AND CULTIVATORS,
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,320,000 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 $20,000,000. In 1850, the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 338,598, since which 479,333 have been added, making the whole population 814,931—a gain of 148 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 8,600,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 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 $6 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
W. V. NOESKEY,
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

CARPETINGS.
NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL L. BAILY and WILLIAM L. BAILY, under the firm of BAILY & BROTHER, was dissolved, on the 26th 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-stuthlm.

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,
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The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.

The Duty of American Citizens.

[For The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1861.

The time has arrived when every citizen must declare for or against the Government. I therefore make no apology for placing my ideas before the public. I shall make no clap-trap allusions to party, nor indulge in Fourth-of-July rhodomontade or bombast. I shall not prate about constitutional obligations to rebels and traitors. I shall grapple, to the best of my ability, with facts as they exist, and indicate what I believe to be the duty of every good citizen in the present crisis.

In the first place, this Government must not (if it can be prevented) be overthrown. A vacillating policy now on the part of the Government is criminal. Every man who opposes strengthening the hands of the President must be treated as an enemy to the United States. This is no time for any one to manifest hesitancy upon this point. The motto for every patriot ought to be, "That the country is in danger, and that the Federal Union must and shall be preserved." All political partisanship should sink into utter insignificance in presence of the dangers that threaten us. War has been inaugurated by traitors and rebels. The whole force of the Union men must be put forth, for the more rapidly and the more strongly the force of the Government is brought to bear upon the rebels, the shorter and the more humane will be the struggle.

I have briefly stated what I deem the policy that ought to be pursued by the President. I further state that there ought to be no further permission granted to traitors to board the Government, whether arriving in Washington under the guise of spies, or under the more pompous title of commissioners. No Government upon earth but our own would have tolerated rebels in its capital. It is high time that this farce was over; it is time that we should know if we have a Government; if we have, let it call upon the people to sustain it. Those who know me know that I am a pro-slavery Democrat; that I have no sympathy with the Republican party; that I believe a more unscrupulous set of knaves, or a more corrupt gang of usurpers, was never assembled together than that which now composes the Republican majorities of the two houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature; but when Governor Curtin asked for half a million of dollars to commence placing the State upon a war footing, it was the duty of every member of the Legislature to have voted for it. However, I am not at all astonished at the conduct of the Democratic members, because it is a historic fact that many of them were known abettors of the Breckinridge-secession ticket last fall. Had they been wise and patriotic, could they have risen above the contemptible trammels of partisanship, they ought to have offered an amendment to the bill by making it five or ten millions of dollars. Had they read history, they could have seen that the country is in danger—that, no matter who is Chief Magistrate, he must be supported. They ought to have looked to their own political future and be able to read that, in giving a partisan opposition to the bill, upon them in reality they were perpetrating political suicide. The flag of our country was attacked, foul rebellion had raised its treasonable banner, traitors were plotting secretly and waging war openly upon our troops, and yet, with these facts before them, the Democrats in the Legislature refuse to strengthen the hands of the Governor, and through him the President of the United States, so that this unnatural war might be the more speedily terminated. But retributive justice will overtake them. In an appeal to their constituents they will discover that no explanation will, in the least, avail to blot from the record the infamy of their votes. There ought to be one exception made, and an honoré, according to justice, to Mr. Smith, of the House, who changed his vote upon the receipt of the news of the attack upon Major Anderson.

In connection with this portion of my letter, let me allude to the platform of the last Democratic Convention that met in Harrisburg. Upon such a platform I split. And let me say here, in advance, that unless the Democratic party of Philadelphia, next fall, will repudiate it, and do not squarely come up to the exigencies of the times and denounce Northern fanatics and Southern traitors, and keep Breckinridge Secessionists and Knights of the Golden Circle off their tickets, a defeat, even more disastrous than that of last fall, awaits them. For my own part, although I am a candidate for Register of Wills before the Democratic party, I will vote for no man unless he is openly and avowedly for the Federal Union, and for supporting the Government to crush out, without hope and without mercy, rebels and traitors.

All classes, every profession, each department of labor, as well as religion and civilization, demand that this Union shall be integrally maintained. Our national progress has been astounding. We have travelled so far and so fast that we have forgotten God. We set up an immense and monstrous idol for worship. We adored ourselves. To have listened to 4th of July orators, with their vapid nonsense or florid bombast, one would have been led to believe that each one of them was a demi-god, or at least a hero. We were to endure, as a people, to the remotest syllable of recorded time, and, perhaps, a little longer. Our vanity must be taught a lesson. A nation like ours—a mixture of the different white races—Celtic, Saxon, and Sclavic—has not been sufficiently fused to make us a homogeneous people. We have no old feudal traditions—no migratory and restless are we; we have not a national religion like the French or Spanish, Prussian or Turk, or Jew, to hold us together. We have not the basis of a sole race—Celtic like the French, Tartaric like the Hungarians, Sclavic like the Russ, or Teutonic like the Prussians. There are only two principles that can, for any long period of time, make us one people. These two principles are public virtue and Revolutionary memories. The latter are fast fading away. The cruelties of the English to our ancestry have been nearly forgotten. The former is extremely lax. Two more infamous expressions cannot enter a political lexicon than the following: Firstly, that to the victors belong the spoils, and secondly, that all is fair in politics. By adopting the first, thousands and scores of thousands of otherwise industrious men have been ruined in seeking or obtaining small offices upon the change of successive Administrations, while the second is utterly abhorrent to the minds of honest men. I have, for upwards of thirty years, been actively engaged in political life, and never, during that time, have countenanced so infamous a doctrine. The man who will cheat in politics, or steal from the public, is not to be trusted in the private walks of life. A man cannot be a political thief and a mercantile honest man; his ideas of "meum" and "tuum" are too indefinite.

But may it not be an instructive lesson to ascend to the causes of our present troubles, and if we can trace them to their source, will not the knowledge acquired be of use to enable us to prevent another national catastrophe? For thirty years Exeter Hall has been endeavoring to foment our present difficulties. Its orators and pseudo philanthropists have been endeavoring to undo the work of Almighty God; they have been trying to make a public opinion that the negro race ought to be placed upon an equality with the white. The Government of Great Britain, the ruling class, composed in a great measure, if not entirely, of the descendants of the Norman conquerors—of that race whom Macaulay calls "the hereditary aristocrats of the world?"—have covertly or openly encouraged this false humanitarianism. Is it to be supposed that this aristocracy—the wisest, the bravest, and the most unprincipled class that has ever existed—care for the negro? Such a supposition is ridiculous. This class does not reason alone for the passing time, but, with almost intuitive foresight, looks into the far future. Let us see the present position of England. She holds the keys that unlock the Mediterranean sea; from the mouths of her Gibraltar cannon, she permits or forbids such vessels as she chooses from passing. She owns Malta, which is only sixty-two miles from the Coast of Italy, and one hundred and ninety-seven from the Coast of Africa; from this island she can land troops in Sicily in the short space of five or six hours. She is mistress of Zante and Cephalonia, and thus commands the entrance to the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto. From these islands she can easily send troops into either Greece or Turkey. She has quite recently seized upon the Isle of Perim, in the straits of Babel Mandeb, the door that opens and closes at her wish upon the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, enabling her to grasp Egypt and Abyssinia on the west and Arabia on the east. A thousand miles away to the southeast from the mouths of the Indus she can dictate terms to Persia across the Arabian sea in the Gulf of Ormus. Another thousand miles from the Indus river in a southeasterly direction, separated from the Carnatic by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Strait, lies the Island of Ceylon, which gives her immense power over the Indian Ocean. Proceeding northerly from Ceylon we arrive at the mouth of the Ganges, and already has commenced a transgangetic absorption of portions of the continent of Asia into the British dominions. Bootan, to the north of the Ganges, and Burmah, to the east, may now be only considered as outposts of the English-Asiatic empire. Singapore, at the end of the Malay Peninsula, commands Malacca Straits, between the Indian Ocean and Chinese sea. Hong Kong, within about a degree of Canton, places the empire of the Celestials at the mercy of the "Outer Barbarians." Sarawak, on the western coast of Borneo, is also in the possession of the British. They can, therefore, at any time menace the Isles of Sumatra and Java, and conquer them from the Dutch. I need not refer to their possessions of Australia, &c., as in that far part of the globe she has no competitors. From the Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, and from Cape Colony, she can descend upon the Isle of Madagascar, and if necessary, with ten or a dozen war steamers, she could sweep the whole eastern coast of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, through Mozambique channel, up to Cape Gardafui. On the west coast of the same continent she has seized upon just so much as she desired, the general unhealthiness of the coast making it unprofitable or worthless for European settlements. The power of England is paramount in the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding our self-complacency in imagining that American influence was in the ascendant. Her territorial possessions on the north of this continent enable her to cross the Atlantic in a few days. Her war steamers have no difficulty in running from St. John's to the Bahamas, the latter of which partly command the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico.

I have been a little diffuse in exhibiting the stand-points of the world that England has grasped during the past one hundred and fifty years. I am free to acknowledge that I neither like her commercial greatness nor her military prowess,