THE PRESS,
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OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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The Press.

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Pronounced one of the best makes in the market. feb4-1m

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SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for not soon on delivery.
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PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
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STILL THERE!
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Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall,
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES.
The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his Old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.
Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to private families and hotels, by the day.
Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity.
Machines repaired and operators taught.
HENRY COY.
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SEWING MACHINES,
For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes.
810 CHESTNUT STREET.
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THE WILCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
WITHOUT QUESTION THE BEST,
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CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
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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 the MOORE & CAMPION IMPROVEMENTS, 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. au23-6m

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Dealers and consumers supplied at
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ja23-1m ja24-1ap4

517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES,
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de13-1y

CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scale is desired.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
General Agents,
ap10-1y MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

TERRA COTTA WARE.
Fancy Flower Pots.
Hanging Vases.
Fern Vases, with Plants.
Orange Pots.
Ivy Vases, with Plants.
Cassolette Renaissance.
Lava Vases Antique.
Consols and Carlistas.
Marble Busts and Pedestals.
Brackets, all sizes.
With a large assortment of other FANCY GOODS, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, most of which are manufactured and imported for our own sales, and will not be found at any other establishment.
S. A. HARRISON,
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ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS,
The best in the world for finish and durability.
B. M. S.
The best brand Silk Finished
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Comprising a large and complete stock of goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT REASONABLE PRICES.
COOPER & CONARD,
Ja21 S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STS.

MUSLINS.—WE HAVE ON HAND A good stock, bought a month ago, which we are selling rapidly at from 2 to 5 cents per yard less than manufacturers' prices.
WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS,
ATTAWAUGANS, FORRESTDALES,
BAY MILLS, SOCIAL MILLS,
And other well-known makes, first-class Shirtings.
SHEETINGS.
10-4 Uticas, 10-4 Walthams, 10-4 Pepperells.
12-4 Amoskeags, 9-4 Bates, 9-8 Waithams, &c., &c.,
By the yard or piece—some makes by the case.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Having been fortunate in holding a large stock of
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black do.,
Boys' do.,
Water-proof Cloakings,
Middlesex do.,
Fine Black Cloths,
Linings, &c., &c.,
We are enabled to sell them much less than the present wholesale prices.
N. B.—We call our friends' attention to the great advance in all of the above within two or three days, and state we have not yet advanced our stock.
COOPER & CONARD,
fel7-2t S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.—I have closed out a large stock of Linens, which I will open on Monday, and sell 25 percent. less than they can be imported for at the present time.
One lot fine Union Table Damask, at 62½c.
One lot all Linen Brown Table Damask, at 62½c.
One lot all Linen Bleached Table Damask, at 75c.
One lot do. do. much finer, at 87½@$1.
Three different widths of those very heavy hand-loom half-bleached Table Linens which are desirable.
And the cheapest lot of Napkins in the city.
One large lot of Snow Drop pure linen at $1.75.
One do. do. damask, very heavy, at $1.75.
One do. Snow Drop, finer, at $2.
One do. Snow Drop do. do. $2.25.
One do. do. damask, fine and heavy, at $3.
These are worthy the attention of Housekeepers, for they are cheaper Linen, and low priced Napkins are scarce.
150 Dozen fine Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $1.50, worth $2.
100 Doz. very fine do. at $2, worth at least $2.50.
One lot all Linen Towels, at $1.00.
One lot do. finer do. at $2 dz.
One lot large size, fringed with border all around, $3.
Russia Crash, at 14, 15, 16 and 18¾c.
Linens are advancing on account of the high price of gold and the heavy duty on them, which is still increasing.
The above lots are very low, and should be attended to at once.
GRANVILLE B. HAYES,
fe16-3t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
Asks the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the Ladies to his LARGE STOCK of
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
A greater part of his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and are now being RETAILED at LESS than wholesale prices. He has JUST OPENED:
300 dozen broad Hemstitched Sheets, at 30c., and upwards.
300 dozen corded-bordered all-Linen Hdkfs., at 18c., worth 25 cents.
50 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for Children's wear.
20 pieces printed and fig'd Piqué, for Children's wear.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' ROWS.
Emb'd Muslin, lace trimmed, &c., received every morning, from 50c. to $3. fel0-tf
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
$3,000 Fancy and Plain Silk Poplins at 87 cents.
Best American Delaines, at 25 cts.
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
These goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.
Plain Silks, rich colors.
Small-figured Corded Silks, solid colors.
Plain and figured Black Silks.
Very heavy Corded Black Silks.
Rich styles Fancy Silks.
All of these goods are at last fall's prices.
Pretty styles Fancy Silks, 50, 62½, 75 cts.
Plain Black Alpacas.
Single and double-width Black All-wool Delaines.
Plain Black Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Reps.
All at last fall's prices.
Especially, *Merrimac*, Cocheco, Sprague, and all the best makes of Prints in the market.
Pillow Case, Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Williamsville and other approved makes.
5-8 Waltham and Pocasset, 4-4 Leyman, unbleached, all sales than the agent's case prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
fe2 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.—
All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Linens.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best make of a Napkin.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainsooks and Field Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Skirts, Merinoes, closing out.
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment.
JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21 702 ARCH Street.

EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
36 South SECOND Street,
Have received the principal
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
A-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawls,
Fine Long and Square Cloth Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls,
4-4 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk. de23-4f

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.
Rep, Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Fonlard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Black Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS
oct11-tf CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS.
York Premiums, Forestdales,
Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and
Other good makes Shirtings.
10-4 Utica, Waltham, and Pepperell Sheetings.
FINE LINENS
At nearly old prices.
Cheap *Damask* Cloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Prints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Reps at Cost.
Balmorals—Good Skirts, full size, $3.
Closing out Winter Cloaks and Shawls.
Closing out Boys' Winter Clothing.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja24-tf S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock of
GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
Good Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Unshrinking Flannels.
Good Fast-Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Quality Black Silks.
Good Assortment Colored Silks. jal

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.
Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
jal EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
No. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the making of Shirts, Collars, Drawers, &c. ja24-1ap4

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
fe13-tf Four doors below the Continental.

PAPER HANGINGS.
PHILADELPHIA
PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations.
N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS of every grade. fe13-2m

A. OPPENHEIMER,
No. 231 CHURCH Alley, Philadelphia,
CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF
ARMY CLOTHING
Of Every Description.
ALSO,
TENTS,
HAVERSACKS,
PONCHOS,
CAMP BLANKETS,
KNAPSACKS, and
BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS.
MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS.
All goods made will be guaranteed regulation in size.
N. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-3m

CARD PRINTING, NEAT AND Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South FOURTH Street, below Chestnut. oc4-1

The Press.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

The Late Marquis of Lansdowne.

The death of the Marquis of Lansdowne is reported. He would have been 83 on the 2d of July. His father, the first Marquis, is historically known as having been Prime Minister of England in 1782-3, after the Rockingham Ministry was broken up by the death of its head,* and, as friend and correspondent of Dr. Franklin, must have had some satisfaction in officially signing the articles which ended the American war by acknowledging the nationality of the United States. At that time he was Earl of Shelburne, but in November, 1784, after resigning office, was created Marquis of Lansdowne. He died in 1805, and was succeeded in all his titles by his eldest son.

Lord Henry Petty, the second son, then in his 25th year, was considered a young man of promise, and received his early education at Westminster School, whence he went to Edinburgh, where he was specially placed under the care and instruction of Dugald Stewart, from whom he derived, in addition to the hereditary Whig principles of his own house, still more liberal views upon politics, history, and philosophy. Here, too, he cultivated, if he did not acquire, that taste for literary and scientific pursuits, which, in maturer years, made Lansdowne House and Bowood, his town and country residences, the resort of the best intellectual society of England for more than half a century. He was a member of the famous Speculative Society of Edinburgh, (really a debating club for young students), in which Henry Brougham, Francis Horner, Sidney Smith, Francis Jeffrey, and others, the future contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, first sharpened their weapons of debate. His Lordship had none to sharpen, for his oratory rarely rose above the dead level of vapid mediocrity, though he did not stammer in his speech like Lord John Russell. Lord Henry Petty, at the Speculative, showed that he had thought as well as read, and thereby obtained the character of good sense and solidity.

From Edinburgh he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, where he evailed himself of his privilege as a peer's son to graduate as M. A. without being subjected to any examination as to his acquirements. Next, after the fashion of the time, he made "the grand tour" of the Continent, and in 1802 entered the House of Commons, as member for the borough of Calne, in Wiltshire, which was a family possession. Not until 1804 was his voice heard in Parliament; he spoke in opposition to Pitt on a question of Irish finance, but came out with more force, in the year following, when Lord Melville, accused of corruption in office, having been strongly defended by his friend William Pitt, was attacked with great severity by Lord Henry Petty.

Pitt died in January, 1806. The Tory party was broken up by their great leader's death. The hungry Whigs went into office under Lord Grenville and C. J. Fox, and appointed Lord Henry Petty their Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the age of 26. The University of Cambridge also returned him to Parliament, as successor to Pitt. But the young lord, albeit ambitious and honest, was *not* master of the situation. A heavy speaker, yet fond of speaking, he knew nothing of finance, and called up a hurricane of unpopularity by his doubling the income-tax, as a source of revenue. The "All the Talents" Administration, as it was self-styled, broke up in 1807. The Tories resumed office. Cambridge declined to reelect Lord Henry Petty, and he was snuffed out as a public man, though he sat in the House of Commons, by purchase, as member for the pocket-borough of Camelford, from 1807 to 1809.

The second Marquis of Lansdowne died in November, 1809, without leaving any children, and was succeeded in his titles and vast estates by his half-brother, the identical Lord Henry Petty of whom we have been writing. What a change! From a poorly-portioned younger brother he arose at once to the second rank in the peerage, with a princely revenue. Nine years later, (July, 1818,) he had another lucky windfall, when the Earldom of Kerry, with some minor Irish titles and large property in the south of Ireland, devolved upon him by the death of his cousin, the third Earl. The final accumulation of honors in Lord Henry Petty's person included the Marquisate of Lansdowne, the Earldoms of Wycombe, Kerry, and Shelburne; the Viscounties of Calne, Clanmaurice, and Fitzmaurice; and the Baronies of Wycombe, Dunderon, and Lixnaw—the two last peerages dating as far back as the year 1181. The Lansdowne rental, from the estates in Wiltshire and Ireland, average $500,000 a year. Those in Ireland were inherited from the famous Sir William Petty, the physician, whose daughter and heiress had been married in 1692 to the twenty-first Lord Kerry, whose second son was Lord Shelburne, first Marquis of Lansdowne.

From the time of inheriting the family titles and estates, Lord Henry Petty, more properly now to be mentioned as Lord Lansdowne, withdrew himself very much from public life, but, as a politician, acted with the Whig party. However, from 1807 to 1827, this party sat "out in the cold," on the Opposition benches, while successive Tory Ministries were in office. At last, early in 1827, Mr. Canning became Prime Minister, and was opposed equally by Tory and Whig partisans; by Tories, as too liberal for them; by Whigs, as not sufficiently high in hereditary rank: being a player's son, and the maker of his own place in public. Lord Lansdowne accepted the Home Secretaryship under him. On his death, in August, 1827, became Foreign Secretary, in the Goderich Ministry, which came next, and resigned it at the close of the year, when Wellington became Premier. Again, when the Reform Ministry was formed, under Lord Grey, in November, 1830, Lord Lansdowne took the do-little office of Lord President of the Council, and retained it until November, 1834. He again held it from April, 1835, to September, 1841; and from July, 1846, to February, 1852. In the Aberdeen Ministry he had a seat in the Cabinet, without office or salary, from December, 1852, to March, 1858.

Most unfitted for political life, the chapter of accidents threw Lord Lansdowne into Ministerial life for nearly twenty-four years. Much preferring his elegant literary life, and, above all, to entertain his friends and other people of talent and merit, in his princely mansion at Bowood, the late Marquis of Lansdowne was compelled, as a party-man, to defend jobs, to whitewash corrupt practices, to "make the worse appear the better reason." He had considerable influence in Parliament, from his years and wealth, but mainly because he was such a truly *respectable* man. The invariable white neckcloth, buff vest, brass-buttoned blue coat, black pantaloons, roomy shoes, broad-brimmed hat, buckskin gloves, and capacious yellow bandana pocket-handkerchief, personally made him up, the living embodiment of a "Whig of the Old School," who had sat at the feet of Fox, and had "seen the chimes at midnight," not with Justice Shallow, or Master Slender, but with Falstaffian Fitzpatrick, or Bardolphian Sheridan.

With such, however, *his* companionship never was very familiar. Lord Lansdowne, in private life as in public, was the embodiment of English respectability. If he had any little pet vices, they never were allowed to show on the surface. At the age of 23, he married his cousin, a daughter of the second Earl of Ilchester, and by her (who died in 1851) he had two sons. The eldest, who bore the courtesy-title of Earl of Kerry, died at the age of 33, and was a young man of the highest promise. The second son, hitherto called the Earl of Shelburne, is now in his 47th year, has been a Lord of the Treasury, and also Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and was called to the House of Lords, in 1856, as Lord Wycombe. Having two sons, the peerages are not likely to become extinct.

The late Marquis of Lansdowne was a man of liberal opinions. He strongly advocated the abolition of the slave trade, argued in favor of recognizing the South American States, supported the Reform Bill, (by which he was left the power of nominating only *one* member for Calne,) and, though not warmly, as a great landed proprietor, supported Peel in his Free Trade measures. On general subjects, perhaps, he was the best informed man in the House of Lords.

Perhaps it is as the Mæcenas of Thomas Moore, the poet, that the Marquis of Lansdowne will be best known by posterity. Never had author a warmer or kinder friend, in a worldly station far above his own, than Lansdowne was to Moore. In town and country, at home and abroad, in the crowds of London and the lettered retirement of Bowood, the peer ever treated the poet as his own familiar friend. For nearly twenty-five years, Moore resided at Sloperton Cottage, within ten minutes' walk of Lord Lansdowne's palatial dwelling in Wiltshire, with free access to the noble library there, and a constant, honored guest at his table. When the peer went to visit his principality in the South of Ireland, the poet was his companion. Finally, whenever—which was very frequently—the poet's purse ran low, the peer's overflowed into it, in a manner so delicate that it seemed as if the acceptance of the gift were a favor to the donor rather than to the recipient. Equally constant, liberal, and thoughtful were the attentions of the Marchioness to Mrs. Moore.

Whoever else Moore may have been ungrateful to (and he was sometimes selfish and thankless), he always remembered Lord Lansdowne's kindness. In 1840, he dedicated the collective edition of his Poems to his Lordship, and his name occurs very often in that famous Diary which Lord John Russell, with his life-long literary incapacity, so completely spoiled by bad editing. In the seventh volume of that work (Moore's Diary and Correspondence), Sir I. Lawrence's portrait of Lord Lansdowne is an appropriate frontispiece, and shows him a somewhat burly country-gentleman sort of man, with very common-place features, of which a certain good nature, or *bonhomie*, is the chief characteristic.

In Moore's works is a lively, pleasant "Invitation to Dinner," addressed to Lord Lansdowne, in September, 1818, during the lyrist's first year's residence at Sloperton Cottage. It will appropriately conclude this sketch:

Some think we bards have nothing real;
That poets live among the stars so,
Their very dinners are ideal—
(And, Heaven knows, too oft they are so)—
For instance, that we have, instead
Of vulgar chops, and stews, and hashes,
First course—a Phœnix at the head,
Done in its own celestial ashes;
At foot, a cygnet, which kept singing
All the time it was roasting, stuffed with sighs,
Side-dishes, thus—Minerva's owl;
Or any such like learned fowl:
Doves, such as heaven's pouiterer gets,
When Cupid shoots his mother's pets,
Larks, stewed in Morning's roseate breath,
Or roasted by a sunbeam's splendor;
And nightingales, enchanted to death,
Like young pigs whipped to make them tender.
Such fare may suit those bards, who're able
To banquet at Duke Humphrey's table;
But, as for me, who've long been taught
To eat and drink like other people,
And can put up with mutton, bought
Where Brobham rears its ancient steeple—
If Lansdowne will condescend to share
My humble feast, though rude the fare,
Yet, seasoned by that salt he brings
From Attica's salinest springs,
'Twill turn to dainties; while the cup
Beneath his influence bright'ning up,
Like that of Bacchus, touched by Jove,
Will sparkle fit for gods above!"

Any notice of the Marquis of Lansdowne would be incomplete, if it omitted to mention that, in 1830, he successfully used his "influence" with the electors of Calne to secure the return of Thomas Babington Macaulay as one of their parliamentary representatives. Macaulay was a frequent and intimate guest at Bowood, for many successive autumns.

* It would soon have been dissolved, at any rate, on the ground of incapacity. A writer of the time displayed his own wit and expressed public opinion in this epigram:

"You might just as well say,
Which you may without shocking 'em,
That the nation's asleep,
And the Minister *Rocking 'em!*"

The Young Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: There are quite a number of young gentlemen belonging to what is called "the best society" of this city who take great pleasure in proclaiming on all *safe* occasions (especially social ones, where ladies are present) their discontent with the Government, and their hopes of seeing a revolution at the North before very long.

Now, it is only charitable to suppose that these young gentlemen are not the best possible judges of the essence and affairs of Government, and that they are, most likely, only the mouthpieces and tools of smarter and designing adult men—*men who have never given a helping hand or word to the Government since the beginning of our troubles*—and it is to these, rather than to the disgust of most who hear them. In the first place, they evidently see no distinction between the Government and Mr. Lincoln, being ignorant of the fact that he is simply a temporary Executive, while the Government must always exist. They would, most of them, be shocked at the idea of interfering *in any way* with the Government, the only result of the revolution they so glibly prate about—innocent youths! But a more serious consideration for most of these young men is that there are in any business, or any have independent means, they are mostly dependent on their fathers for their daily bread. Many young men who would hail this revolution with delight, if it were *only for poverty and destitution everywhere*, in place of the luxuries they now enjoy. A revolution, if possible, would throw upon the chances of war and misfortune from the position of Americans to that of Pennsylvanians, or worse, would effectually destroy all National Government, and possibly both state and city governments also. These young gentlemen would probably find themselves in the *necessity of working for a mere living*, if they could have their silly ideas realized. How would they like that? *How would they succeed at it?* They are not the ones who make by revolutions. They had better reflect a little on this subject, and not allow themselves to be the tools of disloyal intriguers (most of whom have nothing to lose), who will throw them aside, like rubbish, after having used them as a tool to further their unscrupulous business *for them* than they imagine, and they had better secure their future comforts by maintaining the Government and Union which has made them what they are. They will not enjoy such blessings under any other.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, LOYALTY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14th, 1863.

Mr. Walker's Views of the Currency Question.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Will you permit me to call the attention of the numerous readers of the *Press* to an article published in your paper of the 9th inst., headed "Our National Finances," over the signature of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, in answer to Hayward, in which he asserts that his financial calculation is strictly correct. It is as follows: Gold is now at a premium of 32 per cent., payable in treasury notes; but if such issues be increased one-half, they would fall to 50 per cent., and if doubled, to at least 60 per cent. below specie. At the last rate, if our yearly expenditures, paid in paper, reached $700,000,000, this would command but $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum; at 22 per cent. discount, to $224,000,000 per annum. He further says: "The difference between premium and discount, confounted by Hayward, is clearly stated by him." Now, to my mind, he has not explained it at all, but has confounded it himself. To the general reader, his calculation seems to be based on the theory that when gold is at 32 per cent. premium, treasury notes are at 32 per cent. discount, which is a great mistake. The question, when fairly stated, is: when gold is at a premium of 32 per cent., how much per cent. are treasury notes below gold? This may be ascertained as follows:

As 132 paper : 100 paper :: 100 gold. The result of this operation is $75.55-33, which, deducted from $100 is 24.5-33 per cent. below gold, or 24.5-33 discount. Now, if $100 in treasury notes are worth $75.55-33, what is the value of $700,000,000 of treasury notes? This, then, is the true basis of calculation, and not $68, as stated by Mr. Walker. It will be seen that $700,000,000 of paper will produce $530,303,030, which, deducted from $700,000,000, leaves a loss of $169,696,970, or $51,303,030 less than stated by him. It will also appear that if paper is at 60 per cent. discount gold would be 150 per cent. premium. Mr. Walker's article would lead many to suppose that the Government is compelled to purchase all the gold required to pay the interest on the debt; if this be so, what has become of all the gold received as duties on imports? And if the following statement is correct, we need not be alarmed for the safety of the Government: "The Government has bought no gold for the past six months, and has a sufficient supply on hand for all its necessities for the next payments." Mr. Walker's article is calculated, on account of his faulty explanation of the difference between premium and discount, to make a wrong impression upon the minds of those who do not fully understand the subject.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully, W. M.
BRANDYWINE, Feb. 13, 1863.

THE REBELLION.

The Rebel Preliminaries to the Attack on Fort Donelson—The Way they Fight Guerillas in Western Virginia—A Compliment to General Hooker—A "Prophet with Friends in his Own Country"—The Members of the Rebel Congress—Ironclads Ready to Engage the Enemy, &c.

THE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

Previous to the late attack on Fort Donelson, the rebels felt the greatest confidence in their ability to capture the fort. They therefore demanded an unconditional surrender of the position. The following is a copy of the correspondence, as furnished by the officers of the fort for publication:

WHEELER, FORREST, AND WHARTON TO COL. HARDING.

HEADQUARTERS OF CAVALRY,
4th February, 1863.

Having invested Fort Donelson with sufficient force to take it, and desiring to prevent the effusion of blood, we have the honor to demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort, with all the forces, stores, &c.

If you surrender you will be treated as prisoners of war; if not, you must abide the consequences.

Very respectfully, JOS. WHEELER,
Maj. Gen. Chief of Cavalry.
N. B. FORREST,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.
JAS. A. WHARTON,
Brig. Gen. Cavalry Division.

COLONEL HARDING'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
FORT DONELSON, Tenn., February 4, 1863.

GEN. WHEELER: I decline to surrender the forces under my command or post without an effort to defend them.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. HARDING,
Colonel 83d Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

The result of Colonel Harding's "effort" at defence was one of the most brilliant victories of the war.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH GUERILLAS.

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 16.—We have the particulars of an unsuccessful attempt to capture a Union man and his gun by four moccasin rangers, which we proceed to give as follows:

On last Wednesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the members of the family of William D. Richards, a farmer living on Tucker creek, in Wirt county, about seven miles from Elizabeth, the county seat, and seventeen miles from Parkersburg, were disturbed by the voices of a number of men not far from the house. One of the females was in the yard at the time, and called to know what was wanted. The leader of the gang replied that they wanted the old man and his gun. The girl told them there was a sick person in the house, and they ought to go off. The leader said they didn't intend to disturb any person but the old man, and they must have him and his gun. In the house at the time were the old man Richards, his son Isaac, and a soldier named Page, belonging to the 11th Regiment Virginia volunteers, who was a neighbor's son, at home on a sick furlough. Mr. Richards had retired to bed, but the two young men were up. The old gentleman was aroused, and jumping out of bed, seized his rifle, and the son got down a musket that *he had loaded a few days before* for the purpose of shooting a fox. The soldier was unarmed, though there was another in the house, which, in the confusion, he did not get hold of. The son went outside to the corner of the house, and saw a man standing on the porch, aimed and fired. The man fell and dropped his gun from his hands. He then went behind the house to reload his piece, when he saw two men charging a short distance from him. He ranked to shoot the father a blow on the head, mistaking him for a ranger. Fortunately he discovered his error in time to give his father's antagonist a terrific blow on the head, which caused him to drop his gun and stagger towards the fence. The son then went around to the back of the milk-house to finish loading his gun, when he saw his father approaching him, trying to get a shot at him with his revolver. He shouted to his father not to fire. Two men were then seen to leap over the fence, mount their horses and ride off in the darkness. Upon returning to the house, and striking a light, the men who was shot was found dead, the load of buckshot having taken effect in the head, scattering the brains all around. He was recognized as Henry Ball, a noted bushwhacker and a lieutenant. His gun, and the one dropped by the man engaged with the old gentleman, and two others were found hidden behind the logs where the rangers mounted their horses, and picked up, and it is supposed the horse of the dead man is somewhere in the neighborhood. In the melee the old gentleman tried to fire his gun, and never discovered until the affray was over that his piece was at a half-cock. His son Isaac was entangled in his belt and he was unable to use it, and the soldier was unarmed, so that by the daring and coolness of young Richards, the rangers were driven back with the loss of their leader and their arms. The two young men came into Parkersburg about daylight the next morning and reported the affair to Colonel Frost, who immediately detailed a squad of ten picked men in pursuit of the gang.

THE LEGISLATURE OF OREGON AND GEN. HOOKER.

STATE OF OREGON, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SALEM, October 29, 1862.

General Joseph Hooker:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed resolutions, adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this State at its second regular session.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. MAY, Secretary of State.

Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon are gratified to be able to express their just appreciation of the daring deeds and heroic achievements which have so conspicuously marked the brilliant course of General Joseph Hooker, a resident of this State; and do acknowledge their deep obligations to General Hooker for the very distinguished services he has within the past year rendered to his country.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to General Hooker a copy of the above resolution.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM, OREGON, Feb. 2, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the State, the day and year above written.

SAMUEL E. MAY, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Virginia,
February 1, 1863.

Hon. Samuel May, Secretary of State, Salem, Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, through your distinguished Senator, J. W. Grover, the receipt of your letter of the 29th of October, ultimo, transmitting an official copy of resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, at its second regular session.

It is impossible to receive, without emotion, the distinguished compliment conveyed in these proceedings; nor can this kind expression of your regard fail to remind me of those happier days, when our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains