thankful that they had been preserved from any interference on behalf of the slaveholder. He should almost have descaried of a Providence guiding the sfialrs of men, if it was possible that such a cause could have succeeded. There had been no such attempt in history to put back the progress of civilization as this attempt in the 19th century to found an oligarchical government, with some of the virtues hegranted, but with all the worst faults of feudalism, and to fasticn upon a Christian State the worst social evils of paganism. [Applauae.] Though they had tried to do this, they had failed, notwithstanding their military virtue and courage. But they had succeeded in striking a death blow to slavely, for the maintenance of which they undertook the war. At any rate, they had done this, which, to us, three or four years ago, would have been considered a miracle—they had succeeded in making a great majority of the Northern people abolitionists, because they had convinced them that they must choose between the integrity of the country and the preceivation of this system. Insomuch as the South commenced the war for slavery, it was clear to every one, especially after the last proclamation of President Lincoln, that the North was now fighting against slavery. He therefore thanked the Government, for preserving them from intervention; and he thanked the brave people of Lancashire, that, under great temptation and provocation, they had done more than any other Englishmen to keep us on the right side of this question." [Applause.] Revision of the Revenue Laws. II.-COLLECTION OF TAXES. SIR: In a former communication I urged the im-

During the recent invasion of Pennsylvania, th rebel cavalry, about 3,500 strong, under Generals Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee, when near Carlisle, took prisoners several young gentlemen who had been sent to Harrisburg to procure newspapers. Lee and Stuart had both been stationed at the garrison and Schart has both been statuted at the garrison at Carlisle previous to the war, and were well acquainted with the citizens. A little girl in Carlisle—a daughter of Captain Hastings, who was in command of the garrison—had been named after General Captain. ral Stuart's wife. About half past 7 P. M., on the shells into the town, and then sent a flag of truce. ordering the women and children to remove in three minutes—a thing which was, of course, simply impossible. With all the inhabitants in the town many of them in the streets, they commenced shelling it before 8 o'clock. One of the young ger before spoken of, implored Stuart and Lee to give the women and children time to escape, to which Lee replied, "The women and children be d-d!" Stuart had previously made inquiries in regard to the daughter of Captain Hastings, named after his wife, and, while the cannon were discharged, he remarked, from time to time, that he was "sending his compliments to his wife's little namesake. These are fair specimens of the "chivalry," so much admired by the Northern Copperheads.

purpose, that no place has yet been selected for the execution of the memorial to Shakspeare, that the plan of raising a fund of thirty thousand pounds was a blunder, and that the whole zebeme, as at present managed, must end in discreditable failure and "draw down universal contempt upon English professions of reverence for Shakspeare."

FATAL DISKANE—A fatal disease has appeared in and around Rome, Ga. Within three weeks twenty percons have died of it, including thirtiers in the cherokee Legion, encamped close by. The patient of the Cherokee Legion, encamped close by. The patient is attacked with a chill, accompanied with a severe pain in the head, particularly in the back part, and in the spine. The head becomes drawn back, and the patient legion, the head particularly in the back part, and the patient legion, and the patient legion and the spinal nerves. The patient is attacked with a chill, accompanied with a severe pain in the head, particularly in the back part, and the patient legions, though it may possibly prove plemical."

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR ON NAPOLEON III—The following bitting epigram is contained:

"We say, 'My reign is peace,' so slays A thousand in the dead of night."

A Fithy Speech.

A Fithy Speech.

Mr. W. E. Forter, one of our warmest felends in the stift in the dead to make a the stift in the stift in the control of the stift in the control of the control

portance of a change in the mode of assessing pro-perty throughout the State, and proposed a new system adapted from the United States internal evenue law. I quoted several authorities to show that a considerable portion of the personal property escapes taxation altogether, for the reason that it not returned by or to the assessors.

I expressed the opinion that a thorough assess ment of all taxable property would increase the revenues of the Commonwealth at least one-third, without the imposition of additional taxes. This is a moderate estimate, indeed. The assessed value of real and personal estate, in Pennsylvania, according to the census of 1680, was over seven hundred llions of dollars, and its true value, according to the same census, was over two billions of dollars: I am inclined to regard this as a fair estimate of the true value, and it would show that, owing to under aluations and evasions, two thirds of the property within the State escapes taxation altogether. Th idiculous inadequacy and outrageous injustice of the present system of assessment cannot be more strikingly illustrated. The commissioners appointed to revise the revenue code of the State, whose re port I have heretofore adverted to, recognize the evils, and would reform them—indifferently, but I ory

"O reform them altogether." I have now to discuss the second branch of my sub-The commissioners referred to report a mode of tion which is now in operation in several counties of the State. They say "its tendency, wherever taxes, and at the same time a very great saving to and modifications, I think it should be adopted. Instead of having a shoal of petty collectors, appointed by the county commissioners in each county, I would make the county treasurer the collecor, or rather the receiver of taxes.

The county commissioners should be required, prior to the last day of December, in each year, to county for the ensuing year, designating particulari purposes for which appropriations are needed. O which public notice should be given. After the as regaments have been revised and the general assessor

has furnished a copy to the county comm they should proceed to lavy a tax to meet the appro ons, which tax when collected should be strict ly applicable to the especial purposes mentioned in

The people will know what they are paying taxes for, while under the present system they have only the poor privilege of grumbling after the money i spent, if they think it worth while to ory about spilt milk. It will carry into every department o ounty finance much-needed retrenchment and re-Each county should be divided into convenient

plicates from the county commissioners, the treasurer should give public notice, and attend either in person or by deputy, in each district, to receive taxes. For payment at that time, or before a cer-tain date, a deduction of five per cent should be made. A further time should be given for payment without deduction. After that, upon all taxes remaining unpaid, ten per cent. should be added, and they should be collected in a summary manner by the constable or other proper officer in each district.
The treasurer should be charged with the whole amount of the duplicates, and held responsible for it.
Ample security should be required, and efficient means provided to enforce prompt payment in the case of defaulting officers.

It is not necessary to dwell longer on this plan, or

to set forth its details. Many readers of The Press will be familiar with it; yet, to many in the rural parts of the State, it is unknown. Proper examination of its working, wherever introduced, must lead to its general adoption. There is no reason why

to its general adoption. There is no reason way the best system now in use should not be made uniform throughout the State.

Such incorporated companies as may be required to make returns to the Commissioner of Revenue should pay their tax, as at present, to the State Treasurer, and no change is needed in the present review of collection tax or gentles officer write. deeds, commissions, collateral inheritances, li-

mmendation of State Treasurer McGrath, to re at the time of paving interest on their b duct from the amount due to the holders the tax due to the Commonwealth, in the same manner that treasurers of municipal corporations are, by the act of April 20, 1844, now required to do." Governor Curtin makes the same recommendation, and, unless the bases of taxation are changed, as I suggest here after, it should certainly be adopted. Under existing laws, stocks of incorporated com-panies are taxed at a minimum rate, and also in pro-portion to dividends declared, and the tax is retained and deducted by the officers of the institutions or companies from dividends paid to stockholders. Where no dividends are declared, then it is payable out of any funds of the corporation, or is collected by sale of stocks of delinquent holders. The prin-cipal officers of any incorporated company failing to make payment are rendered individually liable for the tax, and the real and personal property of the corporation is subject to levy for its payment.

Suppose, however, that a company conducts its operations by borrowing money and issuing bonds: it thus has no stock, but has indebtedness. This indebtedners, so far as it represents values in the hands of the corporation, should be taxed, and can easily be reached in the mode which I shall hereafter point out. Under existing laws it practically escapes taxation. It may be in the hands of nonresidents, but, even within the State, the assessors cannot find it, and its voluntary return for taxation by the holder is a case of exceptional honesty. Such gross injustice characterizes our present revenue system that stockholders, who are very worthy men, may evade it, and easily find a balm for their

assessment which I have heretofore advocated, would reach this property in the hands of citizens, but non-residents would still escape. The adoption of the Governor's suggestion, as the laws now stand, is demanded by the principle of equality, and if the Legislature will be satisfied to take heaty and partial action, they may safely put a patch on the old system just here. If, however, they would carry the principle of equality still further, and construct a symmetrical and permanent revenue code, the auggestion will be found to have little practical value; nor in that case does the Governor intend it to be acted upon. If no tax is imposed on stocks, as such, then it will not be ne-cessary to tax bonds, or other forms of indebtedness of corporations. Stock to the extent that it represents properly in the hands of companies, is valuable and taxable, and should be taxed. The same may be said of bonds or other indebtedness. In propose to tax the property of companies, according to its value, just as other property is taxed, and to tax it but once. In addition to this, dividends above six per cent., and interest above six per cent., should pay a graduated tax, but not such an oppressive rate as the Commissioners to revise the Revenue Code, in their barbarous ignorance or malice, would im-pose upon banking institutions. This subject is out of place in this chapter, and I shall discuss it more fully hereafter.

fully hereafter.

THE DEATH BANDAGE OF GENERAL WALKER.—
Lieut. Samuel H. Drennon, of this city, who has
just returned from Havans, brings with him, hermetically enclosed in glass, the bandage which
covered the eye of Gen. William Walker, when he
was shot at Truxillo, Honduras. On the glass enclosure is the following inscription: "Remnant of
the bandage which encircled the brow of Gen.
William Walker, who, having honorably capitulated to Norvell Salmon, commander of H. B. M.
steamship of war Icarus, was treacherously surrendered to the Honduras authorities, and by them
executed on the 12th September, 1860, in the tewn of
Truxillo. Posterity will do justice to their memories. The victim will be deplored while the traitor
will be executaci." The bandage is hick with gore,
full of bullet holes, and is partially burned—the file
of executioners standing so close that the discharges set fire to it. It was secured by the orderly
sergeant of the General, given to William Fulton,
of Havans, and by him forwarded through Lieut.
to Drennon, the father of Gen. Walker, who resides
Nashville, Tennessee.—N. V. Herald.

THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL ARMY. MUTINY OF ALABAMA SOLDIERS. AN ADDRESS INVITING REVOLT. Bitter Denunciation of the Rebellion.

From the Cincinnati Commercial 1

Ens. Com.—The following address was procured by me from some rebei soldiers in Calhoun county, Alabama a few days past. I was on recret service for the Government, and was therefore in disguise, and the rebeis gave me the address, supposing me to be a rebel soldier. There is no missake as to its genuineness; and I know that it was circulated to a considerable extent among the dissatisfied rebeit soldiers. The following is the address:

"Fellow-Soldiers of the Army of Ten-Messer: Three years are wavers called upon to "FELLOW-SOLDIERS OF THE ANALYSIS WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE WORDS OF THE WORLD WITH volunteer in the Confederate army for a term of intree years; and we all nobly responded to the call, with the express understanding that we were to be discharged as soon as our term of service expired. Indeed, we were faithfully assured by all of our officials that such a course would be pursued. The Secretary of War proclaimed that those who volunteered for 'three years or during the war,' would have to be discharged from the army at the end of three years. But, to our utter surprise, we are now told that we must be CONSCRITED and FORCED to enter the army for another term of three years'. Our feelings are not to be consulted—we must be conscripted!

Enles years. But, to our utter surprise, we are now told that we must be consider term of three years! Our feelings are not to be consulted—we must be consolired feelings are not to be consulted—we must be consolired.

"Was such a thing ever heard of before? Do the annals of war furnish a single instance of volunteer soldiers being forced to continue in the service after the expiration of their term of service? Surely not! If we search the history of the world, from the days of Adam down to the present, we will find that, in every instance, a volunteer soldier was discharged as soon as his term of service expired, unless he, of his own accord, re-enlisted as a volunteer; and size we, Americans, once the boast and pride of the world—are we to be treated worse than the heathen of the dark ages of the world treated their soldiers? Are we to be made the worst slaves ever known to the world? And are we to become the laughing-stock of the world? "Fellow Soldiers? Are we to be made the worst we world? and shall we coundry jubmit to this palpable infingement upon our most sacred rights? We were told that we must come out to fight for our rights; yet our inhuman leaders are gradually robbing us of every right inherited by nature or irmmitted to us by our predecessors! The Federals did not hesitate to discharge all their mine months troops whose term of service expired last summer; they were promptly discharged, and their places filled up by new levies; and shall we suffer ourselves to be treated worse than our enemies are treated? No, brave comrades, that our substance were private soldiers. They have already cumningly led us to the very threshold of destruction; they have practised one deeption after another upon us; they have told us lies—Horriballe is struction; they have practised one deeption after another upon the infinite proper such the world recognized as any independent people and help us fight; that the Yankees could not fight; that the was the substance of the province of the world whip ten for his province

PAMILIES!

"Now is the time to assect our rights, for if we wait longer our doom will he workver sealed! We who write this address are determined to demand our rights, and, if necessary, we will demand them attherpoint of the bayoner! We are not enemies to the South, but we are lovers of our rights, liberties, and families; and if we must lose all our socred rights, and permit our families to We are not enemies to the South, but we are lovers of our rights, liberties, and families; and if we must lose all our scored rights, and permit our families to starve, in order to sustain our wicked leaders in their DRCEPTIVE COURSE, we prefer to return to our ALLEGIANCE TO THE OLD GOVERNMENT, ACCEPT OF LINCOLN'S PARDON, and let the leaders and their CONFEDERACY go to HELL TOGETHER! This may be hard language for men who have fought in many a hard battle to use, but sitent endurance ceases to be a VIRTUE, and confident are we that the Government of the United States can treat us no worse than we are bring treated by our heartless officials, in the field as well as at Richmond.

"But we are told that if we will let the authorities conscriptus the war will soon close, favorable to our side! Can any rational man credit such a perficious lie? Does not this conscripting business plaining say to the world that we are fast playing out? that our weakness is rapidly manifesting itself even to our own deluded minds? Fellow soldiers, we have been too often deceived by these will librate to place the slightest confidence in any thing they tell us! They are but invented Lies to enable them to the scene of DESPOTISM tighter around our wrists! Every in telligent soldier among us knows that we are slready whipped; and why not acknowledge it at once? Why not show our leaders that we know we see whipped as well as they do? President Pacas United Commissary in the face of the best army ever marshaled for combat? Think of these things, fellowsoldiers, and decide what shall be your ourse. We have made for combat? Think of these things, fellowsoldiers, and decide what shall be your ourse. We have made in the face of the dest army ever marshaled for combat? Think of these things, fellowsoldiers, and decide what shall be your ourse. We have made in the face of the dest army ever marshaled for combat? Think of these things, fellowsoldiers, and decide what shall be your ourse. We have made and capitals are the author's; the punctuation

NEWS FROM KICHMOND. Mr. Wigfall Prefers Submission to Repu

Mr. Wigfall Prefers Submission to Repudiation.

In the rebel Senate, on January 18th, while the impressment law was under consideration, Mr. Wigfall remarked that the Secretary of the Treasury did not possess the sichymist's power of making money. Every dollar he issues is not only endorsed, but practically drawn by the property holders of the country, for upon them will alternately fall the responsibility of the redemption of the notes which have been issued. As soon as it became obvious that a large army had to be fed, the speculators commenced laying up provisions, and prices rapidly advanced. The farmers co-operated with the speculators by taking Richmond prices as the prices as which they would sell. In proportion as prices rose the currency increased, and as the currency increased prices again advanced. This has been continued until the Government—the agent of the people—finds itself almost confronted with the necessity of repudiation on the one hand, or of bankruptcy to the whole producing interests on the other.

What should we do? Clive the best compensation we can, and not let our debt go on increasing. The georie, by their incontinent madures, are piling up this debt, which they have to pay, until ultimately it wilt topple and crush them under its weight.

Mr. W. said he would have to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to report a substitute providing for the payment of all property increased, when the owner is satisfied with the appraisement; otherwise a certificate of the character of the property to be given him, which certificate is to be sent to the proper sudding of the payment of all property increased, when the owner is satisfied with the appraisement; otherwise a certificate of the character of the property to be given him, which certificate is to be sent to the proper making in the sent to the proper auditing office in Richmond, and the claim allowed in its order and in accordance with the evidence adduced. If the question of valuation is left to neighborhood appraisers,

Mr. Hill, in a few remarks, favored the passage of the pending bill to relieve existing difficulties. The proposition of Mr. Wigfall could be introduced and considered atterward.

The question on Mr. Wigfall's motion was decided in the negative.

THE ATTEMPT TO BURN JEFF DAVIS' MANSION.

THE ATTEMPT TO BURN JEFF DAVIS' MANSION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.]

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a most disholical attempt was made by an incendiary to destroy the house of President Davis. At the time mentioned, the attention of some members of the President's family having been attracted by a smell of smoke, which seemed to proceed from the basement, instant alarm was given, and a search made, which disclosed the fact that the premises were on fire in the east basement room, which was used as a wood and coal house. A large quantity of shavings and a bundle of faggots, placed by the incendiary against a pile of wood, were in a blaze, and but for the timely discovery, would soon have communicated to the wood and resulted in the destruction of the building, and, perhaps, loss of life. The fire was soon extinguished, when it appeared that an entrance into the house had been effected through the wood-house window, and that the misoreants, before applying the torch, had broken into the store-room, also in the basement, and stolen a large quantity of butter, lard, and other groceries. Had this attempt to burn the building been made an hour or two later in the night, there is every probability that it would have been auccessful.

No clue has been obtained as to who were the perpetrators of this robbery and outrage; but the general impression among efficients, that it was the work of some of the five or six hundred Yankes prisoners who have been tuned loose in this city, We, however, think it quite as likely that the President's house servants know something of the matter.

THE FOOD QUESTION—IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN.
LEE TO HIS ARMY.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
TABLIAND 22, 1864. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHEEN VIRGINIA,
January 22, 1864.

General Orders, No. 7.—The commanding general considers it due to the army to state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are the with its support. Its welfare and comfort are the objects of his constant and earnest solicitude, and no efforts have been spared to provide for its wants. It is hoped that the exertions now being made will render the necessity but of short duration, but the history of the army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers you tread, with no wants.

require no sacrince we save to the particle of the ton.

Soldiers, you tread, with no unequal steps, the road by which your fathers marched through suffering, privation, and blood to independence.

Continue to emulate in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patient endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free—which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appaland be assured that the just God who crowned their efforts with success with, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon yours.

R. E. LEE, General.

JEFF DAVIS' SERVANTS ARSCONDING.

[From the Bichmond Examiner, Jan 4]

Henry, the third servant of President Davis who has run away within three weeks, escaped on Tuesday night, and was still at large last evening. Both the others ran away on a Tuesday.

It is believed that some outside influence has been brought to bear upon the President's servants to induce them to abscond. All of them are supposed to have gone off with the intention of making their way North. Henry, the butter, will turn up in the North the after runner of "Jeff Davis coodman," and, like him, will form the ohlef attraction of Putitian lecture-rooms, and furnish for the press" highly interesting and intelligent statements" affecting the kitchen arrangements of the Presidential man-

JEFF DAVIS' SERVANTS ABSCONDING.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the same rate, \$2.50 per copy. in no instance can these terms be deviated fro soord very little more than the cost of paper.

Per Postmasters are requested to act as Azents from WAR Pares.

#2 To the getter-up of the Club of en or twenty, a extra copy of the Paper will be given.

aton, as a sequel to the history of the "intelligent barber" from Richmond, that convulsed the whole North a short time ago.

Henry, the last candidate for Yankee ovations, is described as a tall, stoutly built mulatto, well-mannered, with soft voice, which is rather slim in volume for so large a man. He had no quarrel with his master, and no cause can be assigned for his sense sion, other than he had recently been supplied with a new outst of clothing and money, which he was very proud of, and probably wanted to exhibit to the Yankees. He was a slave of Robert Ford, Etq., and had been in the President's service for only two or three months.

General Johnston — We observe that the intelligent Richmond corresponders of the London Morning Herold expresses the fear that General Johnston may be influenced in his present position by popular clamor. He may dismiss all'such apprehensions. General Johnston does not hold in any degree of respect unculiable that thinks best, and will stand as firm as a rock upon the basis of his own judgment. And a more solid judgment in the act of war no military man of this day ponsease. We regard him as one of the most consummate wildiers whom this great army. We have watched him from the beginning, and our admiration of him is greater at this bour than when he fell like a thunderbult upon the solumns of the enemy at Manassas. General Joe Johnston is no ordinary person, either as a solider or a man, and we have an abiding faith that the fact will be demonstrated next spring beyond the fact will be demons

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF MISSOURY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30, 1884.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.—In compliance with orders from the War Department, I hereby reliance to the command of the Department of the MacDourt to Major General W. S. Roscorans, United States Volunteers. line, 3.2. the command of the Department of the Massouri to Major General W. S. Roscorans, United States Volunteers.

In doing so, I desire to express my thanke to the command for their good conduct while under my orders, and also to the loyal citizens within the limits of the department, who have so generally accorded a cordial support to the measures instituted for their protection and the peace of the community. In relinquishing the command, I am proud of the honor of having as a successor the general whose brilliant deeds, in command of the Army of the Gumeberland, have made his name illustrious.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General. In relieving General Schofield, who, in assuming the arduous duties connected with this command, relinquished high prospects of a brilliant career as commander of Thomas' old division in the then opening campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, I tender him my compliments for the admirable order in which I have found the official business as well as hopes, that in this new field of duty has may reap that success which his solid merits, good sense, and honest devotion to duty and his country so well deserve.

While commanding here I sincerely trust I shalf receive the honest, firm, and united support of all true, national and Union men of this department, without regard to politics, creed or party. In my endeavors to maintain law and re-establish peace and secure prosperity throughout its limits. The

problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principle of humanity and progress to universi freedom, so cured by just laws.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major General Commanding. Letter of Explanation from the Father of Major White. In consequence of a mean misrepresentation, Judge White has found it necessary to write the fol-Number of explanation:

Habitoure Feb. 1. 1984.

Hon, John P. Penney, Speaker of the Senale of Penne

Hon. John P. Penney, Speaker of the Senale of Pennsylvania;
Sir: In tendering you the resignation of Major Harry White, of his seat as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a few words in explanation of the delay may not be improper.

Although dated on the 16th November last, it did not reach me for more than a month after that period, and being then engaged in endeavoring, through a private channel, to effect his release, with every prospect of success, the delivery of the resignation was postponed. That effort, through an unfortunate event, falled. But at that time an effort was being made by the General Government, which I, in common with others to whom it was known, had every reason to believe and to hope would be successful, and trouble and expenses would be thus saved to the Commonwealth, and the Senate would be in a position to do business sooner than by any other course.

other course.

The result is known, and therefore I hand you the resignation of Major Harry White, which has never been out of my possession for a single moment since I received it. Throughout the whole transaction I have acted in good fath, from the purest motives, and without any view of self-interest. The document was sent to me to be used at such time and in such manner as in my discretion I should think proper. He is a son for whom I feel the most tender affection. He has a family whose feelings have been most painfully exercised during his prolonged captivity, and I had every reason to believe as well as to hope that public interests would not suffer by withholding this resignation for a short time.

Your obedient servant.

THOMAS WHITE.

Case of Senator Hale.

Case of Senator Hale.

The Judiciary Committee, in the case of Senator Hale, report in aubstance that upon the offer to him of two thousand dollars as a retaining fee to effect the release of James M. Hunt from the Oild Capitol Prison, he (Senator Hale) took time for redection and consultation with attorneys, who advised him that there was no indelicacy or impropriety in doing so. The retainer was general to defend Hunt, without specifying particularly what he was to do, or in what court he was to appear. The report sets for the fact that Mr. Hale consulted with R syerdy Johnson, concerning which the public is familiar. Mr. Hale donaulted with R syerdy Johnson, concerning which the public is familiar. Mr. Hale inally applied for Hunt's release from the Oild Capitol Prison on parole, that he might attend to his property and prepare for trial, which request was granted, the Secretary of War thinking the release quite proper, as he had much anxiety about the confinement of parties there during the hot weather. Mr. Hale received \$2,000 as a retainer, but meeting Hunt in New York in July, received \$1,000 more, upon the supposition that the case would come immediately to trial, and not be postponed until after the meeting of Congress, as has been the case.

The committee go on to say that the employment of Mr. Hale was purely professional, and he violated no law by accepting a fee for defending Hunt ether before the courts, civil or military, or even for endeavoring to procure his discharge from prison on parole by the Secretary of War; still the relation of Senators to the heads of departments is such that they have privileges and indicence in the matters pending before them not possessed by mere attorneys as such; and to accept a compansation for services rendered in such matters would, in the opinion of Senators to the heads of departments is end that they have privileges and indicence in the omities of longress to receive compensation for astroices rendered in such matters would in the committee express to explai would not have deen granted to say respectance at torney. There was not the slightest evidence that the defence was undertaken from any corrupt or improper motive. The facts disclosed not showing a violation of any law or official duty by Mr. Hale as a Senator, they sak to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.—Washington Chronicle.

Flight of a Bank Cashier with Sixty Thousand Dollars.

Flight of a Bank Cashier with Sixty
Thousand Dollars.

(From the Petroit Tribune, 23d.)
Great excitement was created in the financial circles of our city, this morning, by the announcement that the cashier of the People's Bank of Mudson, Leawes county, W. W. Treadwell, had absocaded with over \$60,000 in cash. The People's Bank has heretofore been considered perfectly sound in all respects, and its standing has been unexceptionable. Its officers possessed the public confidence, and its credit has been of the best description. The Treadwells, father and son, were respectively president and cashier. Early this week the cashier sent out his New York drafts throughout the country, both to this city, Chicago, and the interior of the State, for which treasury notes were returned to him by local banks. On Thursday morning he left Hudson by the early train, striving in this city about 6 o'clock, and has not since been heard from. The vault of the bank contained about \$30,000 in cash, all of which is missing, and the tooks of the Express office, at Hudron, show that over \$19,000 was delivered in Treadwell's hands on the evening before he absocance. Of this latter sum, the books of the bank have no account. It is estimated that the extent of the defication will reach at least \$60,000. Of this sum, about \$5,000 was lost by several of the banks of this city. On the discovery of the crime, the detectives were immediately set on the track of the fueltive, and by the description of the ticket agent, it was found that he had purchased a ticket to Montreal. The proper authorities at that city were immediately telegraphed to, and every possible precaution has been taken to insure the capture of the robber. The guilt of the son has, of course, resulted in the father's financial ruin, but as the bank was not a bank of isaue, the public will not be the loser by its failure.

A FRENCHMAN ON ICE.—The following, translated from the Paris Patric, of August 16th last, and written by one M. Berthollett, gives an excellent illustration of the usual accuracy of our European friends when referring to American matters, of which they know about as much as they do about the local politics of Patagonia:

"The population of Rockland Lake is almost exclusively devoted to the gathering of ice. It practices this trade in a region situated 150 metres (sig) above the level of the sea; that is where winter reigns—a temperature the most rigorous perhaps in the world. The population of this part of North America, though made up of men of all countries, is not recruited as easily as one might suppose. At such an attitude one does not expose one's self with impunity to such rigorous cold, and, above all, to each refeaction of atmosphere. Uonsequently the ice-febrers—such is the name they commonly give themselves—remind one, by their stunted appearance, of the Laplanders. The race of these men, devoted to adeadly profession, is constantly wasting away. But as they earn large wages, they lead a life of perils that is not without its charms, and for which they have come to have a passionate love; they prefer the summit of Rockland Lake and its eternal ice to the life of towns. They are satisfied with drinking gin at discretion, and with the possesion of a wavage comfort adapted to their gross

A FRARPUL MALADY.—A disease of a fearful and malignant type, which proves fatal in a few hours, has recently manifested itself in the lower part of Bucks county. By some it is called "spotted fever," but be its name what it may, it is not only alarming, but fatal in its effects. One case occurred in Bristol township a few days subsequently. This week we are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost are told George W. Brown, of Falls township, lost of the same nature prevails in Morrisville, and that of the same nature prevails in Morrisville, and that six ceaths had occurred in the three first days of last week, and on Wednesday morning there were four persons lying dead in the borough. On Thursday the undertaker had eight funerals to attend to. Some of these people are first taken with pain in the head, then a blindness, with inability to speak, and some lose their hearing. None survive sixty hours, and many do not last forty-eight hours after the attack.—Doylestown Democral. A FRARFUL MALADY .- A disease of a fearful and

REXPLORATION OF A WONDERFUL CAVE.—In another column we give an interesting report of a recent exploration of a wonderful and beautiful cavern, called Fisher's Cave, on the Scuthwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. We are assured, by the author of the report, that the cave is more marvellous than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, being richer in the fantastic incrustations that decorate its walls and ceiling, and more thickly studded with grotesque stalactives, stalagmites, and similar formations. This remarkable cavern will yet become a favorite summer resort for our citizens.—M. Louis Republican.

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mittee was to eject a statue in one of the central parks, though it is hoped it would not have been on an equality with that of the Iron Duke at Hyde

Park Corner, or the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo

Place. The object of the Shakspeare Fund was to

purchase Shakspeare's house at New Place. The

heatres, it has been remarked, have offered their

of one thousand picked voices is being trained to

give due effect to the music in Macbeth, and one of Handel's oratories is in preparation for the benefit

of the same fund. So, whatever the hitch may be at present in the preparations of the National Shak-

speare ter-centenary jubilee, it is fervently to be hoped that every obstacle will speedily be removed,

and that such a demonstration will take place on

would pay homage to the greatest poet the world has

Since writing the above, we are informed that "A

card bearing the signatures of Tom Taylor, Theo-

dore Martin, Shirley Brooks, J. S. Brewer, T. Duf-

fus Haidy, Thomas Walker, Robert Bell, C. L.

don papers, announcing the withdrawal of these gentlemen from the National Shakspeare Commit-tee. Their statement of the reasons for this step is

to the effect that the committee has failed in its

purpose, that no place has yet been selected for the erection of the memorial to Shakspeare, that the plan of raising a fund of thirty thousand pounds was a blunder, and that the whole scheme, as at

Gruneisen, and Hain Friswell, appears in the Lon-