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WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET,

616 JAYNE STREET. 1864. SPRING, **4864.**

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CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. fel-if

SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT. MCCALLUM & CO.. Beg leave to inform the public that they have leased ald established Carpet Store,

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612 CHESTNUT STREET. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, at 704 MARKET Street. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60, at 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. se24-6m

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Gochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Indhear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oll of Vitriol, Annato, Gopperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,

FOR DYERS' USE, always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME.

for keeping sider sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-paration, put up, with full directions for use, in suckages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

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essive the most careful personal attention of the origimal proprietor. The increasing demand and wide-spread
quarket for it make its figures low, and afford great 2djustice for those buying in large quantities.

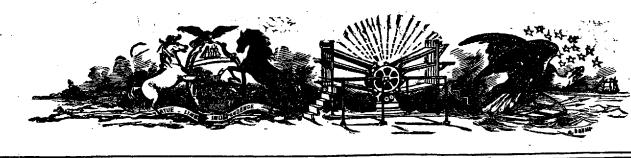
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For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

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CAL Treatise on the application of the Principle of the Rifle to Guns and Mortars of every calibre, with il-lustrations, by L. THOMAS, F. R. S. L., in one volume

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LEB. MAGAZINES NEW BOOKS.

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A fale of the Alamo. By Augustus J. Evans,

West Point Academy.

The last Board of Visitors of this institution

on all who aspire to enter, as well as in all promo-tions in the service after leaving the institution

The principle itself of selection by merit, either in the mode of public examination or of careful and

searching inquiry by competent and impartial educa-tors, designated for this purpose by the parties to whom custom and not law had assigned the grave

responsibility of nominating candidates, had been vo-luntarily applied in several Congressional districts. Not a cadet known to have been thus selected and

appointed has ever broken down from want of vigor of body or mind, or failed to reach and maintain an

honorable position on the merit roll of the Academy,

and to this careful selection by those who felt the responsibility of the privilege accorded to them is

the country indebted for its most eminent and useful

The European Situation.

object. To receive pecuniary aid, to dispose men's minds to the accord of sacrifice and duty, all this with the holy end of the national deliverance, and of fraternal assistance to the ensisved provinces on the longed for day of battles. Such is its mandate—it has no other. If the reaction, as tenacious as crafty in its designs, conspires against the unity of the country; if the latter is threatened by the errors of a Government policy, against which I have protested, because it has appeared to me forgetful of the national interests and will, the duty of abnegation becomes more forcibly urgent, more sacred for the Liberals. Thus, far from using in vain and perhaps dangerous agitations the uncontrolled energy of their patriotism, let them keep it entire for the days in which the only means of safety will be the co-operation of all good citizens in the assistance of their brothers oppressed by the foreigner. Consequently I invite the friends and the existing societies, and all the Italians who disdain to remain passive spectators of the great drama which decides their existence and their rights, to group around this one centre, to recognize its authority, and to regard as mine the instructions emanating from this sommittee, or from its delegates. I also invite the Liberal press to lend the aid of publicity to the acts of the committee. In the name of the whole committee and in mine, the deservedly-exteemed citizen Benedetto Cairoli will sign the documents. Such, once more, is the Roman fasces which I ask of the Italians. Ray their hearts un-

which I ask of the Italians. May their hearts un derstand the nature of my intentions. G. GARIBALDI.

Quite a sharp correspondence has taken place be-

tween Mr. Murray, the Eaglish minister, and the Saxon President of Council. The concluding note of the series is exceedingly pungent:

points of individual honor has passed into a proverb. The advance of the Prussian and Austrian

troops has been retarded by the sensitiveness of the

small governments as to allowing foreign troops to pass through their territories. Of a Prussian bat-talion, marching through a bit of Hessian territory, we are told that no sooner were the helmets in

sight than a local officer, attended by a single police-man and by all the boys of Nenndorff; placed him-self at the border ditch, and indignantly warned them off. It was in vain the commander of 1,500

men pleaded a Federal errand; it was in vain he

begged the minor Cerberus not to make a fuss about

so insignificant an affair, when he knew he might

save the troops a day's march in this excessive cold by giving the necessary permit. Hesse Elec-toral stood to her colors, and refused to come

to terms. At length the opposing parties effected

a compromise, and agreed that the soldiers should pass through minus their arms, the latter being loaded on wagons and escorted by the identical

policeman, followed by all the boys.

Apropos of the Schleswig-Holstein question, the
Berlin correspondence of the London Times contains

Berlin correspondence of the London Times contains the following remarkable story—a new interpretation of what is meant by "Federal execution:"
An anecdote of Marshal Wrangle has made Berlin smile this week. That eccentric old warrior gave a dinner the other day, and one of the guests remarked that it was, doubtless, a farewell banquet. The Marshal acquiesced; he was off to Holstein to drive away the Federal troops, and then to enter Schleswig. "And what," he was asked, "will you do with the Prince of Augustenburg?" "I will hang him," was the prompt, and, let us hope, jesting reply. The illustrious Marshal was advised, if such were his intentions, to keep them a secret from the King, lest his Majesty, who is understood to entertain a certain feeling of good will towards Duke Frederic, should see lift to transfer the command of his troops to an officer who took a less bloodthirsty view of what ought to be the nature of an execution in Holstein.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

object. To receive pecuniary aid, to dispose men's minds to the accord of sacrifice and duty, all this with

ition will obstruct its passage.

Turin, to be prosecuted:

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. VOL. 7-NO. 163.

DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSES. RETAIL DRY GOODS. FANCY DRESS SILKS, 56. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, FANCY DRESS SILKS, 62%. Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. FANCY DRESS SILKS, 75. IMPORTERS OF FARCY DRESS SILKS, 87%. HOSIERY, SMALL WARES,

^ AND CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, WHITE GOODS Nos. 450. 459, and 454 M. SECOND Street MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. BROCHE LONG SHAWLS. PARIS AND VIENNESE SHAWLS, 1864. 1864. SPRING, of various grades in new designs and colorings.

On hand an extensive Stock, which we are selling a EDMUND YARD & CO., O. 617 CHESTNUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STREETS. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, ave now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of Nos. 450, 453, and 454 N. SECOND Street, SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF ADIES DRESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS: SPRING CLOAKINGS.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, MIDDLESEX CLOAKINGS, DEXTER CLOAKINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. SALISBURY CLOAKINGS, WHITE GOODS, LINKUS, EMBROIDERIES. OURWEN STODDART & BRO., AND LACES. 450, 45%, and 454 North SECOND Street.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS Above Willow, WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS BALMORAL SKIRTS, Of all grades. &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES ja30-3m OF VARIOUS GRADES DRY-GOODS COMMISSION HOUSES. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

GALBRAITH & LINDSAY, CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 150, 453, and 454 N. SECOND Street, above Willow. IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, INEN SHEETINGS, No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET. yould call the attention of the trade to the following. DOMESTIC SHEETINGS,

AND LINEN. AND

OURTAIN GOODS,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,

OWEN EVANS & CO., 45 NORTH
EIGHTH STREET,

J. R. CASSELBERRY — The place where BARGAINS can be had in consequence of J. R. Casselberry having gone out of the business.

BRFORE TAKING STOOK!

Muslins we sell at the old prices, same as before the late great rise.

MUSLINS! FLANNELS!

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Still selling—Good Bleached Muslin, 13% cts.

Heavy Muslin, 22 cts.

1.-yard wide Muslin, for 25 cts., good.

Semper Idem, 35; Williamsvil.e. White Rock, and all leading makes cheap. You can save money by exmining our stock before buying. 2 cent per yard to cutomers wanting a whole place.

The Flamels we sell are the chaptest in the city.

Balmorals, 32, heavy.

Balmorals, 52, heavy.

Balmorals, 52, heavy.

Balmorals, 52, heavy.

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KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Still Selling—Kid Gloves, \$1 20, best quality.

Kid Gloves, \$1 25, stitched.

Gloves will be higher next month, on account of the advance in gold. Recommend all to buy while we have them so cheap. You run no risk from tearing; every pair of the above is guaranteed, and if they tear another pair is given you. without charge.

air of the above is guaranteed, and it they tear amouner
air is given you, without charge.
Kid Gloves, \$1 10, best quality.
Kid Gloves, \$1 15, best quality.
White Kid Gloves, 62% ets. pair—2 bargain.
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Still selling Black Silks from \$1 up to \$3 25, best

ds.

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ill open on Monday, a Bankrupt stock of Gounterse, sold for cash, including very fine French Marse Counterpanes. All we ask is for you to look at
L. They must be sold.

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Still selling Linen Table Cloths, Linen Diapers, Linen Towels, Linen Napkins, and all kinds of Linens at old prices.

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P. S.—Selling off HOOP SKIRTS at low prices, to close out; going to quit the business. Sell you cheap fee 2t

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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE COR-SET, of great sanitary advantage, affording special support, standing and walking. All kinds best COR-BETS and SKIRTS, at Mrs. SCERL'S, E68-91* TENTH Street, below Chestnut.

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Good Blankels, in large sizes.
Sheeting Muslims, of every width.
Esveral grades of Tickings.
Power-loom Table Linen, damask patterns.
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8-4 Bleached Table Linen, die patterns
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Fine Towels. Napkins, Nursery Diapers.
Ballardvale Fiannels, 62½ to 81 per yard.
Williamsville and Wamantta Muelins.
New York Mills; and other good makes.
Best heavy and fine Shirting and Fronting Linens.
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Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
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Wamsuttas and White Rock
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EMBROIDERIES, HARDKERCHIEFS,

Snited to the season, and of the latest styles.

Undersleeves,

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LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,

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No. 201 South FROMT Street,
Agents for the sale of the
ORIGINAL HaldSECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE,
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade.
Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades.
100 cases "Brandenburg Freres" (OOMAC BRANDY,
Vintage of 1848, bottled in France.
(to cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flasts; 2 dozen in case.
to bbis fenest quality Monongahela Whisky.
00 bbls Jersey Apple Brandy.
00,000 Havana Cigars, extra fine.
Champagne.

THE PHII ADELPHIA AND BOSTON

MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company of Michigan, under its articles of Association, will be held at 80. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia in Room No. 6. at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of February, 1864.

**

WW. H. STEVENS.

THOMAS S. FERNON.

*

Wo of the Associates of said Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE AGATE HARBOR MINING COM-

THE AGATE HAR BUR MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The first meeting of
the Agate Harbor Mining Company of Lake Superior,
under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 423
WALBUT Street. Philadelphis. Boom No. 6, at 11 o'clock
A. M., on the 20th day of February, 183, TEVENS,
THOMAS S. FERNOS.

Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1834.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864.

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BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c. HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, ITALIAN CLOTES. SHAWLS. OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. At the lowest cash prices MILLINERY GOODS. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, NEW MILLINERY GOODS 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

P. A. HARDING & CO., Respectfully inform the mercantile community

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FEBRUARY 10th, 1864, No. 413 ARCH STREET, A COMPLETE STOCK OF

STRAW MILLINERY GOODS, cuited to the trade, and trust that prompt and careful at envion, moderation in prices, good assortment, togethe tention, moderation in prices, good assortment, togethe with their long experience in business, (having been for the last seven years with the house of Lincoln, Wood. & Nichols, and their ansessors. Wood & Carr.) they may merit a share of the public patronage.

Orders solicited by mail and promptly excented.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS.

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PAPER CAMBRICS. LONSDALE and WARREN MFG. CO'S. --WOOLENS. GLERHAM CO'S CLOTHIS—Blacks and Fancy MIXIDIDE, Water Proofs, Sultanas, &c.
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JEANS—Robert Rodman's Gold Medal, and others.

LINSEYS—Large and Small Plaids. jal-tufrtf COFFIN & ALTEMUS.
No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET.
Offer by the package the following description of Goods: ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS, AND GRAY FLANNELS. IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRINTED AND FANCY SATINETTS, HEAVY TWEEDS AND COTTONADES.
NEGRO RESSEYS. PLAIN AND TWILLED.
PRINTED CLOAKINGS AND SLEEVE LININGS.
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BUUE DRILLS. DENIMS, NANKERSES.
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YARNS. ALL MOS, TWIST FROM 5 TO 20, and VILLING Nos. 10, 12, and 14, In store at present a beautiful article of 14 and 16 TWIST.

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All lovers of good Coffee should try one. It is provided with a patent Trier, to test the Coffee and prevent burning. All the principal Hotels, Rostananie, Boarding Houses, and private families are putting them in use. The family sizes are suited to either stove or range. For sale at the Hardware, Houses Furnishing, and Stove Stores. Price from \$2 to \$100. Manufactured and for sale, wholessle and retail, by the Coffee Roaster and Mill Manufacturing Company, PERNSYLVANIA Avenue and PHYTERSTH Street. Philadelphia. jazz-stuthinap.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES!—A new French Cosmette for heavily. WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES!—A new French Cosmets for heatifying, whitening, and preserving the Complexion. It is
the most wonderful compound of the age. There is
neither shalk, powder, magnesie, bismuth nor tale in its
composition, it being composed entirely of pure Virgin
WAZ—bence its extraordinary qualities for preserving
the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent,
it makes the old appear young, the homely handsome,
its handsome more beautiful, and the most beautiful
divine. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Prepared only by HUNT
divine. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Prepared only by HUNT
divine. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-One of Thackeray's earliest productions is re valed to the public, in a reminiscent letter by Dr. Cornish, of Kent. When the great Catholic Emancipation meeting took place on Penenden Heath, Thackersy brought him some verses which were afterward forwards to a Penenden for the contract of the contrac terwards forwarded to an Exeter paper for insertion, and duly appeared. These verses, the Doctor thinks, were the first composition of the great hu-moriat that were ever published: IRISH MELODY.

IRISH MELODY.

Air—"The Minstrel Boy."

Mister Shiel into Kent has gone,
On Penendon Heath you'll find him;
Nor think you that he came alone,
There's Doctor Doyle behind him.
"Men of Kent." said this little man,
"If you hate Emancipation,
You're a set of fools;" he then began
A "cut and dry" oration.

He strove to speak, but the men of Kent
Began a grevious shouting,
When out of his wagon the little man went,
And put a stop to their spouting.
"What though these Heretics heard me not,"
Quoth he to his friend Canonical,
"My speech is safe in the 'Times, I wot,
And eke in the 'Morning Chronicle.'"

Those very stiff-necked swells, the Austrian no ility (says the Illustrated Times), have recently received a heavy rap upon their noble knuckles from oeived a neavy rap upon their mode knoates from the Emperor Francis Joseph. At one of the Court balls a young officer of artiflery, of plebeian birth, asked a lady of high rank to dance with him. All the lady's blue blood flushed into her face as she refused with marked diadain. Poor young officer! For a moment he must have felt every inch a democrat; the contempt of a woman is hard to bear. The Emperor, who had een the insult offered to his guest and his uniform came up and said, "Captain, my mother wishes to dance with you!" And a minute after the guaner was clasping the hand, and perhaps the waist, of her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Frederick So-phia Dorothea Wilhelmina, mother of his Imperial Majeaty Francis Joseph. Emperor of Austria. — Dr. Franz Dinglestedt, the poet and dramatist, and one of the successors of Goethe, as general intendant of the Grand Ducal Theatre of Saxe Wei-mar, has issued a circular, stating that the first four plays of the announced cyclus of Shakspeare's his orical dramas (viz., Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth, both parts, and Henry the Fifth) will be represented on the Weimar stage in the course of this month. The whole of the intended cyclus (embrace ing, besides the above-mentioned plays, Henry the acted, night after night, in the week following Easter, thus introducing to Germany, in a grand style, the jubilee of the English poet—an enterprise which Wilhelm Meister himself would revel-

- A good bon mot of the Grand Vizier, apropos of the clerical equabble about the burial of the late Baroutchibaschi, is told by the Levant *Herald*. It appears that the defeated "Catholic" party urged their right, in the last resort, before his High ness, affirming that they held conclusive proofs of the deceased functionary having died a member of their communion. "Well, then," said Fuad Pacha, "since you are thus sure of his soul, you can, I think, afford to leave the others his body;" an award which will bear no indifferent comparison with the famous judgment of Solomon. - Letters from Munich mention a fatal duel between Counts Sternbach and Hohnstein, which recently took place near Freising, in Bayaria. Stern-bach, it is said, was jealous of his young wife, and suspected her of being too partial to his half-brother. Hohnstein, a natural son of the old ex-King of ther, Honastein, a natural son of the old exching of Bayaria, now in Rome. Hohnstein took offence at the other's suspicions, and, instead of expostulating with him and convincing him that they were un-founded, challenged him. The affair was referred, according to one account, to a so-called "court of of the adversaries, decided that the duel must take place. They fought at ten paces. The alleged adulterer had the first shot, and sent his bullet

attraight to the heart of his half-brother. The vic-tim, who was lieutenant colonel of cuirassiers, and who had the reputation of an excellent officer, leaves one child a year old. The Munich clergy refused to attend the burial of the slain man, and a comrade from the regiment officiated at the grave. - The St. Petersburg correspondent of the National Zeitung states the following anecdote of Mou-ravieff: It is known that Mouravieff has appointed his son, a young official, as general and governor of one of the towns under his rule. This general, whose wife and children live here in not the best circumstances, has taken upon himself to protect a lady condemned to banishment to Tomsk, and only to send her there "on paper." When his father

heard of this -so the story goes here-he sent for his son to Wilns, and in the presence of several persons inflicted upon him certain paternal chastisement, such as is not usual between men and generals. "O'est du Pierre le Grand," was somebody's remark It will strike the American public, who arrogate the monopoly of progressive ideas, that in Ireland women are allowed to vote. True enough, the Irish Court of Queen's Bench has decided that wo men have a right to vote for town commissioners. tion of the towns-improvement act clearly gave the right to vote to "every person of full age," duly qualified by property, without adding anything to ndicate that "persons" meant males only Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Hayes, and Mr. Justice

the latter stated that he must not be understood as denying that ladies were entitled to sit as town com nissioners, as well as to vote for them. —A Parisian "Night Refuge" is described in the correspondence of the Birmingham Journal. One of these is kept by Nille Jamblain, daughter of a poor gendarme, who has somehow found means enough to be a great benefactor. Caste and condition do not exclude from her door, and Madame Jamblain herself answers the summons of the bell. During a was compelled to give up the little leather sofa in the ante room to the poorest and most miserablelooking applicant of all. And would you believe it, when called upon to subscribe her name in the regis-ter of the establishment, which, by the police regulations, every visitor is compelled to do on admission, she proved to be an old countess, formerly as celebrated for fathion and beauty as the Countess de

admission to the miserable lodging she had been oc-cupying for some time, not being able to pay up the arrears, and had wandered about the streets in the piercing cold until midnight, when she suddenly re-membered the brutal taunt of the coarse landlady of the lodging, 'Go to the refuge; it's quite good enough for those who can't pay.'" —Gen. Von Roon, the Prussian War Minister, President Grabow, and Dr. Loëwe, have had a tri-angular quarrel in the Prussian Parliament. Von on taxed Dr. Loëwe with being the author of a risk attack upon him in the papers. The Presi. dent then interposed with the remark that the expression (brusk, "rude" is unparliamentary. [Loud cheering.] Gen. Von Roon: "I have only characerized the attack, as it was in reality, as 'rude and violent, and I am of opinion that the Herr President is not right in his remark." [Great disturbance.] The President (with emphasis): "I stand

Church Government.

- A remarkable Scotch centenarian

ship should assume to exercise jurisdiction; thirdly, if you should assume jurisdiction, and deliver a

view of what ought to be the nature of an execution in Holstein.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.]

The visit which the Archduke Maximilian and the Princess Charlotte intend to pay to the Court of the Tuileries, before they embark to Mexico, is not confined to a simple act of courtery. The decided intention of the future sovereign of Mexico is to pass several weeks in Paris, in order to come to an understanding with the Emperor of the French on all the principal questions of internal and foreign policy of the new monarchical establishment. "I am saxious," the Archduke is said to have lately observed, "to acquit as much as lies in my power the debt of gratitude which Mexico has contracted towards France; I cannot better do it than by becoming the most loyal and the most faithful ally of Napoleon III., of whom, every one knows, I have always been the most sincere admirer."

La France says: "The Archduke Maximilian will come to Paris in February with the title of Emperor, and will be received with the honors due to that rank."

CHARACTER OF THE SCHLESWIEERS AND THE by what I have said; the expression of the Herr War Minister is unparliamentary." [Loud cheers,] Gen. Von Roon: "I repeat that I stand by what I have said." [Repeated disturbance.] A member then rose to order, and declared that the President must make use of the means at his command to up hold his authority. Finally matters regained thei

ITimes' Correspondence, Jan. 28.]

The freedom of speech, and even audacity of these Germans, is something transcending all belief. In have heard them heartily cursing the Danes in the very hearing of Danish soldiers—a fact which does, perhaps, no less honor to the forbearing nature of the oppressors than to the desperate spirit of the oppressors than to the desperate spirit of the oppressors than to the desperate spirit of the oppressor. Strange to say, although the German journals enter freely into every part of Schleswig, those of Holstein, miserably inoffensive as they are by their dullness and insipidity, have been for bidden; but for the rest, not only journals, but all correspondence, would seem to be allowed to go freely through the post offices rests on no satisfactory evidence. Public meetings of more than twenty persons have been discountenanced, but a "secret" assemblage of no less than sixty members of a Schleswig-Holstein Union was held here last evening without any interference of the well-informed police. Deputies who have publicly done homage to the Prince in Kiel live unmolested in Flensburg. Whatever the Germans may say, therefore, and whatever may be thought of the above-enumerated grievances, it is difficult to resist the conviction that the Danes have neither the steen or the arts of a petty searching tyranny, and that, relying upon the strength of their arms, they never imposed upon their Schleswig subjects a heavier yoke than they were willing to bear themselves. They may have been wrong in their wish to make the Schleswig respective them to yield, there would scarcely, perhaps, have arisen another subject of difference or complaint between the two races. There is here an affair of nationality, nothing more. The correspondence of the Times from the City of Mexico relates a very considerable sensation has been created by the circulation of a printed paper that any person who should presume to convert to his own use or usurp, under any pretext whatso-ever, property belonging to the Church, should be and out of the city, waking and sleeping, eating and drinking, sitting and walking; he is to be cursed in his flesh and in his bones, from the tip of his toe to the top of his head; the vengeance denounced by God against the children of iniquity is to fall upon him; his name is to be effaced from the book of the living, and not to be inscribed in the book of the just; his lot and inheritance is to be with the fratri-Simon Magus, and with the traitor Judas; he is to anathema is supposed to be the work of some clerical zealot and bigot, but is without authority from the ceased, at the age of 107. She declined all offers of marriage till her sixtleth year, when she married Mr. Robert Penn, of Edinburgh She saw the ships of John Paul Jones retire from the Firth in 1779. She never knew the doctor, and to the last her faculties remained nearly unimpaired.

— Bishop Coleuso concludes a protest, addressed to the Bishop of Capetown, stating that he has in-structed Dr. Bleck to appear in person in his behalf: First, to protest against your Lordship's jurisdic-tion; secondly, to read this letter of which I have sent him a duplicate, as my defence if your Lord-

By arrival of the steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, at New York, on Saturday, we have the ship should assume to exercise jurisdiction; thirdly, if you should assume jurisdiction, and deliver a judgment adverse to me, to give you notice of my intention to appeal from such judgment.

— We read from the Siecle that a party of Poles transported to Siberia accomplished the journey as far as Nijni Novgorod in sledges, whence they proceeded on foot to Perm, a distance of 200 miles, sinking every step into the snow, the thermometer marking 30° under zero.

— Miss Braddon, the novelist, has just entered into partnership for life with Mr. Maxwell, the publisher, and has become a fortune to him.

— The Duke of Brunswick's collection of diamonds consists of one weighing 53 carats, with a whitish tint; another an opaque black diamond weighing 34C carats; a third was taken from a Turkish sabre; a fourth from a royal necklace; a fifth was the eye of an Indian idol; a rose brilliant, 41 carats, was taken by the Emperor Baber at Agra; two others were buttons of the Emperor Don Pedro's versi; a ninth was from a finger-ring worn by Mary Queen of Soots; and a tenth and eleventh were from ear pendants worn by Marie Antoinette. The Duke has stones worth 100,000, 150,000, 175,000, 300,000, 345,000, and 400,000 francs. following additional news of the calamity at San-tiago, taken from South American papers:

THREE CENTS. from the 'Compania' have been registered at the burial ground; besides these, a number of single limbs and pieces of bodies have been found, and not a few sufferers died afterwards from the effect of burns and other wounds, so that about two thou sand five hundred altogether may be safely estimated to have perished through the priests' folly and imprudence. The last Board of Visitors of this institution recommended that the number of cades be increased to 400, and that the principle of competitive examination be in some mode adopted, so that it shall no longer be true that 54 per cent, more than one-half, fail to graduate. This is not only overslaughing the real talent of the country, but a waste of public money, as well as a dishonor to the institution. In their report to the Secretary of War the Board of Visitors truly say: "This principle of appointment and promotion by merit, which we advocate, is in full and successful operation in the classification and advancement of cades in the Academy tree; and imprudence.

"On the Sist December, a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshippers in the San Isidro Church. One of the numerous candles on the altar came in contact with a pot of artificial flowers, and, although the fire was immediately extinguished, there was such a great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling, and crying, that the service had to be closed for the night." advancement of cadets in the Academy itself, and the country will be satisfied can be as fairly enforced NOTES OF THE WAR.

> ery difficult matter to decipher with accuracy. The Washington correspondent of the *Times* asserts that ee cannot have at present more than 15,000 men, the rest of his army having been sent into Tennessee. On the other hand, an intelligent deserter from Longstreet's army, who was closely questioned by General Manson, states that "there have been no late reinforcements of Longstreet, so far as he had leard, and he had seen none." -The late speech of Milner Gibson, M. B., is renarkable for its staunch friendliness to America. markable for its staunch friendiness to America.
>
> He said, among other things:
>
> "I am one of those who think that at the commencement of this American war many persons to hastily formed the opinion that it was impossible the Union could be restored. The common saying was, in many parts of the country with which I am acquainted, 'There is one thing certain, that, whatever else happens, the Union cannot be restored.' I never came to that conclusion."

The strength of the rebel armies is evidently

These suggestions of the Board must command the approbation of all intelligent men. It is not proposed unnecessarily to change the nominating power, but to so modify it that merit, and not mere rever case aspeals, the Union cannot be restored. I never came to that conclusion."

Further, he expressed his firm belief that

"If the slave party in England had borne the same proportion to the rest of the community when emancpation was demanded in this country which they bore in the United States at the commencement of the civil war, it is very probable you would not have been able to get through your emancipation in this country without a resort to arms; or, perhaps, to the secession of your slave countries to some other slave country where there would have been a greater affinity to themselves. [Hear.] Now, it is remarkable what is going on at the present moment in the North, notwithstanding this tremendous pressure upon their resources, which, no doubt, will raise a very large debt, but which debt, I believe, that country will, with its growing population and its vast means, be enabled to bear."

—According to a Western informant, the history of Gen. Schofield being ordered to command in East Tennessee is as follows: General Foster's health power, but to so modify it that merit, and not mere favor, and family and political influence, shall control the selection. By merit reference is not had to mere scholarship, but to natural gentus, disposition, physical energy, and learning and aptitude for military affairs. It is grateful to know that these suggestions are commanding the attention of Congress, and that a bill has been prepared in the Senate to reduce them to practice. We hope no delay or operation will obstruct its massage. GARIBALDI'S MANIFESTO—SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The following is the manifesto of General Garibaldi, for the publication of which the Diritle, of Tennessee is as follows: General Foster's health cing pressious, General Grant deemed it impru-lent to retain him in East Tennessee, and so stated

Turin, to be prosecuted:

CAPPERA, January, 1864.

Exvents press: If the year 1863 has left behind it shameful traces of egotism and discords, the new is inaugurated by other promises. In the agitation of oppressed peoples; in the fears of despotism which feigns to bow to right; in the Titanic struggles of Poland, indomitable and still erect; in the embarrasament even of diplomacy; on every side, in fact, arise the presages of coming events. I am convinced that they will decide the safety of Italy, and will supply the occasion so long desired of realizing its wishes, if the Liberal element is not content with invoking the morrow, in the inert expectation of something better, but is ready and united. Ttalian democracy, which includes in itself all the militant patriotism for the contested unity, cought to see that it is not sufficient to be numerous, young, confident, but it must, above all, be organized and disciplined. I have not found a better way of supplying this want than by choosing a phalanx of clitic Iriends. And with them I have instituted a Central Unity Committee. The name defines the object. To receive pecuniary aid, to dispose men's minds to the ascord of saarifice and duty. all this with to the President. About this time the Schofield question was pending, and instead of being ordered to take command in East Tennessee, Schofield was ordered to report to Grant. He found Grant in St. Louis on Tuesday, and reported accordingly. Grant thereupon issued an order transferring Schofield to he command of East Tennessee. - Field orders No. 18, from headquarters at Chat-— Field orders No. 18, from headquarters at Chattanoogs, read that

"Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Captain John Wilson, Company U, 8th Kentucky Volunters Infantry, for gallant and heroic conduct on the morning of the 25th day of November, 1863, at the battle of Chattanoogs, in advancing with tive chilsted men and placing the colors of the 8th Kentucky Infantry on the peak of Lookout Mountain, in the face of the enemy."

- The Metropolitan Club, of Washington, gave an entertainment on Saturday evening. Among the after dinner speeches was a brilliant one by Reverdy Johnson, who declared slavery to be hell-born, and that the Consitution should be so amended as to prohibit it forever. — An acutely-sensible lady of New York observes, that of the births taking place in that city, those which occur in families whose attachment to the while in families in which there is a decided sympa thy for the secession cause, they are girls. It has often been said, that in countries wasted by long wars, which carry off the male population, the male

births largely predominate.

— The eminent Boston ship-builder, Donald Mo-Kay, warmly defends Chief Engineer Isherwood of the Navy Department. He says that Mr. Isher wood, although not a machinist by trade, ("and I do not think it necessary that a man must file and hammer iron for seven years to be a good engineer,) is a man of extensive engineering expen English engineers have a very high opinion. "Admitting the Department have made some mistakes (and what engineer, ship-builder, or manufacturer has not?), yet, on the whole, they have turned out the finest naval steamers of their class in the world. We are now building in our dock-yards a class of wooden cruising ships that, in my opinion, after a careful examination, will excel in speed and seagoing qualities any steamers ever produced by any

of the series is exceedingly pungent:

M. LE MINISTRE: Permit me to recall to your recollection that you alluded to reprehensible conduct on the part of the German troops, including therefore the Saxon troops in Holstein. A reproach of this kind strikes at military honor, therefore at the honor of the fisg, and I owe it to the brave army of the King to repei the reproach with energy. You cite one single fact in its support. If this fact be correct, which remains to be confirmed, I have no doubt it will meet with disapproval, although it would not many way justify the accusation of conduct "contrary to justice." It is, nevertheless, my duty to repeat once more, that when Federal troops occupy a territory of the Confederation by order of the Diet, we cannot recognize the right of any foreign Government to demand in any quarter an explanation of their conduct.

I trust I may hope that, after having laid my last note before Earl Russell, you will have the kindness to pursue the same course with the communication I have the honor to address to you to-day.

Receive, &c.,

The touchiness of the little German duchies as to points of individual honor has passed into a pro-— A Board of Engineers, consisting of Generals Barnard, G. W. Cullum, Lieut. Colonel Alexander, and one other officer, is now in session, for the purpose of thoroughly revising the system of sea-coas fortifications, in view of the new system of ordnance and the new means of attack by iron-clad vessels. This is one of the most important boards of the war, and its report will be looked for withinterest by military men of all countries. In every respect the system of army organization, as one of the exact sciences is becoming understood, and before another year our army, lately a heterogeneous assemblage of an army of gallant but undisciplined citizens, will be the model army of the world, with its laws and organizations looked up to as the standard result of the vastest military experience.

Of General McClellan's report, the Cincinnati

Gazette speaks in no smooth terms: "It is the whimpering plea of a lubberly lout, accusing others of the nuisances in which he has been detected. It is no military report. No such document ever ema-nated from a soldier. And it is false as a military -The address of the Free-State Convention Arkansas concludes as follows:

"We call upon every citizen, then, who is now willing to take the oath contained in the proclamation of the President of December 8, 1863, and who believes accession to have been unauthorized under the Federal Constitution, or that the experiment for real or supposed grievances is a failure, or who wishes to sustain the right of the people to make their governments, either by their own direct voice, or by their representatives chosen for that purpose, to be at the poils on the 14th day of Masch next and vote for the Constitution we present; that is, if it is such a government as they desire to erect and maintain, to relieve them from anarohy, destruction, robbery, and murder, and secure a return to peace and prosperity."

—The Free-State Convention of Louisians is Arkansas concludes as follows:

-The Free State Convention of Louisiana i writes:

"I am sorry to say that evidences are already beginning to multiply of an organized attempt to convert the Free State Convention—a budy hitherto supposed to embrace all the concentrated loyalty of the State of Louisiana—into a packed organization for carrying out the objects of mere political gamblers. Many names of great prominence among that body are those of highly honorable men who would not, under any circumstances, bend themselves to the dirty work of party politics; but others again loudest among the loudest in spread-eagle devotion to the Goddess of Liberty, are beginning to show a somewhat suspicious hankering after the loaves and fishes."

"Cantain J. M. Streetman, 56th Georgia Regi-

ment," is out in a card, urging his fellow soldiers to desert. His reason for this is, that "the rebellion must finally fail; better that it should do so soon and before the last poor fellow in the ranks is sacrificed to gratify the obstinacy and pride of the rebel leaders, who intend in the last extremity to save themselves by flying to a foreign country, which you cannot do, for the want of the means of living —The New York Times says that we, of all nations, keep, feed, and clothe tens of thousands of prisoners

of war in idleness. European nations do not do so. They generally put their prisoners, when their num-bers become large, upon the public works. Napo-leon constructed the canal St. Quentin with his Prussian prisoners of war, and Napoleon III. sent the Austrian prisoners taken in his Italian cam-paign to Algeria, and hired them out to colonists. And upon this the Times asks: "Why should not we do the like with the 50,000 rebel prisoners not esting and fattening in idleness? It argues that with such a force of labor as this, the Illinois and Michigan ship canal, and the Niagara ship canal could be instantly dug, linking all the Northers States together in a very short time. — The following significant notice appears as an advertisement in the Charleston Courier of January

20th:

"To the citizens of Charleston,—By order of his
Honor the Nayor: All persons owning and occupying
buildings in the range of the enemy's shells are ordered immediately to have removed all papers, combustible material, &c., contained therein. The notice particularly pertains to banks, insurance, printing, and law offices, as also the custom house. Our
citizens will see the necessity of this stringent order,
and it is to be hoped that it will be cheerfully and
promptly attended to, as it is the interest of those
concerned as well as the public authorities."

— Colonel S. W. Rowman, of the colored officers' - Colonel S. M. Bowman, of the colored officers examining board, has inspected the three negro re ments that General Birney has recruited in Lower Maryland—the 7th, 9th, and 19th United States Co ored. He represents that every one of these troo was a slave—that not one can read or write—buthat all are learning their soldierly duties with re markable quickness. Such good care has been taken of them by General Birney, that out of the 3,000 only 150 have got sick in the late trying weat — Still another writer assures us of the horrible adignities practised on our dead addhickamagua-Revisiting the field, this correspondent says, at date of the 29th ult:

"The only Federal grave marked was with a flat stone upon which was penciled: 'A.d.—d Yankee nigger-intef lies here to rot and politite our soil!' I saw a few heads severed from the bodies, but whether the work was done by the enemy, or was the result of decomposition it was impossible to determine. I saw one body in a good state of preservation from which the ears had been cut."

An army correspondent resentity assuments. of the 29th nlt:

— An army correspondent recently encountered a rough specimen of Georgia. "My good friend," I said to him, "do you think this fine weather will "I guess not," he replies, "it gene'ly rains all Febuwary, and in March and April it most allers spurts and blusters a good 'eal," — A young Englishman was sworn in at New Haven, last week, who was one of the famous "six hundred" immortalized by Tennyson.

hundred" immortalized by Tennyson.

The Apprentices' Library.—This Company, in the year 1857, received information from Messrs.
J. B. Lippincott & Co., that a distinguished citizen, actuated by a desire to return, in part, the benefits he had received in early life from the Library, had placed at its disposal one thousand dollars for the purchase of books. And during the past year, the Managers have received from the same benevolent Managers have received from the same benevolent source seven hundred and sixty-four volumes of soild and elegant light literature. Both were accompanied by communications evincing a strong interest in the prosperity of the Library; but the donor modestly withheld his name, and the Board can only express its thanks for these splendid donations through the medium by which they were received—feeling assured that the richest and most acceptable reward to the generous donor will be in the abiding consciousness of the good he has done to the rising generation.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same Me. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as then aford very little more than the cost of paper.

To the getter-up of the Club of en or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. Art Matters-Gustave Dore Art-lovers in Philadelphia have already some a unintance with the works of Gustave Dore, at this moment the most conspicuous and formidable genius in art. His illustrations of Daute and the French Fairy Tales place him among the richest creators the world has known. He has even equalled creators the world has known. Let have even equation the immense conceptions of the Inferno, and completed the poem which allegorizes all the agony of the world. It is difficult to restrain enthusiasm for a genius to marvellous, which, in its many humors, which is an entitled to the control of the control

PRE WAR PRESS.

moods, and ideas, has a prolife versatility not un-like Shakspeare's. Dore has been styled the Dumas of French art, but nothing less than to call him the of French art, but nothing less than to call him the Victor Hugo of art can describe the limner who wrests such titanic life from such prodigious hadow. We are ready to agree with what a French critic says of him: "Gustave Paul Dore is a great and marvellous genius—a poet such as a nation produces once in a thousand years. He is the most imaginative, e profoundest, the most productive ever sprupg from the French race." We make this preface to a notice of some new roducts of the mind of Dove, which the art comnunity of New York are admiring. These are his lustrations to "Don Quixote," which he has just inished to begin the illustration of the Bible. As we shall have these illustrations in Philadelphia ore long, a description in advance by the critic of the New York Commercial Advertiser will not be

THE WAR PRESS

The Was Pame will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.

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(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

uninteresting:

In two magnificent folios Dore has given us the very form and pressure of the great Spaniard's rish, and wise, and noble genius. He has evoked Sanche Panza from the lundo large and wide in which the uncouth body of that marvelous squire lay moring, and bids him renew his painful pilgrimage, lamong the mountains of Castile, and the profiless remonstrances of his simple common sand with the magnanimous lunacy of his high-hearted master. That the hand which has so often thrown wide the doors of visible infinity, and given to the most vast and awful conceptions of Danté ample space and verge enough, has filled these later pages with isodacapes of extraordinary breadth and power, we need hardly say. Dore's treatment of mountain scenery is particularly noticeable in the "Don Quichotte." There are two voices of awe as well as of liberty. "One is of the mountains; one is of the sea." Dore had uttered the latter voice in his "Wandering Jew" and his "Inferno;" he utters the former here, and with an equal power. To bis conception of the "Knight of La Mancha" alone must we take some exceptions. The physically groteque, and the mentally eccentric, in the hero of Cervantes, he has given us, indeed; but we look in vain for that moral nobility of which Don Quichot is one of the loftiest types in literature, and which Guetave Bore has shown himself quite capable of comprehending and of embodying in his visions of Virgil and Dante. In his treatment of the simply ludicrous, success in which is really determined more by the force of the fancy than by that of any other attribute of artistic genius, Dore is as easily triumphant in his "Don Quichotte" as those who knew his extensiste into his popular "Album," can imagine him to be.

FLORENCE, beautiful as it is, will soon be fur-In two magnificent folios Pore has given us the FLORENCE, beautiful as it is, will soon be fur-ther beautified by the erection of statues to. Dante

and Savonarola. The great poet is buried at Ra-'Ungrateful Florence! Dante aleeps afar Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding s But his monument will rescue Florence from this reproach. The sculptor is Signor Pazzi, and the model of the marble colossus that is to be represents the poet standing diothed in his well-known attire, the face being a few years older than that of the fresco of the Bargello, but resembling it strongly, and really very beautiful. The monument to the schismatic priest Savonarola—a character re-vivified to us now through Miss Evans' "Romola'' will also he by Pazzi. The model statue, also by Signor Pazzi, represents Savonarola in his monk's dress and tonsured head, holding out a crucifix with one hand, and with the other extended upward, as n his famous exclamation, "This is your King (" The statue will probably be erected in the Piazza della Signoria, the place of Savonarola's mar-

AMERICAN composers have, with those of other nations, a chance to compete for two prizes, of \$400 and \$200, offered by one Signor Baseri, of Florence, Italy, for the best string quartette, to consist of four separate movements. Candidates can address their compositions to the secretary of the Royal Institut of Music, at Florence, up to the 16th of August next, No composition must bear the name of its commotto. The latter must be repeated on a scaled envelope, containing the full name and address of the sender. Only the envelopes of the successful can-

THE KING IN THULE,-The performance of Gounod's opera of "Faust," in New York, has attracted to print many versions of Goethe's sublime ballad, "Eis was ein Koenig in Thule." These renderings are generally intelligent, but are for the greater part defective in rythm and music. Some plainly evidefective in rythm and music. Some planny evidence that the interpreters lack the first essential in translation of the hind—appreciation of the musical idea of song. As "Faust" may soon be reproduced in Philadelphia, we have pleasure in presenting another version of "The King in Thule," a translation, perhaps, without fault, and certainly the heat we have ever seen of Goothe's nonem. The the heat we have ever seen of Goethe's poem. "Der Koenig in Thule" has received musical homage from a number of great composers, but the music of Schubert is the only instance, we believe, in which the author's conception has been equalled. That music inspired the present translation by Mr. John A. Dorgan, of this city, a poet known to the public through a remarkable volume of "Studies," pub-

lished here some time ago. THE KING IN THULE. THE KING IN THULE.
There was once a King in Thule,
Faithful unto the grave,
To whom his dying sweetheart
A golden goblet gave.
Of all his treasures, dearest
That beaker did he prize;
Ever he sighed as he quaffed it,
And tears stood in his eyes. And now, when nigh unto dying,
His cities he reckoned up,
And gave to each heir his portion,
But kept the golden cup.
And there at the regal banquet,
As, midst his knights stood he,
In the hall of his high forefathers,
In his castle by the sea. Un rose that grand old toper,
Cried, "Good bye, love and wine!"
Then threw the holy chalice
Far out into the brine.
He saw it falling, filling,
And sinking deep in the sea,
And, gazing, his eyes grew heavy,
Never again drank he.

PERSONAL. - The French Admiral Hamelin, whose death is tor of Admiral Deans Dundas in the Black Sea during the Orimean war. This distinguished naval officer was born Sept. 2, 1796. He was the nephew of Admiral Baron Hamelin, a sailor who saw much of Admiral Batch raiseling assists who saw much service under the First Empire. The memorable landing of the French troops previous to the battle of the Alma was enacted under his direction. During the attack on Sebastopol forts of the 17th of October, a shell struck the quarter-deek of the Ville de Paris, and killed Lieut. Sommelier by Admiral Hamelin's side. He himself was knocked down by the shock. He rose and continued to command his vessel amidst a storm of Russian projectiles. His conduct on that day was rewarded by his promotion to the rank of a full admiral. On the death of M. Ducos, he was appointed Minister of Marine, which office he held from 1855 to 1860, when he retired to the snug and honorable post & Grand Chancellor of

the Legion of Honor. The Emperor has ordered that he should be buried in the Invalides. — Mr. Thurlow Weed states that Governor Fish, in a recent conversation, suggested a difficulty which would naturally grow out of the restoration of the Union. The citizens of the South, unlike those of the North, will not be creditors of the government, and neither their personal interest nor their sectional prejudices will favor the payment of the war debt. They will be likely to vote in a solid mass against taxes for that purpose; and there is dongtr that financial distress and the pressure of object that inflation to precipitate the country into repudition and dishonor. To avoid this, he urges the repeal of the homestead law, and that the national treasury.

— The renowned Rigolboche, whose pr

left a taint upon the very atmosphere of Paris life, has just married a diplomate of some reputation and experience amongst the Geman courts. The union has been so sudden as to take all by surprise. At a supper given at the Maison Dores a short time ago, the hats of the gentlemen, being hurg upon the gilt hooks round the supper-room became rather difficult to attain by men of small stature after much champagne, the diplomate, uniting both conditions, was found struggling by Rigolboche in the vain endeavor to reach his hat, when, with the true inspiration of genius, she pi rouetted for a moment before the wall, then bounded high in the air, and brought down the object with her foot, to the great admiration and delight of the her foot, to the great admiration and delight of the diplomate, who, being new in Paris, had never before beheld the like.

Lieutenant George Wallack, a nephew of the veteran Wallack, died of diptheria last week at the residence of J. W. Wallack, Jr., at Deal, Long Branch. Like most of the members of his family, he was an actor by profession, but had been for some time in our Western army, where he was a most enterprising and useful scout. He was but twenty-four years old at the time of his death, and leaves a young widow, a daughter of ex-Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. -The London co

—The London correspondent of the Tribune speaks rather irreverently of the editor of the Tribunes:

"The individual alluded to is as arrant a flunkey as could be found in all British journalism, which is saying a good deal. Here is an anesdote of one of his coadjutors—Mowbray Morris, the 'business man' of the paper—which has never, as far as I am aware, of the paper—which has never, as far as I am aware, the power of the paper which has never, as far as I am aware, the power of the paper—which has never, as far as I am aware, the paper in the paper of the Duke of Beaufort, rode out one morning on a fox-chase with his Grace and his quests. Being very ignorant of the conduct relatter, being the guest of the Duke of Data of the out one morning on a fox-chase with his Grase and his guests. Being very ignorant of the conduct required of him, the eager Morris set off ahead of the hounds, to be recalled by the Duke tearing after hounds, to be recalled by the Duke tearing after hounds, to be recalled by the Duke tearing after him, and shouting—very much as Thackersy's Lord him, and excited the entire hunt. But mark what came of it. Morris meditated revenge, laying up his grudge like one of Homer's Kings, and when, some months afterward, it appeared that his Grace the Duke of Beaufort had played at 'Aunt Sally' on the Derby Day (that is, in throwing sticks at an absurd black doll, with a clay pipe stuck where a nose ought to be), then didn't the Times come out upon him with a vengeance."

— Doff José Marmol, poet, orator, author, and statesman, is sent as minister from Buenos Ayres to Brazil.

Brazil.

A Sound Judgment.—The Essex Banner, a Democratic paper of Massachusetts, after announcing the publication of McClellan's report, and the diegust it had found in reading it, observes, with great gravity:

"This is another instance of the truth of the adage that 'The pen is mightler than the sword."

That is precisely our opinion.—Post.

