SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, fed theta St 1008 CHESTNUT Street. RICH LACE CURTAINS, ment of everything pertain-fel-tf CURTAIN GOODS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. ATWOOD, RALSTON, & Co., SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 1008 CHESTAUT Street, CIANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN 702. ARCH STREET. 702.
Table Linear. Pelces good quality, at \$1 per ward
Loom Cable Linear, 8 pieces fine quality, at \$1,12% per Jard.
Loom Table Linens, 30 pieces superior quality, at \$1.25
per yard
Brown and Bleached Table Linens, large assortment.
Brown and Bleached Table Linen, superh quality.
1,730 yards Crash at 14 cents, a bar gain.
2,000 yards Crash at 16 cents, can't be surpassed.
1,395 yards Russis Crash at 14, 15, and 20 cents, cheap.
OLD GOODS, OLD PRICES., OLO STOCK.

1996 yards Russis Crash at 14, 15, and 20 cents, cheap.
OLD GOODS, OLD PRICES., OLO STOCK.

100 Yards Russis Crash at 14, 15, and 20 cents, cheap.
OLD GOODS, OLD PRICES., OLO STOCK.

101 AT JOHN H. STOKES'.
102 ARCH "treat.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPEUS.
OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E
ARCHAMBAULT, N. E corner of ELEVENTH and
MARKET Streets, will open THIS WORNING. from
cuction. Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 76c., 57c., \$1.
25, 12, \$12, 52, and \$1. 37; Ingrain Carpets, wool filting.
60, 66, and 62½ cents: Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to \$1.
Window Shades, 75c. to \$2 Woolen Druggets. \$1;
Stair Oil Cloths, 25c.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 2, 60,
and 62 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. om Table Linens, 30 pieces superior quality, at \$1.25 WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, Stair Oii Cloths, 25c.; Rag and Hemp Carpsts, 27, 60, and 62 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Blesched and Brown Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 16 to 37 cents; N. Y. Mills Muslin, at 49c, by the place; Pring Delainer, 31c.; Light Alpacas 60 to 75c.; Black Alpacas, 50 to 75c.; Black Sliks, 31, 25 to 31, 63; Pring Chintzes, 20 to 25c.; Table Linens, 62c to 31, 50; Napkins, 16 to 50c.; 10-4 Sheetings at 41. 10; Marsellies Quile, 43 to 310; Blankets, 35 to 312; Comfortables at 43 50; Casas white Spool Cotton only 9c.; best quality Skirt Braids only 9c.; Pins, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 3c.; Palm Soap only 5c.; Ladies' Gotton Hose only 26c.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpe: Store, N. E. COT ELEVENTH and MARKET. [68-tuthelm] JOHN KELLY: HAVE REMOVED (49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, HAINES' MUSLIN LIST-CUT IT HAINES' MUSLIN LIST—CUT IT
Bleached Muslin, at the low price of 16 cts,
Bleached Muslin, better, at 15 and 20 cts,
Bleached Muslin, better, at 15 and 20 cts,
Bleached Muslin, 1-5 wide, at 22 cts.
Bleached Muslin, very heavy and good, at 25 cts,
Bleached Muslin, serra heavy, at 25 cts,
Bleached Muslin, inch they are the server of the ser 612 CHESTNUT STREET. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street. SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 709 MARKET Street.

SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 709 MARKET Street.

SRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 709 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 709 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. MARSEILLES QUILTS-OF FINE M ARSEILLES QUILTS—OF FINI quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankels, in large sizes. Sheeting Muslins, of every width. Several grades of Tickings.
Power-loom Table Linen, damask patterns. Power-loom Table Linen, damask patterns. Statement of the Linen, so variety. The Towels, Napkins, Nursery Disperts, Bullindvale Flancel, Size to Sheer yard, when you will be and other than the statement of the Linens. Seas heavy and fine Shitting and Fronting Linens. Bring De Laines and Frinta. Mode Alpacas, choice shedes.
Frinted Brilliants and 4 4 Fency Shirtings.
Frinted Brilliants and 4 4 Fency Shirtings.

EDWIN HALL. & CO. NO. 28 SOUTHURS. MOS. 1 and 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE, TARRANTED TO PIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION, PDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH
SECOND Street, keep a full stock of Staple Goods.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
New York Mills and Williamsville Muslins.
New York Mills and Williamsville Muslirs.
Warnsttas and White Rosk
Water-twist Muslins.
Damaek Teble Lineus.
Marseilles Counterpanes.
Note Elevater. FURNISHING GOODS. Fine Blankets. Towels, Napkins, &c. 1084 CRESTAUT STREET. THE SHIRT MANUFACTURY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.
Which they make a speciality in their business.
Also, E. M. NEEDLES Handy make specially in the six wear hoverthes for gentlemen's Wear of the six of the si LACE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS. AND WHITE GOODS NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, UNDERSLEEVES. Of the most recent designs, and other goods saitable for party purposes. GREAT REDUCTIONS—VERY LOW PRICES.—As we are determined to close out our entire stock of Winter Dress Goods.

REGARDLESS OF COST.
Closing out French Merinose at 75 cents.
Closing out French Popline.
Closing out Shawis.
Closing out Closks.
All the leading makes of Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 34, 7-8, 44, 64, 64, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 wide, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

H. STREL & SON. ORUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-FINE ESSENT AL OILS or Confectioners, in full variety, and of the bes CRMENT. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Outhbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oll of Viriol, Annat-to, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' USE, GREAT DISCOVERY! [DEEFUL AND VALUABLE HILTON'S SULPHITE OF LIME, INSOLUBLE CEMENT! SUPERIOR TO ANY WHOLESALE DEUG WAREHOUSE, Adhesive Preparation knows. No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMERY ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on MOLERTIFIC PRINCIPLES. And under no eiremestances or shange of temperature, will it be-some corrupt or emit any offensive smell. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PRINTS. PUTTY, &c. JEWELERS FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. ealers and consumers supplied at 1a7 Sm VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT FURNITURE, CROCKERI. TOYS. BOME. IVORI. Extant, that is a sure thing for mending BILLIARD. TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. REMEMBER, WINES AND LIQUORS. **Ailton's Insoluble Cement** IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS, I.AUMAN, SALLADE, & CO., No. 128 SOUTH MINTH STREET, G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. S.LLAUE, J. D. BITTING: Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufactu-rers Packages from 2 ounces to 100 WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
No. 201 South FRONT Street,
ORIGINAL Agents for the sele of the
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade,
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade,
Alea 1.00 cases fine and medium avades MILTON BROS. & Co., Other that desirable Wine to the trade.

Also, I,000 cases fine and medium grades.

100 cases "Brandesburg Frenes" OOG NAC BRANDY.

Vintage of 1848, bottled in France.

60 cases finest Tuccan Oil. In flasks: 2 cozen in case.

60 bbls finest quality Monongabela Whisky.

50,000 Havana Oigars, extra fine.

Most & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial. "Green Seal"

Champagne. PROVIDENCE, R. I. Agents in Philadelphia-LAING & MAGIUNIS JOSEPH GODFREY & Co. No. 38 North FOURTH St. Most & Unandon Grand vin Imperiate Champagne. Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, fort, &c. THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY OF MIGHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company of Michigan, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 493 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. in Room No. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of February. 1894.

TWO of the Associates of said Corporation. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1894. CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT Street. THE AGATE HARBOR 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. 4.23
WALBUT Street, Philadelphia, Ecom No. 6, at 110 clock
A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1854
WHO H. STRYENS,
Two of the Association of said Corporation,
PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1854 PHILADELPHIA. OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE OF CAR.

STAIRS' pure Olive Oil just received per Ship Elies.

For sale by

CHAS. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, Sole Agents,
136 WALBUT, and al GRABITE Street,
DUSTRIAN invokes of the same, just landing, or in-

VOL. 7-NO. 165.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSES. CIVIL AND. MILITARY CLOTH MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, AND

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND and 23 STRAWBERRY

CIVIL LIST.
Black Cloths.
Black Clotekins.
Black Closekins.
Black Closekins.
Black Closekins.
Blinist Cloths,
Bergant Cloths,
Builtiard Cloths,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Blue Flannels,
Scarlet Cloths.

Wazarine Blue Cloths.

We advite our friends to come early, as our present tock is cheaper than we can purchase now. feld im

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS,

AND LINEN, AND

OF ALE DESCRIPTIONS.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

TINEN SHEETINGS,

1864.

WHITE GOODS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. 1864. SPRING,

1364. EDMUND YARD & CO.. No. 517 CHESTRUT AND No. 514 JAYNE STREETS. Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS. DRESS GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS: BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES. SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES ja30-3m SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. SPRING 1864. 1864. TABER & HARBERT. No. 401 MARKET STREET. SILKS, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MILLINERY GOODS. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock of

SPRING RIBBONS, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. DRY-GOODS COMMISSION HOUSES, GALBRAITH & LINDSAY, IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET. would call the attention of the trade to the following, of which they are prepared to show full lines, viz: DRESS GOODS, BLAYK AND GOLORED ALPACAR, ITALIAN CLOTHS, SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

MILLINERY GOODS. NEW MILLINERY GOODS. P. A. HARDING & CO..

Respectfully inform the mercantile community that they will open, FEBRUARY 10th, 1864, No. 413 ARCH STREET. A COMPLETE STOCK OF STRAW

MILLINERY GOODS, tention, moderation in prices, good assortment, together with their long experience in business, (having been for the last seven years with the house of Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols, and their successors. Wood & Cary.) they may merit a share of the public patronage. Orders solicited by mail and promptly executed.

COMMISSION HOUSES. NEW FANCY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINETS, &c. ALFRED H. LOVE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. 212 CHESTMUT STREET. GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street. STAFFORD RECTUERS' AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON, in White, Black, and all colors,
in quantities and assortments to suit purchasers. The
attention of dealers is especially solicited to this article.
H. P. & W. P. SMITH,
Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
jai6-im\*
SMI CHESTRUT Street. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY

NEW AND SECOND-HAND. BAGS, Constantly on hand. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. au25 6m

YARNS. On hand and constantly receiving ALL MOS. TWIST FROM 5 TO 20, and In store at present a beautiful article of

14 and 16 TWIST. MANUFACTURERS will find it their interest to give me Also on hand, and Agent for the sale of the, UNION A. B. AND C JUTE GRAIN BAGS. R. T. WHITE,

842 NORTH THIRD STREET, HOTELS. JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA., CORNER MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.

40 CENTS PER POUND TAX ON TOBACCO. The Government is about to put a tax of 40 cents per pound on Tobacco.

You can save 50 per cent. by
You can save 50 per cent. by
You can save 50 per cent. by
Envirence of the cent. by Service of the cent. by
Buying now at DEAN'S, No. 385 CHESTNUT.
Buying now at DEAN'S No. 385 CHESTNUT Street, Philasiphia,
DEAN'S Migney at DEAN'S No. 385 CHESTNUT Street, Philasiphia,
DEAN'S Minnebaha Smoking Tobacco in manufactured from pure Virginia Tobacco, and contains no dangerous concections of Weeds, Herbs, and Oplum.
Pipes, Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes, Brier Pipes, Box Pipes, Box Pipes, Menogany Pipes, Soboy Pipes, Apple Pipes, Rose Pipes, Cherry Pipes, Gutta Pipes, Cot, at DEAN'S Minnebaha Smoking Tobacco is manufactured from pure Virginia Tobacco, and contains no dangerous concections of Weeds, Herbs, and Oplum.
Pipes, Rose Pipes, Mahogany Pipes, Soboy Pipes, Apple Pipes, Rose Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes, Brier Pipes, Box Pipes, Most Pipes, Gutta Pipes, and other Pipes, And Pipe down and get your Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., at DEAN'S No. 335 CHESTNUT Street.
The Army of the Potomac now order all their Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., from DEAN'S, No. 335 CHESTNUT Street.

DUSTIC ADORNMENTS FOR HOMES 40 CENTS PER POUND TAX ON

RUSTIC ADORNMENTS FOR HOMES USTIC ADURAM ENTS FOR H
OF TASTE.
Wardian Cases with Growing Plants.
Ferr Vases with Growing Plants.
I yy Vases with Growing Plants.
I yy Vases with Growing Plants.
I stanging Baskets with Growing Plants.
Orange Pets, all sizes.
Caryatides. Louis XIVths.
Classical Busts in Parian Marble.
Marble Pedestala and Fancy Brackets.
Terra Cotta Vases, all sizes.
Lava Vases, Antique.
Garden Vases, all sizes.
Statnary and Fonnatains.

Garden Vases, all sizes.
Statuary and Foundations.
Unoice and select articles for Gifts, imported and manufastured for our own sales.
For sale at retail, or to the trade in quantity.

8. A. HARRISON,
1010 CHESTRUT Street NATIONAL COFFEE ROASTER-ATTUNAL UUFFEE KUASTER—
HYDE'S PATENT
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, Restaurants, Boarding
Honses, and private families are putting them in use.
The family sizes are suited to either stove or range.
For saie at the Hardwaye, House Furnishing, and Blove
Stores. Frice from \$2 to \$100. Manufactured and for saie,
wholersie and retail, by the Coffee Roaster and Mill Masuntacturing Company. FRINKYLVARIA Avenue and
FIFTERSTH Street, Philadelphia. jazz-stuthlmfp GEO. W. WATSON & CO., Are now prepared to execute orders for every description of light and heavy Carriages, and having at all times the very best materials and wormen, can promise the atmost satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

The Repairing Dusiness will be continued by Mr. JACOB LOUDESSLAGER, at the old stand, on CLOVER Street, rear of Concert Hall.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864.

The Cavairy of the Army of the Potomac.

In regard to the army as a body, the position of the soldier now is very different from what it was at

the commencement of the war. The sun this day shines upon no troops so well cared for by any Go-

vernment, in all the minutia of comfort, as are those

master, subsistence, medical, and pay departments have each reached a point as near perfection as it seems possible to attain. The pay, taken together

with the bounties, is liberal. The ration is com-posed of good, wholesome, and nutritious food, and is superabundant. Each company by ordinary economy is capable of saving sufficient wherewith

to procure for itself a great variety of dietetic arti-

oles, particularly fresh vegetables. And so far as outer comforts are concerned, the experience of the

men is at this time such as to suggest at once what

is required, without depending as formerly upon their officers, who in the great majority of cases

were as ignorant as themselves.

So much for the army in general. Now for the cavalry, in particular, for with that arm of the ser-

the proverbial daring of dragoons; stone fences, as

of self-praise, or of generally awarded merit, one fact is patent to all, and that is, no troops have

Their serried ranks speak of the deadly missile of the battle-field and of the inroads of that more insi-

dious and fearful foe, disease.
This brings me to consider the disposition made

of the siex and wounded. And, in this connection, it is well to note, that the watchful eyes of their sommanders still follow them with that lively inte-

rest which only brave leaders know how to feel for brave followers. Stoneman and Pleasonton, Buford

prave monowers. Stoneman and Pleasonton, Buford and Gregg, Kilpatrick, Custer, Merritt, and Devin, bright names on Fame's historic roll! are held in almost adoration by the cavalry; and not least for their remembrance of them, in their hours of suffering, when separated from their immediate com-

mands and consigned to the hospital of the corps.
We had occasion to visit this institution, and found

it in charge of Major S. B. W. Mitchell, of

guished citizen of Philadelphia. The commanding officer was assisted by Surgeon Woods, of the 2d Cavalry Division, formerly of the navy; Surgeon Unjohn of the Michigan cavalry, late one of the

regents of the University of Michigan, and Assistant Surgeons Rogers, Tuft, and Bliss, of the U. S. army. If these officers, one and all, are a type of the medical staff of the Army of the Potomac, the high en-

can stan of the Army of the Problem, the high en-comium passed upon them by the Inspector General of the British army, that "they had no superiors in ang army," was truly well merited. To Surgeon Mitchell we are indebted for the most generous hos-

The police department, upon which so much depends, is especially well conducted. Everything is done with the nicest military precision, at the sound

of the bugle. But, we doubt not, the history of this corps is the history of every other in the field. As

to statistics, we regret our inability to furnish them.
On making application to Surgeon Mitchell, we

THE CAMPAION IN TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY CORPS,
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1864.
As the rebels still cling to the hope of regaining

with prospects bright enough to justify the hazard-

If they have evacuated Dalton and Rome it is only for the purpose of striking elsewhere. We need

from Mobile, nor need we surmise that the Confede-

racy will be thrown liable to a second partition from North to South, or Longstreet be endangered by any

The recent advance of the rebels in East Tennessee

to make an invasion of loyal territory, and leaving

These rumors, though too enormous and too sudden for belief, have their origin in anticipations of attring events. Longstreet has been wise enough to refrain from precipitating matters at Knoxville, but there remains an intense interest in the state of

commence in this department, they promise to be extremely decisive, and wos will betide the rebel crew, whether they change their base or remain in

This weather, so mild, so bright, and so genial.

not to be a general campaign this winter, we may look for such operations as will place the enemy in a condition less likely to withstand our assaults in

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

their present position until that time.

Correspondence of The Press J

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 39, 1864.

espondence of The Press. ]

NEW CURTAIN GOODS. WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS. L E WALRAVEN (Successor to W. H. Carryl.) MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNOT STREET.

CURTAIN GOODS

COPARTNERSHIPS. MR. BENJAMIN THAOKARA IS THIS DAY ADMITTED A

PARTNER IN OUR FIRM, And we will continue the Manufacture and Sale of GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS,

> Under the firm name of WARNER, MISKEY, & MERRILL. Manufactory 402 BACE Street.

Sales Rooms 718 CHESTNUT Street, Philads. and 579 BROADWAY, New York.

PRILADA., Feb. 1, 1864. THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between GEORGE EVANS and SAMUEL H. SEED, Clothing Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by neutral concept. The business will be continued, as usual, by GEORGE EVANS, 38 South SEVENTH. fe9-6t\* COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUB. SCRIBERS have this, eighth day of February, 1864, entered into Copartnership, under the name and style of BNNBTT & SNY UDER, for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE COMMISSION LUMBER BUSINESS.

J. F. BENNETT & J. P. SNYDER, 669-Im

Office 5/29 COMMERCE Street. COPARTNEBSHIP NUTLUE.

undersigned have THIS DAY formed a copartnership for three years, commencing 1st day of February, under the name and style of EVANS & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission Business, at No. 314 CHURCH ALLEY. Wm. H. Brown having contributed the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS cash capital.

JOSEPH EVANS.

WM. H. BROWN.

Feb. 1, 1864. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.\_THE

COPABTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business my son, FREDERICK BROWN, Jr., under the name and style of FREDERICK BROWN. Druggist and Chemist.

Philadalphia, Espragar, I. SERDERICK BROWN. Philadelphia, February I, 1884. The said firm will continue business at the old stand establ shed in 1822), northeast corner of Chestnut and fe2 lm

NOTICE.—JOSEPH LEA & CO. HAVE
THIS DAY admitted JOSEPH TATNALL LEA as
a general partner in the House.
Their business in the city of New York will be conducted under the style of J. & J. T. LEA & CO...
112 BRADK Street, New York.
Philadelphia. February 1st, 1884. DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HUGH HAMILTON, CHAR, T. EUYANS.

CHAR, T. EUYANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. SI, 1883.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 51, 1868 THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ments thereto:
First. The said partnership is to be conducted under
the paine or firm of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON &
EVANS.

Second. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Third. The general partners in said partnership are SAMUEL G. DE COURSEY, residing at No. 32 South Sixteenth street; HUGH HAMILTON, residing at No. 146 North Twentieth street, and GHARLES T. BYANS, residing at No. 141 North Twentieth street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth The special partners are SHTH B. STITT, residing at No. 22 West Logan Square, in the city of Philadelphia, and ROBERT L. TAYLOR, residing at No. 62 Union Place, in the city of New York, and they have each contributed to the common stock of the said partnership fifty thousand dollars in the suggregate.

Fifth The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D. 1864, and is to terminate on the Sist day of December, A. D. 1863.

SAML G. DE COURSEY, General Partners, CHAS. T. EVANS, SETH B. STITT, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partners, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partners, Philadelphia, Dec. 51, 1858.

NIOUTICE IS HERERY GIVEN THAT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned have this day formed a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, for the purpose of derrying on the GREER RAL DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS in the city of New York, under the firm-name of KRMDALL, OLEVELAND, & OPDYKE.

That the sole general partners interested in the said partnership are JOSEPH S. KENDALL, of the town of Orange, county of Essex, State of New Jersey; HEMRY R. CLEVELAND, of the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, and HEMRY B. OPDYKE, of the city of New York.

York, and HENRY E. OPDYKE, of the city of New York,
That the sole special partners interested in the partnership are GEORGE OPDYKE, of the city of New York, who has contributed the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in cash towards the capital of the said firm; ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of the city of New York, who has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in each towards the said capital, and SETH B. STITT, of the city of Philadelphia, Size of Pennsylvania, who has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash towards the said capital.

That the said partnership commences on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (1864), and terminates on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (1868). That, by the terms of the said partnership, the special partnership are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amounts respectively contributed by them to the capital, as above the chief of the partnership of the SETH B. KEND ALL, HENRY M. OLEVELAND.

HENRY M. OLEVELAND.

HENRY B. OPDYKE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
GEORGE STITT.

SETH B. STITT.

JILIEW

IM IT E.D. PARTNERSHIP — THE

I MITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provistons of the laws of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships.

That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Dry Goods Jobbing business.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are, BENJAMIN V, MARSH (general partner), LEWIS W, HAYWARD (general partner), HENRI HENDRREON (general partner), PROMENT (GENERAL WOOD) (general partner), RAMIKL P. GODWIN (general partner), RAMIKL P. GODWIN (general partner), RAMIKL P. GODWIN (general partner), and all of them, the said partners, general and special reside in the City of Philadelphia,

That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed

Philadelphia,
That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed
by the special partners to the common stock is one hundred thousand dollars—of which fifty thousand dollars
in eash has been so contributed by the said RICHARD
D. WOOD, special partner—and of which fifty thousand
collars in eash, has been so contributed by the said Joasi all BACOM, special partner.
That the period at which the said partnership is to
commence, is the thirty-first day of December, A. D.,
1863, and the period at which it will terminate is the
thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1866.

JOSIAH BALOM,
Special Partner.
BENJAMIN V. MARSH,
LEWIS W. HAYWARD,
HENEY HENDESOM,
EICHARD WOOD,
SAMUEL P. GODWIM. NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-SHIP.—The undersigned hereby give notice, under the provisions of the acts of Assembly for the Common-wealth of Fennsylvania relative to limited partnerships, wealth of Pennsylvania relative to limited partnerships, that they have formed a Limited Partnership, and publish the following as the terms thereof:

First. The name of the firm under which said partnership shall be conducted is WATSON & JANNEY.

Second. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted in the purchase and sale of Dry Goods; the place of business to be in the city of Philladelphis.

Third The name of the General Partners are

List the following as the terms thereof.

Three. The name of the farm alters of the business intended to be transacted in the purchase and sale of Dry Goods: the place of business to be in the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The name of the General Partners are in the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The name of the General Partners are in the city of the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The name of the General Partners are in the city of Philadelphia. The special partners reside in the city of Philadelphia.

FOURTH. The name of the Special Partners trained to the common stock is the sum of the city of Philadelphia.

FOURTH. The amount of expital which the said Special Partners reside in the city of t

importance in cutting off the States of Mississippi and Alabama from the Confederacy, and affording means for a grand concentration and combination against the remaining parts of the rebel domain. The campaign is opening very handsomely, and we are likely to witness a magnificant exhibition of military strategy on both sides. ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

A well-informed gentleman, who has travelled extensively through the South, and who is well acquainted with the bearings of the whole question of the rebellion, says that the general opinion in Atlanta, Ga., and, in fact, all through the South, is that Gen. Grant will certainly move upon this city in the early spring. He fears, however, that this will be a difficult, if not an impossible, feat to be accomplished, even by such a great general as Grant. In a hostile and mountainous country like Georgia, without any even by such a great general as Grant. In a hostile and mountainous country like Georgia, without any advantages of water communication, and with the liability of the railway connections being out off, it will be a rather hazardous job to keep up communications and get up supplies for an army of invasion as large as Grant's must be. According to the opinion of our informant, the commanding general may/end out heavy raids to seize, burn, and destroy the rebel works in the city, which are of incalculable benefit to the Southern cause. The general impression throughout Georgia is that Atlanta will be the first point attacked after the opening of the spring campaign. The people of that State, with this idea in view, are making the most determined preparations to resist the tide of expected invasion. Boys in view, are making the most actermined prepara-tions to resist the tide of expected invasion. Boys of sixteen and men of eighty years of age are being drilled in the same regiments, all of them inspired with the one idea of defending their new-fangled Confederacy. Our informant thinks that, whenever an attack is made on this point, there will be a heavy an attack is made on this point, there will be a neavy force of rebels to receive our forces. When an at-tack of Roseorans was expected, the rebels had thou-sands of men ready to defend Atlanta against his soldiers. The rebel Government called out from six to eight thousand men, but four times the number

vice my mission was chiefly connected. The com-mand constituting the Cavalry Corps is composed of regiments organized in the States of Maine, Massa-chusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennaylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, together with a brigade consist-ing entilely of "Regulara" As to the numerical strength of this force, or even an approximation to it, the "rank and file" professed to know nothing; voluntarily presented themselves, and were enrolled to serve the State during the threatened attack. A SOOUT'S EXPLAIT.

A letter from Port Hudson says:

"One of our scouts, Philbrick, of the 3d Massachuretts Cavalry, recently rode out alone, within
the enemy's lines, and captured a rebel colonel, with
an audacity that deserves especial notice. Ocionel
Bradford was visiting, his affianced, at a plantation
house four miles from Jackson, where he supposed
bimself entirely safe, for the rebel pickets were
within call. Philbrick, late at night, stole into the
negro quarters, and learned from the slaves, who
are always our irlends, all that he wished to know.
Quietly lastening his horse, he crept to the front
door, burst it open, and, platod in hand, astonished
the assembled party with the sight of a Union soldier
on the rampage. The scout thundered out his orders
to an imaginary company, through the back window,
kicked over the whist table, smashing the goblete
and a bottle of 'Widow Cliquot' that had probably
paid recent duty at Baton Rouge, disarmed the
colonel, and took both him and his servant prisoners, mounted them on their own horses, and brought
them off amid the tears and lamentations of the
'affianced' and her friends. Through by-roads the
unlucky colonel was brought safely to camp, and is
now on his way to Virginia with a letter of introduction to General Butler. The prisoner nearly
ground up a fine set of natural teeth when he learned that his capture had been effected by a single
soldier, armed no better than himself."

GEN. SICKLES ORDERED TO ARKANSAS. A SCOUTS EXPLOIT. and the officers to whom I applied for information were particularly reticent. In fact, I soon discovered that but little http://imation.co.uld be gained by a civilian from these "shoulder strapped gentlemen," in reference to any subject. They are always ready with an evasive answer. The chief end of most of them. when in quarters, would seem to be to assemthem, when in quarters, would seem to be to assem-ble at the tent of some of their brother officers of the same persuasion (they profess the most unmiti-gated contempt for the infantry), lolf around in every conceivable lazy attitude, play cards, get up horse races, crink "commissary whisky" unin-terruptedly, smoke furiously, swear terribly, and glorify the cavalry incessantly. Yet these same men, when called into the field, dash at everything with at Gettysburg, and gunboats, as on the Rappahan-nock, being no obstacle. The material is said to be the best in the army. The superiority which it claims for itself must unquestionably be owing to the attainments of its chiefs; for we well remember that, at the time of the organization of the three-years' volunteers, the then would be officers were actuated more by the desire of quantity than of quality. But whether this glorification is the result GEN. SICKLES ORDERED TO ARKANSAS. The President has acceded to the wishes of the State Conventionists in Arkansas, and ordered marched greater distances continuously, met the enemy more frequently and successfully, and conse-quently suffered greater losses, than the cavalry.

General Steele to hold the election on the day designated by them. In other respects he has renewed his instructions to General Steele; and to make sure of averting collision between the military and civil power, he has commissioned General Sickles to go to Arkansas, with full and discretionary authority to keep things straight generally. It is pro-dicted that there will be a collision between Steele and Sickles. WHOLESALE REBEL DESERTIONS. SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE REBEL ARMIES. SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE REBEL ARMIES.

The Nashville Union says:

"From a gentleman just from Larkinsville, Alabama, we learn that our advance is picking up deserters by hundreds, who are continually arriving at Larkin's Ferry and reporting to the provost marshal at that place. Not only are these deserters anxious to accept the President's amnesty, but a majority express a desire to enlist in the Union armies, despite the dangers to which they subject themselves."

A letter from Natchez, Miss., 25th ult, says:

"Our town is showing signs of returning vicor.

"Our from Natchez, Miss., 25th UR, 18578:
"Our town is showing signs of returning vigor, A healthy reaction is already visible. Planters who hitherto held aloof are returning to their allegiance and receiving back their landed property. No less than ten have taken the President's oath within a few days. Deserters are coming in daily. Fifteen arrived from Alexandria a few days ago, and four this morning from the same point, bringing in their captain and the surgeon of the regiment as prisoners." captain and the surgeon of the regiment as prisoners."

A letter from Chattanooga, 2d instant, says:

"Deserters coming in all reterate the previously well-founded stories of demoralization in
the army, and the determination to desert on the
first favorable opportunity that presents itself.
It is asserted that in Joe Johnston's army there
exists a society, embracing fully three-fourths,
the members of which are sworn to serve the
Confederacy no longer than their mustered in time.
They have pass-words and signs, and are sworn to
assist each other in getting away. If members are
on picket, on receiving the sign and pass-word, the
deserter is allowed to run the gauntlet and escape.
So numerous is the society in regiments from Keutucky, Mississippi, Rissouri, Georgia, Tennessee,
and Alabama, that they are never trusted on picket.
All the picketing is now performed by Virginians,
North and South Carolinans, Texans, &c. A new
rebel society has also been formed, called the 'Sons
of the Southern Cross,' I believe, who swear never
to cease fighting until the Confederacy is independent."

HANGING OF A GUERILLA LEADER IN

on making approached to Surgeon kinded, we were emphatically refused, on the ground of its being "unmilitary." Surgeon Letterman, the distinguished medical director of the army, has given his constant and untiring energies to the complete efficiency of the medical staff.

OIVIS. HANGING OF A GUERILLA LEADER IN ARKANSAS. On the 3d inst., a scotting party sent out by Col. J. B. Regers, under command of Capt. Shelby, 2d Regiment Cavalry, M. S. M., attacked a large band of guerillas under the noted chief John F. Bolin, killed seven, and captured eight men, thirteen horses, and fifteen wagons loaded with corn. Bolin was captured and confined in the guard-house at this rost.

was captured and confined in the guard-house at this roat.

At a late hour last night he was forcibly taken by the enraged soldiers and citizens from the custody of the guard, and hung. No intimation of the act reached the officers until the deed was being perpetrated. The officers did all in their power to suppress this violation of law, but to no avail. Bolin made the following confession before the execution:

"I was at Round Pond: there were eight men killed, two by Nathan Bolin and one by John Wright. They were killed with handspikes. I emptied one revolver. At Round Pond I shot oneman, at Dallas I wounded another. I captured eight men on Hickory Ridge; I told them I was going to shoot them, but their soldiers recaptured them before I could do so. I have killed six or seven men; I killed my cousin; I ordered him to halt—he would not, and I shot him down."

Though Bolin was illegally hung, he deserved a worse late. scarcely expect that they will voluntarily yield another foot of the narrow line that separates us PLOT TO ASSASSINATE DAVIS AND RE-LEASE THE UNION PRISONERS.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE DAVIS AND RELEASE THE UNION PRISONERS.
The Richmond Examiner, of Feb. 8, says:

"For several days past the Government has been in possession of fasts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a seerst organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners held at Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of the President, and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops located here.

"Captain Maccubbin, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the duty of penetrating the mysteries of the case, and threading the details through the labyrinth's of rumor to their head and source. That official put the matter into the hands of two of his most experienced detectives, Messrs. Reese and Mitchell, who immediately set to work, and on Saturday night they arrested, at his house, on Seventeenth street, between Main and Franklin, a German, named A. W. Heinz, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasuable association. He was furthermore charged with inciting Confederate soldiers to mutiny, and the assassination of the President. The detectives selzed, along with Heinz, a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of membership of the organization, and documents of such a character as to leave no doubt of his crime and the criminality of others. The documents were taken possession of yesterday by General Winder, who ordered Heinz to be placed in secure quarters at Castle Thunder, and to allow him no communication whatever with any outside parties.

"Heinz, the reputed ringleader, has always been looked upon as a disloyal man, and his associates in treason will be trobed to its detth, no matter that the training the roll of its detth, no matter that the resulted to the rest will follow, as the treason will be probed to its detth, no matter affairs in that region. If it is his design to attempt the recapture of East Tennessee, this appears to be his most propitious hour. Shouldhe wait for Grant to make a demonstration, his opportunity, small as it is now, will be forever lost. When operations THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN.

A BELIABLE PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS—A MOVE-MENT ON JACKSON, MISS.

(From the Missouri Republican, Sth.)

The first moves in the new military campaign of 1864 are now being made. Promising activity is observable in General-Sherman's and General Banks' departments. Quite a number of troops have been concentrated in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and already our lines have been advanced towards Jackson as far as the Big Black. Posts on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad have been abandoned, and the garrisons, including those at Corinth and Iuka, brought in. The 16th Army Corps, Major General Hurlbut, has been organized for field duty into four divisions, sommanded respectively by Generals Tuttle, Dodge, A. J. Smith, and Veatch. Besides the 16th, preparations for the campaign have been made in the 13th and 17th Corps. A great cavalry expedition has also been arranged, under General W. L. Smith, General Grant's chief of cavalry, for a raid into the interior of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and has, we learn, already moved on Holly Springs, going down the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Troops from Oairo, Columbus, Moscow, Grand Junction, Memphis, and other points, have reached Vicksburg. They are expected to go eastward and southward, and form a junction with the cavalry column, and with a force setting out from Natchez.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, will probably be abandoned by the enemy without a fight. Some eccial standing.
"It is possible that other arrests will follow, as the treason will be probed to its depth, no matter whom it affects."

THE MINSTRELS OF LIBBY PRISON.
One of the Herald correspondents, lately released from Richmond, furnishes this amusing curiosity: Countryman in A specific part of the Countryman in Adjutant and as a countryman in Adjutant and a countryman in Adjutant and continue to the country and in a part of the country and in a part of the country and in a part of country and in a

ASQUERADE BALL.

Adjutant Jones

Loutenant Chandler
Lieutenant Chandler
Lieutenant Ryan
Lieutenant Woran
Lieutenant Moran
Lieutenant Bonnett
Loutenant Bonnett Most. Lieutenant Worzan Black Swap. Lieutenant Morzan Eroadway Swell. Leutenant Bennett Richard III. Captain McWilliams The whole to conclude with a GRAND WARK AROUND.

Performance to commence at six o'clock. Admission free Children in arms not admitted. Adjutant R. C. KNAGGS, Business Agent.

Admission free Children in same not admitted.

Adjutant R. C. KNAGGS, Business agent.

"Signs,"—While the train with the rebel navy recruits was stopping at the Western station, on Sunday evening, a band of singers among them sang with a will the "John Brown" song. The time and tune were perfect. Three years ago who expected ever to hear South Osrolina soldiers announce the fact that John Brown's soul is "marching on?" Somebody asked: "Why did you enter the rebel army?" "Because," one said, "we had our choice to 'goin' or 'go up; 'that's what was the matter." "Don't you think slavery was the cause of the war?" "We didn't once think so; we do now," was the reply. One remarked "that neither he 'nor any other man' expected to live to see a train of caus as they had that day, with a Massachusetts regiment at its head and a South Carolina regiment at its ail, and both in the Union service.

—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

A RARE Instance of Courage.—The Boston Herald has proved itself to be a very brave sheet. It suggests the name of Horatio Seymour for nomination, by the Democratio National Convention, for the Presidency. In view of the fact that Seymour advocated the doctrine that New England should be "left out in the cold," it must require great nerve for a New England journal to insult all New Englanders by such a proposition.—Harrisbury Telegraph.

THE FREE-STATE MOVEMENT.

Platform and Candidates of the Conventions are various as to the character of the difference in the Free-State Convention, which closed it labors on the evening of Fobruary 1. The New Orleans Times, of the 3d inst., says:

"The result is that two bons fide tickets are this morning laid before the public by two bons fide bodies, each claiming to be the real simon-pure convention. At the one in Lyceum Hall, the Houm Michael Hahn was nominated for Governor, and, at the other, the Hou. B. F. Flanders; both tickets having named as Auditor Judge A. Atocks, and for Lieutenant Governor J. M. Wells. Which is to be considered the real nomination by yet to be seen; the supporters of Mr. Flanders asserting that all the delegates who nominated his wers daily qualified and legally elected, while those who nominated his opponent numbered very many who had no more right to a vote in the convention that to a seat in Congress." The Era, which advocates Mr. Hahn, says that the meeting had a very stormy commencement, but

"The result was the unanimous nomination of the Him. Michael Habn for the office of Governor—a re-sult which we had as a bright omen for the future of Louisiana." The Era attributes the whole trouble to the arbitray conduct of Mr. Grane, the temporary chairman, who "attempted to stiffs the will of the majority of the convention by arbitrary rules, and named a committee on credentials of like mind, which after a long ression presented a report in which they strempted to rule many of Mr. Hahn's fittends out of the convention. which they attempted to rule many of Mr. Hahn's friends out of the convention."

"A gentleman who deserves credit for his course at length took the floor, and demanded to be heard, whereupon the chairman of the Committee on Oredentials moved that the convention should adjourn to the Free-State Committee rooms. The president, without putting the motion to vote, declared it to be carried, whereupon a few delegates withdrew, and the proceedings, during the remainder of the session, were harmonious, orderly, and enthusiastic."

THREE CENTS.

The following is the platform which was adopted by the convention that nominated Mr. Hahn for

rights of any sectional inctitutions, and we ceem it our most sacred duty as patriots to transmit it undivided to nesterity.

Resolved, That we as citizens of the United States, as well as o the State of Louisians, know that the observance of the Union depends on maintaining the aupremacy of the Federal Union, and do. on the part of Louisians, utterly disclaim any pretension to any rights not subservent of that supremacy, and hold her primary allegiance as due to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That, regarding the institution of slavery as a great moral, social, and political cyll, opposed slike to the right of one race and the interests of the other, and inconsistent with the principles of free government, we hall and cestre its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blee sing.

Resolved That we desire the principles of this State to be based upon a surer and broader foundation than the operations of military or or; and we will use every means in our power to hasten the day when they shall be embocied in a Siste constitution that Louisiana is and shall forever remain a Free trate.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the plan adopted by General Banke to insure that recult as well as to restore the voice of Louisiana to the councils of the nation. (Cheens ]

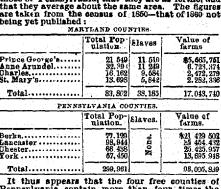
Resolved. That we will support no man as a candidate for office who is unwilling to subscribe to and pleege himself to carry out the principles set forth in the above resolutions. A REVIEW OF SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

A EEVIEW OF SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

(From the Washington Chronicle ]

The tenacity with which the slaveholders of Maryland hold on to the remnant of their institution—no the dying trunk after the roots have been broken up—might lead a stranger to her condition and-history to imagine that the State owes all its wealth and progress to that system of labor. To show how the matter stands, we will compare some of her oldest and largest slave-labor countries with as many agricultural counties of Pennsylvania, as it regards wealth. It must be borne in mind that these slave counties have been settled as long as those of Pennsylvania, that they are as fortile, and that they average about the same area. The figures are taken from the census of 1850—that of 1860 not being yet published:

MARYLAND COUNTIES. Total Pop Elayes 83,802 38,185 PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES.



It thus appears that the four free counties of Pennsylvania contain more than four times the population, and more than five times the wealth in faims, compared with the slave counties of Maryland. It might be shown, also, that the former contain many millions worth of city and manufacturing property, of which the latter have next to none.

If it is objected that the Pennsylvania counties are larger than those of Maryland, we may throw in the whole residue of the State, and still the four free counties will be ahead as it regards the value of farms. The total value of farms in Maryland, in 1850, was \$87,178 545; whereas, Berks, Lancaster, Chester, and York were worth \$96.005.839.

But the friends of slavery will insist that the value of the slaves would make up the difference. Then let the 38,185 slaves in the four Maryland counties be put down at the highest prices which prevailed at the period, say an average of \$400 per head for all ages and both sexes. As usual, the result shows that where the soil is cultivated by slaves, the latter are worth about as much as the former. At this rate they would be worth \$15,274.00; which, added to the value of farms in the same counties, will make a total of \$32,317,340. It thus appears that the value of land and slaves in the four Maryland counties are worth about one-third the value of land, and slaves in the four Maryland counties are worth about one-third the value of land, and slaves in the four Maryland counties of Pennsyl-

vania.

Such facts as these, one would suppose, would open the eyes of rational beings to the folly of maintaining slavery.

Patriotism in the Pulpit. The Washington Chronicle contains an eloquent article in praise of the patriotism of the clergy. Referring to past moral differences in the churches, it touches upon some very suggestive facts and argu-

article in praise of the patriotism of the clergy. Referring to past moral differences in the churches, it touches upon some very suggestive facts and arguments which every patriotic reader will recognize. "More than one happy congregation has been divided by these disputes. Among the first to set the example of hostility to the country on the part of the American clergymen, was an arrogant and conceited popinjay, called Rev. Henry A. Wise, who ministered to the spiritual wants of an Episcopal parish in Philadelphia. One day while ventilating his disaffection in a barber anoy, under the Chirard House, he was ejected half shaved from the premises by the indignant knight of soap and razor. "Another of the same school, a hypocrite called Wilmer, after long professing loyalty in public and acting the spy in private, was finally caught in an almost overt act of treason. The fate of the now notorious 'Bishop Hopkins,' who attempted to elevate slavery almost to the level of Bible philosophy, and who at last became a pampheteer for the worst of the Copperheads, is an emphatic admonition to all others. His admitted talents and services in the Church, and the many proselytes he made out of the ignorant and the disloyal, will not save him from the scorn of history and the contempt of posterity."

The clergy in the seceded States, (not the brave Cromwellians, like Brownlow, who stand up and defy the traitors, and demand the extinction of slavery, but that class of which Polk and Longsteet are specimens, this class has had a sorry trial of it. They have not only had to preach but to fight for Satan. It would be a monstrous paradox to say that these men do not know they are wholly in the whole Southern Church, irrespective of creed or denomination, including every thoughtful atalesman save, possibly, Mr. Calhoun and his few followers, was against the institution of slavery, and looked forward to its ultimate extinction, is the best evidence of the utter heartlessness and hypocrisy of all professions on the other side of the

The following incidents are related of the murderer:

On Tuesday last, while out riding with Mr. Shed. Green spoke about the merder, and asked Shed if he thought Mr. — naming a man who had been suspected, was guilty. The reply of Mr. Shed was, "No, I do not believe that he is any more guilty than you are." Mr. Shed says the manner of Mr. Green was very much embarrassed. A short time since a lady, an acquaintance of the family, spent the evening with himself and wife, family, spent the evening with himself and they'l help him for love of mamma and of you. And the Channel fleet's coming with powder and shot, and, and that he had lately kept it there. This led to the subject of the recent murder, and the Gremans must run, or they'll catch it all both the subject of the recent murder, and the Gremans must run, or they'll catch it all only it is the drawer of the subject of the recent murder, and the Gremans must run, or they'll catch it all only it is the drawer of the subject of the recent murder, and the Gremans must run, or they'll catch it all only it is a Prince was when the wite and when whe who mamma beheld akating not quite five hours since.

And Grandpepa Christian is off to the fray with Germans, who'd steal his nice duchy away.

But slumber, my darling, thy sire is a Prince is a prince with the whom mamma beheld akating not quite five hours since.

And Grandpepa Christian is off to the fray with Germans, who'd steal his nice duchy away.

But slumber, my darling, thy sire is a Prince with since.

And they'll help him for love of mamma and of you.

And they'll help him for love of mamma and of you.

And they'll help him for love of mamma and of you.

And they'll help hi

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very title more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Ar To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

wife replied, "Indeed it was; my husband came and told me of it immediately afterward, and I was so shooked amost fainted, and he said if he had known that it would affect me so, he wouldn't have it ald me so suddenly."

FOREIGN NOTES.

FOREIGN NOTES.

— Die. Beke, a veteran Nile Explorer, resently delivered, a lecture on London, in which he denied that Messra, Speke and Grant had discovered the true source of the Nile. He admitted that the river, as they traced it, usued out of Lake Nyanza, but claimed that it also ran through it, having its real source in the Mountains of the Moon, to the eastward of the lake, where, contrary to the general supposition, they lie in a northerly and southerly direction. In a calcusion, Dr. Beke announced that a dissatisfied was he with the results of the last two expecitions, and so certain was he of the truth of his own theory, that he intended to undertake an expedition in pera ca which should set the question at reat forever, and a public subscription would be opened for this purpease.

—A. new come journal is soon to appear at Lagrand and this may any of the Mixed Pickles. The Greening, and this may anyount for this outlons title, which is akin to but different from Punch—tayored by the English, who are a drinking people. Hans wurst—Jack Sausage—is the German name for clown; the Hollanders only in Pickled Herring; and Factinary—fat fool—in another of his German titles. It is a curious coincidence, and perhaps a token of the clown's popularity, that in most countries he bears the name of the favorite dish. In England he is called Jack Pudding—Jack Beef would have been too aristocrafe, touching on the pierogative of sirloin, the beron of beef. In France he is called Jeak Pudding—Jack Beef would have been too aristocrafe, touching on the pierogative of sirloin, the beron of beef. In France he is called Jeak Pudding—Jack Beef would have been too aristocrafe, touching of the called and called feel Potage; in Italy Mescaroni, and in Russia Kapusnik, which signifies cabbage head.

—A gentleman who was deaf want, out of curi-

prerogative of sirioin, the beson of bect. In France he is estled Jean Potage; in they Miscostron!, and in Russia Kanushik, which signifies cobbage head.

— A gentleman who was deaf want, out of carfosity, to visit the foundation of the new tubular bridge over the Seine at Orival. He was introduced into the air sluice, a subterranean chamber where the air is often compressed to two atmospheres and a half, in order to establish the balance between its own atmosphere and that of the tube. The visitor having entered, and the door being closed, a cock communicating with the reservoir of air was turned, and the compressed air rushed out with n-loud hiss. The walls of the chamber, covered with thick from plates, vibrated like thin sheet-iron. The visitor felt a strange tenion in his cars, he breathed heavily, and was obliged to make great efforts to diminish the avence with which the compressed air practised into his nostrils.

In the course of four minutes, the balance between the two mediums was attained, and he could breath freely in the highly compressed atmosphere in which he was. At the same time, to his spromishment, his deafness had completely ceased. He heard the whitepers of his companions, and the state lasted about five hours after he had left the place, when his deafness returned. On communicanglish clusters had completely deaf, and whose business it was frequently to enter the reservoires of compressed air. On the very first day, these workmen experienced the ame effect already described, their deafness if equipally a fact, it would appear that, if a strong atmospheric pressure could be repeatedly applied to the ears in cases of deafness, a cure might be effected.

Galignani, which is the authority for the foregoing, says that a report has been read at the Societs of leviness of their air-bladder, which, by swelling up, can medically and the intention of the lood. In birds there are air-bladder all round the viscers, and nearly resembling the lungs. The bigher a bird can son; the larger are the reservoi can be done by constructing a small chamber, communicating with a forcing pump, and provided with
an air gauge and safety-valve. A patient confined
in such a chamber may be subjected, without inconvenience, to the pressure of about two atmospheres
and a haif. By this treatment catarrh, asthma, and
other complaints of the respiratory organs may be
removed; in croup the compressed air will flatten
down the adventitious membranes; and in disorders arising from weakness, compressed air will arterialize the blood, and increase the vital power of
the patient.

the patient.

A relic of old London is fast disappearing—the Biue Boar Inn, or the George and Biue Boar, as it came to be called later—in Holborn. For more than two hundred years this was one of the famous coaching houses, where stalls arrived from the Northern and Midland counties. It is more famous still as being the place—if Lord Orrery's chaplain, Morrice, may be credited—where Cromwell and Ireton, disguired as troopers, cut from the saddle flap of a messenger a letter, which they knew to be there, from Charles the First to Henrietta Maria.

— Those who remember her beautiful seat, nerve.

messenger a letter, which they knew to be there, from Charles the First to Henrietta Maria.

— Those who remember her beautiful seat, nerve, and hands, both in Rotten-row and with the Queen's hopnds, will be grieved to hear of the death of the celebrated Miss Gilbert. Some years ago she had a very severe accident in the park; but, although she gradually recovered from its effects, she was never quite the same again. She was among the very beat of Mr. Rarey's pupils; and her portrait, representing her by the side of a horse which she had just "putdown," formed the subject of a pleasant picture by Sir Edward Landseer, in the Royal Academy, some four or five years ago. Except, perhaps, on very rough ground, where Mrs. Pitt was her superior, Mr. Davis thought he had seen no lady lider equal to her.—Histated London News.

— Mr. Williams, once American minister in Turkey, but now a Secession agent and advocate in England, has written a book, called "The Rise and Fail of the Model Republic," which is reviewed at length in the London Times. Mr. Williams regards the war as the direct result of Presidential contests, and he thinks that the Presidential contests, and he thinks that the President should have been taken by seniority from the Senators of the longest term of service, and the Vice President should have been the Senator next in age in legislative years. The Presidential term should have been fixed at eight or ten years. Washington alone ought to have been President for life, and should have been followed by the oldest Senator. Upon this rilloudious plan the Times offers the following observations:

The imagination cannot assity picture a more terrible resident.

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