The Press.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

The Presidency. The Presidency.

The Republican National Executive Committee, which convened at Washington on Monday Isat, did a very proper as well as rignificant act in refusing to admit delegates who claimed to represent Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and other rotten borough States. These bogus delegates were all for Lincoln, and if the National Convention, when it meets next June, takes the asme ground, we do not see how he can be nominated, as his strength will be in such delegations. This strife for the nomination will develop a healthy feeling in the Republican party against the rotten borough "state scheme!

Paragraphs of the nature of this from the World are common in the Opposition

the World are common in the Opposition journals, and betray a profound fear of Mr. LINCOLN as the candidate of the Union party. If Mr. Lincoln was really the unpopular man they pretend, and his nomination truly an advantage to the Opposition, this persistent attempt to break him down in advance would not be made. In attacking him so bitterly, they recognize him as the man most popular with the people. When General McClellan was in command of the armies of the United States, the rebel papers were unanimous in loud praise of his ability, and the South, like Trabb's boy, in "Great Expectations." sbased itself in abject fear before him. The sincerity of this fear was questioned at the time, for it was argued that the enemy, if it really dreaded that commander, would not oppose the suggestion of his removal. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ACtually unpopular, the World would be too shrewd to say so. "We do not see how he can be nominated, as his strength will be in such delegations," very innocently says the World, utterly forgetful that ABRAHAM LIN-COLN has been already declared the people's choice for the next Presidency by the Union State Conventions or Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Kansas, Indiana, Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, California, New Jersey, and other States, besides receiving the warm support of more than two-thirds of the loyal journals in the country, all the Union Leagues, and many of the State Central Committees. Arkansas-rotten borough, as the World chooses to call a State from which it might learn a nobler loyalty than it can now boast-in giving its voice for Mr. Lincoln, proves him to be able to reconcile all sections on a common ground of loyalty, and it is certainly no proof of his unpopularity that slave holding Maryland, Florida, and Tennessee unite with Pennsylvania, California, and anti-slavery Kansas in declaring him the people's choice.

A Chinese Cracker Exploded. The miser does not more feverishly covet gold than does England covet increase of territory. In every part of the world the British flag is to be seen: in the north of this American continent, and in the West Indies-on the Western shore and at the extremity of Africa-in Hindostan and other parts of Asia, and in the whole of Australasia. Not content with her proper territory in Europe, she holds on by the Island of Malta, and would as soon part with Ports. mouth as with Gibraltar. Standing before the nations as a political Oliver, England perpetually "asks for more." Give England a foothold, and, cre long, a whole province or kingdom will be beneath British rule. So well is this known, especially with the example of India before the world. that nations, hitherto unsubdued or untrepanned, cautiously avoid any familiar intercourse with the English. This is the case with Japan, and recent occurrences in China show this distrust in a decided manner.

In early times, the Chinese had no indisposition to have intercourse with foreigners. Between the years 1520 and 1570, the aggressive conduct of the Spanish and Portuguese traders excited the hostility of the Chinese. The Mantchu Government, established in the middle of the seventh century, restricted British intercourse and trade to Canton, where it was carried on through the medium of the Hong-merchants on one side and of East India Company on the other. The Chinese ever since have been afraid of the English wedge being introduced. From 1839 until 1860, when a British garrison was introduced into Pekin. this antagonism has been continued; the Chinese yielding no point except when compelled to do so by defeat. The Chinese Government, at the same time, has had to contend, since 1850, with a powerful body of Taeping rebels, armed and disciplined-

a regular army, in fact. 'No coubt, many a Foreign Minister before Earl Russell asked himself, "Shall we annex China?" That country is five times as large as British India, and its transfer would make England virtual ruler of one half of Asia, besides adding 200 million souls to the population there under her flag. Add China to the British possessions, and there then would be under Anglo-Saxon supremacy, one-third, of all the habitable world, and more than a third of the human dwellers thereon. It is a thing not to be done by a single blow-not to-day, nor tomorrow, but with a progress as sure and steady as that which led a small company of British traders from the little factory on the Hooghly to be lords of the gates of the Kny. ber and mouths of the Irrawaddi.

Philosophers and politicians tell us that "the manifest destiny" of England is to do this thing-to carry out the decree of Providence that the education of the human race is to be advanced by the agency of vast embracing empires, such as Rome was, as England is. But, if it must be done, let it be done honestly. The recent attempt to press a British fleet, with absolute British commanders, upon the Chinese, has been defeated by the shrewdness and firmness of Prince Kunc, regent of the empire. He contracted to pay England a stipulated sum for the assistance of such a naval force, to be employed against the Taeping rebels, but naturally required that the captains should obey his own orders. This was declined, and the British fleet returned home. The London Daily Telegraph, a leading liberal journal, generally on the side of the Palmerston Ministry, indignantly exposes the whole nefarious plot, and says: "We blush to say that the British flag is now returning upon the seas, in ignominy and detected cunning, from as flagitious an endeavor as was ever made to filch an empire. If Captain Sherrard Osborn feels as we feel, he will lower his jack half-mast, and paint with 'mourning blue' the hulls of the vessels which he is bringing back from the waters of China. Whoever passes them upon the ocean, whoever sees them sail into an English harbor, beholds the breakdown of a piece of business which we denounced at its commencement, grieved over in its course, and will now not scruple to describe as those who set it on foot deserve. Not until now has the bright flag of Britain, and the honorable swords of her soldiers and sailors, been offered to the barbarian for sale. But these vessels which Captain Osnorn is disconsolately bringing back, and the men on board of them, have been bought and sold to the yellow-faced Chinese; and the reason why they are not at this moment helping TSENG-KWO-FAN to cut the flesh from Taeping prisoners, and stick arrows in their wretched living limbs,

is because the Chinaman outwitted us at last in the cunning bargain we were driving. The Telegraph adds: "These vessels which Prince Kung has contemptuously rejected, upon learning their double errand, were fitted in Royal dock yards, furnished with national stores, and hoisted the colors of England, to go and do the dirty work of tea merchants and compradors upon the tea merchants and compradors upon the rivers of China." It then says: "Happily, the gigantic bubble has burst. His Majesty's 'King LAY' has collapsed along with it." This uncrowned sovereign is Earl RUSSELL'S atter ego in China; a greater man than the British Minister there; a sort of Viceroy over him; a subtle observer of what was transpiring; a salaried spy for the Foreign Office in London.

Here, in the plain, powerful, and indignant language of the London Journal, is a resume of the whole transaction:

"The Chinese authorities found it costly to carry on the war against the Taepings, and keep the peace—as we ought only to have done—in the treaty—

ports and upon the seas. They lent a too-ready ear, therefore, to King Lay, who, being already the Chief Commissioner of Foreign Customs under the Chinese Regency, saw his way to be also commander in-chief of an Angle-Unionee fleet. His Majesiy of the dock-warrant and port-entry accordingly got Prince Kung to agree to pay for a feet of English war-ships, with English crews and officers, to be used against the Taepings. Capt Osborn was to be the admiral, and the ships the security to him for pay and expenses. The thing went so smoothly that the flag of this fittustering squadron was duly recognized at the British Admirally, and published, for respect upon the seas; and, with much flourish of trumpets, the fleet arrived in China. But, meantime, Prince Kung had put on his considering cap," and therewith perceived that a foreign fleet, not compretely under Chinese orders, would make "nomints umbra," shadow the same interval Mesers. Lay and the authorities had been laughing in their sleeves at the capital trials put upon the Celestials, in making them pay at once for ending our wanton war with the Yang-ite, and for annexing China-Government and all—in the sort of way that a skittle-sharper annexes the savings of a rustic. The ships arrived, and King Lay proceeded to exp'ain to the Chinese Regent that he would be 'the pivot' for orders and communications to this fine force, which would shortly make 'doors mest' of the 'Havenly Father' and his followers. Undoubledly that contummation was desirable to Prince Kung, but not at such a price. He pointed out that the Viceroy, Tseng-Kwo Fan, who governs nearly all North China under the Council, was the proper person to direct the fleet. King Lay demurred. Prince Kung was judiclously firm. Captain Osborn refused to obey the direct orders of the new Government to which he belonged. The scheme broke up incominously. King Lay was dismissed from his position for acting disloyally and unfairly towards his Chinese master, and Captain Osborn refused to bey the direct orders of the n

This extract is rather long, but it tells the whole tale of England's disgrace—of ber detection in a mean and cunning device to cheat the Chinese. Ot course, this subject will be brought before the British Parliament. It remains to be seen whether Lord PALMERSTON will defend this bit of Russell policy. If he does, and thus justifies it. what must foreign nations think? that it was not merely one of the old Russell manœuvres, but a deliberate Government plan to trick the Celestials.

THE following is the circular issued by the committee having in charge the "New England kitchen" department of the New York Sanitary Fair :.

York Sanitary Fair:.

"The idea is to present a faithful picture of New England farm-house life of the last century. The grand old fireplace shall glow again, the spioning wirel shall whirl as of old, the walls shall be garnished with the products of the forest and the field, the quilting, the donation, and the welding party shall assemble once more, while the apple-paring shall not be forgotten—and the dinner-table always set, shall be loaded with substantial New England cheer. We shall try to reproduce the manners, outtoms, dress, and, if possible, the idiom of the time; in short, to illustrate the domestic life and habits of the people, to whose determined courage, sustained by their faith in God, we owe that Government so dear to every loyal heart."

This idea is a very excellent one. Of

This idea is a very excellent one. Of course, the companion idea to it will be carried out, and we shall have the opportunity of seeing, not only New England kitchens as they were, but likewise New York kitchens (boarding-house ones especially) as they are. And such a companion picture will have a significance which will be understood by housekeepers all over the country. It would be an ungrateful taste to sketch the outlines of such a picture, whose chief beauty, we are free to say, would rest upon comparison. But we throw out the suggestion that some one of the committee of an eminently practical turn of mind shall visit all the kitchens of all his acquaintances, in order that he may next point of attack will be Montgomery, the capital artistically group into one faultless whole ary charms thus collected, just as the individual beauties of ever so many in-dividual virgins were collected in the classi-trade regulations. Her commander, Captain R. cal story, to constitute "a perfect woman, nobly planned." The whole affair might conclude with a tableau vivant, in which the genius of domestic servitude might be figu. ratively illustrated by specimens of that article itself, enlisted for the special purpose,

the memory of the dear departed-"kitchcas as they used to be." WASHINGTON.

and supported by a large volunteer corps of

[Special Despatches to The Press.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26 The Mount Vernon Estate. The vice regents of the Mount Vernon property Miss HAMILTON presiding, have been in session here for a day or two of this week. It is understood that there is money in bank to defray the deferred payment. The title is pronounced good by distinguished counsel, as the estate has never been occupied by Federal or rebel troops during the war. The vice regents have applied to Secretary STAN-

TON for authority to run a steamboat to this point, The National Banks. emorial of merchants of Philadelphia was presented by Representative O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, to-day, praying Congress to tax the circulation of all State banks to such an extent as to compel them to call in their issues, that the country may have nothing but a national legal-tender currency. They say that the State bank issues have already depreciated, and are liable to further depreciation. Important Decision. Judge WILMOT, of the Court of Claims, will on Monday decide in favor of the claim of Mr. GRANT, Morday decide in layor of the claim of hir. Granz, who demands damages for loss of property destroyed by Union troops in New Mexico in 1861, to pre-

vent said property from falling into the hands of rebels. Judge Loring dissents. The End of Two Blockade-Runners. A telegraphic descatch was received at the Navy Department this morning from Fortress Monroe, which states that the blockade-runner "Pet," from Nassau, with an assorted cargo, was captured by the United States steamer Montgomery, on the morning of the 6th instant, off Wilmington, N. C. The "Pet" is a new side wheel steamer of 700 tons, and said to be able to run seventeen or eighteen miles per hour. Information has also been received at the Department to the effect that the steamer "Spunky," which recently ran ashors under the guns of Fort Campbell, below Wilmington, is likely

Prize Money. A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Fenton, relative to captures made by armed vessels in the service of the United States, and placing the crews in the same position as to prize money that is occupied by the crews of vessels in

New London. The House Naval Committee will visit New Lonon next week to examine the harbor for a navy Mr. Chase.

The report is very doubtful that a "combined effort" is being made to induce the resignation of the Financial Secretary, on account of Senator Pome. The Enrolment Bill.

The President baving approved and signed the amendatory enrolment bill, it is now a law. The subject of a modification of the revenue tax is still in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means. A separate bill may be prepared altering the form of duties on tobacco. The general appropriation bill will probably be disposed of before the House will be enabled to act upon the

Washington Monument. The Washington National Monument Society has recently shown signs of vitality by the re-election of its old officers, including Lieutenant General Scott, as one of the vice presidents. The work on the monument was years ago suspended. General Pleasonton.

This distinguished cavalry officer has arrived in town, and has been in communication with the War Department. Rumor assigns him to the position of chief of the Cavalry Bureau.

Confirmation by the Senate. The Fenate to day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Calle Lyon, of Lyonsdale, New York, as Governor of Idaho Territory. Nominations.

D M. Cooley has been nominated as commissioner of taxes for South Carolina, and Lieut. H. B. SEELY for lieut. commander in the navy. The Whisky Conference Committee. The second committee of sonference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the which bill had another meeting to day, but were unable to agree. There is no prospect of their ariving at an accommodation of their differences.

MERCANTILE EDUCATION.—Good business quali fications are among the aureat means of securing success. Among those which every business man thould possess, is a knowledge of the best methods of keeping accounts, a good business style of writing, quickness and accuracy in figures, and a good knowledge of mercantile transactions and customs. For there has already proved a fortune to many a young

Union LEAGUE.-Edward W. Dunbar, Esq., o Connecticut, will address the League, at their rooms, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. Members are specially requested to attend.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. RICHMOND DATES TO THE 22d. Probable Consequences of Johnston's Defeat.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA POWERLESS. Special Despatch to The Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-The Richmond Enquir of the 22d says that, if Grant defeats Johnsto Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile a fall without a struggle, ore, had arrived in Richmond, and

Geo. P. Kane, the notorious Marshal Kane, o The Examiner says: The fate of Mobile is inevita-ble in the affair of Grant and Johnston, and the enemy would naturally await the resolution of that crisis rather than incur a needless hazard in attack-ing Mobile at the ng Mobile at this time.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON FROM PORT ROYAL lhe U. S. Corvette Housatonic Sunl by a Rebel Torpedo. THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

BATTLE AT OLIQUEL. Loss of the Transport Gen. Burnside. NEW YORK, Feb. 26-Midnight.-The U.S. trans port ateamer Fulton arrived here to-night, from

Port Royal on the 24th inst., with eighty four rebel risoners.

A battle had taken place at Oliquel, in Florida. Our troops captured and destroyed over one million and a half dollars, worth of property. They after wards returned to Jacksonville.

The United States corvette Housatanic, Captain lickering, was destroyed in Charleston harbor, or the 18th, by the rebel torpedo Davis, the New Iron-sides, "old friend." It struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk, off Beach Inlet. Two officers and three men were lost. The balance of the officers and crew were saved by dinging to the rigging until they were rescued by he boats of the fleet. O. Muzzy, the captain's clerk, and Mr. Hazleton, ensign, are the officers lost.
On Sunday, the 21st, a small force of troops left Hilton Head in transports and proceeded up the Savannah river to Williams' Island, arriving at Savannah river to Whitams' isianu, arriving at that place about dark.

A company of the 4th New Hampshire regiment landed in small boats, and made a reconnoiseance, in the course of which they met a small body of the

nia. The enemy's loss greatly outnumbered ours. Next morning our force withdrew, bringing twenty prisoners. The reconnoissance was highly sue The United States transport General Burnside ed on St. John's bar, and became a total grounded on St. John's bar, and became a tota wreck. All the crew were saved. The quartermas er's steamboat Harriet A. Wild, while proceeding up the St. John's river grounded. She was blow to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands.

nemy. We lost four men of the 85th Pennsylva.

LATER FROM THE SOUTHWEST. CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF SELMA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

THE BATTLE AT TUNNEL HILL. CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 25 .- In the engagement at

Tunnel Hill yesterday Gen. Palmer captured over three hundred prisoners, who have been brought in. We lost about seventy-five in killed and wounded. CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF SELMA. CAIRO, Feb. 26.-The steamer Superior, from Evanaville, has arrived with 168 bales of cotton, a quantity of sugar, and Memphis dates of the 24th. Gen. Davidson, from Little Rock, is among the passengers, and will wait here for orders. The Mem-phis Bulletin has information from high military authority at Vicksburg, confirming the report that Sherman had occupied Selma, Alabama, which place, it says, was gained by severe fighting. No The Bulletin asserts that it is understood that the

of Alabama. The steamer Clyde, engaged in the actton trade Cook, is charged with having agreed to convey rebel battery across the river for \$5,000.

The ocean steamships Belvidere and Northerne strived at Memphis on the 24th. When a hundred miles below, the commander of the Belvidere ob-served the steamer Pike holding communication with the shore, contrary to military orders. The Belvidere fired upon the shore, and the first volley started un about two hundred guarillas, who fled in kindred, holding a genial "wake" over consternation. The Pike was ordered to report at

The Memphis cotton market was flat, with but little prospect of improvement. Good middling 64 @65c.; strictly middling 65c.

Interesting from North Carolina. Newbean, Feb. 26.—Major General Peck, since his return, has been busily engaged in making a ri-gid inspection of all the fortifications of the department. He has received reliable intelligence of the enemy's intention to make another attempt to dispossess us of our possessions in Eastern North Carolina, with the assistance of three rebel'iron-clads, plated ten inches thick, which vessels are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Roanoke, and Tar rivers. General Peck is taking measures to impede the progress of these iron-clads, which purpose moving conjointly with the land forces on our three most important points on those rivers—Newbern, Plymouth, and Washington. It appears to be the impression, both within and outside of our lines, that Virginia is to be evacuated, and that the battle ground is to be trans-ferred to North Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formulable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The Wilmington Journal, in its recent declaration that North Carolina would be lost to the Confederacy unless this achievement should be realized, gave utterance, says the Raleigh Standard, to the condition on which Governor Vance would pledge the further co-operation of this State with the Coniederacy. The presence of an additional number of formidable gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which General Peck is anxious to ob ain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and turn the existing conditional co-operation men. tioned in our favor. The commander at Plymouth has sent word to General Peck that he can hold the place against any force the enemy can send against it.

Washington bids fair to be the theatre of a desperate contest scon. Acting Brigadier Gen. Mc-Chesney is in command these. Chesney is in command there.

The recent expedition which left Plymouth, under the command of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, and destroyed such a large amount of rebel commissary stores, struck a severe blow to the enemy in that section, frustrated their operations, and secured for Colonel Maxwell the thanks of the commanding general. Washington's birthday was celebrated here by the military and fire department, and a most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in this city.

Intelligence has just been received that the enemy

JAPAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 -The ship Henry Bridgham has arrived from Kanagawa, Japan, with advices of January 27th. She brings no later Chinese papers than those received by the Glencoe, but private letters from Shanghae to the 19th of January are at hand, and, as far as is known, contain nothing further concerning the Alabama. The Whereabouts of the Alabama.

have hung fifty-one soldiers captured by them in their recent attack on Newbern, all of whom be-longed to the 2d North Carolina Union Regiment of

white volunteers. The report creates a great deal of excitement, and if the news is confirmed, the

of exerement, and it is howe to commune, the affair may result in the hanging of fifty-one rebels by General Butler. Witnesses have arrived who saw three of these brave men shot by the enemy

soon after their arms were taken from them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Arrived—Brig Glenco, from Kanagawa January 15. A private letter received by her says: "We regret to say that the news that the Alabama was blockeded at Amoy is not confirmed. It is, however, believed that the Alabama is blockaded at or near Sagua, and is not in dock, as at first reported. Relief for East Tennessee.

BOSTON, Feb. 26 -The Board of Brokers to day oriated \$1,000 for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee. Court-Martial at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—The court martial on Capt. Crandall for killing Lieut. Hagan has been concluded. The testimony substantially confirms the account published at the time of the arrest. Crandall exonerates Mrs. Lightcap and daughters, arrest-ed some time since for harboring rebels, and they are cidered to take the oath of allegiance and go north

Fire in Providence. PROVIDENCE, R I., Feb. 26 —The three upper stories of a five story building, leased to the Hope Iron Foundry, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on the building will amount to ten or fifteen bousand dollars. The burnt portion of the building was occupied by a cork factory, two hoop-skirt shops, and a reed factory. The other occupants were seriously injured

The Draft in Honesdale. HONESDALE, Pa., Feb. 26.—The quota of this has been filled by voluntaers Arrival of Specie. NEW YORK, Feb. 26 -The Illinois brought \$24,000 Arrival of Steamers. New York, Feb. 26.—The steamer Caledonia has arrived from Glasgow. The Evening Star, from New Orleans, is coming

up the bay. Ship News.

New York, Feb. 26—Arrived, ship Dread-naught, Liverpool Nov. 17; bark Thomas, Cardenas; brig Dirigo, Black river, Jamaica. Wz understand that the feasibility of running a railroad up Little Fishing creek, making a connection of the Catavissa Railroad from Rupart, by way of Millyille and Williamsport is, again agitated. The engineers have been surveying the route for some time. We think it not improbable that the enterprise will be carried into effect.—Columbia county American.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO. New York, Feb. 26 - The steamer Illinois has ar rived from Aspinwall, with advices of the 17th. She

left the Champion awaiting the California mails and assengers.

The preport that the French minister has broken

the Founder is not correct. off friendly relations with Equador is not correct. Trouble continues in the interior, and it is feared that the revolution is far from over. The British ship of war Devastation has arrived with \$400,000 in specie from Mexico. The U.S. frigate Lancaster is at Acamulco watch ing the movements of the French.

The America, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 17th, and her passengers came north in the Illinois. The St. Louis was not expected until the 18th, so that the Champion is not looked for at New York before to morrow. The Loss of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 26.—The testimony before the coroner's jury in the case of the disaster to the Bo-

hemian, shows no carelessness or want of skill on the part of the officers of the ship. The pilot on the Boston steamer, which passed the Bohemian before she struck, testifies to seeing her signal for a pilot, and that the haze made the lights look much further off than the really was ther off than they really were.

Captain Borland testifies that he had two lookouts Captain Borland restines that he had two lookouts on the forecastle and aloft; the ship was going very slow; he had salled into this port for nine winters and never found himself in that locality before; he thinks the current may have set him to the westward; the ship struck near her middle and went right over the rock; shortly afterwards the engiright over the rock; shortly alterwards the enga-neer reported that she was making water very fast and full steam was put on and the ship headed for hore, intending to beach her; she ran about ten ninutes when her fires were drowned out; orders were given to get the boats ready as soon as she struck; the officers were all at their stations attend-ing to their duties, but all the passengers rushed on deck making great confusion.

Boat No. 2 was awamped by the fall or by a

pin breaking in towing, which let one end down, throwing the passengers, who had filled it, into the water. Some of the boats were filled, and others not. The men in the boats not filled refused to pull along. aide, thus leaving the captain and boatswain, three of the crew, and seventy or eighty passengers on A dense fog came on, and the ship settling very fast, the only alternative was to get the passengers into the rigging. He succeeded in getting fifty women and children into the foretop, the water then being over the forecastle head. The boats came back in three hours, and took all off. The women and children were lowered into the boats from the rigging, and all these got safe to land. A few of the passengers were washed off the forecas-tle when the ship filled, and after seeing the pas-sengers housed and cared for, Captain Borland refurned to the ship.
Captain Stone, of Kennebec, testified that he

Captain Stone, or Actineuce, assumed suas me was a passenger on board, and made no remarks to Captain Borland about the ship being in danger.

It has been currently reported that two more mail-bags were found to-day—one for Canada, and one for Boston. Three more bodies have been The ship is stripped and ready for the wreckers, who express confidence in their ability to raise her intact if a storm holds off. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1864. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to exclude cisloyal persons from the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Thir bill not only forbide the exercise of the pre-amption right, but excludes them from the benefit of judiciarights in reciaining mixing lands, or receiving damages to such property.

Mr. Halk reported the bill to amend an act entitled an act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the U-sited States Dayy, with an amendment intended to remedy the overslaughing of valuable officers by the Retiring Board, and essentially the same that failed to become a law last session. SENATE.

MILITARY Affeirs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill which provides that in future enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years, and that soldiers in the regular army who emisted prior to July 22d. 1861, shall have the privilege of re enlisting until the lat day of May, with existing bounies, and that officers absent from duty with leave for a period not exceeding ten days shall receive full pay and allowance for such period; that euclisted men employed as laborers at the Military Academy or detailed as cierks in military offices in Wayhington or at Geographical Depariment headquatters, may receive the extra pay allowed by law prior to, March 3d, 1863; thet chaplains absent from duty by reasons of wounds or disease shall receive full pay, without rations, and absent for other causes, half pay, with rations; that chaplains she placed on the same footing in respect to pensions as first lenuenants; that there shall be allowed to the battalion of regular engineers one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one commissar, to be selected from lieutenants on duty with estid battalic n; sloo, one sergeant major and one quartermaster's engreant. Military Affairs. bettair(h.; r.so.) one suspense more was resolved master's sergeant.

On motion of Br. LARE, of Indiana, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Articles of War as to prohibit to all military commanders below the President of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States the power of relieving the president of the United States and the United States and the President of the United States and the

nom outy any general officer, except when placed under arrest upon charges, or when wounded, or on surgeon's certificate of disability, or upon limited leave of absence, or when captured by the enemy, leaving to the Gameral-in-chief, and the different capariment and corps com-manders, to charge the command of their respective gene-ral officers manderr, to change the commend of their respective general officers

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kausas, the President was requested to furnish to the Senate any profests of tovernors of States in reference to the removal of General Schodield from the Department of Missouri.

Mr. MORKILL introduced a bill to regulate proceedings in cases between landlords and tenants in the Di triet of Coumbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Disqualifications of Color.

Mr. COLLAMER called up the bill to remove all disqualifications on account of color in carrying the mails, with an amendment providing that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of winesses on account of color.

states there shall be no exolution of witnesses on account of color.

Mr. LAME, of Indiana, said he should vote against his buil. In the courts of many of the States, among which were his own, colored persons were excluded from the State courts. If this law was passed there would he a coullect of authority between the courts of the United tates and the State courts, and beadles there were plenty of white persons capable of doing the work of carrying the mails. He believed the radical prejudices exhibited for the last several days here against the public entiment of the country would do harm instead of good. Emancipation was going on well enough now, and he would give no vote which would have tendency to do more harm then good. He though that blacks and whites should be kept separate, and he was unwilling to you legislation for the benefit of the blacks as against where a good and the state of the blacks as against which is the property of the blacks as against which is the state of the blacks as against white should be kept separate, and he was unwilling to prove the property of the blacks as against which were the property of the p

more harm then good. He thounkt that blacks and whites should be kopt separate, and he was unwilling to yo into legiclation for the benefit of the blacks as against white men.

Mr LANE. Of Kansas, was proud to say that he represented a State where the people had intelligence and justice enough to listen to the truth, without regard to color. Mr. SAULSBURY throught the remarks of the gentleman from Indians would have a good effect throughout the county. Where was it e practical good to be subserved by the sculistion of colored persons from cartyling past by the exclusion of colored persons from cartyling past by the exclusion of colored persons from cartyling past by the exclusion of colored persons from cartyling past by the sculistion of colored persons from cartyling past by the sculistion of colored persons from cartyling past by the sculistion of colored persons from cartyling past by the sculistion of colored persons from cartyling past by the sculistion of the service of the legislation now projected to be striken from the of the legislation mov projected to be striken from the of the legislation mov projected to be striken from the office of the legislation was suage, ted in consequence of alleged adaptatification was suage, ted in consequence of the sort.

Mr., SAULSBURY approved the spirit of Mr. Granger's letter, as inoicating the friendly feeling of the old days between the North and the South.

Mr. POWELL opposed the amendment allowing colored persons to testify as witnesses in the courts of the United States.

Mr. Hardy and the south of the state courts of the United States.

Mr. Hardy and the sum of the state of the court of the United States.

Mr. Hardy and the sum of the state of the country, two days past, the fact has been established that the negro

over ability to raise the ward, when depending upon its in negro equality. Mr. HALLAN inquired of the gentleman if equality was created by the fact of negroes being allowed to ride with the Senator in a relivoad ear? Was that the Benator's criterion of equality? Was that the Benator's criterion, but when the Senator conferred such high privileges on these people, as it had with the high privileges on these people, as it had with the last brought before us by this legislation showed the purpose of the majority to place the negro on kan equality with the white race. Mr. H. RLAN inquired if the fact of the carrying a murket in the same brinch of sarvice would place them on social equality. If they were engaged in carrying neckages, or found laboring in any capt-city for the Octal them to testify in the social equality. Out the course, establish social equality constituted in the course, establish their social equality? We alway the course of the same to the course of the course of the course of the colored race among Southern and Northern least. Mr. SAULEBURY referred to the difference in knowledge of the colored race among Southern and Northern men. and went on to picture the evite of such legislation of the matic.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment. Hmiting the provision for negro testimony to cases of robbery or vloation of the matic.

Mr. CAULEBURY referred to the difference in knowledge, of the colored race among Southern and Northern men. and went on to picture the evite of such legislation of the matic.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment. Hmiting the provision for negro testimony to cases of robbery or vloation

that in the States of New York and California this policy had worked well.

Mr. JOHNAON thought the point of the bill was in the committee's amendment. He did not suppose the Pot tmatter General would employ many solored men in carrying the malls.

Mr. tUMNER mentioned that it was desired to employ a very respectable colored man in Boston as mall-carrier, but it could not be done under the law.

Mr. JOHNSON said it might be inferred that it was rot as easy to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as it was to find a respectable white man in Boston as he had not be supported to the statify. He said make result is slaves were allowed to testify. He said make result is segroes as competent to testify as other person of the summittee of the colored persons. Further action on the subject was poetponed.

The Senate agreed to the report of the countries of postponed

The Srnate agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general.

The Senate, after an extra session of two and a half hours, adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
On motion of Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, the
Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire
into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets in
the Military Academy; and also the expediency of repealing so much of the enrolment act as gives pay to officers
abe ent without leave.
At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania,
to-morrow was exclusively set apart for general debate.
Mr. HIGBEE, of California, introduced a bill to exclude
traitors and public enemies from the courts and fromsettling on the public lands. Referred to the Committee
on the Judiciary.

Bounties. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution: the Affairs and the regulations and orders of the Warles and the regulations and orders of the Warles and the regulations are enlisting, or persons enlisting in the resultance of the Warles and the regulation of the Warles and the regulation of the Warles and the regulation of the late of the war, shall be paid from the lat of March to the lat of April, any las or regulation to the contrary nowithers and ing; that each bounty shall be raid out of any money already appropriated for that purpose Bounties.

Mr COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, suggested an amendment crediting the veterans to their respective lo alities Mr. SCHENCK said that was already provided for in inc. SCHEMON sale than was already provided for in the enr. insent bill. Mr. COFFROTH replied that the Provost Marshal Ge-neral had issued an older antagosistic to it. Mr. SCHEMON said that that officer must be held re-Mr SCHERCK said that that officer must be held responsible.

The House then passed the joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of bountles.

The House passed the resolution returning thanks to Admiral D. D. Forter, commanding the Mississippl Squadren, and officers and crew, for emitent skill and endurate as in co-petating with the army in reopening the Mississippl river.

Also a resolution of thanks to Commodore Ringgold and his officers and men, for their during and skill in fecturing the United States troops from shipwreck during 1861. Figur 1881.

Enlistments in the Rebel States
Mr. BLAIR. of Missemi. from the Committee on Militry Affairs, reported a bill test any portion of the resistance of the resistance, who may volutieer in the military service of the United States for the term of three years or during the w.r., shal be extitled to the benefits and privileges of any that a contributed to the presidents of any tates which they may olect or, in case of colored toops, shall be assigned as now by law; and any State which they may olect or, indexivation of shates procuring seen enlistments that receive oredit as in other cases, provided that upph collishments in any State under this act shall contribute or the set shall contribute the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall contribute the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set shall be subject to a call for the set of the set shall be subject to a call for the set of the set of the set of the set of t

Mr. COX, of Ollo, stated that he was credibly in

formed that recruiting officers from other States were suitesting Ohio troops in this neighborhood. He was informed by a collegue that Ohio regimes? In the seathwest were entered as the new sections in the seathwest with the seathwest of the seathwest with the seathwest of the seathwest of the seathwest of the seathwest with the proofs that see officing and paying more homites than the proofs that see officing and paying more homites than the proofs are officing and paying more homites than the proofs are officing cuiting efficers from Troy, New York, had induced the lith, 12th. 17th, and other regular regiments, to re-enlist, and give credit to Renssales county. New York. The bounty is eight hundred and fifty-two dollars, and local bounty, paid down, three hundred dollars. In the regulars were reversal hundred from Ohio, and the greater part from the West. This is a swindle on the West. Wolars. Le said, entitled to the cradit of these men. Some warning outht to be given against such conduct.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, confirmed the statement as to the two regiments from his district being enlisted as Tonnesses troops, there same troops having their families supported by the localities to which they belong.

But the Consecution of the west of the seathward of the proof of the seathward of the paying the seath from the bill. If the Correctary of the doubling to do with the seathward of the control of the seathward of the paying the seath from this bill. They ought not to give States the privilege or right to gurobase men in other States in sleed of employing men in their own States. The States which have ne money thus to spend must furnish their quots from their own people. He protested against the whole policy or arming negroes and bringing them into the contest. They were commanded by white officers, and denied all claim to political and social recognition, and yet were required to fall. In fact, it was exchanging one state of slavery for one far more odion. He represents to help him to discrete the provision be mad

of naving their families provided for, and giving the largest bonnly.

Remarks of Gen. Garfield.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, speaking from practical in wledge, said that the only white regiments raised in the South were raised by himself in the sammer of 1862 While his command was lying in the forests near Decaur. he learned that the Sand Mountain's caves, and all parts of the mountains, were filled with Union man, sternly holding out against conscription, and resisting every attempt to force them into the rabel service. He sent out to Streight, who he hoped has made his escaled four hundred means that officer in three days raised four hundred means that officer in three days raised four hundred means that these mean might be entisted, and one woman error these mean might be entisted, and one woman error these mean might be entisted, and one woman error that he women from the mountains of the mountains was raise from the sand hills of Mississipp) to Western Virgina.

No proposition before the House had so much solid sense that is and evidenced such far-reaching and wise states maphip.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the following amendment. states manholic. Only, offered the following amendment, Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the following amendment, which was agreed to, namely:

Provided, further. That no enlistments shall be made of any soldier, either in or out of his own State, except those enumerated herein, unless full credit is given to the State to which the onlisted soldier belongs.

The bill, as thus amended, was then passed—yeas SI, naya 44.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, which
was agreed to, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to report what number
of veteran volunteers have re-entered the service, how
many from the several states, and from what particular
States non-residents have been recruited.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called up the Virginia steotion case, and the Home proceeded to the considera-tion of the resolution that Lewis McKenzie is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Seventh Congresseat as heptesetiative from the seventa Congressional district

Mr. DAWES spoke in support of the resolution, adepting the conclusions of the Committee of Elections, who could not satisfy themselves. There has been such a freedom of election in that district as to warrantthe conclusion that Mr. McKenzie is not the choice of the legal voters of the whole district.

Mr. McKenzie was privileged to speak in his own behalf, when the House voted and agreed to the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat.

Amr. Washbunne, of Illinois from the joint committee of conference, made a report on the disagreement to the lieutenant-general bill. He said the report was unanimous. ananimous.

Mr. CCX, of Ohio. Does it leave out the recommenda-tion that General Grant shall be appointed lieutenant general?
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. It does.
Mr. COX. Then 1 move to lay the report on the

table.

M. WASHBURNE then explained how the bill would read if the House adorted the report. Should the motion of the gentleman from Onlo prevail, it would carry the bill to the table, in which event it would be lost. The Lieutenant Generalship.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, asked if the bill did anything more than kuthorize the appointment of a lieutenal search. thing more than jeuthorize the appointment than general.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that under the direction of the President the lieutenant general might be authorized to command the armies in the field.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Indiana, inquired whether the bill conferred any power which did not already wist?
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied, if the grade should be revived General Grant would be placed at the head of the armies of the United States, should the Pra-sident appoint him lieutenant general. The House Com-mittee agreed to the report because everything was ob-tained disagreed to by the original bill, and they yielded the more willingly to the Senste amendment to strike out the recommendation of Grandwith Properties.

cut the recommendation of Gen. Grant, from the infor-mation and knowledge that should the bill pass he will receive the appointment without any delay.

Mr. COX, of Obic, oblected to the gentleman stating here what occurred in the committee, and bringing the authority of the President here to control the action of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE decied having made such a state-Mr. WASHBURNE denied having made such a statement; the simple question was, whether the report of the committee shall be agreed to, and Grant made the committee shall be agreed to, and Grant made the commander of our armies and close the rebellion, or whether the motion of the gentleman from Ohio shall be carried, and the report laid upon the table.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, remarked that the gentleman was mistaken. The bilt did not appoint General Grant.

Mr. WASHBURNE, resuming, said he was surprised that any man, in the light of the intelligence we have to-day, should make the motion the gentleman did, while Gen. Grant is driving Longstreat out of East Tennessee, the advance upon Dalton and the splendid march of Sherman right into the heart of Mississippi, which was all a part of the grand programme of Gen Grant, and after the House and Scnate almost unanimously had passed this bill.

Mr. COX obars of that the gentleman (Mr. Washburne)

passed this bill.
Mr. COX charged that the gentleman (Mr. Washburne) had decorted General Grant
Mr. Cox's motion to lay the report on the table was disarred to. The report was then adopted—yeas 73, nays 56, as follow: Jencks, Johnson (Ohio), Allen Jas. C, Alley, Allicon, Ames, Anderson, Julian,
Kasson,
Kasson,
Kelley,
Kelley,
Kellogg (N Y).
Longyear,
Marvin,
McAllister,
McBride, McBride,
McClurg,
McIndoe,
McIndoe,
McIndoe,
Myers A,
Myers A,
Myers L,
Nelson,
Norton,
Ocell,
O'Neill (Penns),
Patterson, Tracy, Upson. Van Valkenburgh Washburne (III), Washburn (Mass Whaley, Williams, Pike, Bandall (Ky), Rice (Mass), Rollins (NH), NAYS. Finck. Garfield, Grider, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin (Mich),

Iall, Iarding, Iarrington, Iolman, Iubbard (Conn), Calbijeisch, Boutwell, Brooks, Brown (W. Va.), Clay, Coffroth, Donneily. McKinney. Winfield. Reden. Ederidge. Miller (Pa). Wood. Fernando. Ederidge. The bill as passed provides that the grade of lieutenant general be and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States, and the President's hereby anthorized. whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. a lieutenant general, to be selected from among those officers in the military service and earlier and alliery services and consent of the Senate. a lieutenant general, to be selected from among those officers in the military services and consent of the Senate. A lieutenant general, to be selected from among those officers in the military services and consent the grade of major general most distinguished to command the samiles wherein the direction and during the pleasure of the President of the United States that the little mant general appointed as herein to the United States that the little mant general appointed as herein to the provided shall be entitled to the pay, allow-specified in the fifth section of the act approved March 28th, 1798, and also the allowances specified, the fifth section of the act approved that acting in the bill contained shall be construed in any way to sflect the rank, pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott, jeutenant general by Drevet, now on the retired list of the army.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until 'o-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1864. SENATE not in session to-day.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at 11 A. M.
Mr. SMITH, of Chester, asked for a suspension
of the regular orders of the day, so that the Committee of Ways and Means might report a certain
bill (declaring Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad
a post route), and have the bill printed.

The House refused to suspend the regular proceedirgs. The House retused to suspend the Cocings.

The annual report of the Mount Carbon Railroad Company was received.

Also, a report from the Auditor General, showing the condition of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State.

An act providing for the protection of property An act providing for the protection of property against destruction by mobs was considered, and discussed by Messrs. Myers, of Bedford, Smith, of Othester, Rice, Sharpe, and Olmstead, and was finally postuoped. Obsert, thee, Sharpe, and Oimstead, and was finally postponed.

An act to provide for payment of expenses of transportation and telegraph department (\$35,000) was passed.

A supplement to an act relating to last wills and testaments was negatived.

An act relating to the support and employment of the poor (authorizing the carrying of certain cases to the Supreme Court) was considered and negatived.

to the Supreme Court) was considered and negatived.

A joint resolution, asking Congress to pass a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army, was passed finally.

A further aupplement to an act to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt, approved the 30th day of January, 1863, was also passed finally.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (allowing soldiers to yote), passed the Committee of Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (allowing soldiers to vote), passed the Committee of the Whole.

Joint Resolution in relation to the Comment and Amboy Railroad Company, as agreed upon by House Committee, but not yet acted upon. Whereas, By virtue of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate commerce between the saveral States, and the citizens of each State are entitled to all the immunities and privileges of citizens of the several States; and, whereas, In order that commerce between the States should be conducted in accordance with the spirit of the above mentioned provisions of the Constitution, no unreasonable restrictions should be placed by the government of any one State upon the transit through its territory of the sitizens of other States or of their property; and, Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New Jessey has granted to the Camber of the State to the conducted the other of the State to the conducted the placed Company the privilege of transporting passengers and goods by railroad from the city of Philadelphia through the territory of said State to the city of New York, to the exclusion of all other persons or companies, which privilege the courts of said State have declared to be a lawful and binding grant; therefore.

or companies which privilege the courte of said state have declared to be a lawful and binding graff; therefore.

1. Be of resolved by the Sende and Howe of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Congral skewbly met, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the aforesaid exclusive grant is in derogation of the powers of the Congress of the United States, and the lights of the citizens of the several states accurd to them by the Constitution, and that its exercice has been, and will continue increasingly to be, highly detrimental to the interests of the citizens of the States of Pennsylvania.

A QUAINT OLD WRITER SAYS: "Man is a subtantial six of the citizens of the system of the citizens of the system of the Constitution of the citizens of the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania.

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A QUAINT OLD WRITER SAYS: "Man is a subtantial six of citizens of the citizens of the says of the citizens of the citi LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, TUBS-DAY NEXT -See Thomas & Sons' advertisemen's

and Catalogues,

Public Entertainments. HENRY WARD BERGHER'S LECTURE .- Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, next Monday evening, will overcrowd the Academy. A few eligible seats are yet left, we understand. THE TEMPLE OF WONDERS.—This afternoon and evening ends the prosperous season of the inimitable Blitz; and the crowded state of our columns only permits us to advise his numerous friends to give him a substantial testimonial of their appreciation ELEVENTH-STEERT OPERA HOUSE.—We know of no better place of amusement than Carnoross & Dixey's to pass an evening in. Try it, and be grati-LAST NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS. -This evening is positively the last of the circus for some time to come. The prosperity of its career has been un-equalled, and its return will be ardently greeted. GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following programme will be observed in this afternoon's performance of the Germania:

CITY ITEMS. Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Sew ing Machines are the best, the simplest, and the cheapeat. These unequalled machines are adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest musling to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woollen, and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beauti ful and perfect stich, alike on both sides of the article sowed.

If it be inconvenient for the purchaser to visit the alesroom, the order may be forwarded to the office, and it will be as faithfully filled as if the selection had been made personally. Machines are forwarde to any part of the country, and full instructions sent, which will enable the most inexperienced to

Overture—"King Yvetot"...Adam
"Romanze from William Tell"...Rossini
Waltz—"Telegratische Depesahen"...Strauss
"Andante from U. Minore Sinfonie".Beethoven

...Donizetti

operate them without any trouble or difficulty. 150,000 of the Wheeler & Wilson machines have been sold. Five thousand are in use in Philadel phia. It is no new experiment to be tried.

N. B.—The Wheeler & Wilson agency has constantly on hand a large assortment of ladies' and children's ready-made clothing. Family sewing done to order. Operators, with or without machines, furnished at short notice. Send for Ladies' Pocket Almanac and Hand Book f useful information. No charge.
Wheeler & Wilson Salesrooms, No. 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh. Wax figures in the win

Cut this out and preserve it for future reference,

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES .- With their charac-

eristic enterprise and good taste, the famous old Dry

Goods house of Messrs. Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch streets, are among the first to present the most desirable novelties of the opening sesson to their patrons. Their magnificent lines of new goods in the following departments will be found specially worthy the attention of buyers: Silk Department, Shawl Department, Dress-Goods Department, Mourning Department, Cloth Department, Hosiery and Glove Department, White-Goods Department, House-Furnishing Department. Their wholesale rooms are in the second story, and buyers will be a second story, and buyers will see House-Furnishing Department. Their wholesale rooms are in the second story, and buyers will find it as well conducted as the retail departments. In their stock will always be found plain goods suitable for Friends' wear, of the very best qualities. It is scarcely necessary to state these facts to those who have been familiar with the city trade, but those who are from a distance will thank us for this information. Visitors to the corner of Fourth and Arch streets will always find that the goods offered are of the best fabrics and perfectly sound. Such baits as damaged or inferior articles are never offered, nor will any customer ever receive less than full value for his money. Dealing thus, Messrs. E. & L. have never failed to command the very best

trade, and they are evidently determined to retain it. A GREAT SEWING MACRINE.—We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, which appears on the first page of The Press to day. The triumphant position which it has attained is no marvel when we consider the numerous advantages which this excellent instrument possesses over other machines in use It will seam, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, and embroider, all in absolute perfection, thus accomplishing a greaterivariety of work than any or all its rivals com-bined, and, withal, is so simple in its construction that it never gets out of order. One fact we desire to have particularly noticed, to wit: This company has now more work than it can possibly do, at its stitching room, No. 730 Chestnut street, and that, too, principally from persons who have other favor of the Grover & Baker machines, and should be borne in mind by those who are about purchasing. MACHINERY OIL.—There is no one subject which

has more perplexed the manufacturing public than the want of suitable and uniform oil. It is well known that an oil which works well for one purpose will not suit for all uses, and the great difficulty is to adapt oils to the proper use. Messrs, Huburt & Co., 240 Arch street, have undertaken the task, and have succeeded to a remarkable degree. We hear their oils spoken of in the highest terms, and hope the manufacturers will show them every encourage-ment, as they are the first in our city who have attempted to supply this great deficiency. Their fine engine and machinery oil is said to surpass the best sperm. They have oils adapted for all uses. Their il for wool greasing is a remarkable improvement. COMPARISON THE ONLY FAIR TEST .-- No matter what may be said in favor of the various Sewing Machines in use, the only proper and certain way of deciding upon their relative merits is by actual com-

Darison. This is the test which the "Florence" (sold at 630 Chestnut street) invites; and it is a remarkable fact that, whenever this comparison is made by purchasers before selecting, their preference invariably goes in favor of the "Florence" Machine. Though we ought hardly to sall this remarkable; it is simply common sense. The Florence is a wonderful machine. Every one sold by the agent is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded after three months' trial. MESSES. E G. WHITMAN & Co., No. 318 Chestnu;

street, below Fourth, have now ready a variety of novelties in the way of fine confections, brought out with special reference to the opening season. The goods manufactured by this firm have a degree of freshness, purity, novelty, and general elegance that make them acceptable to the most delicate and fastidious palate. Gentlemen who carry their families in their hearts will please sonsider this a gentle hint, FIGHLE AS THE WEATHER is an adage very forcibly illustrated in our recent meteorological experience. Though, in fact, all sublunary things are liable to change, to which the price of coal, of course, forms no exception, nevertheless, this is a fixed fact, that, whatever the circumstances, the best and the control of the circumstances.

cheapest coal in the city is sold at the yard of W. W. Alter, 935 North Ninth street. THE NEW PHOTO-MINIATURE, -- Mesers, Wenderoth z Taylor, 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, are now executing the new style of ploture (which we think destined to unusual popularity), entitled the "Photo-Miniature." For artistic merit, this picture excels anything that photography has hitherto produced.

The specimene at their galleries are much admired by the best judges of art.

CLOSING OUT WINTER CLOTHING.—Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestaut street, under Jayne's Hall, are now selling off their magnificent stock of Winter Clothing at greatly reduced prices, in anticipation of the spring season, for which they are now making the most princely preparations, Indeed, such an opportunity for securing real bargains in Clothing has seldom been presented, and our readers should avail themselves of it.

POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUTERUNST .- Mr. . Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has now ready at his counters Photographic Pictures of various sizes, from the carie de visite upwards, of the late District Attorney, G. A. Coffey, Esq., also of Major General W. S. Hancock. Delicious Confections.-Mr. A. L. Vansant, materials in manufacturing, but he makes the most palatable and artistic Confections in the United tates. His Sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, fine Unocolate preparations, Crystallized Fruits, French and American Mixtures, and various "cold" praparations, are especially worthy of notice. An Elegant Stock of Gentlemen's Furnish-

ING GOODS, embracing everything necessary in that line for a man of taste to wear, will be found at George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. His "Prize-Medal" Shirt, invented by J. F. Taggart, is the shirt of the age. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies, and Misses, Line Cloaks. Ladies, and Misses, Line Cloaks.

Rich Furs of all kinds, Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the season, we are ow prepared to make a large concession from for mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROOTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street. WE DIRECT ATTENTION to the advertisement of

Mr. J. F. Young, who has recently located at the old-established stand of T. Fisher, 70 North Fourth old-established stand of T. Fisher, 70 North Fourth street, where he is opening a very choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods, ac. Persons from abroad will find this establishment worthy of their attention. A very choice assortment of the most desira-AN IMPROVEMENT.—The horrible expression, "Bully boy with a glass eye," is considered endura-ble when rendered, "Taurine youth with a vitreous

ders, and main the track of desolation, and we must meet the emergency as best wa can, but never despair of the Republic. It is no time now to inquire whether it could have been avoided." This has the true ring, and when the people know that Mr. Fillmore buys his clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s under the Continental, their admiration for aim will be unbounded.

THE SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER WE STE NOW experiencing renders this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many stal cases of pulmonary disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, wiil soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness are effectually and speedily cured by this standard remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

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J C Livle, Chester co

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coughs, Colds, AND CONSUMPTION

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION
Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of these sands who bave been cured by its use, prove the JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD,

and all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Here is a par tion of the evidence:

Rev. N. M. JONES, of Protestant Episcopal Church,

Philadelphia, says:
"In all cases of Consumption I recommend Jayne

Lieutenant Colonel LOUIS WAGNER, now in co.n.

mand of Camp William Penn. Chelton Hi is, Pa., writes
For Coughs. Colds, &c., the Expectrant has always

**From my own experience, I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. SAMUEL C. DAWSON, of No. 1317 Clarion street,

Philadelphia, says:
 After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am

happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorat. I am once more like my former self."

Bev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, writes

proved a certain cure."

Cyrus S Gengs, Lebanon Miss M J Pfleger, Lebanon Miss M J Pfleger, Lebanon Simon Appleback, Pittsbur J Hearing, Beading Col John S Long, U S A T T Worth, Lebanon

W Klener, Hazleton Geo F Kiener, Hazleton E McDernott. Reading J B Brubacher, Mt Joy J H Stroup, Feading Lewis Williams. Penna Heary L Resekill Wm J Parke

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS, AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I have never changed my mind respecting Brown's Bronchial Troches from the first. excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, ew York. "The Troches are a staff of life to me." -Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. "I recommend their use to public speakers."—Rev. E. H. Chapin. THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES, sold only by E. Bor-

htk, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street, are conceded to be the best article of the kind now in use. They are true and reliable, the eye does not weary of their use, while an obliquity of vision is partially diminished by them. PERSONAL.-Information wanted of G. Leaf Boyd, who left Tamaqua, Pa., on February 21, 1864. He had on, when he left, corduroy pants, beaverteen coat, and blue vest; is light complexioned; blue eyes, slightly crossed; supposed not to be in his right mind. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his friends. Address Box 462, Tamaqua. Dr. Von Moschzierer, Osulist and Aurist, author of a popular work—"The Ear; its Diseases and their Treatment"—a guide to diseases of the eye, can be consulted on Deafaess, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, and Catarrh. Office, 1027 Wainut street.

DEAFNESS. Eve. Esr. Throat Diseases, and Catarrh treated by Dr. Von Morchziaker, Osulist and Aurist. Office, 1027 Walnut street. 1225 st A GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION, at the American Academy of Music, will take place on Tues-day evening, March 8th. Seats can be secured at day evening. lillebrand & Lewis' Gymnasium, corner Ninth and fo23-tuths 3t CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED Tornes, and all diseases of the feet, our

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacha-rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Refer-to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja23-tf

TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. iram Bright, Illinois
UP Ordway
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'Akins, Penna
Kinnard Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth D Henderson, Shippensb's
H U Mellvain U S R
W M Galitaker, Philads
T W Lees, Newark
R N Dodd, Newark
J Friedmann, Newark N Dodd, N. wark Friedmann, Newark J Collins, Baltimore Abertson, Penna G Hes bor, New York Kiehl, U. S. Dowlin, Penna J Moore, Wilmington Llark, Maryland J Mobride, U. S. A J Nowlill Boston J Wowlill Boston Markey, Lock Hayen Sanderson, Jersey Sho Akina, Feana Kinnard n Laugh'in, Penna Tsylor, Penna esenharger, Carlisle es Peasly, Boston mes & Wf. Pittsburg James, Pittsburg lson, Lencaster erry, Pitteburg lbertson, Penna lood, Lexington, Ky larvey don, Albany, N York Kanfinan Sittebarr ison tham, Pitteburg awalt, Washingt intelins, Pitisburg
1°C Modllister Ft Hunter
G W All & wt, Pitisb'g
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BT Rogers, Lake Superior
J B Beck, Penna
H Maron, New York
Mrs McGinness, New York
L8 tGlar, Columbia, Pa
Jas Smith, Lancaster oriman. Delaware Smith. New York V Homer, New York

Rev. L. J. ROBERTS, the well-known Chinese M sionary, writes:

"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorau invaluable, always easing the pain, and removing the Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superinte tinental-Ninth and Chestnut streets March New York
Dir Cooldage, Beston
H Allen, Boston
H Danson
H Allen, Boston
H Danson
H Mr. W. C. FISBER, of Weston, Spalding, Lincoln shire, England, writes:
"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of the Whooping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expectant." Rev B. F. HEDDEN, of First Baptist Church, Can drn, N. J., writes;
"Your Expectorant has completely cured me of a severe Cold, and entirely removed the accompanying hearseness." Mr. ANDREW GOWANLOCK, of Bayfield, C. W. Miss Denny, Pittsburg, Major Dyer U S A Major Rodman, U S A Chas Knap, New Jersey G W McCormick, Pittsion writes:
"Jayne's Expectorant has effectually cured me of osling, Tennessee h, New York violent attack of Inflammation of the Lungs cClintock Conn JOHN HARRIMAN, Beq., of Stewartstown, N. H. writes:
"One of my children obtained immediate and effectual relief from an attack of Group by the use of Jayne's Ex-

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M Dunn, New York
E Saninger, Boston
T Kennedy, USA
T B Saninger, Belvidere
T Kennedy, USA
T B Saninger, Belvidere
T Ames & wf, Mass
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O Parrish
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T Britt, Cinejn, Ohio
Mr Thompson, Cim, Ohio
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Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St. below

The Union-Arch street, above Third.

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J Tracker, Indiana
Mrs U. Ishoek & fa, Oblo
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J Lee & wf, Reading
S S advantager, Fenna
F S By R Worthington & Ishoe
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W J hamplon, Phila
W J hamplon, Phila
For & Bire Faddock, Del

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C H Yogler, Baitimore

W.H. Hutchison, Milford C.C. Courtney, Alex, Va. L.R. Bjake, Boeton G. Mayer, New York Geo Kennelly, Maryland W.J. Griffith, Maryland Thos McCracken, Delaware S. Barth J. Miller J. F. Kiehl, U.S. A. A. Waterman, New Jersey

chartan. Alex, Va Chase, NY, Cumb W Deetz & Wf. Cumb Woodring, Media W Mathias, Media Bradley, Indianapolis A M Halberstad Watson, Brooklyn L Cooley, Easton S W Ensign, N Jersey Insign, New Jersey Istan & Wf, New York Cynh, New York Addison & La, Wis akin, New Jersey Gradien & La, Wis Akin, New Jersey

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Y Smedley, Kentucky
H Tyson, Potteville
siss M Farrell, Illinois
lies M Thempson, Illinois
W Low & sen New York
D Fetts & Wi, Wmsport
E Townsend New York
A Alexander, New York
Tompkins, Boston
Van Brunt, Fishkill, N Y
J Gilman, Matne Rev. A. WIBERG, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:
"A friend, who was troubled with an obstitute Cough, accompanied by Spitting of Blood and flettic Yever, has entirely recovered his health through the ase of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant." Mr. JOHN VANWORT, of Aurelius, Mich., writes: J Gi'man, Mone H Cassidy, Washington has Smith, Weshington "After toffering from a hard, racking Cough, until I was thought past all cure. I tried Jayne's Kupectrant. Riigley, Boston
W B Tibbits, U S A
Catlin, U S A
Lathrep, U S N
heetz, Penna
i Beary & Is, Allentown
Richmond Proy, R I fier using two bottles of which I found myself well tough, and hearty." Mr. C. W. WHISTLER, of Mercer county, Pa., saye: Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of a very painful Congh, accompanied with Sore Throat."

Rev. Dr. RUFUS BABCOCK, formerly President of Waterville College, Maine, writes:

'The Expectorant I highly esteem as a safe as well at
eminently beneficial remedy." Dr. D. O. GASKILL, of Milton. Nova Scotia, writes: The Expectorant I believe to be about the best medicine in use for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Rev. J. J. WALSH, Missionary of Pre-byterian Board. Fatteruch, India, says:
"It is within my knowledge that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant has been the means, under Providence, of curing a case of Incipient Consumption." Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Turman, Sullivan county, indiana, writes:

''After suffering for some months with Consumption, my case being pronounced hopeless, I was eventually restored to good health by persevering in the use of hands of the property.

Jayre's Expectorent."

The EXPECTORANT, and all of DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MEDICINES, are prepared only at No. 24% CHESTNUT Street. THE ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED.
"Loudon Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
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"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," three bottles of which restored my hair, which was very gray, to its original dark color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth. Jurichaed the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigaas, Druggist, Tenth and Coates, who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use

MRS. MILLER. No. 730 N. NINTH Stre No. 730 N. NINTH Street, Phila.
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COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal denand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and mollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extrems y beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. ja26-inthsly

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ONE OF THE OLDEST

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COUGHS. COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS.
DIFFICULTY OF BEBATHING. ASTHMA. HLABSSMESS, SORE THEOAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THOAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

TION OF THE THROAT, CHOUP, AND BYERT AFROTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

From Rev. Francis Lordell, Pestor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut:

Bridgeport, Connecticut:
Bridgeport, January 21, 1864.

Mesers, Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

Gentlemen: I consider it a duty which I owe to safe fering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistark's Barram or Wild Cherky. I have used itwhen I have bad occasion for any romody for Coughs.
Colds, or Sore Throat—for many years, and never, it as single instance, has it falled to relieve and cure me. I have frequently bean very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with and misgivings, but, by a liberal use of the B learn, my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakors generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited I send you this testimonial, which you are at libertly to use in any way you choose. Perhaus the Balaam does not affect all poysons alike, but ter's hard-working day—the Sabbath

always removes my hoarseness, and his me for the mills' ter's hard-working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS LOBDELLE FRANCIS LOBDELLI.

FROM PETER CANNON, ESC.,

General Agent of the Sassex Railroad:

Newton, N. J., January St., 1863.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Cb.:

Genelemen: Having used Dr. Wistar's Balban of Wild Cherny in my family. With great adjunitation, is many years, in cases of severa colds, I must cheerful sive my testimony of its efficacy, and recommend it to those who are suffering from Goughs, Colina, and Philadenary Diseases of long standing, as being a set and reliable remedy.

For sale by No. 491 BBOADWAY, New York, S. W. FOWLE & CO.,

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ONE PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST TILES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Salling Prices marked in Plair Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted estissing lory. Our Org-Price System is strictly adhered to all are thereby treated slike.

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