ORACE H. SOULE, COMMISSION MERCHANT. 32 NORTH FRONT STREET. the SAXONVILLE MILLS.
SAXONVILLE MILLS.
BAIDWIN COMPANY.
WILTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
ARBOT WORSTED COMPANY.
CARPET WORSTED AND VARNS.
Orsted. in colors: Nos. 12s and 26s. Jute Yarns. COTTON YARNS, arp and Bunele, manufactured by ZABRISKIE, PAALI, OAKMAN, other well-known Mills. CARPETS.
CABPETS.
CABPETS. LINEN THREAD.

SAMPSOB'S ARGYLE,

VINCENT MILLS,

MODOVALD'S.

SATIN FINISH BOOKBINDERS',

CAEPET THREAD,

HORACE H. SOULE, 32 North FRONT Street SKEEP & TRUEFITT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 221 CHESTNUT STREET. s in Store, and offer to the trade.

PREECH, BRITISH, AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS. AWLS, of all descriptions. IL GOODS, in all colors. 6-4, and 6-4 ENGLISH OR APES. NEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. fe26-1m AGS! BAGS! BAGS! EW AND SECOND-HAND.
SEAMLESS, BUELAP, AND GUNNY

BAGS, FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES, PRINTED TO OEDER, BY OHN T. BAILEY & CO. RAIN BAGS.-A LARGE ASSORT-Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street UPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN No. 119 CHEST NUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF

HILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CARPETINGS. 1864. SPRING,

LEN ECHO MILLS GRRMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & CO., UFAUTURERS. IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 61-11 ECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

McCALLUM & CO., ive to inform the public that they have leased the dished Carpet Store, No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET. onite Independence Hall, for A RETAIL DEPARTMENT, they are now opening a NEW STOCK o IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS, racing the choicest patients of TAPESTER CARPETS. YAL WILTON, BRUSSELS CARPETS.
LVET.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

NTERPRISE MILLS.

UFACTUREES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, 616 JAYNE STREET.

NET OASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

NO. 110 MARKET STREET, Seiween FROMT and SECOND Streets.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GR-NERAL STOREKEEPERS

FINE ESSENT AL OILS or Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best nality.

Gothineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,

Gibear, Soda ash, Alum, Oil of Vikitol, Annat
Gopperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.

FOR DYERS' USE, always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping elder sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-saration, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing enficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be darmished when requested.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE RO. 119 MARKET Street, above FROMT.

VILLIAM M. WILSON,
208 MARKET Street.
True Turkey Myrrh, ceroons.
Coriander Seeds, bags.
Corraway Seeds, bags.
Unb. Jam. Ginger, bbis.
Grsin Erget, new grep, bbis.
Ber. Arrow Reot, Regs.
Union Salad Oil, bbis.
Oil Sasesfras, cans.
'Citronella. Wiuter's, cases.
'Citronella. native. cases
'Lemon, new crop. sases.

Citronella, native, cases

Lemon, new crop, eases,

Rose, Commercial, cases,

Orange, cans,

Bergamot B. C., cans,
Pow'd Antimony, 100 fb cases,

Rad Gentian, bales,
Canary Seed, bbls,
t store in this port and New York, and for sale as felf-tif

OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. lortheast Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, HOLESALE DRUGGISTS, UPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUPFY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZING PAINTS. Hiere and sommumers amplified at 27 Sm VEEV LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

PAPER HANGINGS. 864. PHILADELPHIA 1864. PAPER HANGINGS

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALL PAPERS VINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, OR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. CARRIAGES CARRIAGES. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder, Nos. 1909 and 1011 CHESTMUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA. THE BEST-FINISHED STOCK I Philadelphia.

J. S. COLLINGS & SONS.

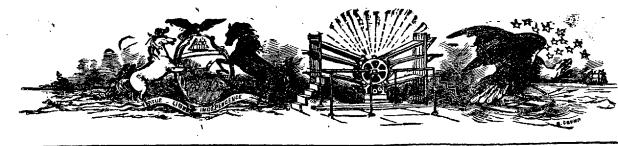
625 ARCH Street. GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

GARRIAGE BUILDERS,

so SEE North THIST SENTH Street,

y organed to execute orders for every describlight and heavy CARRIAGES, and buying at all
the yery best materials and workmen, can prethe atmost assistantion to all who may favor them AUNES.—50 B.
Praues.

Obeyes new French Prunes.
Deases 8.10 jars new French Prunes.
Just received and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS.
RHODES & WILLIAMS.



SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES.

CREAT TRIUMPH

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

SPRING 1864. DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 529 MARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA,

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

VOL. 7.—NO. 186.

Would respectfully lavite attention to their LARGE STOCK of leading DOMESTICS. DRESS GOODS. MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

and many popular goods of PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.

NEW CASH HOUSE. GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. LITTLE & ADAMSON.

325 MARKET STREET, Invite attention to their entire new and Splendid Stool SPRING DRESS GOODS. BLACK SILKS, MOURNING SILKS, FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES. SEASONABLE SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS, MANTILLAS,

Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles. SPRING, 1864. 1864 JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS. Nos. 239 and 341 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race PHILADELPHIA. Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry oods, our stock is now full and varied in all its deattention is invited to our assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c. assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c. assortment of Sheetings, Ehirtings, &c. fell 8m assortment of Omlah Goods, &c. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, Not. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS. MANUPACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

1864. 1864. SPRING, EDMUND YARD & CO., NO. 617 CHESTMUT AND No. 614 JAYME STREETS, Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS: CK AND FANCY SILKS SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. White Goods, Liners, Embroideries, AND LACES.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, Of all grades, &s. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. ja30-3m

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1864. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

501 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF FIFTH, Have now in store, and will be constantly receiving during the season, an attractive line of PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS, STAPLE AND FANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Stair Oil (Iloths, Mc.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 27, 60, and 62 cents.

TABER & HARBERT,

No. 401 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, RIBBONS, FRENOH FLOWERS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock of N. E. cor ELEVENTH and MARKET. (E9-tablem)

M. E. CORPER ON STREET.

SILKS ON STREET ON STREET.

AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock of N. E. cor ELEVENTH and MARKET. (E9-tablem)

SPRING RIBBONS, which will be sold at the

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. SHAW & COFFIN,

IMPORTERS, 19 PARK PLACE AND 16 MURRAY STREET. Have in store and constantly receiving direct from Manufacturers: FLOOR CLOTH CANVAS, 4, 6, and 8 yards.

BURLAPS, all widths, BAGGING, in Bond, or Export. CANVAS PADDINGS, HEMP CARPETING, RED PADDINGS, DTAPERS. SHEETINGS, &c.

FLAX AND JUTE YARNS, FOR CARPET MANUFACTURERS. For sale on favorable terms.

G. W. BLABON & CO., OIL CLOTHS. No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Offer to the Trade a full Stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS.

GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW
mbl-2m SHADES. GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS.

ALSO,
COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS,
At very Low Prices. No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH, mhl-2m Philadelphia, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

ELEGANT MIRBORS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT. SEW ENGRAVINGS TIME OIL PAINTINGS,

MARLE'S GALLERIES,

PURE LEHIGH COAL. — HOUSE-KEEPERS can rely on getting a pure article at south-enst corner FRONT and POPLATON. W. HAMPTON. GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL Plus I if not superior to Lehigh. Also, Hart's Ne Plus Uttra Family Estabow Coal; Esg and Stove sizes, 88.50. Large Nut, \$7.70 per ton. Coal forfeited if not full weight as per ticket. Depot, 1219 CatLlow Hill Street, above Broad. Office 121 South FOURTH, become chestnut. Carl and examine. Ordera by dispatch promptly attended to by ELLIS BRANSON COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and best Locust Mountain, from Echuylkuli, prepared expressly for Family use. Depot, M. W. corner Eighth and WILLOW Sts. Office, No. 113 South SECOND St. 394-19.

DAPER WAREHOUSE. FARRELL, IRVING, & CO., 510 MINOR STREET. Manufacturers of ROLL WRAPPERS, DOUBLE and SINGLE MEDIUM, CAP, and CROWN MAMILLA, on hand, or made to order.

Bighest price paid for rope in large or small quanti-PAPER HANGINGS .- JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, No. 12 North THIRD Street. Having the sole agency for several of the largest Eastern manufacturers enables us to show an unequalled variety of new designs, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. The first floor will be devoted to retailing. Dwellings decorated in first-class style, and the hanging department properly attended to.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

1027 1m 10. 128 North THIRD Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. SPRING OPENING.

> NEW SILKS. FRENCH CHINTZES

NEW DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS.

H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH St

CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND and 23 STRAWBERRY sive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as:

ARMY AND MAVY. Blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Pilots.
3-4 and 6-4 Blue Flannels
Scarlet Cloths. eaverteens, fords and Velveteens, We advise our friends to come early, as our presentation is cheaper than we can purchase now. fello-lim

SPRING GOODS. FIRST OPENING OF SPRING DRESS GOODS, At the Store of J. F. YOUNG, (Successor to T FISHER). No. 70 North FOURTH Street.

JOHN F. YOUNG is now opening one of the most complete selections of LADIES' DRESS STUFFS that can be found in this market. Special attention is directed to the styles and few-returning few-returning few-returning

INDIA SHAWLS. GEO. FRYER, No 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Will display on MONDAY, March 7th, his SPRING IMPORTATION OF

REAL INDIA SHAWLS. The handsomest and largest assortment he has ever The attention of the ladies is requested. Also, ELEGANT SILKS, ORGANDIES, &c., and other description of Shawls. mh5-6t if

MUSLINS OF EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY.
New York Mills,
Wamsntta.
White Bock,
Semper Idem, VI QUALITY.

New York Mills,
Wamsntts.

Wamsntts.
Semper Idem,
Slaterville.
Waltham Mills, 2½ yards wide: Pepperill Mills, 1½,
4, and 2½ wide: Boot Mills, heavy, 1½ wide. Also, nbleached in every quality.
The cheapest place to buy any of the above is
GRARVILLE B. HAINES'.
Fo. 1013 MARKET Street, above Teath.
mh7 mhws 4t

TABLE LINENS.—WE ARE SELL A ING a real good, fine, stort, bleached Table Linen, S-4 wide, for 75c per yard. These are part cotton, and are a bargain. Heavy Barnsley all linen, S-2, S-1, and \$1.55 per yard; half bleached Hand-Loom do., 87/2c. These are the bent goods to wear made. Unbleached do. 55c. a first-rate Towel, \$2.25 per dozen. Mursery do., 55c. a first-rate Towel, \$2.25 per dozen. Mursery Diapers, Napkins. MUSLINS.—We are selling the very best bleached Muslins made. 28 inches wide, for 25c per yard. We Muslips made. 28 inches wide, for 25c per yard. We have every make of Muslin in 9.4 Wide, 0.4 Wide, 6.4, 2.4 Wide, 9.4 Wide, 1.0 4 Wide, 1.1 4 Wide, and 12 Wide, and we warrant them all to be 28 low or less than they can be bought at any other place.

We are closing out our Blankets very cheap, from \$4 up to finert made Comfortables, \$3.50. Everything made in Furnishing Goods.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

mb7.2t 1021 MARKET Street below Eleventh.

INEN GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, EXTRA CH3AP. Heavy hand-loom Table Linens, at S7½c. 90c. and \$1: unblesched Table Linen at 75c; S7½c. and \$1: half-cotton at 62½c. 75c. and 87½c: bleached do, pure Linen, 75c. 57½c. 90c. \$1. and \$2. 25: extra width and quality at \$1.57½. \$1.50, \$1.75. and \$2. 25: extra width and quality at \$1.57½. \$1.50, \$1.75. and \$2. 25: extra width and quality at \$1.57½. \$1.50, \$1.75. and \$2. 25: extra width and quality at \$1.57½. \$1.50, \$1.75. and \$2. 25: extra width such at \$2. 25: e \$5.

DOYLIER at \$1.50 and \$2. either plain or with red border; also, colored for fruit.

TUWELS with red and blue borders, with and without fringed ands, at \$2.57, fine do., with border all around, at \$3; extra size do., fringed, at \$3.50; very fine do., at \$4.50.

at \$5; extra size do., fringed, at \$3.50; very fine do., at \$4.50.

DIAPERING of all widths.

Richardson's heavy HOUSEWIFE LINENS for family use, at 50c, 62%, 55c, 70c, 75c, and 87%c. These are very destrable, being extra heavy.

BICKABACK, both blesched and half blesched, at \$50c, 31%c, 57%c, 40c and 56c.

LINEM SHEETINGS of the Barnsley make, at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

One lot, 12 4 vide, at \$1.75.

Three bales, extra wide, heavy CRASH, at 14c and 16c; better and finer at 18c and \$1.50.

mh7-minws4t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, COLL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES, V. E. ARCHAMBAULT. M. B. COTHER OF ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MURNING, from anction. Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 76c., 57c., 81, 81, 12, 81, 25, and 81, 37; Ingrain Carpets, wool filing, 60, 66, and 62% cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to \$1. Floor Oil Cloths, 50, 62, and 70 cents. Gitt Sorders Window Shades, 76c. to \$2. Woolen Druggets, 31; Stair Oil Cloths, 25c.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 27, 60, and 62 cents.

IN THE CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT will be found Harris' Mixed, Striped, and Pleid Gassimeres.

Gade Mixtures for boys' suits,
Water-proof and Colored Gloakings,
Fine Black Glothe and Cassimeres,
Cassimeres all prices,
At JOHN H. STOKES',
m16

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH

1024 CHESTNOT STREET. SPRING TRADE. E' M. NEEDLES Is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, many novelties in LACE AND WHITE GOODS

He would call "special attention" to his assortment of over 20 different new fabrics and styles of White Goods, suitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dresses," in stripes, pladds, and figured, puffed and tucked Muslims
100 pieces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the recent advance.

vance.
New invoices of Gulpure and Thread Laces,
Thread and Grenadine Veils, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, &c.
Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS,
all linen, good quality, from 25 cents up. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN

a choice assortment of
NEW SILKS.

Moire Antiques. \$10 85

Plain Corded Silks. \$1.62\(\pm\) to \$3.50.

Figured Corded Silks. \$1.62\(\pm\) to \$3.50.

Figured Corded Silks. \$1.62\(\pm\) to \$3.25.

Figured Corded Silks. \$1.62\(\pm\) to \$3.25.

Figured Silks. \$70 to \$5.

Black Gross Grain Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.25.

Figured Black Silks. \$7.25 to \$3.

Plain Black Silks. \$7.25 to \$3.

Light-ground Rich-figured Foulards. \$1.25 to \$1.62.

Light-ground Rich-figured Foulards. \$1.25 to \$1.62.

Light-ground Rich-figured Foulards. \$1.55 to \$1.62. MARSEILLES QUILTS-OF FINE

M ARSEILLES QUILTS—OF FIN quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankels, in large sizes.
Sheeting Muslins, of every width.
Several grades of iteksage, street, str

REMOVAL. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 20 and 22 South Front Street,

21 and 23 Letitia Street,

WOOL AND WOOLEN YARNS, COTTON AND COTTON YARNS,

They will be pleased to serve all customers. fe20-stuthts TO HOUSEKEEPERS. In making your spring purchases, be sure to provide youvely with the hearthealty RELIABLE and WARKANTED CLOTH ENWINGER HAVEN AND WARKANTED CLOTH ENWINGER WEINTER WITH THE UNIVERSAL WRINTER.

WITH THE PARENT COG WHEBLE REGULATOR, which positively prevents the rolls from BRAKING OF TWISTING OR the shaft and tearing the clothing, as all wringers without Cog Wheels will do, however strongly it may be asserted to the contrary.

No family can be without

THE USIVERSAL WRINGER.

It will pay for itself in six months, in the saving of garments alone, in the smallest family.

ANTED in every particular.

RFor sale wholesale and retail, by

No. 27 South SIXTH Street, between Chestnet and Market, Philadelphia. 1 ICQUOT CHAMPAGNE. 100 cases WIDOW OLICQUOT PONSARDIN OF BEIMS into received, and for sale to the trade at the Agent's prices. Also, 200 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL.

WILLIAM H. YEATON & U.O., fa20-tf. So. MOI South FRONT Street.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

Kilpatrick's Baid and Col. Dahlgren's Safety. BRAGG ON THE FIELD AT RICHMOND.

Narrow Escape of Lee. FALSE REPORT OF DISASTER TO SHERMAN YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN THEIR PERFECTION. An Interview between McClellan and Lec

WE CLAIM FOR THE

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ANY AND ALL OTHERS:

"FLORENCE"

It is the only Machine that makes more than one kind of a stitch, and has the reversible feed with a As It makes four different stiches, the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel. fabric, and neither of them will ravel.

AG-It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb serew, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the same, without turning the fabric, a great advantage over all others. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Wachine is in motion. E Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam

As— It is almost noiseless in its operations.

As— Its motions are all positive: there are no springs of act out of order, and its simplicity enables the most nexperienced to operate it.

It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the It is the most rapid sever in the world; making Me Its stitch is the wonder of all, because of its elasticity, strength, and beauty. As It does the heaviest or finest work with equal collity, without change of tension. AG Every Machine has one of Jenok's patent hemmers attached, (the right to use which we control.) enabling the operator to turn any width of hem de-There is no other Machine which will do so large lange of work as the Florence. It does not require finer thread on the under side does on the upper, and uses any kind of thread The needle is more easily adjusted than in any

It will sew across the heaviest seams, without change of tension or breaking of thread.

Lis fully protected by 9 patents,, and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates.

To avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close opplication, and fatigating care, herefore necessary on a large proportion of work done on other Sewing Machines, we now furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self Sever," which guides the work itself, and is of great value, especially to inexperienced operators. ** While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines. We refrain from publishing the highly complibstantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B. Every Machine warranted to give entire satis ecompany each Machine sold; obliging lady operators sent to the houses of purchers when desired. All

CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET HAS OPENED A SPRING STOCK OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, PIANO and TABLE COVERS

OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING. SPRING GOODS. EDWARD P. KELLY. JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Have just received a large stock of choice SPRING GOODS. TO LET.-ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT PLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50, AT 704 MARKET STREET.

FRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. JOHN O. ARRISON,

Mos. 1 and 5 NORTH SIXTH STREET. MANUFACTURER OF

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE, WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

S. S. All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best materials, NEW STOCK. LINFORD LUKENS. W. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, A LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS All the olicect novelties in this department constantly in hand.
THE BEST-MADE SHIRT IN THE CITY.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
PRICES EMASONABLE fe24-stuthtmy81

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinesis and Boller Makers, So. 1219 CALLOWHILL STREET STREET, ST. 1219 CALLOWHILL STREET, ST. 121

THE WAR.

at the Battle of Anticiam. GEN. MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. THE RAID TO RICHMOND-SAFETY OF COL. DAHL WASHINGTON, March 6 .- At this date the Tribune has the following despatch: The President received a despatch from Fortress Mencoe this afternoon, stating that Col. Dahlgren,

with his hundred men, had safely arrived within our lines. The Colonel was at Fortress Monroe. The President and Secretary Stanton immediately called upon Admiral Dahlgren, to convey the glad tidings and congratulate him upon the safety of his gallant son.

We have been enabled to glean the following additional details of Gen. Kilpatrick's raid: From Spottsylvania Court House the main body proceeded to Newmarket, and thence to Childsburg, where a detachment was despatched to destroy the bridges on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, which was done. Continuing their march, they which was done. Containing the mass and crossed the North Anna at Beaver Dam, tearing up the track of the Virginia Central Railroad, blowing up culverts, burning the station-house, a number of cars, twenty army wagons, several watchouses containing grain, and destroying the water-tanks, tele-

graph lines, etc. While engaged in this work, a train filled with soldiers approached from Richmond, and our men were at once ambushed; but the conductor was warned, and the train stopped. The rebels then threw out skirmishers, and shots were exchanged. A charge upon the train caused a hasty withdrawal, and no further molestation occurred at that point.
From thence they proceeded to Taylorsville, halting at the "Senette Anna" river to refresh their horses. A detachment sent to destroy the bridge above Ashland Station returned unsuccessful, having encountered several thousand rebel troops Leaving Arhland to the right, they pushed on, crossing the Chickshominy, and striking the Brooke turnpike, moved upon Richmond. The outer fortifications, five miles from the city, were soon reached, and the force there speedily overcome. Pushing on, they accounted to within two miles of the city, where a rebel brigade, stationed behind the fortifications, met them with a sharp fire. Dismounting a portion of his force, a charge was made on foot, but

destructive fire of musketry forced them to retire, General Kilpatrick then withdrew to Meadow Bridge, where he encamped, but was soon after shelled from this position, and, destroying the bridge and railroad, he moved to Old Church, where he was joined by a portion of Colonel Dahlgren's command. From thence to Mechanicsville, White and New Kent Court House, where they met General Butler's BRAGG AT RICHMOND.

The Times correspondent says: Several prisoners taken in front of Richmond while our cavalry were engaged within the defences of that capital state positively that General Bragg was on the field during the action, and was furious at the audacty of the Yankers. The penic in Richmond was undoubted. Citizens who left the city at 8 o'clock, and were taken into custody between 10 and 11 o'clock, said that they heard nothing of the approach of our forces. It is believed that they first knew of the presence of a cavalry force by a messenger who

Hall a train of cars was just starting out for Gor-donsville, containing General R. E. Lee and a portion of his staff. Had our troops been ten minutes eatlier they would undoubtedly have secured this

THE OBJECT OF THE RAID SAID TO BE ATTAINED.

It is now stated, in circles which are generally well informed, that Kilpatrick fully accomplished all that he started out to do; that neither he nor the officials who planned the enterprise ever had an idea that so small a force could enter Richmond, fortified as it is, after the finest armies the world ever produced had failed; that it had long been in contemplation by the War Department to transfer General Kilpatrick's division to another field of labor, which would involve the necessity of their going to Fortress Monroe for embarkation, and that this was only to be the premonitory step towards a grander movement by the whole Army of the Potomac. Another theory is, that it was the object only to destroy the railroads lending from Richmond to Lee's army, thus forcing the rebels to take a position nearer Richmond. These are mere speculations,

INCIDENTS OF THE ROUTE—DEVOTION OF THE BLACK PEOPLE. The Times' narrative of the raid contains these in-

The Times narrative of the raid contains these interesting paragraphs:

The negroes everywhere, as usual, manifested great delight at seeing a column of Yankees, and acted unreservedly, as though they expected to find them all friends, and aided the expedition in various ways. They could always tell where corn could be found for the horses, and where provisions and horses had been concealed. They frequently gave valuable information as to the location of the enemy's pickets, of the presence of scouts in the neighborhood, and could tell when the last Confederate soldier had passed along the road. These services were rendered freely and without hestation, often without he aking. Their services were brought into requisition in destroying railroads, and in one instance, at least, continued the work of destruction after the troops had left the spot, saying, as the column moved off, "We'll catch up," Nearly all asked permission to come along, and many did so without asking the privilege, seeming to take it as a matter of course they were expected to join the command. There was no large number of negroes in any one phace, but there were a few found in every locality, just enough, the whites said, to raise crops for the local population to consurce. Only about a million dollars' worth of the negroes and negresses gave out on the long marches, and were left on the road. One squad of stout-limbed and stout hearted women marched for two days with the command, and were finally rewarded by regoining General Butler's lines, where they have come rights that white men are bound to respect under the present right me.

Here all the real Secesh capable of bearing arms are

THE REAL SECESE All the real Secesh capable of bearing arms are already in the army, together with many others whose hearts are not in the cause. I had frequent opportunities to converse with both of these classes. One of the most bitter rebels in his talk I ever met with, when captured, commenced a tirade of characteristic Southern braggadosio. He talked of "our best men in the field;" the South "could never be whipped;" "never had been whipped;" "it was a shame that Southern gentiemen were compelled to fight niggers;" and a whole series of the usual twaddle made use of by braggarts of the negro school, leading every one who heard him to suppose that he was a perfect pink of perfection—a pure F. F. V.

THE HEART OF REBELDOM.

As you move toward the heart of rebeldom the feeling of animosity is more intense in hatred toward Yankees, and is more openly manifested. Around the outer borders, where the people have more frequently seen Union troops, and know more of what is going on in the outside world, they seem to have enisrged and more liberal ideas; as you approach the centre more bigotry and intolerance, more outspoken hatred is met with. Until a point near Richmond was reached there was but little on the part of the people to indicate that we were moving among a united mass of enemies.

On the Biodke pike, within a few miles of Richmond, quite a number of very respectable-looking young women came out to the roadside and madeuse of some taunting expletives—such as no real lady would be guilty of—but, judging from the surroundings, I suppose they were considered ladies at home. One of these women was simost frantic with indignation. "I never thought," said she, raising her hands in holy horror, "that you would be mean enough for this." This she repeated frequently as the column moved along. No one offered any disrespectful remark in reply. The boys were simply amused at her eccentric conduct. This course of conduct seemed to exasperate her; to have Yankee soldiers come there was bad enough, but to be laughed at by them seemed to her the very height of the intolerables.

The World says: "We are authorized to deny the rumor that the clergymen who signed the protest against raffling at the great fair also prepared a protest against our holding Richmond, which was to have been presented to President Lincoln had General Kilpatrick won it on his five-thousand-doi-

General John Gibbon, one of the heroes of the Gettysburg battle, writes as follows to the press of lished in the New York Tribune, that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocket, on the 2d of July, an order from General Meade directing the army to retreat."

Antietam General Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to General McClellan, requesting an interview at his headquarters; that the neral McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the robel lines, and had a long interview with General Lee, who, among other things, informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac. The writer has been subpremated before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Hon. W. D. Kelley.

EXTRACT FROM HIS SPEECH ON THE RILL TO ESTABLISH A SUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF MERISEMPLATIVES, FEED. 3, 1851.

SIR: In the absence of assailable provisions in the bill, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) poured forth his indignation upon the grand oid Pulitan State. He said:

"I know the splitt of Massachusetts. I know her inexorable, unappeasable, demoniac energy. I know that what she decrees she will execute, as when she ordered the burning of withouts at Salem, or the ecourging of the Quakers, or the exile of the Baptists to the rooky shores of the Narraganett or to the mountain fastnesses and gless of New Hampahire, where my maternal Baptist ancestors were banished. Hence when, as now, she decrees on the Aftican, I tremble for three million of hitherto happy human beings now doomed to extermination."

And again he said:

"The spirit of Massachusetts has done in two or three years only what Ohrist, or the Church of Chilst, was twelve or fifteen hundred years in accomplishing in the Roman Empire."

Sir, I am no son of Massachusetts for New E.g. land, as the gentleman is; but I remember that, in my wasyward youth, being free from the indenture that had bound me to a long apprenticating, but not having attained manhood, I wandered from my mative Fennsylvania, counter to all may be pardoned if I pause for a moment of all I may be pardoned if I pause for a moment of all I may be pardoned if I pause for a moment of All I may be pardoned if I pause for a moment of All I may be pardoned if I pause for a moment of All I may be pardoned if I pause for a moment of All I may be pardoned if I pause for the world. At a cost that even the laboring man did not feel, I found, night after night, and week after week, in her I sceums and legiture rooms, the means of intercourse with lier Emoryth, her provides in the city of Charleston in good time. They may be white, they may be black, they may be yellow, but when the civilization of massachusetts shall have penetrated that dark city, and f

"Miscegnation."

I am a little disappointed, Mr. Speaker, that this bill should receive such treatment at the hands of gentlemen on the other side of the House. They profess to sympathize with the people of the South. They profess to wish for peace and to restore them to the blessings of society. Sir, do they not know that this bill relates to four million people of the South, half a million, certainly more than four hundred thousand, of whom are the near relatives of their former associates upon this floor and their partians in the South, near to whom they and their

deluded partisans confided the administration of our Government for more than thirty years? None know better than these gentlemen that one half million of those slaves are the near relatives, the uncles, aunts, and cousins, brothers, sisters, and ohlidren of the Bemocracy of the South; that in the veins of that number of colored people tingles the blood of what the gentlemen have been pleased to consider the master race of this country. The gentleman intimated that, by reason of the uterrances to which he referred, he was satisfied that the Republicans and Abolitionists of the North would fall into the practice of amalgamation. Sir, he knows very well that the complaint of the alleged illegal and unconstitutional arrest of that specimen. that the complaint of the alleged illegal and unconstitutional arrest of that specimen, of Southern chivalry, that representative of Virginia mannors and morals, that leader of the New York Democracy, Captain J. U. Andrews, is not their real grievance in the premises. He knows very well that their real grievance, and that out of which they expected to make most capital while they hoped to restore slavery to its old political power, is that when the officers tore that husband of a white woman ruthlessly from the sweltering embrace of his African inamorala they violated Democratic usages. Yes, sir, this is their real cause of complaint in the premises.

Lis not the men of the North who have been

sir, this is their real cause of complaint in the premises.

It is not the men of the North who have been enamored by that complexion which is described as the "shadowed livery of the burning sun." It is not the men of the North who have laid their "snowy hands" in "palms of russet," or "hung Europe's priceless pearl that shames the Orient on Afric's swarthy neck" or realized experimentally the truth of the poet's aphorism, that

"In joining contrasts light Love's delight."

These exquisite and delicate sources of enjoyment have been in the exclusive possession of the Southern Democracy, the co-laborers in politics of the gentleman who charges them so wantonly upon the people of his own section. He has never seenthe people of his own section. He has never seenthe with Northern man choose his companion from that race. I have by me the picture of a band of slaves sent North by General Banks, four of whom are as white as we who hold this discussion. They come from the colored schools recently established in New Orleans. They are children of Southern Democrats, born in Virginia and Louislana; they were owned or sold by their fathers as negro slaves.

I look, sir, upon that picture of Washington's

in New Orleans. They are children of Southern Democrats, born in Virginia and Louisiana; they were owned or sold by their fathers as negro slaves.

I look, sir, upon that picture of Washington's companion in the Revolution [coluting to the picture of Lafsyette] and his fit associate in this Hall, and I remember that when on his tour through this country in 1824 he visited the Southern States, he very publicly expressed his surprise at finding the complexion of the negro population in their cities so largely changed from what it had been at the close of the revolutionary war, and expressed the hope that in finding the two races thus blending their blood he might discover the solution of the slavery question.

But a few weeks ago, in conversation with a distinguished son of Kentucky, himself a slaveholder, upon the question now under discussion, he said to me that in 1349 he was at school at Danville, Kentucky, that there were there on an average three hundred young men, and that though the colored population of the sone of were not Northern Abolitionists or Republicans. They were the wealthy and educated young gentlemen of the Democratic South.

But, sir, let this question not reat upon isolated instances of narrow localities. Let us look at the centus of 1860. I find by it that more than half a million of the colored people of that section are, as I have already intimated, the kindred of the white race of the South. Thus in Louisians, of the free colored people, 31.29 per cent. are of mixed blood. And here let me say the latter are nearly all of Southern birth. I remember while litigation was pending in our courts between two colored natives of Charleston, there were on one ocasion about iffty witnesses in court. Some of my colleagues remember the cocasion. The contest was between Robert J. Douglass and Wilkinson Jones, and, among the fifty witnesses, all of whom were natives of Charleston, South Carolina, it rises again to 71.96, notwithstanding her exportations to Pennsylvania, I claim that the South has sent

of the institution, that the 7.39 has swollen to 10 41; and it the negro race is to be saved as a distinct race, the only way to do it is to take it from the embrace of the slaveholders, to acknowledge the humanity of the slave, to give him the rite of marriage, and to teach him those great truths which, according to the gentleman from New York, in twelve or fifteen hundred years gave freedom, and with it morals, to Europe. The Presidential Question.

(From the New York Times, March 6.1

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY CHASE.—We find the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the Uncinnati Commercial:

'An interesting correspondence has taken place between Secretary Chase and President Lincoln on the subject of the Pomercy Circular. Some days since Mr. Chase sent a note to the President, saying he had not seen the Pomercy Circular until published, and that he disapproved of it; but, nevertheless, at the solicitation of friends, he stood in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency; and he aubmitted to Mr. Lincoln the question whether such an attitude was incompatible with his relations as a member of the Cabinet.

'I The President replied that he had not seen Mr. Pomercy's circular at all, and as to whether Mr. Chase's candidacy was incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet, that was a question for him (Chase) to decide."

Whether any such correspondence has taken place or not, we have no means of knowing, beyond the general trustworthiness of the journal in which the statement appears, There is nothing improbable in it. It wound be quite natural for Mr. Chase to make the incourse and Mr. Lincoln's reply is general trustworthiness. On the journal in which the statement appears. There is nothing improbable in it. It would be quite natural for Mr. Chase to make the inquiry; and Mr. Lincoln's reply is certainly very pertinent and Just. If Chase intends, by being a candidate, to put himself in an attitude of quast hostility to the President—if he intends to use the public patronage which his nosition as a member of the Cabinet by appointment of Mr. Lincoln enables him to control for his own advancement against the President, or if he permits it to be understood that he enters the carvass as the advocate of a policy different from that of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, then it is clear that his candidacy is "incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet;" and Mr. Lincoln may safely rely on Mr. Chase's sagacity and delicacy to find it out. But if the choice between them turns wholly on personal considerations, and Mr. Chase does not permit himself, either by the acts of office-holders under him, or by dissent from the policy of the Administration of which he form a part, to be put in an attitude of opposition to it, there can be no harm or indelicacy in his remaining a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. GEN, MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

our pse commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocker, on the 2d of July, an order from General Meade directing the army to retreat."

The following, from the Washington despatches of the New York Times, is also explanatory:

"The War Committee had Gen, Meade before them on Saturday for over three hours. He denied to charges preferred against him by Gens. Sickles and Doubleday, and gave the committee a full history of all the circumstances attending the battle of Gettysburg, and, also, of his subsequent conduct. The order, which it is alleged be wrote, directing a retreat of the army to Tancytown, after the first day's cogagement, was fully explained. He declared that it related to matters entirely forcing to those contained in the charges of Sickles and Doubleday, and wrote the order. A written communication was sent to those called."

An interest was wasworth and Hannock will also be called."

An written communication was sent to the Scoretary of war on Saturday last, by a former member of the Maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of the Maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of the Maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of the maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel of the Maryland Legislature, and a cousin of the rebel General Lee, stating that during the battle of the language of the properties and more exact statement of the character of the special more accounting the charge and coating fire. Character of the charges end of the Presidency of the public interests entrused to the care, and conducted the charges of the Presidency of the public interests entrused to the charges of the Presidency of the public interests entrused to the charges of the Presidency of the public interests entrused to the charges of the Presidency of the public interests entrused to the charges of the previous of a candidate, in which his treats and place [From the Tribune.]
A fuller and more exact statement of the character

THREE CENTS.

their re-election to the offices which they now so ably and faithfully fill.

We fully agree with the Kennebec Journal that "the Legislature has performed its duty in giving the endorsement of the State in favor of the re-election of Lincoln and Hamlin. Their names were the battle-cry of freemen in 1880, and so let them be in the momentous Presidential struggle of 1864."

The First Abolitionist. From Specimen Pages of Horace Greeley's Work on the

(From Specimen Pages of Horace Greeley's Work on the War.)

Benjamin Lundy deserves the highest honor of ranking as the pioneer of direct and distinctive anti-alsovery in America. Many who lived before and cotemporary with him were Abolitionists; but he was the first of our countrymen who devoted his life and all his powers exclusively to the cause of the slave. Slight in frame, and below the common height, unassuming in manner and gentle in spirit, he gave the cause of emancipation neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor lofty abilities, for he had them not; but his courage, perseverance, and devotion were unsurpassed, and these combined to rer der him a formidable, though disregarded if not despised, antagonist to our national crime.

In the year 1816, when twenty-six years of age, he organized an anti-slavery association, known as the "Union Humane Society," whereof the first meeting was held at his own house, and consisted of but five or six persons. Within a few months its numbers were awelled to four or five hundred, and included the best and most prominent citizens of Belment and the adjacent counties. Lundy wrote an appeal to philauthropists on the subject of slavery, which was first prieted on the 4th of January, 1816, being his twenty-seventh birthday. Short and simple as it was, it contained the germ of the entire anti-slavery movement. A weekly journal, entitled The Philauthropist, was scon after started at Mount Presant by Charles Orbone; and Lundy, at the editor's invitation, contributed to its culumns, mainly by selections. In a few months he was urged by Osberre to join him in the newspaper entorprise, and finally consented to do so, removing to Mount Pleasant.

He there started, in January, 1821, a monthly entitled. The Chirace of Edwards. And finally consented to do so, removing to Mount Pleasant.

He there started, in January, 1821, a monthly entitled The Genius of Universal Emancipation. He commenced it with his aubscribers, himself ignorant of printing and without materials, having his work done at Steubenville, twenty miles distant, travelling thither irequently on foot, and returning with his cuition on his back. Four mouths later he had a very considerable subscription list.

In 1828 he traveled eastward, lecturing and soliciting subscribers to his Genius, and calling, in New York, on Arthur Tappan, William Goodell, and other anti-slavery men. At Boston he could hear of no Abolitionists, but made the acquaintance, at his boarder, whose attention had not previously been drawn to the slavery question, but who readily embraced his views. He visited successively most of the clergymen of Boston, and induced eight of them, belonging to various sects, to meet him. All of them, on explanation, approved his labors and aubscribed for his periodical; and, in the course of a few days, they aided him to hold an anti-slavery meeting, which was largely attended.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation-A Suggestion. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press:

Shi: I venture to trouble you with a suggestion, which, I think, would receive public attention. I have not seen in any quarter any allusion to the course I wish to suggest, viz: That by Presidential proclamation all soldiers, deserting from the receive my, should be promptly admitted, after satisfactory proof of loyalty, and enrolled as soldiers in our army. Rebel prisoners have been admitted into the navy, perhaps into the army. Rebel citizens, also, have made their escape, and as citizens of the United States have enlisted; but what should prevent the circulation, side by side with and as part of the amnesty proclamation, of a proclamation assuring to every Southerner, citizen or soldier, entering our times, immediate employment, pay, subsistence, and bounties, even as a soldier of the Union?

The only danger is the risk of half loyalty and of want of zeal. In doubtful cases, or as the general rule, such recruits could be so esattered, perhaps, in stations well northward that they would be almost powerless for harm; while, it should be borne in mind that, by the time they could largely affect our army, they would have dissolved the Southern as in no other way could we so cheaply subsute the rebellion.

The advantage would be the obvious one, that PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1864. as in no other way could we so cheaply subtue the rebellion.

The advantage would be the obvious one, that whereas the amneaty proclamation says to Southenners, soldiers, and others, simply you will be pardoned and received as sitizens, to what citizenship does it invite them? To one of starvation, of constant lear of life, of want of support for those defendent, and of inaction. Those who know the condition of the South assure us that it is useless to attempt to carry on civil occupations in most parts of the South; in the border States on account of the uncertainty of everything in the others on account of the conscription. What folly it seems then to proclaim to the Southern soldier, lay down your arms and go home and be a citizen. If, however, the amneaty proclamation, as doubtless twill, shall work good, a

home and be a citizen. If, however, the amnesty proclamation, as doubtlessit will, shall work good, a proclamation such as I suggest would be many times more effective. It would offer at once a home, a refuge, an occupation akin to the feelings of the moment, and pay for the future support of helpless ones left behind. When the President published the emancipation proclamation, however admirable and effective it was, the practical results did not begin to develop until measures were taken to organize black soldiers. So here again the amnesty proclamation, followed up by inducements to Southern white men to enter our ranks, would, it may reasonably be hoped, atrike a deadly blow at the ibelilion. reasonably be hoped, strike a deadily blow at the rebellion.
The theory which alone, according to the belief of many, justifies and renders obligatory this war, is our duty to Southern Union men, and this duty should never be lost sight of. The President's noble and comprehensive annesty proclamation shows that he bears it fully in mind, by pointing out the mode of bringing back States into the Union through their Union men; but the point I wish to make is merely this, in extension of his expressed views, that as it is impossible just now for outspoken Union men to live in the rebellious States, so our duty to them, to ourselves, and to our country is to enable them to do their duty, by giving them a home in our ranks and arms to fight their way back to their civil rights. Yours,

Captain Symms.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: In your daily issue of March ist, under the head of "Personal," noticing the death of the venerable widow of General Harrison, on the 26th ult, it is truly stated that she was the daughter of John Cleves Symms, the founder of the Miami settlements, but who was not the inventor of the famous "Symms' Hole" theory, according to which the earth is hollow, open at the poles, &c. We must give the credit of this theory, for the truth of history, to Captain John Cleves Symms, late of the 1st Regiment United States Infantry. This fact remains indelibly fixed on our mind from an incident which was very near causing our arrest on the plains of Chippewa, Upper Canada, in October, 1314. We were the Captain's subsitern in the advance upon the enemy at Chippewa. At night we formed the rear picket guard. When all was quiet, save the cautious tread of the sentinel, our gallant Captain, as we were seated in the lock of a rail fence, asked us if we knew that the earth was open at the poler, hollow within, and buffaloes grazing fine vegetation; and, further, could he procure the services of eighty brave men, he would undertake to prove this to the world. After some hours we ceased, the one to talk, the others to give heed, when we heard the clattering of horses' hoofs rapidly approaching. It proved to be the field officers of the day. Major Martin, who answered "A friead," gave the countersign, and rode up to the guard, our captain on his feet to receive him. After a question or two. "All present, sir?" "Where is your subaltern?" Response, "Why, I don's know, indeed; he was here just a moment since," "Arrest him, sir; arrest him." This order brought up bromptly to our feet, simply remarking, "Subaltern present, sir; you hadn't ought to be so fast, officer of the day: and you, my Captain, got into the north pole, among the builaloes, and forgot you had a subaltern." The officer of the day (full of bad whisky) turned his steed promptly, burst into a roar of laughter, and left the gua Captain Symms. To the Editor of The Press:

Basil Duke, the Guerilla.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: It was with no small degree of indignation that we read in your paper a notice of the reception of the rebel Basil Duke at the Continental, on Friday last. Certainly, no one who is acquainted with the past of this man's life could take his bloody hand in his without a thrill of horror and disgust. The writer had the honor of once meeting Duke under rather unpleasant circumstances, and of taking partin a fele he gave to Union men. It was at a town in Kentucky, in the fall of 1862. Duke, with seven companies of rebel guerillas, came to the town for the purpose of destroying it, though it was of no importance to him, and entriely out of his line of maich. He planted a battery on a hill back of the town, not a quarter of a mile off, and immediately commenced shelling it, without giving a moment's warring for the removal of the women and children. When his forces came down into the place they were resisted by about one hundred of the clitzens, who took refuge in the houses for this purpose. For this resistance they were doomed. The houses were burned, and the wounded, not allowed to be removed from them, were burned in them; men were shot down after their surrender, and the prisoners were treated with marked indignity and cruelty. The order was given to kill every Union man in the place, and the order would, doubtless, have been carried into effect but for the approach of aid. It may be mentioned here that the few Union citizens who took an active part in the fight did good service. Duke lost, in killed, five out of his seven captains, acveral licutenants, and hearly one hundred men.

On the arrival of the Union prisoners at Lexington they were placed in what is termed a "negropep," as enclosure without cover, and there kept for reveral daps. In a council of officers held to consider their case, Basil Duke advocated the shooting of all the prisoners, and threatened to resign if it were not done; nor was he alone in this desire. Hinty Smith, the general in

country.

The writer knows whereof he affirms, having been an actor in the fight spoken of, and a witness of the outrages committed.

Yours, respectfully, KENTUCKY. PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1861.

Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, of this city, for the very kind treatment received at their hands by our selves and guard, escorting rebel prisoners from Alton, Illinois, to Fort Delaware.

These gentlemen met us at the cars, and conducted us to their saloon, where we were furnished an elegant supper, and on our return, being compelled to remain in the city over Sunday, they very generously furnished us with good accommodations, both for eating and sleeping.

We feel highly gratified at this exhibition of kindness on the part of our Eastern friends, and we assure them that ourselves and men feel truly grateful for their kind attentions.

SAMUELA J. STEWART,
Capt. 10th Kansas Vols., Comd's Detachment.

W. B. STONE,
First Lieut, 10th Kansas.
R. W. WOOD,
Second Lieut. 10th Kansas.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subserthers he

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

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atmasters are requested to act as Agents for

The Steamship City of New York Arrived. THE REBEL RAMSHIPS—RUSSELL'S COURSE SUSTAINED.

GERMANS EVACUATING JUTLAND. CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS. RIOT OF THE FENIANS IN DUBLIN.

New York, March T.—The steamer City of New York arrived at this port this morning, with later advices from Liverpool.

The City of New York sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, via Queenstown on the 25th uit.

The steamship Hibernian arrived out on the 21st, and the America at Southampton on the 25th. England has proposed a conference on the Danistr difficulties on a new basis, and Austria and Prussia have given their assent to it.

The Times hopes that a pacific solution of the question will be arrived at.

The House of Commons has debated the question of the Mersey rams. A motion for the production of the Mersey rams, A motion for the production of the papers was rejected by 25 majority for the Government. of the papers was rejected by 25 majority for the Government. The Monning Post's city article says that the reports from Paris are still more positive that condicantal negotiations are progressing between Frañase and England for a joint recognition of the Confederates, and if England refuses, France will set alone. The Post declines to vouch for these reports.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitzgersid denounced the Government for seizing Laird's rams, and asserted that the action was in contravention of the law. In moving for all the correspondence on the subject, he should deplore war with America, but would rather go to war than that the law of England should be infringed in consequence of the threats of forcing ambassadors.

The Attorney General defended the Government, and explained the legality of their action. He claimed for the Government the merit of acting from a scheep of justice, and no other motive. Several speakers depointed the course of the Government, and, shaped it with pusillanimity.

Finally the healton was rejected by a vote of 178 sepaint 163—a majority of 25 for the Government. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the ministerial side.

Mr. Layard said that it was true that, with the consent of the British and American Governments, tobacco had been parsed through the blockade from Richmond for the Austrian and French Cavarn. tobacco had been parsed through the blockade from Richmond for the Austrian and French Govern-ments. England had made no similar application for cotton, because the case was altogether dif-ferent. ferent.

An immense meeting at Dublin to protest against the erection of the Albert memorial on College Green was broken up by riotous proceedings of the Fenian Brotherhood. A desperate fight took place but resulted in nothing serious. It is asserted that some of the combatants were the American uniform.

THE VERY LATEST. [Per the City of New York via Queenstown.]
The Confederate loan has declined to 52 254.
The rate of discount of the Bank of England has The Conrederate loan has declined to 52 251. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to 6 per cent.

The Jura, from Portland, arrived out on the 24th. Affairs in Schleawig are unchanged. The report is continued that Austria and Frussia have agreed to a conference in London, but they will not discontinue hostilities in the meantime.

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech, distinctly asserts that not; until the former state of things is reinstated in Schleavig, will the Danish Government renew its efforts for terminating by means of negotiations our condition the Germans.

The London Times thinks it is probable that the spring will see a revolution in Germany.

Additional particulars of the Prussian repulse at Doppeln are conflicting. One account looks disastrous for the Prussians; but the Prussian official and twenty wounded.

It is asserted that an entente condision between and twenty wounded.

It is asserted that an entente cordiale between France and England is no longer doubtfut. The Emperor agrees to co operate. The Bourse is Hemer, and rentes 66f. @55c.

INDIA AND CHINA. CALCUTTA, Jan. 30 —Cotton goods are improving ndigo firm. Exchange 2s. 0;4d. Freights are droop-ING.

SHANGHAR, Jan. 10.—Trade is paralyzed by a paric in the money market. Exchange has advanced to 7s. Silk is lower. At Hong Kong exchange is quoted at 5s. 0%d. NEWS BY THE STEAMER SIDON. The following is a synopsis of the news zent out per the Sidon:

The ship destroyed by the Alabama was the Emma Jane.

In the House of Lords, Earl Gray said the Government did not intend to send commissioners to report on the operations of the American armies, but three officers had been sent to report on the iron-olads. For obvious reasons, no officers had been sent to the Confederate States. In the House of Commons Disraeli made a sarcastic attack on the policy of the Government relative to Denmark. He complained of the absence of Lord Palmeraton, and the delay in producing the correspondence. correspondence.

Several members expressed strongly their want of confidence in the Ministers, and Mr. Osborne moved, in view of the unastisfactory position of affairs, that the consideration of the navy estimates be postponed for three weeks.

After a general debate the motion was lost by a vote of 47 to 220. The papers say that the fate of the Ministers for a few minutes trembled in the balance; but there was an unwillingness to condemn without a fair bearing. was an unwillingness to condemn without a fair hearing.
Official returns show that the exports in 1863 were £22,000,000, about those of 1862.
Five of the pirates of the ship Flowery Land were executed together at Newgate.
It is reported that the Mexican financial plans are matured. They include a loan of twenty millions sterling.
A telegram from Hamburg announces that the Prussians had evacuated Jutland, but the Berlin parers say thay retained newseason of Kolding, with A telegram from Hamburg announces that the Prussians had evacuated Jutland, but the Berlin papers say they retained possession of Kolding, with orders not to advance beyond that point.

The Germans were busily engaged in demolishing the Dannetwerke at Schleswig.
On the 22d the Prussians attacked the whole Danish lines at Duppeln. The Danes were driven in, but finally recoculed their former position.

It is asserted that Denmark is about to announce the blockade of all the Scheswig-Holstein porls.
The London Times strongly opposes the interference of England, single-handed, but bitterly denounces the Powers who refuse co-operation.

A conference of the minor German States had adopted strong resolutions in opposition to the Austro-Prussian policy.

A suspicious Britiah steamer, with a cargo of arms, was seized at Malaga. Her destination was unknown.

Commercial Intelligence.

PLIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 24.—Sales of Cotton for the last two days 9,000 bales. The market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Sales to speculators and experters 2,000 bales.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and prices are flat, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs dull. Flore still declining. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard dull. LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar quiet and steady Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Tal-LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar quiet and steady Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Tailow inactive.
Illinois Central shares 20s 6d@.9s 6d; Erie shares 62s 6d@63s 6d.
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Consols, for money. 91½@91½.
LUYERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The cotton sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 12, 000 bales, including 4, 000 to speculators and exporters. The market is unchanged.
Breadstuffs quiet and steady at Tuesday's sales; Provisions dull and tending downward. Produce steady and urchanged.
AMERICAN ETOCKS.—Erie shares 62@64. Illinois Central shares 20½@19½ discount.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
Arrived from Boston, ship Torrington, at Smyrna.

PERSONAL. — A few days ago a half crazy Massachusetts wo-man arrived at Washington, to make inquiries in reference to a son of hers, who had been enlisted seems, is peculiarly unfitted for life in the army. She made repeated attempts at the War Office to get him back, but was met with a refusal. Finally Massachusetts, who had an interview with the President; and the latter, upon hearing the facts, and finding it a clear case of hardship, at once ordered the discharge of the young man. His name is Andrew Lovejoy, of Western Massachusetts. Though not sixteen years old, he was seduced into the army by a substitute broker, who took all but \$45 of the \$300 which was paid by the principal. It was an infamous outrage, the boy, while on a visit to New Haven, Connecticut, being literally abducted, his mother never seeing him afterwards, and Mr. Lincoin very promptly set it right.

— Bancroft will be 64 years of age the 3d of next October; Motley, 50 the 15th of April; Emerson, 61 the 25th of May; Bryant, 70 the 31 of November; Longfellow, 67 the 27th of February; Whittier, 67 in December; Holmes, 55 the 29th of August; Lowell, 45 in February; Mitchell (Iko Marvel), 42 in well, 49 M February; Mitchell (180 Marvel), 42 in April; Curtis, 40 the 24th of February; Stoddard, 39 in July; and Bayard Taylor was 39 the 11th of January. All were born in New England except one; no less than eight of the twelve saw the light in Massachusetts; and Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, each produced one.

— The executors of the estate of Rembrandt Peale — The executors of the estate of Rembraut Peale have offered for sale to the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, in New York, that distinguished artist's great national picture of "Washington before Yorktown." The price they sak is eight thousand dollars, and a committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of securing it to the Metropolitan Fair. The committee are of opinion that the addition of so meritorious a work to the art sallery of the fair will creative add the tentrology.

opinion that the fair will greatly add to its attractiveness, while its exhibition and subsequent disposal will largely increase the income of the fair. — It may be interesting to lady readers to know that the Empress of Austria has the smallest waist in Christendom. It measures 15% inches, about the circumference of her husband's neck. And yet, the circumference of her body at the shoulders is 33% inches. -Harry Macarty, well known as the "Arkansas Comedian," and the author of the prescribed songs of "The Bonny Blue Flag," "The Volunteer,"
"Missouri," and other airs, died recently near At lanta, Ga. - It is one of the most singular coincidences of the war that Col. Streight, for whom John Morgan was held as a hostage, should have escaped from prison at Richmond in predictly the same manner as Morgan got away from Columbus.

— Maj. Gen. Orawford, commander of the Pannsylvania Reserve Corps, is at the State capital.

His reception by the members of both Houses of the Legislature was highly flattering and enthusi-— Married, on Moose Head Lake, forty rods from the shore, on Wednesday, 17th inst., (mercury 20° below zero.) by J. H. Evaleth below zero.) by J. H. Eveleth, Esq., Mr. Samuel Dalton to Miss Maria Hartford. --- Hon, Horatio Ballard has forwarded to Washington an elaborate defence of himself against the charges which have operated thus far to prevent his confirmation as consul to Havana.

—Bayard Taylor is sick in Michigan. He writes from Jackson, Feb. 27, "I am attacked with fever.

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