THE TRADE In called to OUR STOCK OF EAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Flain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS. Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.

PRINTED SHIRTING FLANKRIA PLAIN OPERA FLANDELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 of FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINGETS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.

COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, SYRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, MAMILTON, & EVANS,

23 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. HORACE H. SOULE, COMMISSION MERCHANT.
32 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Agent for the SAXONVILLE MILLS.
BALDWIN CO MPANY.
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WILTON MANDFACTURING CO.,
WHENT WORSTED COMPANY.
CARPET WORSTED AND YARMS,
Fine Worsted. In colors; Nos 12s and 2ss, Jule Yarus.
COTTON YARNS,
En Warp and Bundle, manufactured by
ZABRISKIE,
PBALL.
OARMAN.

Jackson Well-known Mills. And other well-known M

CARPETS.
CONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENITIAN
CARPETS. LINEN THREAD.
BAMPSON'S ARGYLE.
VINGERT MILLS.
MODOWALD'S.
FATHER HOOKBINDERS'.
GARPET THREAD. HORACE H. SOULE, 32 North FRONT Street. mbl-Sm INSKEEP & TRUEFITT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 241 CHESTAUT STREET. Maye in Store, and offer to the trade. FRENCH, BRITISH, AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS.

VAIL GOODS, IN MECONIS. 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 English Chapes. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. &c. fe26-1m BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

SHAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY

BAGS,

FLOUB AND SALT BAGS,

PRINTED TO OEDER, BY

PRINTED TO OEDER, BY JOHN T BAILEY & CO.

GRAIN BAGS.-A LARGE ASSORT-MENT of GRAIN BAGS, M. FOR SELECT BARCROFT & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street SHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HETCHIN-NO. 11% CHEST NUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE BALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

1864. SPRING, 1864. GLEN ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 51-11

SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT. McCallum & Co. Beg leave to inform the public that they have leaved the pild established Carpet Store, No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS, Embracing the cholest patterns of A MINETER TAPBETRY CARPETS, TAPBETRY CARPETS, VENETIANS.

VENETIANS.

VENETIANS.

VENETIANS.

Veretter with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the Carpet Business. ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OIL-CLOTES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Sotwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry cods, our stock is now full and varied in all its de-MATTINGS, &c., &c. at attention is invited to our assortment of A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &s.
A full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &s.
A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &s.
A full assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &s.
A full assortment of Omiah Goods, &s.
foll

WAREHOUSE, 419 CHESTNUT STREET, 616 JAYRE STREET.

OIL CLOTHS, &c. G. W. BLABON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHS, No. 124 MORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Offer to the Trade a full Stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS. GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW mb1-2m SHADES. GEORGE W. HILL,

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS,
At very Low Prices. Mo. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET. ABOVE ARCH, mhi-2m

WILLIAM M. WILSON, True Turkey Myrrh, tearcons.
Corlander Seeds, bags.
Corraway Seeds, bags.
Unb. Jam. Ginger, bblz.
Grain Brgot, new crop, bbls.
Ber. Arrow Boot, kegs.
Union Salad Oli, bbls.
Oli Sassadras, cans.
'' Citronella, Winter's, cases.
'' Citronella, maive, cases.
'' Citronella, daive, cases.
'' Citronella, balves.
'' Cit

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. PHILADELPHIA,

EVHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, RAPUPACTURES OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, FUTTY, &c. AGESTS FOR THE DELIBERATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. salers and consumers supplied at 27 2m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASE

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

CARSTAGE BUILDERS.

60. 855 North THIRTEENTH Street. now prepared to exceed orders for every desexty, of light and heavy CARRIJGES, and having at all side structure best materials and workmen, can 250-the utmost satisfaction to sli who may favor them their custom

PURE LEGICH COAL.-HOUSE-OHN W. HAMPTON. GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL-Equal if not emperior to Isnigh. Also, Hart's Ne Flux Ultra Family Rambow Coal; Egg and Stove sizes, 486.0. Lerge Dut, 57.70 per tun. Coal forfeited if no fall weight as per ticket. Depot. 1419 Callfow Hill. Street, above Broad. Office: 222 South FOURTH. bestreet, above Broad. Gail and examine. Orders by dispatch prof. 50.00 per 10.00 ELLIS BRANSON. COAL-SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Moantain Lebigh Coal, and best Lounst Monetain, from Scientistic properties of the Coal, and spready for Family use. Depot, S. W. corner EIGHTH and WILLOW Sts. Office, No. 113 South SEGOND St. apt-1v DAPER WAREHOUSE.

FARRELL, IRVING, & CO.. 510 MINOR STREET.

Manufacturers of ROLL WRAPPERS, DOUBLE and
BINGLE MEDIUM, CAP, and CROWN MANILLA, on CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE.

100 cases WIDOW CLICQUOT PONSARDIN OF REIMS just received, and for sale to the trade at the Agent's prices. Also, and for sale to the trade at the 200 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL.

1620-11 WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., 1620-11 No. 200 South FEORT Street. Highest price paid for rope in large or small quanti-



VOL. 7.-NO. 195.

NEW STYLES

SPRING AND SUMMER

SHAWLS.

SPRING

DRY GOODS!

WIEST, &

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds of

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

Have a Full Stock of all the different kinds of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED in DUCKMENTS.

WATSON & JANNEY.

No. 323 MARKET STREET,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

SPRING

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,

DOMESTICS,

DRESS GOODS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.

LITTLE & ADAMSON,

385 MARKET STREET.

Invite attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, MOURNING SILKS,

FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES.

SEASONABLE SHAWLS

CLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS,

Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles. mbl-2m

SPRING,

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

Nos. 329 and 341 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,

Nos. 40 and 4% KORTH THIRD STREET.

IMPORTERS OF

HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES

WHITE GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIRT FRONTS.

SPRING,

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

NO. 617 CHESTRUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STREETS,

Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS;

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. is 30-5m

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

501 MARKET STREET,

Have now in store, and will be constantly receiving, during the season, an attractive line of

DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS,

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

HOTELS.

The undersigned having lessed the above House, situated on the corner of bEVENTH Street and PENN-STLVANIA Avenue, for a term of years, he solicits the former patronage and the travelling public generally, and will at all times be happy to see his old friends.

Respectfully, U.S. C. T. JONES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1884.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1884.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

CORNER MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUAES

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,

No. 128 SOUTH MINTH STREET,

Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia.

G. M. LAUMAN. A. M. SALLADE. J. D. BITTING.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

A first-class house. Terms, \$2 per day.

Ja25-3m

"A VENUE HOUSE,"

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Have now open their usual

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.

NEW CASH HOUSE.

and many popular goods of

1864.

To which they respectfully invite the atter

NEW SILK HOUSE.

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS,

1864.

RIEGEL,

HARLES WATSON.

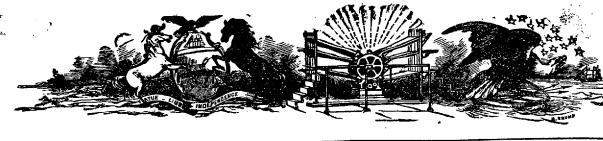
buyers.

1864.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET.

ERVIN,



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. JUST RECEIVED, 'AT RETAIL." IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BESIGNS, JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

FRENCH ORGANDIES, 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Invite attention to their stock of JACONETS, AND STAPLE AND FANCY SILKS PERCALES. AND DRESS GOODS,

Of very recent importation, embracing the most extensive and desirable assortments that they have ever RICH AND HANDSOME COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,

BLACK. WHITE, AND COLORED MOURNING GOODS.

8-4 and 6 4 BAREGE HERNANI. 8-4 and 8-4 TAMARTINES. 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES.
BYZANTINES and FLORENTINES. FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES. ALPACAS, in all qualities. MOURNING JACONETS. BLACK SILKS in great variety. All widths and best brands.

EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH.

HAVE THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS WELL STOCKED FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SPRING TRADE

1864: SILK DEPARTMENT. SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT. WHITE-GOODS DEPARTMENT. MOURNING DEPARTMENT. HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. MEN'S-WEAR DEPARTMENT. HOUSEKEEPING STAPLE GOODS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

NOW READY,

SPRING STYLES, JACKETS.

PANTS, &c.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, mb12-swf 2m

Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE STOCK of leading COTTONS AT RETAIL.

> LARGEST STOCK OF COTTON GOODS Ever offered at rotall in this city.
> Having purchased largely of these goods at the
> COMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES Among our extensive line of Cottons are to be found the following ropular makes of Shirtings.
>
> 4-4 Bleached Shirtings.
>
> Williamsville,

> 4-4 Bleached Shirtings.
>
> Wamsuits, Williamsville, Semper Idem. Attawaugan; Bockland, Daion, Rockland, Phenix. &c.
>
> In Pillow-Case and Sheetings
>
> We offer the following leading makes:
> 40-inch Bartalett. 6-4 Pepperill,
> 22-inch Waitham. 10-4 Pepperill,
> 5-4 Bates, 10-4 Bates,
> 5-4 Boot W. extra heavy. And other makes.
>
> Marsellies Counterpanes.
>
> We can furnish these goods in all siese and qualities.
> We have several lots in Low-PRICED GOODS that are FAR BELOW PEESENT IMPORTATION PRICE, and are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-known

Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb Quilts,
In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes

House-Furnishing Linen Goods.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
TOWELS, from \$2 to \$7 per dozen.
NAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.02.
Barnely Damask, Power Loom, and other standard
makes of

Table Linen. Persons about purchasing Linen Goods would do well to examine our stock. We invite comparison. So trouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO. Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets.

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH A SEGOND Street, have now open—Magnificent Grenadines and Organdies. Silk-Warp Tailetas. Plain, Stripe, and Plaid Poplins. Mousiin d Essolas, Monsir Foulards. Plaids, Stripes, and Plain Valencias. Superlor Black and Golored Alpacas. Striped and Figured French Chintz. Figured Percales and Cambrics. Plain Lawns and Fish Percales.

HOOP SKIRTS, SPRING STYLES, NOW READY.

The most complete assortment of new and desirable styles and sizes of Hoop Skirts to be found in the City. are manufactured and sold. wholesale and retail, at Bo. 628 AECI Street, shove Sixth.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. mhl5-6t* SPLENDID DRESS GOODS. Lawrs, Challies, and Grenadines, Figured and Plain Poplias, new colors, Black Silks, from \$1.25 to \$2. Pongees, of brown and black mixtures, All the new shades of Alpacas.

Now open at JOHN H. STOKES', 702 ARGH Street, 12

THE NEW DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. BATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS,

AUGO CHASTRUT Street.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN

NEW SILKS.

Moire Antiques. \$2 to \$5
Piata Corded Silks. \$1,623/4 to \$3.50.

Figured Corded Silks. \$1,623/4
Plain Poil de Soiss. \$1,25 to \$3.25.

Fancy Silks. 76c. to \$5,5. \$1,25 to \$3.24.

Figured Black Silks. \$1,25 to \$2.

Plain Black Silks. \$1,25 to \$2.

Plain Black Silks. \$1,25 to \$2.

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, \$1.25 to \$1.62. fe20-tf Nos. 713 and 715 M. TENTH Street. 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, snitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dresses," in stripes, plaids, and figured, puffed and tucked Muslins [100 pieces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the recent advance. New invoices of Guipure and Thread Laces, Thread and Grenadine Veils, Edgins, Insert-ings, Flouncings, &c. Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, all times, good quality, from 26 cents up. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

MARSEILLES QUILTS-OF FINE M ARSELLES CULTS OF FINIAL GROWTH ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHITECTURE ARCHIT

ALEX. WRAY & CO., A LEA. WHAL & CO.,

239 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Importers of British DEY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

&c., &c., have just opened, in addition to the above, a
very large and varied assortment of MES'S SPRING

HNEERSHIR'S, constating of Merino, initialon Merino, India Gauze, and Brown and White Cotton,

to which they most respectfully invite the attention of

buyyers.

[629-1m*] GAS FIXTURES, &c.

MR. CHARLES PAGE, Favorably known for the last twenty years as Principal Designer of GAS FIXTURES for MESSES. CORNELIUS & BAKES. a this day admitted a Partner in our firm. We will continue the sale and manufacture of GAS FIXTURES nder the firm name of

VAN KIRK & CO., MANUFACTORY AT FRANKFORD. SALESROOMS-912 ARCH STREET. February 1, 1864. CATSUP AND SAUCES FOR SALE, at 412 RACE Street. W. A DAVIS & CO.

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

MASONIC HALL.

HAS OPENED A SPRING STOCK OF

CURTAIN GOODS

719 OHESTNUT STREET,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, LACE CURTAINS. WINDOW SHADES, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Nos. 1 AND 3 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. N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best Materials. ja14

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," fanufactured under the superintedence of JOHN F. TAGGERT.

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
re the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.
133. Orders promptly attended to, jails wim-om FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS, which they make a speciality in their business. Also, specially receiving. Standy receiving Gentlemen's Wear Hovelties for Gentlemen's Wear Gentlemen's Tolding Store,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

Ke. 314 CHESTNUT STREET,

16-17 Four doors below the Continental

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

TAILORS, 612 OHESTNUT STREET, LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SPRING GOODS. TO LET. -ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street. SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.00. At 704 MARKET Street.
SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.00. At 704 MARKET Street.
SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.00. At 704 MARKET Street.
SRIGG & VAR GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

PAPER HANGINGS. SILK PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BROS., Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

Would offer to their customers and the public A SPECIALITY IN PAPER-HANGINGS, EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, VIZ.

SILK INSERTINGS IN PAPER HANGINGS, To which they ask the attention of parties seeking RICH DECORATIONS FOR PARLORS, &c.,

HOWELL & BROTHERS, S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESTNUT

omers to our New Styles of PAPER HANGINGS. DECORATIONS, &c., &c., for Parlors, Halls, Chambers &c., &c. mhl6 wfm8ifp 1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864. PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

WALL PAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., m. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on fe27-2m fp PAPER HANGINGS.—JOHN H.
LONGSTRETH, No. 12 North THIED 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.

10th H. Longstretth.

10th H. Longstretth.

10th H. Longstretth.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. GREAT OPENING OF CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS. 3,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 8,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARM. 2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS.

Orders promptly filled. ROWE & EUSTON, 157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c.

Three Doors below Race. PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ELEGANT MIBBORS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT. HEW ENGRAVINGS,

FINE OIL PAINTINGS. JUST RECEIVED. MARLE'S GALLERIES, SIS CHESTAUT STREET. DIXON'S STOVE POLISH. GEO. F. GALE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Nos, 4 and 6 CHESTNUT Street.

mhl2-lm

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

Mr. William Cornell Jewett's Interview with Ex-President Buchanan. CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: I had the honor of an interview this day with ex-President Buchanan, at Wheatland, on national subjects, at which time I handed to him my letter, herewith, in reference to pease internationally and a strictly Union Presidential platform. Mr. Buchanan expressed himself freely and frankly. He avowed an unalterable attachment to the Union, and had not a doubt in his ability to vindicate himself fully before the world. And in reply to my letter, furnished me with his views on the war, as contained in his reply to an invitation to address a Union meeting, in 1861; that at the time the policy of the Government was proclaimed for the Union, and that notwithstanding the subsequent unconstitutional policy for the freedom of the slave, which he could not approve, yet was still firm in the views then expressed, and deemed the prosecution of the war now as absolutely demanded to sustain the Union. The following is a copy of the letter, as published in the Lancaster Express, and not copied in the journals of the country:

published in the Lancaster Express, and not copied in the journals of the country:

WHATLAND, Sept. 28, 1861.

DHAR SIR: I have been honored by your kind fivitation, as chairman of the appropriate committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the sitizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding, as it does, from a much-valueu portion of my old Congressional district; but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible.

You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, "in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country." This is indeed serious; but our recent military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumpter. For this reason, were it possible for me to address your meeting, waiving all other topics I should continuated for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field.

This is the moment for action—for PROMPT, ENERGETIO, and UNITED action—and not for discussions of PEACE PROPOSITIONS. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceeded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question. Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is sonducted, not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original

people shall be convinced that the war is sonducted, not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights. Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hall their return under our common and glorious fiae, and welcome them as brothers, yet, until that happy day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President, with all the men and means at the command of the country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

of the country, ... cution of the war.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN. SAML. A. WORTH, Esq.
Mr. Buchapan then stated the war had assumed the position of the struggle between Philip II. and the Provinces in its determined and unyididing character; that peace was out of the question, upon a basis of recognition; that he had not seen a North-erner who would consent to a dissolution of the Urion; that peace advocacy was favor to the independence of the South, the exception in my inter-national friendly tribunal basis; that foreign interference must not be tolerated while the friendly judgment of Europe could do no harm; that it was now an admitted fact the South would maintain independence, and oppose the freedom of the slave through Northern force—the one position unconsti-tutional, the other constitutional—while the North were equally determined to maintain the Union, and free the slave—the one constitutional, the stitutional. Thus, no hope for peace, unless through the power of the judgment of the world; and, insamuch as I had so per-sistently, and so long advocated mediation, the cause; that, perhaps, peace might flow from it; but in any event the Union must be preserved, tutional rights. In reply to my remarks, I should remain true to the Democratic creed if alone, he said: You will find me, in that case, by your side; that he sereer; that he could not have acted otherwise than he did, for his chart had been the Constitution and an endeavor to do right; that he believed, nov while a strong force was necessary to sustain the not now see from a cloud before him; that my position was right, in that Europe would deliberate in council as to their duty to America; that the South in power would be forced to seek safety in their own vindication of the Union; that in Mr. Greelev's general national course and views, he had merited the approbation of the people; that he read his paper with much satisfaction, for he had shown himself as consistent, magnanimous, and conserva-tive; that both Lincoln and Seward were likewise more conservative, while the remaining Republican statesmen of note were radical in the extreme that while Bennett was right in his advocacy of new Government from the people, he would fail in elevating General Grant to power on that platform,

as he was too intimately identified with the Repub lican party. In fine, his heart's desire was to see the Union sustained, and Democratic principles once more in the ascendancy. As to himself, he would stand vindicated in after ages from facts entire he would leave on record. Mr. Buchanan retains all his lofty and commanding dignity of intellect and manner. He appeared before me like a patriarch of old, yet in the vigor of man-hood, standing forth as among the most reliable of the American statesmen, in vindication of kings and statesmen of power and wisdom in Europe in advocacy of my peace policy. I must say that none have so strongly impressed me with the dignity and power of man than the noble bearing of this truly most unjustly abused and misunder-stood patriot. In view of this vindication, I have the honor to now herald forth to the world, who dare question his loyalty, and if they cannot, who will not in a manly spirit attribute his set as I do at the deep of his did.

tration after him, in a failure to either conquer the South or secure a peace under a force policy, and who must continue to fail without a resort to an armistice policy, for deliberation with the world, as much identified and interested in securing peace and the freedom of the slave as the North.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT. PROTECTION TO THE SOUTH, AND AN INTERNA-AND SETTLE SLAVERY.

ministration, to a laudable desire to prevent civil war through conciliation, which, if he failed in, is none the less entitled to censure than the Adminis-

ONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
His Excellency James Buchanan, Ex-President of the
United States of America: No American statesman stands before the world so much abused and so much identified by reputation and in fact, whether just or unjust, with the American war than yourself, and no one in the land holds so commanding a position to successfully entreat the people to such action, in the coming Presi-dential contest, as will secure a return of the platform of the pairiot fathers, designed to maintain American liberty, through a strict adherence to the Constitution and Union, at the same time, by which action, fully vindicate yourself before the world as a loyalist, a position now denied to you by many of the people and the present rulers, to whom we must all yield as the temporary administrators of a Government that must and will be sustained, and which position is likewise meted out to the noble in purpose Mo-Clellan, and a party now springing up from the scattered ranks of the Democratic party, who, in due time will control, upon a basis of principles inaugurated in the past, the very essence of all true government, because founded upon universal freedom, through justice. I then, in the now peril of our institutions from the confirmed bloody and or unstitutions from the confirmed bloody and mutually relentless conflict, pronounced by a patriotic looker-on as a most murderous warfare, and to stay which requiring, in the language, prayer, of the preacher in the Senate, brains, brains—certainly a just Senatorial rebuke and a wise petition—do appeal to you to come out boldly in advocacy of an independent people's platform and candidate, solely to proclaim a war for the Union, under constitutional right to Southern allegiance, with full constitutional Southern right quarantees, such rights heing disputed, to be argued before a tribunal of nations, as also the question of slavery, to be then and forever settled under an international claim from its direct connection with humanity. This position maintained by you will at once re-atore lost confidence in your integrity of purpose in action during your administration, and thereby again extend far and wide the just and commanding position you held as a statesman, patriot, and Unionist—a position, in my judgment, you are still entitled to, and which if not extended to you in the present, will in future, by the impartial historian of this, the most remarkable of attempted revolutions, from its object not to secure a different form of government: its Southern claim for independence and jurisdiction over shavery; as also in its most bar-barous, relentless, and unending character, unless a resort be had to arbitration, as advocated by the South, the Church Catholic and nations, a position most powerful in vindication of my opposition to an unyielding war policy as manifested by the North and the Church, which policy, even if universally sanctioned as just, at least demands an armistice for deliberation, particularly from unquestionable atrength and power to prosecute the war to even subjugation, which result I hope not for in the subjugation, which result I nope not got in the spirit of Beecher, that "there was but one way to kill a wasp, and that was to crush him, grind him to the very soil." For while I admit it would sustain the Union—for the Union still and must exist, so long as the Federal Government is not overthrown by the success of the South, or a revolution North-will leave but a skeleton of the most

powerful and growing of nations, with a name as a people in youth the most humane, liberal, and patri-

otie, in manhoodthe most barbarous, unyielding, and urjust, not even heeding the noble purpose of Napo-

leon, to secure peace internationally, securing to him, in connection with the proposed Congress of

Nations for general peace, the position of a wise and humane statesman, unequalled in connection with peace, as was Napoleon I, Hannibal, Cicsar, and Alexander in war. I contend that the All-wise Oreator has given to

I contend that the All-wise Creator has given to man for his government, justice as a basis for action; so likewise for the government of nations. In proportion as departed from, punishment follows; thereby the constant strife of man and nations—thereby our Saviour as a mediator for man, and America for liberty. Man seeks in his opposition to destroy that means for eternal happiness, while America, in a more unyielding strife, seeks to deatroy national and human progress. It is not, then, a wonder that the wicked in heart, and the destroyers of the national fabrie, be they North or South, should not findsupport from the Most High. Man, to abould not find support from the Most High. Man, to be just, must adhere to the laws of God. America, to be just, must adhere to the chart of the Constitution and Union alone for safety. Our republic is founded upon a union of States, concentrated in a Federal Government, The States secured local jurisdiction. the Federal Government national, which simply meant the right to protect the constitutional rights of all the States at home and abroad, and which, while it gives the right to the Federal power to demand and austain the rights of each State against the usur-pation of any one State upon the rights of another, and to vindicate the claims of all the States against an attempted usurpation of nations, does not hold the power to destroy the rights of any State. So, while the States only acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Federal Government as an agent in trust, they have no right to claim a withdrawal from such jurisdiction without the consent of all. Under this view, the Government owes it to the Union and the view, the Governmens ower it to the Union and the States to maintain Souther: allegiande; but, in so doing, cannot destroy any State constitutional right because in open rebellion; for, in so doing, they assume a power alone vested by the Con-stitution in all the States. The Union either exists, or it does not. If it does, but one policy can be pur sued—a strict Union war, with all the constitutiona rights of both the loval and disloyal States protected. If it does not, then the war is unnece for no allegiance can be claimed.

It must be admitted the object of the war is, or should be, to sustain the Union. It is in this view that foreign nations hesitate to act, while upon the views proclaimed by "Sumner" that the war must be ated for the freedom of the slave, and, if needs be, the South be placed in the position of Territo-ries, that they are led to believe the Union broken. They are at least wise enough to understand that, if the Union exists, they cannot, without great and manifest injustice, recognize the South; while, if broken, they are justified in so doing. Thus, then, their desire for an international solution, and thus the desire of the South to vindicate their claim for dependence; and thus the necessity, the absolute compulsory position of the North to enter said Congress, and, in entering, to sustain the Union ; to do green, and, an array, so under a constitutional platform; alave emanci-pation not to be justified through military necessity.

> WM. CORNELL JEWETT. THE WAR.

but upon grounds of strict justice, as connected with the demands of mankind, to which the South will

yield, thereby once more peace and returning pros-

[From the New Yors Tribune.]
JOHN MINOR BOTTS AND GENERAL M'CLELLAN. On the 20th of January we published a letter from one of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, dated January 17. In it he said:

"In answer to a letter from the Hon. G. S. Smith, treasurer of the Virginia State Government, to the Hon. John M. Botts, urging on behalf of Governor Pierpont his acceptance of the position of Senator from that State, Mr. Botts has written an eloquent response declining the proferred honor. He states that he is fully aware of the responsibility of United States Senator, that the position is one which ought to satisfy the aspirations of any moderate man, but that he is compelled at present, by solemn convictions of duty, to decline accepting any office from either of the numerous governments of Virginia, representing or professing to represent that State. His unselfiac motives he states might be impugned, but he nevertheless believes the time not far distant when he may be able to aid in healing the bitter animosities of the two sections. He charges the leaders of the rebellion as having, 'with missalculation upon missalculation, and blunder upon blunder,' brought rain and destruction upon the 'Old Mother of States,' and closes by saying that neither war, nor want, nor suffering can last forever, and that when the proper time arrives, he believes he may be instrumental in the work of Union and On the 20th of January we published a letter from reconciliation."

And this is all he said in relation to the letter of Mr. Botts to Mr. Smith, and we presume that Mr. Smith, if anybody will take the trouble to inquire of him, will acknowledge that he had received such a letter, and that such was its purport. It is evidently meant as a supopsis of the whole letter, and as the writer says, it "closes by saying," only a wilful perversion of his meaning could construe what followed as having any reference whatever to the letter to Mir. Smith. But the correspondent then goes on to relate the substance of a conversation he had himself lately had with Mr. Botts, and in that is stated that gentleman's opinion of George B. McCleilan. The letter continues thus: man's opinion of George B. McClenan. The letter continues thus:

"In a conversation with Mr. Botts he stated that never for a single instant during this war has he doubted the final result. His opinion of George B. McClellan is not at all complimentary to that gentieman, whom he regards, it not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserved henors, Mr. B. stated that he believed that the majority of the rebel army regarded McClellan as being as truly devoted to their interests as Robert E. Lee, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with Davis, Vallandjaham, Wood, and others of the same political complexion, come out boldly and disclaim the association, was totally unfit to be commander of a Union army." tical complexion, come out boldly and disclaim the association, was totally unfit to be commander of a Union army."

No candid or careful reader could have made a blunder here. Observe: Our correspondent had two items of interest to send us—first, what Mr. Botts had to say in reply to a solicitation that he would represent West Virginia in the United States Senate, communicated in a letter to Mr. Smith, and "closing by saying," &c.; and second, what Mr. Botts stated, "in a conversation," of his opinion of General McCleilan. The two points were as clearly distinct in the context of the letter of our correspondent as they were in the mind of the writer. There is no possibility of a mistake except by a most careless reading—unpardonably careless if the letter was read with the purpose of quoting it. But there was no carelessness about it. Such an estimate of the character of General McCleilan from such a man as John M. Botts was too damaging to be allowed to pass without notice. But how could it be met? Copperhead ingenuity hit upon the expedient of embodying the opinion in a letter to Mr. Smith, and then denying—not the opinion—but that it was ever sent in any such letter to that gentleman. It was irgenious, as any forgery must be to decive anybody.

AFFAIRS ABOUT MOBILE.

The Mobile Register of February 27th notifies the

AFFAIRS ABOUT MOBILE.

The Mobile Register of February 27th notifies the public that supplies of cooked provisions, bread, meats, poultry, or "anything most sonvenient," furnished for the men in Fort Powell, will be sent down daily from the city. The day previous the gurboats fired four hundred and seventy shots and shells at the fort, "doing it no damage." After one of the return shots from the fort two launches were lowered, and the crews were engaged in plugging, after which, the Register asys, the gunboats hauled off. Up to eight o'clock on the morning of February 27th there was no fitting on account of the foggy weather. Three mutneers, who were to have been executed at Mobile on the 27th, were respited to the middle of March. The Register advises those who revel in high prices to make the most of their time, which is short. "The day when a supper for a dozen at a restaurant only brings \$1,000, and a landlord obliges you with poor food and worse lodging at \$20 per day, of all such extravaganes, is nearly over." The Congress has applied a remedy for this perilous plethora, "short, sharp, and decisive," and a collapse is to succeed which will be sudden enough for the financial health of the country. "Yet," says a Georgia contemporary, "the medicine will ours if the patient has a good constitution. Thirty or forty days will suffice for the diagnosis and the treatment."

The MUTINY AT FORT MORGAN.

I have heard that thirty out of the forty rebels THE MUTINY AT FORT MORGAN.

THE MUTINY AT FORT MORGAN.

I have heard that thirty out of the forty rebels who were condemned to death for mutiny at Fort Morgan have been shot, and that the second offiser in command was one of the party. The other ten were reprieved. The following are said to be the particulars of the affair: A large number, among them the officer second in command, had agreed to surrender the fort to the Union fieet, and arrangements were making for that purpose, when one of the mutineers relented and divulged the whole plot to the rebel General Maury, who quietly gave orders that a force should be sent down from Mobile for the pulpore of arresting the whole of the garrison at Fort Morgan. This was done, and forty were proved to have been concerned in the plan. These were placed in inons, tried by court martial, and the whole sentenced to be shot. Strong efforts were made by the citizens of Mobile to obtain a reprieve for them from the rebel authorities at Richmond; but the order came that the sentence should be executed, and within the last two weeks it has been earnied into ffeet upon all except the ten who were reprieved.—Cor. Herald.

FARE AT FOINT LOOKOUT.

reprieved.—Cor. Herald.

FARE AT POINT LOOKOUT.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 10.]

A returned prisoner, on whose statement implicit reliance may be placed, says that the cooking establishment from which his rations came prepared the meals for fourteen hundred men. For those, the daily allowance of meat was six hundred pounds of pork or fresh beef. This was reduced, however, so far as the mass were concerned, by the extra allowances and extra meals allowed to the officers of divisions and companies, into which the prisoners were organized. The prisoners had two meals each day—no supper. For breakfast they had five erackers and a tin cup of coffee—no meat. For dinner, a portion of the meat above stated and a cup of soup, and sometimes potatoes, &c, instead of the latter. The lation was insufficient to satisfy hunger in the cases of many of the men. after Butler's visits to their camp, and that he himself saw several humane manifestations on his part. The PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE RAID ON RICHMOND. The Examiner of the 5th thus comments on the fortunes of the prisoners taken in the late raid:

If the three hundred and fifty robbers whom we have apprehended in the attempt to burn down and plunder Richmond, and in the very fact of pillaging the peaceful country people around the city, are to be regarded as prisoners of war, and exchanged in the usual manner, they will come back of course. They know the way now, even better than before, and will want no guide. It is nothing more than a boliday excursion for them, a kind of pic-nic party, to come and try their luck another time in making a battue and barbecue in this city; they will have their movements more exactly mapped out hereafter, and may have better fortune in combining the operations on the north side of James river with those on the south side. If they can but once thit it, then for the oakum and turpentine balls! Then comes the time for the six or eight thousand liberated prisoners; and with one day's wreck and carnage, rape, and drunkenness, and pillage, the sorrows of Belle Isle shall be expirated. If the grand "raid" fail again, why it is but trying again. The prize of success is great; the pensity of failure nothing; a short period of rest and leisure in prison, then a pleasant voyage by a flag of truce boat, a "reception" at home, next a new outilt of soaked balls, and another gay ride to the "hateful city"—that is all. Sooner or later they surely cannot fail to hang Mr. Davis and his "mutinous crew." Indeed, the Confederate Congessa will be in session in a very few weeks hence, and the excursion party might have the good luck to cut all their throats where they sit, or burn the Capitol over their heads with fire-balls. We see no reason why the Yankee Government should not prosecute this species of "war" to all lengths. If the Confederate Confederate is not for our enemies, above all—to find anythi anything wrong or irregular in it.

PUTTING COLORED TROOPS TO DEATH.

The Examiner of the 10th contains also the following significant despatch. The italies are our own:

A despatch was received at the War Department from Gen. Ross, stating that he had come in conflict with a company of negro cavalry, in the vicinity of Canton, Mississippi, numbering seventy men, and

THREE CENTS.

that he had succeeded in pulling to death fifty-five out of the sewnty. MISCELLANEA.

HEAVY FORMOING.—A correspondent writing from Huntaville, Alabama, says:

"The 15th Army Corps, s'ationed here, has devended solely upon the country for corn and forage, it has not received a pound of hay or corn, for the support of its horses or mules, for several months past. To keep its animals supplied, long forage trains have been sent out, well guarded, and in some instances have gone as far as forty miles. General Logan estimates that enough can be obtained from the valley to sustain him two or three months longer; but the labor of garhering it in will of course be greatly increased. This is sufficiently onerous now. Perhaps not another corps in the service has 'foraged' to such purpose, or would do so under any circumstances. Generals Sherman and Logan are both notorious for ability to subsist their commands in the enemy's country, yet both do so strictly within the requirements and regulations of the service." MISCELLANEA.

The Newbern Times relates the following: Capt. Calvin Hoggard, Company E. 2d Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, was surrounded one night last week, while visiting his family in Bertle county, some distance from Plymouth, and carried thirty miles further into the interior of Dixie. About two o'clock at night he got up from the floor where he was lying among his keepers, and made for the door. In the darkness he knocked a large pitcher off a shelf, the noise of which awoke the guard, who immediately gave chase, firing at him as he ran. Bloodhounds were put on his track, and every effort made for his capture. He made good his essays, however, swimming a river and travelling barefooted through swamps and thickets, and finally arrived safely in Plymonth.

The Albany Evening Journal says [Mr. J. B. De rived safely in Plymonth.

The Albany Evening Journal says [Mr. J. B. De Bow has been imprisoned, and his review suppressed by the Confederate authorities, for publishing some statistics "not very complimentary to the system of cumpulsory labor." This is a Yankee £b, which, of course, needs no correction here; but we would mention in this connection the fact that Mr. De Bow honored us with a call a £ew days since. He was in fine health and spirits.—Mobile Tribune, 28th ull.

THE STATE.

RECEPTION OF the 79TH.—A correspondent writes to us from Lancaster, at date of March 16, as follows:
The gallant 79th Regiment of P. V. has at last arrived at home, and met with a great reception. Flags were displayed from all the buildings in the city, with appropriate inscriptions thereon. They left the cars at the intersection of the Harrisburg pike and the Pennsylvania Railroad, about a mile distant from the city.

The procession was about a mile and a half long. After marching through the principal atrects of the city, they rested at Fulton Hall, where a splendid collation was prepared for them, to which they did ample justice. The 79th numbers about 300 men, all of whom have re-enlisted except fifty.

The regiment has met with a set of receptions from the time it left the front until it arrived here, similar to the one it received here to day. It is considered one of the best regiments in the field, and it is really a treat to see them go through the manual of arms.

Strept Raus.—In consequence of the repuid de-RECEPTION OF the 79TH .- A correspondent write

is really a treat to see them go through the manual of arms.

Steel Rails.—In consequence of the rapid destruction of iron rails under the increasing pressure of heavier engines and augmented wear and tear, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is considering the necessity of substituting steel, or steel-capped rails for iron. It seems that in Europe the investigations into the matter have led to the adoption of rails either made wholly of steel or capped with steel; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has already procured, by way of a beginning, one hundred and fifty tons of rails made wholly of cast steel, and is also giving a trial to the steel-capped rails.

Fatal Accident—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., Mr. John Daniels, of West New Castle, was angaged in repairing one of the puddling furnaces in the Cossola iron works, when the stack gave way and fell, covering him up in the debrie of it and an adjoining furnace in full heat. The heat of melted iron and burning combustible from the work prevented any immediate assistance being rendered him, and he was in this situation burned to death.

Curious, is True.—The Lancaster Express publishes the following ourious incident: Christian Zimmerman, residing near Fairville, East Earl township, lost a valuable horse, in a singular manner, on Tuesday of last week. He was ploughing with three horses in a field when the whole team suddenly went down in "a sink hole" to the depth of nine feet. With the assistance of the neighbors two of the horses were taken out of the miry tomb but the third sank out of sight in the abyas, and could not be recovered. No similar occurrence ever tock place in that section.

Report of The Lackawana and Blooms-burg galactics.

tock place in that section.

REPORT OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMS-BURG KAILROAD CO—We have received the annual report of this company for 1864, which presents a most satisfactory exhibit of the past year's business. In addition to a large expenditure for side tracks, buildings, &c, made out of the earnings of the year, the company has materially reduced its indebt dises. The total receipts for transportation were \$511.824 12; expenditures, \$254.825 59; leaving as net earnings, \$257,440 53 This, with the limited equipment of the road, is but an angury of what this trunk line through the heart of this valley will ultimately accomplish. ultimately accomplish.

SELLING A HUSBAND —A German, named Gouch, who, for a number of years, resided in this place, but is now attached to a cavalry regiment at Chambersburg, was arrested a few days since, by Sheriff Rippey, and brought to Carlisle, charged with having more wives than the law allows. It seems Gouch became fired of his lawful wife, and woode and won the affections of a dausel at Chambersburg, and wedded her, whereupon wife No 1 brought suit for bigamy against him. On the hearing of the case, Gouch offered \$50 to his indignant spouse for his freedem, which she accepted, and he went, rejoicing, to rejoin his new wife.

Fishel Parroned.

his freedom, which she accepted, and he went, rejoicing, to rejoin his new wife.

FISHEL PARDONED.—Issae Fishel, confined at Calliele Bayracks, and under sentence to be shot for desertion and piloting the rebels in their last raid into his State, was pardoned by the President on the 10th list. The pardon was procured through the exertions of Mr. Ebaugh and other gentlemen of Yolk county, who procured evidence of the man's insanity, with which Mr. Ebaugh proceeded to Washington, and through the assistance of Hon. Joseph Bailey, induced the President to grant an unconditional pardon.

TRIPLETS—The Westmoreland Republican says. "We learn that a few weeks ago Mrs. Trimble, wife of James Trimble, of Indiana county, formerly of Lagonier valley, in this county, gave birth to three female children, the combined weight of which was twenty-one pounds. They are doing well, and all unusually healthy. As the mother was formerly a resident of this increase in the human family."

Demography. State Convention.—This body the credit of this increase in the human isality."

Democratic State Convention.—This body will meet in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 24th inst. Its principal business will be the election of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and the nomination of a Presidential electoral ticket. Nearly all the delegates are instructed for McClellan for President, and he will doubtless be the unanimous choice of the Convention. SUPPER TO THE SITH VETERANS.—The returned soldiers of the Sath Regiment of Pennsylvania Vojunteers were treated to an elegant supper, on last
Thursday evening, by Mrs. Thaddeus Banks, at the
residence of husband, Thaddeus Banks, Esq, of
Hollidaysburg. This is a well-deserved compliment
to the scarred and war-worn veterans of the Sath. to the scarred and war-worn veterans of the 84th.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—The father of Rev. C. Earle, in Catasauqua, died very suddenly on Thursday evening last, while attending religious service in the Presbyterian Church. Just as the church bell had ceased ringing, and while his son was ascending the pulpit to officiate, the old veteran of the Cross fell forward and expired. He was aged about 60 years.

The Lackawanna Register says: Judge Bristol, of Providence, had three of the fingers of his left had sawed off on Saturday last by a circular saw, while at work in the asah factory of Hand & Bristol. He was cared for by Dr. Hollister, and we learn is doing well.

A JUSTICE of the peace of Washington county.

Well.

A JUSTICE of the peace of Washington county, during a period of thirty-three years, married nine hundred and twenty nine couples, mostly runaways from the Virginia "Panhandle."

ABOUT five hundred buildings are expected to be erected the coming season in Harrisburg. It is estimated that an hundred additional buildings could easily find tenants in Lebanon.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. Dr. Schmucker, for over

8. Before getting a disunion peace they must ngut the Unionists.
9. Peace to them means peace with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting for it, but—
10. They find it costs more "knocks" to fight the country's friends than it would to subdue its enemies.
11. They believe in all the rights of man, especially in his right to own men, but—
12. They oppose "woman's rights," particularly the rights of a black woman to her chastity and her children. 12. They favor the largest liberty, to wit: the liberty of a State to secede, in order to promote slave-19, but—

14. They oppose insurrection and rebellion, especially the rebellion of the Federal Goverament against the supremacy of the slave States.

15. They sympathize with the conservative efforts of Jefferson Davis to preserve the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," but—

16. They believe all the acts which Abraham Lincoln has done, can do, or ever may do, to maintain the Union, are unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpations.

17. They would colonize all soldiers of color, but—

18. They do not believe in colonizing the Valiandighams who desert their colors.

19. They fear abolition, least it may lead to amalgamation, but— 21. They believe that God has made the negro 22. They fear abolition will make him their superior.
23. They know McClellan to be opposed to the war, or they would not nominate him, but—
24. They want him to carry on the war, because he is opposed to its being carried on.
25. They pretend to believe that McClellan made war on the rebels, but—
26. They republish his official report as a campaign document, to show how successfully he made war on the Administration.
27. To require rebels to swear to support the Constitution and laws, before voting, is to infringe the right of suffrage, but—
28. To prevent volunteers who are fighting for the Union from voting, is to sustain the right of suffrage.

are the rebels, the Copperheads are no better, or else that the Copperheads enjoy no share of Northen civilization.

21. The above facts tend to show that this is a context not between States, communities, or institutions, but between all the depravity of the human heart, on the one side, and what the secesh organs openly sooff at, as "God and humanity," on the other.—Chicago Tribune.

The Liverpool Mercury gives most disgusting deptails of the deaths, within a short time of each other, of "Hon." Augustus Yelverton, (uncle of that Major Yelverton whose matrimonial affairs have made him so notorious, and the wife of that nobleman. They were a drunken and dissolute pair. Alter itying together, the peat of society, by their disorderliness and riotous mode of living, the man died in a low lodging-house in Liverpool, two or three low lodging-house in Liverpool, two or three months ago, and on the night of the 20th ult., the woman was found lying dead, and almost naked, in a gutter, in Douglas, in the 1sle of Man. The twein had passed a large portion of their married life in higher the seas, and were abandoned vagrants. They their heads, and were abandoned vagrants. They in the life in different gools, had soarcely a place in which to lay their heads, and were abandoned vagrants.

- Mr. Bryant, a Democrat from New York, intro duced a series of resolutions into the New York assembly, Monday, declaring that the war must be assembly, Monday, declaring chartene war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated; that the constitutional abrogation of slavery would clear the path to our manifest destiny, and produce the restoration of a united nation, and requesting constitutions. gress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting and exterminating amendment, forever prohibiting and exterminating slavery.

The Syracuse Journal announces the Union victory in the election in that city in the following style: "Syracuse Redeemed!! Copperheadism Squelehed The Stake not only Scotched, but Killed! The Central City Joins the Union Column. 'Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom!' The Peace Party Knocked into Pieces! 'Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah! Down with the Traitor. Up with the Star.'" rah! Down with the Traitor, Up with the Star." - There was quite an animated scene in Congress

when Mr. Schenck moved the passage of the bill dropping from the army roll unemployed generals and their staffs. Cox, Voorhees, and other Democrats objected, protested, and threatened to illibuster, if its passage was insisted on. There was a general clamor on that side of the house about McClellar. Of course, these howlers about taxes once. lan. Of course, these howlers about taxes oppose everything that would save the country unnecessary expense,

— Mr. Seward, in 1856 ventured to predict that slavery would disappear from this Continent, and that the men of this generation would live to see it. The prophecy only excited attention at the time on account of its apparent improbability; but it is now being realized with every assurance that it will be completely fulfilled within ten years from the time

counletely juililled within ten years from the time his words fell on the ears of an unwilling people.

— The city election in Bangor, Maine, Monday, resulted in the unanimous choice of all the Union candidates for Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, and ward officers. Nearly every town in Maine has thus far, this year, been carried by the Union party by overwhelming majorities.

— Judge A.G. W. Oarter's suit against the Cincinnati Commercial for \$20,000, for publishing a state. nati Commercial for \$20,000, for publishing a state-ment that he had accepted \$1,000 to withdraw from the Democratic ticket last spring, to make way for a more available man, has terminated. Verdict, one ent damages. - Vallandigham has written a letter from Cana.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Tan will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no inclance can these terms be deviated from, as the Aford very little more than the cost of paper.

Tes Was Press.

Mar To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. OR extra copy of the Paper will be given.

POLITICAL.

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

da, recommending his followers to make reprisals whenever copperhead newspapers are damaged by mobs. He says there is now no legal redress, and the only remedy is retalisation.

The Chattanooga Gazette is out in favor of establishing a new State, to be composed of East Tennessee, North Georgia, and Western North Carolina. The East Tennesseans desired to be set off from the rest of the State in 1861. -An exchange says the New York Herald has changed its programme, and now goes for Grant on Mondays instead of Tuesdays—reserving the latter for its McClellan day. Thursday is still its Fremont day.

A resolution in favor of the recall of General McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac was offered in the New York Assembly on Monday last, and laid on the table. - The Vallandighammers of Ohio have resolved to "take possession of the Democratic party, and use it for their purposes." Those purposes will be interesting to all intents. - At a recent diplomatic dinner, the Russian Mi-nister is said to have remarked that the United

States was rapidly tending to a despotism, white Russia is daily becoming republicanized. Poland and Siberia tell a very different story - The Copperheads of Maryland are making a strong effort to get a controlling power in the an proaching Constitutional State Convention, but their prospects are not brilliant:

— Newfoundland is said to be a country without a eptile, and the Chattanooga Gazette says Vallandigham is a reptile without a country; he ought to "move" to Newfoundland.

— A curious political movement of the day is the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency by the Volks' Freund, a German Vallandigham De-mocratic paper published in Cincinnati.

New Hampshire as he was.

— It is supposed that Franklin Pierce is not so much a candidate for the United States Senate in

Locomotives for the Government,—We are informed that there is no truth in the despatch from Paterson, N. J., published in the newspapers yesterday, to the effect that Col. McCallium had notited the locomotive builders of that place that unless they would furnish immediately a large number of locomotives to the Government, he would selze their shops and run them until the requisite number of engines was completed. The facts of the case are simply these: The reopening of roads in that West and Southwest makes it necessary that about 120 locomotives shall be ready for transportation thither at the earliest practicable moment, and Col. McCallum has visited the shops alluded to in Paterson, as also Norris' and Baldwin's in Philadelphia, and similar works elewhere, for the purpose of securing such engines as are near completion. The builders promply acquiesced in the request of the agent of the Government, and the Western roads will be supplied, although necessarily to the inconvenience of the corporations for whose use they were originally ordered.

Another Snake Storky.—Between the point of

were originally ordered.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—Between the point of Lookout Mountain and Sridgeport, down the valley of the Tennersee, lie twenty-five miles of dead mules, in one sontinuous string; the head of the first carcass lying on the "quarter-deck" of the one beyond him, and so on, throughout the entire distance. Just insgine a convulsion of nature of sufficient magnitude to bury these remains as they now lie, and phancy the pheelinx of a future Agassiz, who, in his geological researches, strikes either of the termini, and attempts to exhume the entire "snake." Won't it knock the socks off the saurians of the diluvian period! Twenty-five miles of vertebra with two pedal arrangements every three feet! What a buily side show for a future circus! It will probably be called "the old he Copperhead of the Rebellion period"—admission ten cents—Peace bemoorats half price.—Chalancooga Gazette.

A LETTER from Rome gives the following details Peace Democrats half price.—Challanooga Gazette.

A LETTER from Rome gives the following details of the Jesuits, whose church was recently visited by the Pope: The number of the members of the order is increasing. At the end of the year 1863 it was 7,319, or 118 more than in 1862. They are distributed among nineteen establishments, of which five are in Italy, five in Germany and Belgium, three in France, two in Spain, and four in England and America. The Italian Jesuits number 1,617; the Austrian, 362; the Belgium, 576; the Dutch, 236; the German, 584; the Frenca, 2,266; the Spanish, S88; the English, 270; the Irish, 138; and the American, 350; the rest belonging to other nations. As may be seen, France has the most. At Rome there are 344, and in the foreign missions 1,362, of whom 560 are French, 198 Spanish, and 280 Italians, the remainder being natives of other countries.

ACOURSE of public lectures, for the benefit of the wounded Poles, is being delivered in Paris with an immense effect, which gives to them the weight of imposing political demonstrations. The first lecture, on Dante, was attended by 3,000 people. Touching on Dante's hatred of the oppressors of his country, the lecturer, Count Pouche Carell, uttered a fierce denucciation against the Russian tyranny in Poland in the nineteenth century, and declaring that Europe should not remain passive while such outrages were committed. Above all, France, as "the soldier of Ged." should, and he doubted not would, hasten to the relief of Poland. The wildest applause followed these sentiments.

Winnage Park covers 3 500 agres: Richmond.

mated that an hundred additional buildings could easily find tenants in Lebanon.

Resignation.—Rev. Dr. Schmucker, for over thirty years a professor of the Theological Seminary at Gettyburg, Pa., has announced his intention to resign his position in August next.

Perplexities of the Copperheads.

Next to the rebels we know of no class whose disemmas are more numerous or deplorable than those of the Copperheads. We give a sample:

1. Unless they can pass for Democrats they have no party, but—

2. If they try to pass for Democrats the party won't have them.

3. Unless they can combine with the rebels, neither can succeed, but—

4. If the rebels succeed they can no longer combine with them.

5. So long as the Union cause triumphs, they can never rule the country, but—

6. When the Union cause fails there will be no country to rule.

7. Before fighting they would seek a disunton peace, but—

8. Before getting a disunton peace they must fight the Unionists.

9. Peace to them means peace with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting they would seek a disunton peace, but—

10. They did it coats more "knocks" to fight the country's friends than it would to subdue its enemies.

11. They believe in all the rights of man, especially in his right to own mon, but—

12. They oppose "woman's rights," particularly the rights of a black woman to her chastity and her children. the blockade at Memphis, bring Dack greenbacks, and civide the spoils with the generals.

M. GAILLANDET writes to the editor of the Courrier dis Edits Units that two American pickpockets, "supposed to be gentlemen from the North who have fied to avoid the conscription," have been arrested in Paris while engaged in plying their vocation. One is described as James F——, of New York.

The ruler of Cashmere has recently taken stringent measures to prevent the further manufacture of the inferior shawls which are now sent in such large quantities to Europe, so poorly made as to be nearly unsaleable. In the city of Siree Nugser, or Cashmere, there are seventy thousand persons engaged in the manufacture.

The Congressional Naval Committee were recently carried from Boston to New York, a distance of 230 miles, in 5 hours and 28 minutes, over the Boston and Providence, Providence and Stonington, New Haven and New London, and New York and New Haven roads. This is an average of 40 miles an hour, including nine stops. Fast travelling.

A MAN in from Desert District, says a California paper, speaks of a place some nine miles northeast of the Desert mine, that is literally covered with human bones. He thinks several hundred men must have perished in that vicinity. The first of the buildings which has been erected by the committee to whom the disposal of Mr. Peabody's munificent git to the city of London was referred, cost twenty-two thousand pounds sterling, and is situate in Bethnal Green. It is the law in Japan that no fir or cypress tree can be cut down without the permission of a magistrate, and for every full grown tree that is felled a sapling must be planted. suffrage.

29. They deny that the civilization of the North
is superior to that of the South, but—
30. This involves the admission either that bad as
are the rebels, the Copperheads are no better, or
elae that the Copperheads enjoy no share of NorthThis German mail steamer Hansa, from Bremen,
came into New York, on her last arrival, salling
under the Russian flag, to avoid trouble from Danish
cruisers. orulsers.

Two bracelets, a ring, and about twenty five coins, all in gold, and belonging to the period of the Gauls, were dug up in the wood of Millonne (Jura), recently.

FOURSTS of standing trees have been discovered in England, many feet below the surface of the earth, completely imbedded in stone.

THERE are over eight hundred rebel prisoners sick at Rock Island, Illinois; ninety seven deaths among them last week.

A LETTER from Rome, of a late date, says there

A LETTER from Rome, of a late date, says there are but few Americans in that city at present, owing to the high rate of exchange. owing to the high rate of exchange.

At a public ball given by the wife of the prefect of the Seine, at which three thousand persons were present, no grinoline was worn.

The Pope has officially denied that he is on good terms with the King of Italy, and states that he maintains no relations whatever with him.

Eight thousand school houses have been created in Russia since the emancipation of the seris took place.

The London papers say that the present income of Mias Bateman, the agrees, is not less than \$40,1000 a year.