OBSTRUCT & SQUARE.

PER TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollar Car Argue, in seven-

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. SPRING 1864. DRY GOODS!

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NO. 47 N. TRIED STREET, PRILADELPHIA.

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JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, Mes. 239 and 241 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Notwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry goods, our stock is now full and varied in all its deattention is invited to our assortment of

na attenton is invited to our assortment of PHILADBLPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. LITTLE & ADAMSON,

355 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, OLOAKING OLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS,

MANTILLAS, Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles. mbl-2m SPRING 1864. DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.,

DRY GOODS, 539 MARKET Street, and 536 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA. Would respectfully layite attention to their LARGE STOCK of leading DOMESTICS DRESS GOODS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, PHILADELPHIA MARUFACTURE. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, IMPORTBRS OF HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

SPRING, EDMUND YARD & CO.,

MO. 617 CHESTRUT AND No. 614 JAYRE STREETS. ave now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of BILK AND FANCY, DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS; BLACK AND FANCY SILKS BATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. WHITE GOODS, LINERS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.

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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

BLACK SILKS, STAPLE AND FANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. GREAT OPENING OF

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS.

8,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 1.000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2.000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 3,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND THE YARM. 2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. PRETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS.

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GAS FIXTURES, &c. MR. CHARLES PAGE,

Favorably known for the last twenty years as Princi-MESSES. CORNELIUS & BAKER. is this day admitted a Partner in our firm. We will continue the sale and manufacture of GAS FIXTURES under the firm name of

VAN KIRK & CO., MARUFACTORY AT FRANKFORD. SALESROOMS-912 ARCH STREET. February 1, 1864. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The undersigned would inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed from their Old Stand, 517 AECH Street, to their SPLENDID NEW WAREROOMS. No. 913 ARCH STREET, where they will continue the sale of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS,

QUEEN OF BEAUTY

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.
A new FRENGE COSMETIC for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion it is the most wonderful compound of the age There is noither chalk, powder, mannella, hismuth, nor take in its composition, it being composed entirely of pure Virgin Wax; hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the shence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the said smaller grant the shence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the said smaller grant to the said smaller grant to the said smaller grant to the said smaller grant gr COAL OIL BURNERS, &c. Having associated with our house Mr. CHARLES AGE (formerly the Principal Designer for Cornellus Baker,) we are now prepared to execute orders for Gas are not prepared to execute orders for Gas when the plainest to smoot musative and claptorate. CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE.

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

200 backets LATOUR OLIVE OIL.

WILLIAM H. TRATON & CO., 520-tf Wc., 261 South FEORT Street VAN KIRK & CO.

No. 918 ARCH STREET.



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AND A LARGE INVOICE OF

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OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

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MASONIC HALL.

719 OHESTNUT STREET

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED.

LADIES'. GENTS'. AND BOYS'.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY, AT

D. W. CLARK'S,

ASTOES. CE PITCHERS, VAITBES. ALL BELLS, OBLETS,

at any other establishment.
One call will convince all that the place to purchase
WATCHES, JEWELEY, AND SILVER PLATED WARE
IS AT
No 603 CHESTNUT Street.
WATCHES and JEWELEY carefully repaired.
Engraving of every description at short notice.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

N. B.-All articles made in a superior manner by han

No. 610 CHESTNUT STEERT.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

SENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,) are the most parfeet-fitting Shirts of the age. 132- Orders promptly attended to, jal8-wfm-6m

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPEOVED GUT OF SHIETS, shigh they make a speciality in their business. Also, castenly make a speciality in their business.

STATE OF STATE OF GENTLEMEN'S WHAR.

BOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WHAR.

GENTLEMEN'S PURNISHING STORE,

SO. SIA CHESTNUT STREET,

16-14 Four doors below the Continental.

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HOWELL & BROS.,

Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

A SPECIALITY IN PAPER-HANGINGS

EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, VIZ

SILK INSERTINGS

IN PAPER HANGINGS,

RICH DECORATIONS FOR PARLORS, &c.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESTNUT.

We would also respectfully invite the attention of our

istomers to our New Styles of PAPER HANGINGS.

DECORATIONS, &c., &c., for Parlors, Halls, Chambers

1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864.

PAPER HANGINGS

HOWELL & BOURKE,

WALLPAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.

m. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand.

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 unequalted variety of new designs, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. The first floor will be devoted to recalling. Dwellings decorated in first class style, and the hanging department properly attended to.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

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EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOBS,

- (JONES' HOTEL.)

QUEEN OF BEAUTY

612 OHESTNUT STREET.

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TO LET.-BOOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT

JOHN KELLY,

SPRING GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Would offer to their customers and the public

SILK PAPER HANGINGS.

L'INE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

of his own importation and manufacture.

Manufactured under the superintedence of JOHN F. TAGGERT.

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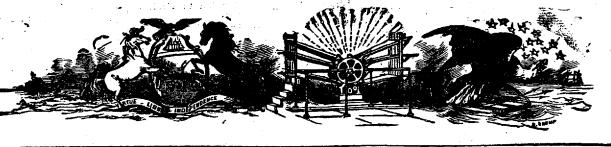
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No. 60% CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES! WATCHES



REMOVAL OF RAILBOADS.

MARKETS, WHARVES, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864. VOL. 7.—NO. 201.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

THE WAR. SPRING DAMASRS, An Explanation of the Florida Campaign [Special Correspondence of The Press.] VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, JACKSONVILLE, March 11, 1864. The fragmentary and hastily-written accounts o the Federal occupation of Florida, which have appeared in the Northern press, are quite at likely to confuse as to instruct the reader. As this State and this part of the theatre of the war are to play a prominent part in the campaign now opening, it is a matter of importance that the public understand y the nature of our mission and the opera-

There is no State more assailable than Florida. or more easily wrested from the Confederacy. Our gunboats have scores to all its seaport towns, and gunoosis have scores to an its scapors towas, and to every important place in the interior, except Tallahassee. Key West Tortugas, Fort Jefferson, Fernandins, St. Augustine, Fort Pickens, and St. Mary's have been in our possession during the last two years. Jacksonville and Palatka are now ocoupled by the loyal forces for the third time. With these advantages to begin with on our part, while the rebels have not a stronghold in the State, its a difficult matter. Our Government has long known

PLORIDA IS OF VALTIMPORTANCE TO THE REBELS PLORIDA IS OF VARTIMFORTANGETO THE REBELS, as its everglades, prairies, and natural pasture lands are relied upon to supply their army with bacon, pork, and beef. It was not till Texas was lost to them that they felt the importance of holding on to Florida, and keeping open their communications with the interior. These views have been abundantly confirmed by the circular found at Sanderson at the time our army occupied that place. This official document represented that the success of the son at the time our army occupied that the success of the Confederacy depended upon the liberality of the people in supplying the rebel army from their rich pastures with an abundance of beef. All other parts of Secessia were represented as being utterly

xhausted. The widest EXTREMES OF OPINION

Are to be found among the people of this State.

The old Spanish element exists in rather a fossilized The old Spanish element extreme in annual a resulting state, and is mostly solicitous to be found in the day of settlement on the winning side. But the populaof settlement on the winning side. But the popula-lation of many places is made up of the extremely Northern and fire-eating Southern classes. All the politicians were Southerners; most of the moneyed capitalists and active business men were from the North. This may have been the case to a greater extent in Jacksonville and a few other towns than in the State at large. The rebel element, of course, was in the ascendant at the outbreak of the rebellion; it was frantic and furious, and levalists had to suffer the burning of their property, banishment and every conceivable horror. In the war of politic cians upon business men, the latter stood no chance of success, as the whole poor trash rabble was against

them. To make KNIVES.

KNIVES.

FISH AND PIE KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN
RINGS, &c., &c.

We keep a large assortment of the above goods, together with such goods as are namelly kept at a firstclass store. Our prices will be found much lower than
at any other establishment.
One call will convince at a convenience. THE LOYAL ELEMENT OF PLORIDA available, our army must take permanent possession of a place, and give the people good evidence that it is no more to be abandoned to the ravages of the rebels. Our policy and practice in this respect, so far as Jacksonville is concerned, has been very bad. It would be far better for us now were this our first visit. A careful discrimination should be made between the truly loyal and time-servers, liars, and hypocrites. None should be trusted ex-cept such as are willing to lend their influence in any capacity to the Union forces to aid in crushing the rebellion. The great mistake in this campaign thus far has been in granting favor and indulgence to such as were the enemies of their country though hev had taken the oath of allegiance. The loys lement is not strong, not so strong as has been supposed, and what there is seeks seclusion unless a

THE VALUE OF FLORIDA TO THE UNION will be manifest when we consider that its supplies of beef austain the same local relation to our South lad we a force at Pampa, or at the head of navigation on the Suannee river, it would be easy for us to the rebels from the greater part of the State.

The immense herds on which they now depend WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. would all be our own. From this source our army, forts, and blockading fleet could be supplied. It requires no great sagacity to see the importance of Florida to the success of the Union cause, and were the rebel aimy out of the way there would be no

A GREAT MISTAKE our generals and some statesmen made when they upposed Florida was of no value, or of little value, or either contending party! And when the Herald (N. Y.) insinuates that our occupation of the State is a political movement, inaugurated by the President for the purpose of securing its electoral vote, were, and, from our experience, it is to be hoped our own will be corrected. It was not till that fatal battle was fought and lost that our commanders believed that the rebels were really in earnest in hold-ing the State. This mistake is the key to our late and terrible disaster. The Confederacy can better afford to lose the whole of exhausted Virginia, Rich-mond and all, than Florida. But, great as our defeat and loss are, all is not lost. The object of the campaign may yet be accomplished. Before the

time comes for removing stock in large quantities, we may be in a position to prevent it altogether, only as we want it for our own use. in a movement against Georgia or Alabama, Florida is of incalculable value. In such a case, we ought to hold Taliahassee. With that place in our posses-sion, only small garrisons would be needed in all the central and southern part of the State. As we advanced northward from that point, the supplies for our army would be near at hand. No part of the fighting element of the State would be in our rear. From such a position, co-operation with Grant, Sherman, or whoever may be operating in Georgia and Alabama, would be of the most effective kind.

THE ARMY OF FLORIDA
Should be heartly reinforced, and not allowed at present the respite of a moment. The season now is splendid for campaigning, and what we do should be accomplished before the furnace-like days of July and August come. No more furloughs should be granted, and all the veterans now at home should hasten back to the field again. The rebel force is underated, and a succession of disasters to our arms is to be feared. The rebels here report that Jeff Davis will have, by the first of May, an army 900,-000 atrong in the field, and make a final death strug-gle to crush our armies. Appearances indicate that the next three months are to be the bloodiest our country has ever witnessed—if not the most fierce,

OUR PRESENT POSITION is one of security, but not of much activity. Jack-sonville is fortified by a line of intrenchments about two and a half miles in length. Other preparations have been made, which must not be minutely described to make our position secure. Two deserters came into our lines to day, who report that Finnigan is fortifying about eight miles from here. They represent the rebel force as about seven thousand strong, and that preparations are in progress for attseking this place. I think our commanders are a little anxious to have them come on and try the temper of their men and their steel. AN ADVANCE

has been made up the St. Johns seventy-five miles by Colonel Barton, commander of the 4th Brigade.
Palatka, the place occupied, contained but one man.
His rebel sympathies being a little too manifest, he was made a prisoner and sent to Jacksonville. about nine miles from Palatka the rebels have a camp, and squads of soldiers were in the habit of camp, and squass of solders were in the hant of visiting the place as often as once a week. Colonel Barton will clear the country of all such lawless troopers. Besides garrisoning the place, it is understood that this force is to be but one thread in a network of will be the same control of the same control. network of military combinations which, when matured, may do something to retrieve the past. We have the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of FEBSH TROOPS AND ESTURNING VETERAMS COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

M. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on

nearly every day. All indications of active service are heartly welcomed by soldiers generally. What we now need is a battle whose results will do something to blot from our memory Pocotaligo, Secssionville, Wagner, and Olustee. CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS have been opened in Jacksonville; stores filled with goods; and matters are assuming a social, civil and business-like appearance. LENOX. Mr. Beecher on Slavery.

Mr. Beecher on Slavery.

In a decidedly revolutionary sermon, delivered by Henry Ward Beecher, at his church in Brooklyn, Sunday night, that reverend gentleman said:

The statistics of opinion on the subject of human liberty it would-be difficult, and perhaps unpleasant to take. A powerful party has spring up in the North who, for the sake of peace, would adopt slavery with all its horrors. Is is time something should be done to counteract them. Slavery is dead, say some, ray many. Is it dead? We know that within the lines of the frontier army there are three million slaves. As yet we learn they are docide, sn.enable to the will of their masters, patient, and substruent. This state of things exists where war and its desolations surround them, where inducements, civil and military, are held out to them; what, then, will be the fact when peace is come, and war is at an end? war is at an end?
I Do you suppose there is less lust, less of laziness, less
of avariee in the South than there was before the war?
Linst, avariee, and laziness are the basis on which
lavery has ever rested. Will not the value of the
slave be as great as ever as an article of commerce? ment prhibiting forever the introduction or existence of slavery in the country. A convention of the States should be called, and the whole question set at rest forever, so that no pliant court can misconstructs, no avaricious leering toward Southern trade violate its spirit or its meaning. This course is already under way in New York, and I promised that I would ark my church to assist in the movement.

Mr. Beecher spoke as follows of the Southern soldies: Mir. Beecher spoke as follows of the Southern soldiess:

"Where shall we find such heroic self-denial, such up-bearing of physical discomfert, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army. They fight better in a bad cause than you do with a good one; they fight better for a passion than you for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer, and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their-personal liberty—they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1864. President Lynp (I) in the chair.
The reading of the journal was dispensed with.
A communication from Richard Vaux, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of Girard College, was read, transmitting the annual report of that college for the year 1663. The communication was laid on the table.
The annual message of the Mayor was then read by the clerk. The present position of the Democratic party i not an enviable one, and its only hope of success ought to cause their cheeks to tingle with shame. In s conversation, last evening, with a sound orthodox Democrat upon the coming Presidential campaign, he very frankly said: "The only hope of Democracy lies in the defeat of the Union armies during the coming season; that every Union victory is another nail driven into the coffin of his party, and that none ted the humiliating fact more keenly than himself." And he uttered a great truth which should plitically damn his party now and forever. Every stelligent man will see the force of his remark, and such has been the case from the beginning of the war. The Union deteats at Bull Run, Chickshomi-

ny, &c., gave the Democracy an ascendancy in the The glorious victories of Vicksburg, Port Hudson Jackson, Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain, re-suited in a defeat to the self-styled Democracy from one end of the country to the other, and my friend just referred to, reasoning from past results, sees the death of his party in the great armies of the Union, which we hope and trust are about to march forth to victory. What a commentary upon a party! It can only live when the nation dies! Its only hope of success is the undecided continuation of a war which is simed at the vitals of the republic! When the Stars and Stripes wave triumphantly upon hard contested battle fields, they mourns; when our brave soldiers are defeated by rebel hordes, their hopes revive! When the hopes of the true Union man comes up, Democracy goes down, and yet, for party's sake, men will yet cling to it.

THE STATE.

ence of The Press. ]

THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY — DOUNTEY OPPOSITION.

One of the most spicy debates of the session took place in the House last evening, upon the introduc-tion of a bill to incorporate the Union-Passenger Railway of Philadelphia. The delegation from your city are divided upon the question, and the country members seem not disposed to meddle with it. The friends of the bill endeavored to force it under a suspension of the rules, without its being previously referred to a committee, and taking its place upon the calendar. The country members opposed its passage, until they had an opportunity to ascertain its true features, for the reason that certain papers in your city have already charged passage, and impliedly, if not expressly, charging them with corruption. None of them expressed an opposition to the bill, but only the manner by which its passage was sought to be effected. I understand that the contemplated road is twenty-four miles in length; completes an entire circuit of the city, and "stops at the place of beginning." I do not pretend to speak of the merits of this bill. It may be demanded by people of your city. The country members will support the bill if such is the fact. They

have no desire to meddle with the local legislation of your city. Yet they do not care about being charged with wholesale corruption in advance. THE UNFATERTED LANDS.

A bill is now pending before the Legislature which should have been passed many years ago. There are now in this State many thousands of acres of unpatented lands. Warrants have been taken out for vacant lands, and then suffered to remain without a patent being taken out therefor. If this bill beomes a law, and is enforced, it would bring some \$5,000,000 into our treasury. It is simply an act of justice. There can be no reason why owners of this land should not perfect their titles, and certainly the State could not call upon the owners at a more

Tavorable time.

The State needs money to meet the great drain upon her resources. The country is full of money, and let us hope that an act may be passed by virtue of which the owners of these lands may be comthat which they have so long withheld from her. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Legislature has just adjourned over until onday evening to enable the Democratic members to attend their State Convention. Democratic politicians from different portions of the State have

Covert Treason. From the New York Tribune.]

The Metropolitan Record is commended to public favor as "A Catholic Family Paper," and is supported in good part out of the treasury of our city, through the favor of her Gommon Gouncil. It must be deemed capital reading in Jeff Davis' Tamily, but not in that of any loyal citizen. Here is a specimen of its editorials from this week's issue:

been here for a day or two watching the "current of

THE ADDRESS OF THE [REBEL] LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINYA.

We recommend to the earnest consideration of those who still suppose the South can be conquered the elequent and thrilling address of the General Assembly of Virginia, that grand and gallant old Commonwealth, the mother of States and of statesmen, the birthplace of Washington, of Lee, and of Jackson. The defiant tone in which it treats of the efforts to enslave the people of the South, and the eloquent language of denunciation in which it refers to the barbarous system of waifare pursued by the minions of the Washington despot, will meet with an echo in the heart of every man who loves justice and hates oppression. We trust in God we shall never see the day on which the glorious old Commonwealth will be subdued and given over to the Schencks; to the Hieensed burglar and incendiary, incited and encouraged by "the beat Government on the face of the earth."

As to the freedom and independence of the South, we have no apprehensions. Her people can never be conquered, and, if that were possible, Abraham Lincoln is not the man to accomplish that subjugation.

The address of the Virginia Assembly is a proof that the resolution which animated Virginia all thfough this war is as unbroken as ever, that there is no faltering, no wavering. In the eloquent words of this great document, "Virginia takes no step backward." \* \* Grand old State! May we never see the day when you shall have to bow beneath the yeke of the Oppressor. If that day should ever THE ADDRESS OF THE [REBEL] LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

word." \* \* \* Grand old State! May we never see
the day when you shall have to bow beneath the
yeke of the oppressor. If that day should ever
come, then will the friends of freedom, the lovers of
true heroism and manhood, mourn over the sad fate
of a great people, who fell while fighting for liberty
and independence; fell on the same soil that gave
birth to Washington, to one whose name should
have been sufficient to save the great Commonwealth
from the tread of the heartless invader.
Such is the spirit of a journal that will zealously
support McCleilan for President. Having decided
that the rebels never can and never should be conquered, it wants a man at the head of affairs who it
is certain will never conquer them.

Underground Railroads. The New York Evening Post earnestly favors the tunneling of Broadway for a line of railroad from the Bowling Green to the Central Park, a bill to this effect having been introduced in the New York Legislature:

"The undertaking appears formidable; but any one who has been in London within a year or two nerd not be told that it can be done, with profit to tite dity and to the company. The narrow and crocked streets of London are; not fit to have railroad tracks laid down upon them. Mr. George Francis Train, who expected to earn a million stering and a statue as a public benefactor by introducing horse railroads in London, was legislated out of the place as a numberer of streets. But no one would deny that means for rapid locomotion were needed there. An ingenious engineer had already constructed a railroad from the city to Blackwall, runing over the tops of the houses, and trains drawn at good speed by stationary engines; and at last it occurred to some one to run a tunnel under the atreets, and lay an iron track in that. Thorough trial has proved this to be, on the whole, the safest, pleasantest, cheapest plan—the greatest relief to the overcrowded streets, and the most successful of all that have been tried, for the convenience of trade and passengers.

"There is at present in London a tunnel read fire Legislature: that have been tried, for the convenience of trade and passengers.

"There is at present in London a tunnel road five miles long, connecting Farrington street with Paddington station; a double track is laid, and the company has already carried about five millions of passengers. The tunnel is thoroughly ventilated, dry, well lighted, and in every way comfortable; to ride through it is very much like walking through one of the great atore cellars of a Broadway dry goods house. The rate of speed attained is twenty miles per hour. Entrance and exit stations are provided at short intervals, a staircase leading to the street above.

at short intervals, a staircase leading to the street above.

"The success of the Underground Railway in London has been so decided that Parliament has chartered companies who intend to surround the city with tunnel roads, and connect all the railway stations. It is said that twenty millions sterling have already been subscribed towards this vast enterprise. The coat of tunnelling and laying the track ready for operation, is about a million dollars per mile." The English Press on American Topics. The English Press on American Topics.

The London Spectator, a journal which treats of American affairs from a point of view friendly to the Union, has a long article upon "the Reconstruction of Society in Louisians," a topic which is eliting much discussion in the English journals. The Spectator regards the proclamation of General Banks with favor, although it disapproves of the clause in regard to treating "indifference as a crime," and criticises some of the language. It says:

Apart from the one evil clause, and the blemishes which are purely of form, it is an order of which the boldest statemma in Europe might well feel proud, an order full, not only of that audacity which

Apart from the one eviluation, and the blemiaber which are purity of form, it is an order of which which are purity of form, it is an order of which the boldest stateman in Europe might well see the purity of that constructive capacity, that force which belongs to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about to constructive capacity, that force which belongs to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about to finate constructive capacity, that force which belongs to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about to founders, which is too apt to be miscrably about the founders which is too apt to be miscrably about the founders of the founders which is too appeared to the founders of the f

"Where shall we find such heroic self-denial, such up-bearing of physical discomfert, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army. They fight better in a bad cause than you do with a good one; they fight better for a passion than you for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer, and do not complain; they go in rage, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their-personal liberty—they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

FREEMASONS may be curious to know their strength in the world's population. From very accurate stetletics, we can state that in the New and in the Old World there are 5.258 lodges, with 500,000 active members. The number of non-active and those who have withdrawn is nearly 3,000,000.

OITY ICOUNCILS. The regular stated meeting of both branches of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon. SELECT BRANCH.

To the Belect and Common Councils of the City of

of military service, by which this community was specially distinguished, gave asserted condence in the enjoyment of private rights, and in the maintenance of public order.

Looking back to the grave emergencies which, for a time, seemed to he franght with danger and disaster, and remembering that the anticipated calamities were wholly warded from us. we are called upon to recognize our common dependence upon the mercies of the Almighty, and humbly to acknowledge that "except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain."

THE CITY DEBT— FUNDING AND TAKES, &C.

The funded debt of Philadelphits, at the end of 1863, amonated to \$24,683,806 &A. which was represented by \$1,856,487,800 of live, per cent. loans, and \$22,797,338.04 of those bearing six per cent. loans, and \$22,797,338.04 of those bearing six per cent. interest. Tris sum included \$501,349,22 of matured debt which had not been presented for lis redemption; and the original imperfect registry of certificates, which no diligence has been able to remedie in the redemption; and the original imperfect registry of certificates, which no diligence has been able to remedie in the over-due loans. Every annual statement of the municipal debt must, from this cause, be for a long time hence only an approximation of its true amount, attailings; however, each successive year, greater accuracy as errors shall be gradually eliminated.

The behalances of various loans temained unners, time the companies of the blanking fund have twenty-the distinct investment accounts under their sharres, in which there is a constant accumulation of the assets that will be needed to pay off at maturity all loans crafted lates ESA, and also to make provision toward the settlement of consolidated loans, or for other lavetment. The present market price of the larger part of these securities is sufficiently enhanced beyond their cost to make that will be needed to pay off at maturity all loans crafted lates ESA, and also to make provision toward the settlement of consolidated loan

their families, while, in addition thereto, \$4.250,000 have been required for similar purposes since the beginning on the current year.

The receipts of the treasury during 1863, were \$5,363, 564 78, of which, however, only \$3,868 781.73 were derived from the neal sources of municipal revenue, the balance having accrued mainly from the sale of city leans and from funds borrowed for temporary use. The cash on hand, January 1st, 1883, was \$1,063,704.19, making, with the receipts \$6,417.239 97, of which \$6,586.420.41 have been disbursed, leaving \$530.878,56 to the credit of the trest ury.

A mere summary of the finances of the city can supply little practical information, and is only useful as exhibiting the magnitude of the interests concerned, and the extent of the duties involved in their management.

The taxes assessed for the past year yielded the net sum of \$2,584.071.96, and is sullowing discounts amounting to \$193,183,54 for promptness in making payments. The taxes assessed for the past year produced \$485,-126.89 making the total revenue from direct levy, \$2,-189.99, \$9, \$3, and leaving \$3,323,330 laof the assessment for 1863 uncollected at its close, besides balances of taxes due from former periods. This extement includes \$121,-190,40 which was paid to the Receiver of Taxes on the last day of the year, and through inability to deposit in the treasury on that date, could not be credited in the Controller has estimated the deficiency of the sases in the treasury, with other usual resources to meet the outstanding liabilities, at \$2,209,94.29 on the first day of the year, including therein \$1,357,606 65 for watrants issued in 1833, and \$63,966 42 for those of previous years. This estimate is based partly upon presumed excesses in the expenses of various departments that have not yet been accurately ascertained, and partity upon other computations that will not admit of exaction and to the unrestricted appropriations of the late Councils—and it is already evident that the finances of the current year will re

ctesmenips to foreign ports. Two preceding bills of City Councils, having the same general intent, but more objectionable in some features, were returned without the Mayor's signature, and the ordinance under which it is alreged the Company have acquired a right to retain a portion of their sanual dividend, payable to the city, was suffered to become a law, that its validity might reserve included contemplation. There having been not offer on the part of the direction of the raying been not offer on the part of the direction of the comply with a country of the company of the ordinance, and there was intended to promote will be ever undertaken—the refusal of the Company to pay the full cash dividend due to the city, and the subsequent assertion of a right to retain a portion of the resent stock dividend, are both converted to the city, and the subsequent assertion of a right to retain a portion of the resent stock dividend, are both converted as a sits that could only proceed from the effontery of a corporation.

The collection of municipal claims has been prosecuted by the Law Department with unusual success, and upwards of \$40,000 have, through its efforts, been contributed to the city treasury.

wards of \$40,000 have, through its efforts, been continued to the city recasury.

THE CITY SURVEY—SEWERAGE, ETC.

The extension of the city survey has been continued by the proper department, with the field work chiefly in the Twenty-third ward—but the revision of lines and grades in other sections has not been neglected. The stem of sewerage has received additional development of the work of them undertaken through private enterprise under the supervision of the Board of Surveys.

The insecure condition of several of the public bridges should engage the early attention of Councils. The number and inportance of these streatures demand that their supervision should be devolved upon a joint standing committee to be specially land solely charged with such subject. The Market-street bridge, which in the early part of the year sustained severe damage from a heavy gale. Was suffered to remain for months without the requisite repair, although the attention of the Highway Department was repeatedly called to its condition. While the immediate fainty from the storm has been remedied, the entire attructure needs a thorough examination and such renewal of material in its several parts as may enable it to bear safely the immense weight and pressure to which it is subjected. The bridges over chance's run and Cohocksing creek, whose size is not commensurate with their importance, should be enlarged and strengthemed. When the Unstitut street bridge was commended it was believed that it would be ready for travel early in the present year, but various causes have retarded its progress, and have postponed its completion probably to another season. The structure is massive and imposing, and will be creditable to the city, both for the correct tate displayed in its design and for its unusual proportion and erac. It is much to be regretted that the late Councils, upon the spring in the prosecution of the work. As a precedent, there could be no greater damage inviticed upon the system of nunicipate tooks so from changes in value that THE CITY SURVEY-SEWERAGE, ETC.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

By better management than had previously been pursued, the revenue of the Highway Department from sewer rents, was largely increased and a greater income assured hereafter from that source. The paying and repair of streets and highways has been carried on to an extent and cost unwairanted by the appropriations for anch purposes, and the Chief Commissioner reports a dedicterey of \$23.611.69, mainly attributable to such work. The economy of the cobble-stone payenet, now in general use, more especially since the occupation of the streets with rails for passenger cars, is very questionable—but I would recomment that the several railway companies be required to replace the several railway companies be required to replace the readway along their respective rontes with cunical blocks, or with such other approved pavement as may be selected, as a slight return for the furctive privileges they now enjoy. Fermission might very properly be given by ordinance to all designs in front of their provided by the city, to have such laid as their own extends with approval of the surveyor of the district, such points of the probably availed of to the great improvement of our streets and to the increased comfort and diminished expense of the community.

The real estate of the city, including the various public halls and squares, has been well cared for, and the attention of the Commissioner of City Property has been judicicusly bestowed upon its repair and maintenance. Home progress was made in carrying forward the plan of Fairmount Park, but no improvement of special note has been accomplished.

A portion of this park has been occupied by an earthwork constructed under military supervision, which will long remain interesting for its outlons appearance and as a relic of the exciting events of the past summer. The property between Landing and Pennsylvania avenues

would be a desirable acquisition, if its purchase can be secured within reasonable price, both as a much-needed addition to the park and as a protection to the acjacent waterworks from the impurities that must result from the occupancy of such permises for manufacturing or ether private purposes. In accordance lwith the enactment of Councils, the railroad belonging to the eity on Market street, sast of Eighth-street, and on Dock street has been removed; but when, by the same authority, arrangements were made to remove its rails on South Broad street the right of the city to manage its own property, where any corporation sees fit to assert a superior claim, has been disputed, and the delay incident to legal prosectings has prevented a measure of great importance to the owners of neighboring property, and to the whole community. The track on Broad street, north of Market to Vine street, has been relaid, affording preser facilities for the transit of the freight that is increasantly passing over its route. Colored males

tolen property recovered was \$72,288.26, being a corre-ponding increase.

The begger detectives arrested 274 adults and 322 chil-ren. from the latter of whom sixty two boys and forty-ne girls were placed in the House of Befage. There-yele. also ferty seven children seat to the Northern come. sixty to the Union School, sevento the Industrial come. twenty-three to St. Vincent's Home, seven to the louse of the Good Shepherd, and thirty-sight to St. loke's Orphan Asylum, besides several to other public settintions. NEW DWELLINGS BUILT. institutions.
The report of the FreeMarshal shows a decrease of fity-two in the number of fires, there having occurred but 329 within the city librius at all worthy of note, and of these, many were attended with but irlining loss. The time estimated destruction of value by fire amounts to \$400,000, of which about \$20,000 was covered by insu

THE WASER SENSOT.

The attention of Councils catinot be too earnestly given to the adoption of some usan by which an ample supply of water shall be insured for the present use of the city, and by which resources can be had and developed to meet hereafter the steadily increasing wants of the propie. The four principal waser for the propies of the propies of the propies of the propies of the four principal was the propies of the four should be community, especially to the resident of the district dependent upon the last-named works. The construction of a large reservoir, in control with those works in the Twanty-fourth principal was the four principal was the A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The projected establishment of a house of correction has, from various causes, been postponed from season to reason until its actual construction appears hopeless, and yet its urgent necessity is greater to day than it ever has been. The great orl of the present time, that of intemperates only excepted, so far as relates to the police soministration of a large community, is a want of parents it retraint over the children who fill the atreets and lanes, and who receive their first lessons in lawlessaces and contempt for all authority from their own homes. The experience of the last three years warrants the assertion that more than one-half of these x-ises of the police force have been fequired to project the community from the petty depredations and mischlevous proponsities or practices of boys under afteen years of age. For this class of young efenders the discipline of a bouse of correction would present wholesome terrors, while for correction would present wholesome terrors, while for correction would present wholesome terrors, while for hardes and only well able to labor for their maintenance. Such an institution would make of them producers instead of more consumers.

COMPLIMENT TO THE FOLICE SERVICE. exceed 37 miles, of which 10% miles were laid during the past year.

The water rents collected for 1863 amounted to \$500,f40, 15, which with arrearages, penalties, and sale of old material made the receipts of the department \$505,672.60, exhibiting an increase both of rental and of the aggregar revence. The disbursements were \$107,433.39 for current expenses, and \$55,705.40 for incidental purposes under special appropriations. The ordinance prohibiting the washing of payements during the four summer months, which was at length adopted for permanent observance, has been, during the past season, bearficial in tingeneral recults. It was, however, when first in force, made the instrument of oppression in numerous instances by informers, who, for the sake o; obtaining the penalty incurred by its violation, made a systematic business of extorting from any who had ignoranity or undesignedly infripaged its prohibitions. The suggestion has been made, and is entitled to fayor, that the right to wash payements should be restricted to certain days, according to the side of the street in which they are located, so that each side of the street in which they are located, so that each side of every street should, during three days in the week, be alternately kept free from water.

LIGHTING THE CITY. The deportment and services of the police force are constantly before their fellow citizens, and whilst I deem it due to its members to express my own entire confidence in their trustworthy and efficient performance of the duties with which they are charged. I will, sly lessy their reputation as a body to the appreciation of the community whose property they have preserved uninterteded, and whose peace they have preserved unintertupled, through sected and whose peace they have preserved unitertupled, through sected an advance upon the capital four State, it was with much effort that by far the greater number of the police were stayed from hastening to join those who were in arms for the common deferce 41 who could possibly be spared with due regard to the immediate interests of the city, were permitted to volunteer their services, and whilst absent they effected conduct. In the week, he alternately kept free from water.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

The city is now provided with 7, 36 public lamps, lighted by gas, ard but eighteen remain that use the burning finid; of these gas lamps 460 were added during the year, togett er with seventy-five miles of street mains, and six miles of service-pipe—the mains now extending 452 miles, with 140 miles of smaller pipes attached thereto. The

The ordinary expenses of the Trust amounted to \$1.250,620,10, to which rhould be added \$102,816 50 taxes paid to the Federal Government

The quantity of gas manufactured was 735 million cubic feet, increasing the aggregate production of the works to 6 995 million of cubic feet since their commencement.

The utility of the public lamps might be greatly increased by requiring the Trustess of the Gas Works to have the name of the street and the number of the adjacent long plainly marked upon or within the glass case, serving as a guide to passers, both by day and night. THE GIRARD ESTATE. The receipts of the Girard Estate for the year 1883 were \$171.623 (9, and the disbursements \$171.601 94, of which the sum of \$83.856 09 was spent for the maintenance of

endit upon their organization, by their discipline land conduct.

WAR COMMISSIONS, BOUNTIES, AND PENSIONS.

The Commission instituted in the month of April, 1861, to superinteend the distribution of pecuniary aid to the families of volunteers from this city, has, during the last year, disbursed \$611,923,92 for such purpose, including \$3,442 33 for the expenses incident to their trust, and have made 210,682 payments to families entitled to the relief provided. The total amount distributed by the Commission from its creation in 1861 to the end of 1863 has been \$1,625,790 40. requiring on the part of those who have stared in its labors a watchfulness, patience and zeal that cannot be to highly estimated.

In July last Courcils appropriated half a million of dojars to provide for the immediate defence of this city, of that sum \$80,922.5 were expended by the Mayor under the requisitions of the several generals who were excreently by detailed by the Federal Government to supering end the erection of necessary fortifications and earthworks. The disturgancials were chiefly for the pay of laborers and for the materials required in the constinction of the defences, a part of the appropriation being used to detray the cost of a careful topographical survey of the city and its vicinity.

The expenditures for this object should be relimbursed to the city by the General Government, and it is believed that when precented, with the proper vouchers, such payment will, in due time, be made. The claims of the cwners of property taken possession of for the sites of defensive works have not yet been settled, but have been deferred in the expectation that the United States will assume the whole cost incurred to the states will assume the whole cost incurred to the states will assume the whole cost incurred for the states will assume the whole cost incurred for the first alarm of the United States will assume the whole cost incurred for the grade for the proper distribution of this fund. The prompt offer by Frof A. D Bache, superinti pupil, and, as the generous founder of the college designed rather to promote the liberti welfare of a limited number than to diffuse more scanty benefactions among the many, a prudent and inst policy must restrain the directors from any effort to extend its advantages beyond the present and leave the profits to this estate, after many years' delay, premise an important income from their leness. The disposal of these valuable mining rights should only take place after fair and open competition, and to preclude all undue influence in obtaining preference for their leasting, the privilege of occupancy should be received to the state of the state of

The tender to the Federal Government of League Island, as the site for a proposed navy yard, has not yet been accepted; but the menifest superiority of this fo-cality ov. rall rival places induces the belief that the United States will avail themselves of such offer. THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

The larger portion of the code of municipal ordinances, prepared with great research and discretion, by the commissioners appointed in 1869 for such duty, yet remains unadopted. The importance of its enactment can best be appreciated by those who are daily called to enforce the laws of the city, and are obliged to vary their decision in cases of similar infractions, according to the particular locality in which the offences have been committed. particular locality in which the offences have been committed.

The duty and necessity of abstaining from all new enterprises or improvements which are not immediately essential to the city cannot be too strongly impressed upon the attention of the Councils. The expenses that have already been occasioned by the exciting war have added more then eight and a quarter millions of dollars to the city debt, which previously had outgrown the limits of a prindent policy; and larger appropriations may yet be asked to meet the pre-eminent olsims of other efforts to promote a vigorods prosecution of the overthrow of the rebellion.

Besides the large per manent debt previously existing or thus incurred, the defict of the past year and the now unavoidable embarrasement of the current finances will probably result in the further increase of four millions of dollars to the funded liabilities.

The yearly taxation that will be required to provide for the interest on this accumulated debt, and for its ultimate redemption, will nearly equal that which has herestofore rufficed for all the annual municipal expenditures.

The growing tendency of representative bodies to authorize a protuse expenditure of public money, which is to be mainly attributed to their unaccustomed dealing with aums of wealth that surpass the most extravagant conceptions of former times, but have become the familiar contemplation of to-day, should be sternly reburked and checked, and the utmost thrift that may comport with the welfare of the community should shape every legislative act. Thirty years hence, the generation that is to follow must be called upon for the principal of the municipal debt which is now created. The burden that shall be thus devolved upon them for the sake of a just war will be their proper contribution toward the cost of national prosperity and honor. But, its not the improviousce of those now charged with the municipal government heap an indebtedness upon posterity that should be honestly defrayed by those who have had whatever benefits it has afforded

dental purposes.
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. THE FIRE DEFARTMENT.

The payments from the treasury towards the expenses of the Fire Department have amounted to \$85 089 .9, which was mostly disbursed in the maintenance of 88 steam fire engines, 38 hand engines, 117 hose carriages, and 10 hook and ladder trucks. The ambulances, 83 in number, belonging to several companies, have continued to render valuable and humans assistance in carrying sick and wounded soldiers upon their arrival asts of the creatment in extinguishing first and properties of the creatment in extinguishing first and preventing whee spread configgrations, have been mide to exceed the special configuration. Have been the prevented by nine steam dire engines adding, according to the present rate of appropriation, eighteen chousand dollars to its yearly expense. The opinion expressed in former messages, that the steam engines in service for exceed those required for the public security, is still entertained, and the long continuance of the present system will in a great measure depend upon the exclusion of other companies applying to be located with steam apparatus, and thus adding to the already onerons cost of the department. vernment heap an indebtedness upon posterity that should be honestly defrayed by those who have had whatever benefits it has afforded

PATRIOTISM AND ORDER OF THE CITY.

The record of Philadelphis, from the beginning of the war that has for almost three years scourged the land, may insily call forth the pride of its people. From the first summons for aid to sustain the national honor, no other community has responded with more anacrity to every appeal for the services of its volunteers, or for the contributions of its treasure. In no other place has the cheer of hospitality been more generously given to all who march under the flag of the Union, and nowhere has there been more kindly care for the ick or wounded defenders of our country's cause.

The excitement of popular commotion has never subverted the good order of the city, or almed to despoil its wealth, and the hand of disloyalty has not been raised within its bounds for impotent resistance to the fovereignty of Federal power.

The unfaltering petrictism and zeal which hitherto have distinguished this city, give assurance that its strength and wealth will be freely contributed to our country's need, until all resistance to constitutional suitbority shall be overcome, and the honor of the nation be completely vindicated in its confessed supremacy throughout the land.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, March 24 1884.

Another message was read, containing his veto the ordinance making an appropriation to pay bounties to volunteers. In his message was inclosed a lengthy letter to him from the Bounty Fund Committee, which states that the two objects to be obtained by the ordinance cannot be accomplished.

Mr. MILLER (U.) said it is a crying wrong that, while the new recruits receive the city bounty of \$250, and the ward bounties, by some red-tage management the veterans cannot receive their bounties. This is entirely wrong. The argument of the veto message in regard to inequality applies to all bounties. He hoped that the veterans would receive

A communication from the Commissioner of Mar-kets was read, and referred to the Committee on Markets.

2,306 The first three items of the foregoing statistics exhibit deptorable increase, during the past year, in the numer of persons charged with integration, or with its

The money must always accompany the or in no instance can these terms be deviated from Ford very little more than the cost of paper. \*\* Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for FER WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. THREE CENTS. usual consequences, amounting to almost six-seventhe of the excess in the arrests over those of the pravious annual report.

These arrests were distributed as follows. exclusive of the returns of the detectives and of the officers detailed to prevent begging: Scourse.

France.

Other countries.

The temporary accommodations of the station houses were sought for a night's lodging by 30.863 persons, being a decrease of 3,749 from those who received their sheliter in 1623, and numbering 30,881 least than the lodgers heliter in 1624, and numbering 30,881 least than the lodgers in 1631 within the same stations. These were reported as:

16.63:

11.418.

the matter his whole attention.

The SPERKER then offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Defence and Protection to recommend to the Mayor, and that the Mayor he commend to the Mayor, and that the Mayor he commend to the Mayor, and that the Mayor he commend to the Mayor, and that the Mayor he commend to the Mayor he recommend to the Mayor he researly to another such investigations as may be necessary to ascertain the credit of the city and the poots.

COMMON BRANCH.

President HARPEE in the chair.

The sixth annual message of the Mayor and sixteenth innust report of the Directors of Gigard College were rejected.

petition from the citizens of the First ward, asking to ran additional number of policemen in the western. ceived

A pelition from the clitzens of the First ward, asking for an additional number of policemon in the western part of the said ward, was presented and referred.

An ironical petition of clitzens to make league Island a park was presented. It sets forth that having seen a message from the Hayor, recommending the purchase of League Island at a cost of \$50,000, and in the event of its not being used as a national navy yard, that it could be adapted for the purposes of a park, they petition Conncithat the purchase may be made; that its facilities for a taking park are unsurpassed; that it could be flooded in a few minutes, and that its distance from any railways, and being from eight to ten miles from the city, the walk thereto and therefrom would be highly conducted to the health of the community.

Mr. Kerk (0) moved that the petition, being evidently intended to ridicule the purchase of the park, he returned to the source whence it come. Agreed to.

Mr. Wolkert (0) presented a patition from the New forcing hose company.

Mr. Marche (U), a petition for the relinquishment of the kidge-avenue toll-gate.

Mr. thought is a constant the change of the change of the company.

Mr. Harche (U), a pomentrappe against the change.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: As one who has no partisan ends to serve, but who has had some experience of human nature, and some of teaching, I desire to state the impression made upon my mind by the late investigation of the affairs of the High School. Having heard many rumors of the asserted difficulties outside, I attended the quest-judicial sittings at the Controllers' Chamber. It was impossible long to avoid the conviction that, on the accusing side, there was a concentrated and overstrained effort to make a case where no case could be legitimately made. Since the myth of Justice being bindfolded is now somewhat antiquated, it can hardly be supposed that the gentlemen who conducted the investigation will fall to perceive it in that light.

A difficulty existing, however, between the High School and the grammar schools, where is the fault, and what is the remedy? The fault is not with the principal, who has proved himself to be a faithful public servant and a courteous gentleman. Nor is it with his faculty of lady teachers, who have most ality, as well as becomingly, sustained themselves through the whole of this painful ordeal. That the most unsparing scrutiny and industrious research, extending over several years, by those evidently long on the watch, to find all possible fault, should have succeeded in fluding only a few trifting oversights, is, and ought to be appreciated as, a triumphant establishment of the integrity and competency of those concerned. How would the examination questions of the ladies of the Grammar Schools bear such as sitting as this? The writer has had the opportunity to know that some of them would bear it baddy, indeed, in comparison with those of the Girls' High School. It is fortunate for them that no such cross-investigation is made. And the prompt willingness always manifested by the To the Editor of The Press ! would bear it badly, indeed, in comparison with those of the Griga High School. It is fortunate for them that no such cross-investigation is made. And the prompt willingness always manifested by the principal and his assistants to correct every untoward accident, ought to disarm all captiousness were that sustained by no feeling worse than solicitude for justice. As for the charge of ignorance, no one present during the defence of the Faculty of the High School could well imagine where room was found for its presentation against any one belonging to it. That of crueity is yet more preparetrous. Nothing was more striking during this investigation than the carnest and affectionate zeal with which those who had been pupils of the ladies and the principal thus attacked, thronged to their defence. It is vain to assert that those who acid thus win the esteem and love of all who had known them beat could be guilty of tyranny towards those who were just passing the threshold.

It is not difficult to explain the jealousy of some of the grammar-school principals, As the High School is not large enough to admit nearly all who apply, many must be disappointed, and out of this disappointment, in minds not invariably magnanimous, grows irritation. The simplest remedy would be to exlarge the High School to take in all who are prepared for it upon a reasonable standard.

This remarkable trial is not yet over. Having confronted at least a part of the number of those called upon to testify against them, the principal and the ladies associated with him await now the report of the committee, and the judgment of the Beard of Control. After these still, if the evidence on both sides be printed, as it should be for the parual of all, the deliberate opinion of the public will seal, we may trust, the full award of justice in a controversy the origination of which, it must be admitted, does no great credit to our human nature.

"Respectfully."

"A FRIEND OF EDUCATION."

To the Editor of the Press:

Sir: Whilst all loyal men are exerting themselves to respond in a proper manner to a nation's call, and whilst duty prompts to the alleviation of suffering and want, I think we should at least emulate the examples of those who, in a proper manner, give manifestations of appreciation of the services of the tens of thousands of those who peril and sacrifice their lives for their country.

In Europe, for ages, proper depositories have been provided for relies and trophies of war. The pride of a people has been in gazing on the blackened and war-worn battle flags and armors—and what reflections have they awakened of the history associated with them! Every State whose sons are battling for the Union should provide suitable depositories for its war-worn flags, and all other trophies or mementoes of this rebellion possible to obtain. Tha flags of all the regiments which have returned, or may return, should be collected and placed in such place as will secure them to posterity as evidences of this terible conflict. This appears to your correspondent as the proper time to move in the matter. Will not the Union Léagite, or some other body, inaugurate the movement? Let Pennsylvania, with its manufoleum of the immortal dead.

S. A. M. Pennale Vanpuer.—There is a young married To the Editor of the Press:

A Female Vampier.—There is a young married woman in the city, a native of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, who is afflicted with a disease which she cails "a dancing of the heart," and which the physicians pronounce incurable. The lady with the "dancing heart" firmly believes that she can be cured by drinking a few drops of the blood of a man who has been executed.

Her name is Elizabeth Mund, and she is twenty-three years of age, and has been the mother of three children, none of whom survive. She has made numerous applications at the jail to inquire when there would be an execution, and as there has been no case of capital punishment at that institution for several months, her desire for human blood has not been gratified. She heard that John Abshire, sentenced by court-martial to be hung by the neck, was to be executed in the jet-yard on the 18th (yesterday) as it was stated in the papers. The execution of the sentence, however, was superied, and on being informed that the man was not to be hung, Mirs. Mund appeared to be greatly disappointed and chagfined. Uaptain Bishop cheered her drooping apirits, however, by telling her that on the fifteenth of April a man would be hung by the neck until he was "dead, dead, dead," and that she might then appear and obtain a dose of the blood of Valentine Hansen, the murderer, provided Governor Hall did not pardon or respite the criminal, and the physician would allow her to extract the curative fluid. With this pleasing assurance, Mirs. Mund took her departure, greatly consoled. This is a curious case of modern supersition.—St. Louis Democrat, 19th.

THE FAVER.—This terrible disease, we regret to learn, has commenced its ravages in Kingston and Wilkesbarre. We have had but few fatal cases in Soranton, but we are sorry to announce that an adopted child of Dr. Squires was attacked by the fever on Monday evening, and died on Tuesday adopted child of Dr. Squires was attacked by the fever on Monday evening, and died on Tuesday night.

The editor of the Binghamton Standard, who has just returned from a visit to Wyoming Valley, gives the following particulars of the ravages of the fever in the seminary at Kingston:

"On Monday last, at about 1 P. M., Eddy Nelson, aged about fourteen, a son of Dr. Nelson, principal of the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa, was taken suddenly ill with chilis and pains through the body. The doctors at first thought it was pauemonia, but the symptoms soon showed the disease to be, without doubt, the spotted fever, which has recently made such fearful ravages in Carbondale, and other places in Northern Pennsylvania. Young and other places in Northern Pennsylvania. Young Nelson sank rapidly, and died the same evening, at 10 clock, the spots showing themselves over the body, and the body turning black after death. At 3 o'clock the same afternoon a student, by the name of G. H. Knapp, from Skinner's Eddy, near Togof G. H. Knapp, from Skinner's Eddy, near Togof G. H. Knapp, from Skinner's Eddy, near Togof H. Knapp, was taken, and the nature of his disease known, the feeling reached auch a point that, by general consent and the advice of the physicians, the pupils (two hundred and forty in number) made preparations to return to their homes. Most of them left yesterday morning, only a few being left to take charge of Knapp, who died at about 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon."

A communication from the commissioner of flats lets was read, and referred to the Committee on Markets.

A communication from Henry Simons, relative to laying water pipes in certain streets, was referred. Several positions were presented, and referred to appropriate committees.

The bill in reference to the removal of the State capital to this city was then taken up.

The first section then passed.

Mr. Miller (U) moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Law for the purpose of ascertaining whether the legislation removing the capital here will be binding.

Mr. Davis (U) said they would be so comfortable when they get here that they would not think of moving away sgain.

The motion to refer was lost.

The second section passed.

A motion was made to strike out the third section, which was not agreed to.

The third and fourth sections also passed.
On motion to supend the rules for a third reading the bill fell, there not being a two-thirds voke obtained in the affirmative.

Several communications and resolutions of instruction were then presented and referred. AN OFFICER of the Connecticut Cavalry writing from Annapolis Junction, March 13th, says; "No fighting has cocurred between Connecticut and Maryland Cavalry. The lie was made of whole cicht; we are encamped here in the woods, in good health and spirits, and expecting daily to go to the front." THE census report exhibits the fact that not one State declined in population from 1850 to 1860. Vermont increased the least—about one third of one percent. The slave States increased faster than New England, and, making due allowance for immigration, the South gained as fast as the North.

to lay water pipe in Ecighteenth street and Suydenham street, Twentieth ward, which passed.

Mr. Gimwood (U), on leave, presented an ordinance appropriating \$149.94 to the Girard College, for the purpose of paying the salary of one female to the committee on street cleaning, to whom was refe. Yed the bill relative to the laborers employed by R. Smith, reported the bill back with instructions that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill was so referred.

The or-Giranee making an appropriation to the Department of Highways, bridges, sewers, &c., to pay for the grading of Broad street, from German-town road to Finher's lane, then passed.

Mr. Milliag (U), then stated that he and another genetiemen belonging to the Bounty Fund Committee visited Washington, a few days since, for the purpose of sacertaining the quots of the city. They found no mystery or concesiment there as it is in this city, but were received with the greatest kind. Cass. They were informed that the quots of the city, as published in the newspapers to be 19,000 or 20,000, is to be decreased by Broks sounty, which is about 1,000, leaving the number to be furnished 18,000. The quota under the enrolment was 13,000. Secretary Stanton assured them that Philadelphis would have her rights. They secretained that the New England States had agents employed in the army to secure men who were re-anlisting, and they, therefore, deem it imperatively necessary for the city of Philadelphis to employ a persen who would give therefore, deem it imperatively necessary for the city of Philadelphia to employ a person who would give the matter his whole attention.

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cessary to ascertain the credit of the dity and the quota.

The resolution passed unanimously.

The Committee on League Island, so whom was referred, at the last meeting, the bilt previding for the purchase of League Island at the sum of \$240,000, reported it back with a resolution favoring such an action, and appropriating the above amount for the purpose. A debate on this subject then took place, which cosupled about two hours time.

Asnoticis was made to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Finance, which was lost. On the field passage of the bilt, the vota stood—yean 15; nays, Messrs. Hodgdon, Miller, and Wetherill—2.

MI. A REMERSONG (O.) presented an ordinance appropriating ground for public burposes, which was referred to the Committee on City Property.

After the transaction of other business of minor importance, the Chamber adjourned.

All of the above petitions were appropriately 10ferjed.

Mr. Gratz(U). chairman of the Committee on Police,
presented an ordinance to increase the salaries of policemen detailed by the Mayor at the Central Station for telegraph duty to \$700 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. Taylor (U.), chairman on the Committee on Martets, presented an ordinance to increase the salaries of
the employees of the Department of Market Houses, as
follows: Commissioner \$1,800, office cierk \$800, market
clerbs \$500 Agreed to

Mr. Briggs (U.), chairman of Committee on Highways, presented an ordinance appropriating \$2,800 for
grading and curbing Brown street from Orinthian avanue to Twenty-second street; one appropriating \$1,673 25
for opening gutters and cleaning inlets from January to
March. 1854; one appropriating \$220 to repair breaks in
culverts, which were agreed to.

An ordinance increasing the salary of the Chief of Detec.ive Police to \$1,600 was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Depositories for Military Relics.