A fine assortment of Black Silks, Small Plaid India Silks, Plain, Striped, and Plaid Poplins. Superior Black and Golored Alpacas, Pink, Blue, and Buff Brilliants, Pink. Blue, and Buff Percales, Striped and Figured French Chintzes. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 01 SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS. 100 Lama Wool Swawls, from \$2 50 to \$8. \$2.50 to \$20. We still have an immense stock of 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. 500 dozen Towels and Napkins.

A full line of Barnesly Table Linens.

The celebrated Power and Band Loom Table Linens. P the SAXONVILLE MILLS,
BALDWIN COMPANY,
WILTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
ABBOT WORSTED COMPANY,
CARPET WORSTED AND VARMS,
FORSEC, In colors; Nos. 12s and 26s, Jute Yayns. Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb QuiIts. Pink, Blue, and White Marseilles Counterpanes and Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings. DARPETS.

OARPETS.

OARPETS. A full assoriment of Sackings.
A full assoriment of Cloths and Cassimerea.
A full assoriment of Boys' wear. At Wholesale and Retail. N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Streets. HORACE H. SOULE, 32 North FRONT Street. EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH, HAVE THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS WELL STOCKED FOR THE BARCROFT & CO.,

BOL 405 and 407 MARKET Street. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPRING TRADE 1864: SILK DEPARTMENT. SHAWL DEPARTMENT. DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT. WHITE-GOODS DEPARTMENT. POINT LACE DEPARTMENT. MOURNING DEPARTMENT. abscriber has just received a well-selected stock of HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. MEN'S-WEAR DEPARTMENT. HOUSEKEEPING STAPLE GOODS. LEFEVRE & CO., Having, since 1858, manufactured the CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., Of the late firm of 2m 938 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH. L. J. LEVY & CO., And their successors, would respectfully inform their old friends and the ladies generally, that they will open, on the lst day of April, a SPLENDID AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., UFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, Received direct from their Paris Agents. It will be their aim to give to the Philadelphia public ALL THE ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY PARIS AND MEW YORK HOUSES, and their customers will find their stock SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP OFFORITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 161-17 To any ever offered in this city. No effort will be exared to marit the confidence of those who may favor spared to merit the confidence of those who may favor them with their patronage. P. S. - Madame LEFEVER will give his special atten-tion to the FITTING AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENT of the business. L. LEFEVRE & CO., to inform the public that they have leased the Importers and Manufacturers of Cloaks, Mantillas, &c. "AT RETAIL." JAS.-R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Invite attention to their stock of DRESS GOODS, COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES, BLACK, WHITE, AND COLORRD. MOURNING GOODS. \$4 and 84 BAREGE HERNANI. 8-4 and 8-4 CRAPE MARETZ. 3-4 and 8-4 TAMARTINES. 8-4 and 64 DELAINES. BYZANTINES and FLORENTINES FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, in all qualities. MOURNING JACONETS. BLACK SILKS in great variety.
All widths and best brands. Boas, crothing.

VOL. 7.—NO. 205.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

(FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.).

HAVE NOW OPEN,

Salerooms 704 .CHESTNUT Street. Wheeler & Wilsons Sewing Machine Agency. mh12-sw4s6t A RETAIL DEPARTMENT, hey are now opening a NEW STOCK of PORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS. ng the sholeest patterns of RR. TAPESTRY CARPETS, FULTOR, PRUSELS CARPETS, VENETIANS. STAPLE AND FANCY SILKS sive and desirable assortments that they have ever ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., UPACTURES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MATTINGS, &c., &c. FARRHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET W. BLABON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHS, NOW READY, 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA to the Trade a full Stock of LOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE SPRING STYLES, OIL CLOTHS. REEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW 1-2m SHADES. PANTS, &c. Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in RPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS. ALSO, COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS, At very Low Prices. SUITS MADE TO ORDER. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET. ABOVE ARCH COOPER & CONARD, S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. mhl2-swf2m GAS FIXTURES, &c. CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL
CLOTHS, and WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Northeast corner ELEVENTH
and MARKET Streets, will open on MONDAY MORNING, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50 to
75c: Ingrain Carpets, 31 wool, at 75c, 8c, 81, and 8 37;
Entry and Stair Carpets, 18 wool, at 75c, 8c, 81, and 8 70c,
Entry and Stair Carpets, 16 of 87c; Hemp and Rag Carpets, 37, 50, and 82c; Floor Oil Cloths, 60 to 87c; Stair
Oil Gloths, 25c; Table Oil Cloths, 60; Gill Bordered
Window Shades, 75c to \$1.50; Buff and Green Shading,
50c. MESSES, CORNELIUS & BAKER, Window Shades, 75c to \$1.50; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Muslins, 16 to 45c; White Sheetings, 40c to \$1; new Spring De Laines; 31 to 78c; Poplins, 37 to 50c; Spring Alpacas, 37 to 75c; Black silks, \$1 to 50c; Spring Chintzes, 18 to 75c; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, 50c to \$1 50; Fine Irlish Linens, 60 to 87c; New York Mills Muslins, 43c by the piece; Paucy Shirting Flannels, 37 to 50c; Ladies' Gotton Hose, 25 to 50c; Ladies' Gloves, 12 to 75c; Linen Holks. 8 to 50c; Embrodiagred Hakis, 25c; Coates' Spool Cotton, 9c; Ekirt Braida, 9c; Flan, 5c; Hooks and Eyes, 3c; Falm Soap, 8c; Meckies, 18 to 50c; Velle, 57c; Spool Silk, Sc; Colored Spool Cotton, 9c. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods. Carpet. sud Trimming Shore, N. E. corner Elevenal MARKET Strets. lil continue the sale and manufacture of GAS FIXTURES SALESBOOMS-912 ARCH STREET OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN s a choise assortment of
NRW SILKS.

Motre Antiques. \$5 to \$5
Piain Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.
Pigured Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.
Pigured Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.
Plain Poil de Soles. \$1 25 to \$3.25.
Plain Poil de Soles. \$1 25 to \$3.25.
Plain Elack Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.25.
Pigured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.25.
Pigured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.25.
Pigured Black Silks. \$7½c. to \$6.
Plain Black Silks. \$ OLESALE DRUGGISTS, ORTHES AND DEALERS IN POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE CLASS. IFE LEAD AND SING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. quality at moderate prices.

Good Blankets, in large sizes.
Sheeting Muslims, of every width.
Several grades of Tickings.
BLACK SILKS,
alarge lot, marked low. MARSEILLES QUILTS-OF FINE RENCH ZINC PAINTS. and sommers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASE. Just opened, a large lot, marked low.

Epring De Laines and Printe.

Mode Alpacas, choice shades.

Printed Brilliants and 4 4 Fancy Shirtings.

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164 E. E. corner FIETH and MARKET Sta. WINES AND LIQUORS. WINES AND LIQUORS UMAN, SALLADE, & CO., 1024 CHESTAUT STREET. No. 128 SOUTH MINTH STREET, Ween Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia. SPRING TRADE. J. D. BITTING. E M. NEEDLES QUOT CHAMPAGNE. Is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, many novelities in LACE AND WHITE GOODS.

He would call "special attention" to his assortment of over 20 different new fabries and styles of White Goods, suitable for "Ladies Bodies and Dresses," in stripes, plaids, and figured, puffed and tucked Musilus 100 pieces of figured and plain Buff and White Piques, bought before the resent advance. IDOW CLICQUOT PONSARDIN OF wed, and for sale to the trade at the es. Also,
est LATOUR CLIVE CIL.
WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
TO ROLLOUT Street CARRIAGES. wance.
New invoices of Guipure and Thread Laces.
Thread and Grenadine Vells, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, &c.
Broad Hem-Sitched HANDKERCHIEFS,
all lines, good quality, from 26 cents up. GEO. W. WATSON & CO., SRE MOTHER BUILDERS.
SRE MOTH THIRTEENTH Street,
SPATED TO STREET THE STREET,
SAN HEAVY GARRIAGES, and Daving at all
stry best materials and workman, can promost astisfaction to all who may favor these
Custom 1094 CHESTNUT STREET. Pairing business will be continued by Mr. JUDERRIAGER, at the old stand, on ULOVER of Consert Hall BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED. Wide and heavy Black Corded Silks.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors.
Solendid quality Corded Silks, all colors.
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Magnificent Granadines and Organdies.
New Styles Spring Shawis.
New Styles Spring Shawis.
New Style Cloths for Indies cloaks.

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26 South SEUOND Street. EVANS & WATSON'S STORE SALAMANDER SAPE 16 SOUTH STREET, PHILADRIPHIA PA. TALISTY OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES ALWAYS OR mh21



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LACE CURTAINS,

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BROWN SHADES,

OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

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(SDCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL,

119 CHESTNUT STREET

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES FOR \$21.

WATCHES FOR \$22.

AT CLARK'S, 1025 MARKET STREET.

Composition Watches for \$3; Silver Watches for \$8; Silver Watches for \$3; Silver Watches for \$8; Silver Watches for \$10; Hunting-Case Watches for \$12; Fine Silver Hunting Case, full jeweled. Lever Watches, for \$16.

AT CLARK'S, 1025 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

10 2, 8, 4, and 5-02 coin Silver Hunting Case, full jeweled. Lever Watch, for \$20. A genuine Thomas Russell English Patent Lever, Chronometer balance, full jeweled. Hickel movement. Storling Silver, Hunting Case, 520. A great variety of fancy Watches, fancy movements, fancy cases, fancy dial, duplex. double-time, and other styles, which we will sell at the lowest whole sale price, by the case or single one. A hundred different styles, which we will sell at the lowest whole sale price, by the case or single one. A hundred different styles, which we will sell at the lowest whole sale price, by the case or single one. A hundred different styles of gold and plated Vest Chains, Gold Pins, Gold Rings, Pins, Studs, Buttons, and, in fact, every article usually found in a first class jewelry store. Don't make a mistake, and buy before examining our stock. Comparison is the only test, and that is all we sak at mb12-smw-18t*fp 1025 MARKET Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

Has now ready

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

JOHN F. TAGGERT.

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age

Are Orders promptly attended to. jal3-w/m-6m

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

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The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS, ghich they make a speciality in their business. Also, to be stantly receiving HOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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HOWELL & BROS.,

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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.,

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ustomers to our New Styles of PAPER HANGINGS,

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

1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864.

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MANUPACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.

COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

M. B. —A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on sand. fe27-2m fp

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY.

TAILORS,

612 OHESTNUT STREET,

LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SPRING GOODS

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

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS.

JOHN KELLY,

Have just received a large stock of choice

GREAT OPENING OF

SPRING GOODS.

Would offer to their customers and the public

SILK PAPER HANGINGS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE GRANT.

Of his own importation and manufacture

TOHN C. ARRISON,

anufactured under the superintendence of

WATCHES!!

WATCHES!

WATCHESI

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

JUST RECEIVED. IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, FRENCH ORGANDIES. JACONETS, AND

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

RICH AND HANDSOME

PERCALES.

NEW STYLES SPRING AND SUMMER

SHAWLS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET. mb26-tapl2 SPRING 1864. 1864 DRY GOODS!

WIEST, &

ERVIN, 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

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS. 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 over them UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS. WARLES WATSON NEW SILK HOUSE.

WATSON & JANNEY,

No. 393 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IS

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention buyers. SPRING, 1864. 1864. JAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS. for 229 and 341 NORTH THIRD ST., above Rass. LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGE AND DOMESTIC DEY GOODS.

Motwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, nods, our stock is now full and varied in all its deertments.

Epecial attention is invited to our assortment of A full assortment of Gloths, Cassimeres, &s. A full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &s. A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, & A full assortment of Shettings, Ehirtings, &s. A full assortment of Omish Goods. &s.

NEW CASH HOUSE. GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.

LITTLE & ADAMSON, 385 MARKET STREET. nvite attention to their entire new and Splendid Stoel SPRING DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, MOURNING BILKS, FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES. SEASONABLE SHAWLS, OLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS,

MANTILLAS. Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles. mhl-3m SPRING

DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

539 MARKET Street, and 536 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA, Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE STOCK of leading DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

and many popular goods of PHILADELPHIA MAMUFACTURE. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, Nos. 40 and 48 NORTH THIRD STREET. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES. WHITE GOODS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS.

1864. **SPRING**, 1864. EDMUND YARD & CO., RO. 617 CHESTMUT AND No. 614 JAYME STREETS. Have how in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, OF ALL KINDS: BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, CATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WHITE GOODS. LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES. SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. ja30.5m

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1864. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

501 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF FIFTH,

PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS, STAPLE AND PANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c. LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ELEGANT MIRRORS, A LAFGE ASSORTMENT. NEW ENGRAVINGS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

JUST RECEIVED.

EARLE'S GALLERIES, po21-tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET. HOTELS.

A VENUE HOUSE,"

The undersigned having leased the above House, situated on the corner of skykenth Street and Phinn-NYLVANIA 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, washington, D. C., March S. 1864.

Washington, D. C., March S. 1864.

mhil-6m TONES HOUSE,

HARRISBURG, PA., CORNER MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE. A first-class house. Terms, \$2 per day. jang-Sm C. H. Mann. DIXON'S STOVE POLISH. GEO. P. GALE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Mos. 4 and 5 CHASTMUT Street.

CURTAIN GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

> A Correct Statement of the Recent Disaster even at this late date, as it is doubtless the most intelligible of all the accounts of the late unfortunate operations in Florida: HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, March 12, 1884.
I have seen no account of the battle of Olustee that I thought was likely to satisfy the public dents of The Press may do their utmost to give a correct and complete account of an engage ment, but in the midst of the hurry and excite of a desire to be in time, it is utterly impossible for them to put together anything better than a hetoro genious and garbled statement of what has taken place. Especially have the preliminary causes of the disaster been lightly treated, or entirely over

POLICY OF THE CAMPAIGN. Our landing in Jacksonville was a complete sur-prise to the rebels, and they were in no condition to receive us. Our march was, consequently, one con tinual triumph, with small loss until our cavalry had advanced within two miles of Lake City, the first objective point in the campaign. It was at this time our first great mistake occurred. Major General Gilmore supposed the rebels had really no force of any importance in the State, and that they were quite indifferent to its fate. Reconciliation and re construction were the leading ideas that occupied the attention of our commanders. Their talk and manners indicated the presence of civil magistrates more than of army officers. "We came here," said General Gilmore, "not so much to fight as to con-ciliate the inhabitants, and accept their homages of loyalty. 11 No raiding was to be allowed in the State. The new converts to the Federal Government were permitted to go and come as suited their convenience. Privileges were guarantied to them which were denied to our ever-loyal Northern people. Whilst we were thus resting upon a bed of roses, enjoying awest dreams of peaceful and easy conquests, the vipers we had warmed to life in our bosoms were in alliance with our deadly foes, and aiding them in

heir preparations to stirg us to death.

But this was not our worst mistake. The policy of conciliation, adopted here, did not allow our offi-cers to levy any contributions upon the country for the support of the army. The most stringent orders were issued in regard to touching, under any cirmetances, private property. A captain was put in arrest for permitting his men, who were doing duty on an extreme outpost, to kill a pig for their aupper. Thousands of these animals are running half-wild in the woods, and no one in particular pretends to own them. I learn that this officer's name has been sent to the President with a recommendation that he be summarily dismissed from the service. As living off from the country was out of the question, and as it was impossible to transport sup-plies to meet the wants of an advancing army, over sand roads, nothing was left for us to do but call in our advance and stand still till an engine could be procured, put in repair, and transportation by rail the enemy, and was fatal to us. Finnegan calls in Georgia and South Carolina; a point of great stratance is selected near Olustee, and everything put in a state of readiness to grush at the same time our aimy and all our visionary hopes. Had no other thought been entertained than that we were in an enemy's country, and had our commanders taken and improved all the advantages which the laws of war had put into their hands, the issues of the Olustee struggle might have been reversed, our

army safely entrenced in Lake City, and Florida

wrested from the hands of the rebels. GENERAL SEYMOUR BLINDED. The battle of Olustee will take rank among the ploodiest and most fruitless slaughters of the war. When General Seymour left Jacksonville, the 18th Feb., he expected to fight a battle near Lake City, the tality. When he left Barber's early on the 19th, he would drive him back again. Native Floridians insisted that, near Olustee, Finnegan and Gardner had collected an army much larger than our own-THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, All these statements seemed to make no impression whatever upon his mind. And when, about six miles beyond Sanderson, the rebel pickets were driven in, no preparation was made to secertain the position of the enemy, or for a general engagement.

Onward, with all possible speed, onward was the spirit which ruled the hour. Much of the artillery, as if this were a matter of little or no importan onward was the order. It is the strangest thing in the world that this was so. The enemy's advanced guard, retreating presipitately on the approach of our force; was but a repetition of what we had without force; lity. This had been done so frequently that it apcity. This had been done so frequently that it appeared to be the established order of things with the Florida soldiers. Our policy had been to dash after them, and capture and scatter as many as possible. We had met with no repulse and few casualties. Our successes had unfortunately inspired us with a

pectedly and without preparation, must be fought THE BATTLE GROUND.

Just as we encounter the rebel pickets, let the reader fancy our army moving along to the west in three columns, in close order, on the south side of a railroad, then turning squarely to the right, crossing to the other side, and making a northwesterly direc-tion. The dirt road makes this detour to the right to avoid a long oypress swamp through which the said road passes. Leaving the army behind for a few noments, let us pass on and examine the ground or moments, let us pass on and examine the ground on which the bloody engagement is about to take place. Soon after crossing the railroad we come to a series of awamps, which, with ocean pond, atretches from the railroad track in a direction a little west of orthwest, on which the enemy's left wing rests, and by which it is amply protected. From this point the rebel line extends south to the railroad. A rightovered, the railroad embankment as the perpendicu er line, and the series of swamps as the hyr will give a clear and remarkably correct outline of the field. The rebel right and left flanks were amply protected by the swamps. There was also a strip of low marsh land in the enemy's front, and perhaps creation affords but few positions that an enemy could occupy to greater advantage. Our army passed into this triangle through the upper part of the hy-

passed between two swamps, and was so narrow that many of our men had to wade the swamps knee deep in mud and water to get into action. the time our advance guard crossed the railroad. The 40th Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. Henry, the Inde-pendent Battalion, Major Stevens, and the 7th Connecticut Infantry participated in this preliminary action. Our skirmishers here halted till Captains Hamilton and Elder, with their batteries, came up. As they move on together two guns are brought into battery and throw a few shells into the woods (pine barrens) in our front, but no response is elicited. The skirmishers we have driven in have lisappeared, and they were, in fact, nothing bu lecoy ducks to lure us on and show the way to the

pex. This dirt road, which was our line of march,

Occasionally a squad of a dozen or so are to be seen in the roads and other exposed points to encourage us in the pursuit of our prey, and on we go, cavalry, nfantry, and artillery as near together as possible No enemy of any importance, nor signs of a camp are to be seen anywhere. No sound is to be heard murmur of the winds among the huge and lofty pines. We move on, the 7th Connecticut in the pen space beyond, when suddenly a cond from the enemy's curved line is poured upon us. Colonel Hawley seeing the hot work in which his dvance is engaged, orders up the 7th New Hampshire, by the way, one of the best regiments in the service. On this occasion, however, it was not postible for it to appear to the best advantage. Arms nad been taken away and bad ones given to the men. In the terrible roar of battle orders were not understood, and in deploying it got into inextricable confusion. It did but little execution, lost heavily, ble. Hamilton's battery was posted in the centre : Elder's upon our right, and Langdon's on the left, When the 7th New Hampshire regiment became confused, Col. Hawley brought forward the 8th U. S. Colored, Col. Charles W. Fribley. A part of this regiment came into action with empty guns, and being under a terrible fire and cramped for room, it was found impossible to form a line of battle to the was found impossible to form a line of battle to the best advantage. Considering that this was the first time the regiment had been under fire, it behaved remarkably well. The reports that it got into con-fusion and run from the field are certainly false. I cannot account for its good conduct, considering that the men were raw recruits, only on the ground that they were under the command of superior offi-cers. As the 8th fell back, having been under fire an hour and a haif, Col. Barton brought his brigade into action. The 47th New York was posted on the left, a part of the 48th New York to the left of Ha milton's battery, the other part on the right, and the 115th New York formed the right of our line. This brigade did nobly. The enemy's left pressed hard upon the 116th, but every man stood his ground

for a moment. But the cars came thundering in, ng him reinforcements. These North Carolins d soldiers and the 54th Massachusetts now colored soldiers and the 54th Massachusetts now held our left, sided by the artillery, and even pressed the enemy back. The battle rages furiously all along the line, and the slaughter is terrible. Every man seems determined to do his whole duty. No register that the many seems determined to the whole duty. ment went into action more gallantly, fought more desperately, or did better execution than the ist North Carolina (colored) troops. Their white comrades generallly take pleasure in awarding to them this honor. Men were dropping constant all along the line, but the living fought all the more bravely. These freedmen evidently preferred falling on the field of battle to falling into the hands of their barbarous foes. This regiment was not in

action over two hours and a half, and yet its loss i

officers and enlisted men was very nearly as heavy as that of any other regiment.

THE RETRAT. The battle having now raged for four hours, from 2 to 6 P. M., it appears the god of war became sa-tisfied with the slaughter on both sides, and, as if by mutual consent of parties, the fighting ceased. We were allowed quietly to withdraw from the field. The five pieces of artillery we lost were not taken from us, but left on the ground, because the horses and gunners had either fled or been killed. All but one of our batteries were within musket range of the rebel lines, and some artillerymen were killed with buck-shot. We withdrew slowly, but he regiments were broken into a large number of fragments, and badly mixed up. It was a painful sight to see so many brave wounded men writhing in agony, but when we were compelled to leave them there—they not being recognized by the enemy as soldiers, especially the negroes—no language can

describe our sorrow and regret.

A FAISE STATEMENT.

The statement made in the Providence Journal
y Lieutenant Eddy, of the 3d Rhode Island Battery, that it was the running of their supports, the 8th United States Colored Regiment; which caused them to lose their guns, can be proved to be a base slander by more than five hundred witnesses. The fact is the negroes held their ground and kept the battery from falling into the hands of the enemy for two hours after this Eddy had left it with his slight wound. These brave but slandered men were the last to abandon the battery. The enemy never drove them from it or took it from them. But the cause of the loss of these guns is under investigation, and a report no doubt will be made fixing the responsibility where it properly belongs. Did we not know Lieutenant Eddy, and his feelings towards colored troops, we might hope that when he recovers from his fright he would take pleasure in correcting in false statements.

NOT ONE CHANCE FOR A VICTORY. The battle of Olustee was fought with all the odds on the enemy's side. Our men were wearled and foot-sore with long marching; they had taken but very little refreshments—some not any—since early breakfast; they had no expectations of a fight till actually drawn into it; they fought on ground where the room was not sufficient to form a line of battle or deploy to the best advantage; the enemy was at least three thousand more numerous than our force; we knew nothing of the ground and posidear experience, and, under such an array of un save the day. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is strangely great, being not less than nineteen hun-dred. Previous to the battle we captured property

that is worth to the Government a half m dollars: and in that battle, together with the retre lost not less than a million dollars, besides the precious lives that were sacrificed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is reported by numerous deserters, and in the rebel press, to be ot far from eight hundred. GEN. SEYMOUR BRAVE.

Gen. Seymour was in the hottest of the battle, and seemed to be oblivious to all thoughts or feelings of danger. After getting into the ambuscade he did all in his power to bring out, by desperate fighting, a favorable issue. He may be censurable for some not be put into the list.

The Mining of Libby Prison. THE REPORT CONFIRMED BY GENERAL NEAL DOW. speech at Portland, Maine, on Friday last, at the public reception given him by the citizens, and in the course of his remarks confirmed the report that the rebels in Richmond mined the Libby Prison at the approach of Kilpatrick's forces. The following is General Dow's account of this

barbarous act:

"They told us of Kilpatrick's raid. On the first of March, arrangements had been made to receive him. And what do you suppose the arrangements were! To defend Richmond? Was that it! No. They mined Libby Prison, with the intention of blowing up it and us; to use their own phrase, 'to blow us to hell! '[Voice. Is there proof of that?] That is capable of proof. I cannot tell you how the fact was intimated to us the next day, without betraying those from whom the intimation came. On the morning of Wednesday, March 2, after we had been informed of the gunpowder plot, Dick Turner, the inspector of military prisons, was asked by many officers, at different times, if we were correctly informed, and he assured us. It was true; that a large quantity of powder had been placed under the piison, to blow us up if Kilpatrick had come in, and that it would be done yet, if attempts were made to rescue us.

pitton to blow us up if Kilpafrick had come in, and that it would be done yet, if attempts were made to rescue us.

"Rev. Dr. Smith, president of Randolph Macon College, well known down South, and known in the North too as an able and influential man, came into the prison to visit Lieut. Col. Nichols, of the 18th Connecticut Regiment, with whom he waz acquainted. He said that powder had been plassed in the basement for the purpose of 'blowing us into atoms.' Col. Nichols did not believe it. Dr. Smith assured him it was so. He had then come from the office of Judge Culd, commissioner of exchanges, who told him it was so. Rev. Dr. McCabe said the same thing to Col. Cesnola, of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, and others. Some officers were in the kitchen at the back window, directly over the door leading into the cellar. Major Turner, the commandant of the prison—Dick Turner—and four or five rebel officers went into the cellar, and on coming out they remained a few moments at the door, and one of the officers said, 'By G—, if you touch that off it will blow them to h—, sure enough! On the morning we came away, Major Turner assured Captain Sawyer and Captain Fiynn, who were exchanged in connection with myself, that powder was there, and he said, 'Rather than have you rescued, I would have blown you to he, even if we had gone there ourselves.' At first we could not believe it; not that we did not suppose them to be fools enough to be guilty of an act like that. The destruction of nine hundred Federal officers in that way would not have been a fatal blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn down upon them the execuations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one thind, it would have united the Northern people as one drawn down upon them the execuations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one fatal blow to the Union cause, but it would have drawn down upon them the execrations of all mankind; it would have united the Northern people as one man, and would have filled the Northern heart with an intense indignation, and when Richmond should be captured, it would have been utterly destroyed, and blotted out forever from the earth. At first we could not believe that such an act could have been contemplated, but we now regard it as established by satisfactory proof. Such is the temper of the leaders of the rebellion! Such their character!"

Obsequies of Owen Lovejoy. Obserquies of Ower Lovejoy.

[From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday]

The remains of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy were yesterday "churched" in the usual form at Plymouth Church, South Brooklyn. The solemn ceremony took place at half past one o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of a very large audience, which, for the most part, consisted of ladies. The pressure was so great that the tabernacle was well filled long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremonies. The services were of the most impressive kind.

filled long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremonies. The services were of the most impressive kind.

The funeral procession moved up the aisle at about two o'cleck to the sciemn music of the organ. The coffin was of rosewood, silver plated; on the lid were placed a wreath and cross of white camelias and evergreens. The inscription was simply:

OWEN LOVEJOY,
Died March 25, 1864,

Aged 53 years.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Wm. Cullen Bryant, J. H. Bryant (brother of Mr. W. C. Bryant), E. Tappan, Mr. Davis (colored, formerly a slave), Dr. Retter, Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, and Dr. Dexter Fairbanks.

As the corpse was borne up the aisle the choir sang, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher then delivered an impressive invocation. The Rev. Dr. Cheever followed, by reading from the book of Exodus: "And Moses made an end of speaking all these words unto Israel." In commenting on the occasion, Dr. Cheever said that in the death of Owen Lovejoy a whole nation was bereaved. We could at this juncture ill afford to loss one such hero. May God raise up one other champion like this lost one to take his place, and to baptize his followers into the great conflict. May God grant that, as his brother's spirit and mantle fell on hin; the spirit and mantle of both may fall upon us, trusting in Christ to labor on with the hope of his ineffable consolation.—"Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto the least of these, hymn by Mr. Bryant, beginning:

'Oh, lay him in his place of reet." "Oh, lay him in his place of rest."

"Oh, lay him in his place of rest."

was then sung.

Mr. Beecher's address followed the hymn. He announced that the remains would be removed to morrow (to day) to the home of the deceased. He would, however, ask the privilege of honoring his dust here, glad that men who have reaped abundant scorn should be honored for the fidelity that had brought him scorn. In concluding his address, Mr. Beecher said: "He sees through the twilight the day of his land, and his own immortal day was nearer than he thought. Dead, he yet speaketh. Young men will be inspired by his words and works. His work is not half done. I cannot mourn a good man gone to Heaven. The work goes right on. A drop from the ocean makes no void. The stream of God's providence flows on. Thank God, we can spare him. We shall meet him yet when we are permitted to wake from our dream of life to live and to receive from the lips of the Master the reward be already wins."

After a prayer by Dr. Storrs, the ceremonies concluded. The following hymn, written for the occasion by John H. Bryant, of Princeton, Illinois, was sung by the choir and congregation:

O lay him in his place of rest— His earnest, stormy life is o'er; Let the green sods of spring be prest Around the form we see no more. How throbbed his warm and generous heart; What mighty passions thrilled his frame; How beamed his eye with sudden start At sound of Freedom's holy name!

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Summary of the Re-organization. FIFTH ARMY CORPS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

Msjor General Warren Commanding.

The consolidation of divisions and arrangement of brigades is made as follows: The commanding officer of the lat division of the old 6th Corps is ordered to consolidate the three brigades into two brigades, to be designated as the lat and 20 brigades, ist division, 6th Army Corps. The old 2d division, 6th Corps, has been consolidated into one brigade, both Corps, has been consolidated into one brigade, to be designated as the 3d brigade, lat division, 5th Corps, commanded by Brigadier General R. B. Ayres. The old 3d division, 6th Corps, will remain as the new 3d division, 6th Army Corps. The 2d brigade of the 3d division, lat Army Corps, has been transferred to the 2d division, lat Army Corps, and this division will hereafter be designated as the 2d civision, 6th Army Corps. The lat brigade of the 3d division, lat Army Corps, and this division, will hereafter be designated as the 4th division, 5th Army Corps, has been transferred to the lat division, 1st Army Corps, has been transferred to the lat division, 6th Army Corps, and this division, 6th Army Corps; of the old 3d brigade, 1t division, 6th Army Corps; of the old 2d division, 6th Army Corps, and of the 3t division, 1st Army Corps, and 1st Army Corps, are ordered to be turned in to the corps quartermaster.

corps quartermaster.

The following is the assignment of general officers to commands in the consolidated corps:

1. Brigadier General J. S. Wadsworth, commanding Fourth division.

2. Brigadier General S. W. Crawford, commanding Third division. 2. Brigadier General S. W. Crawford, commanding Third division.
3. Brigadier General J. C. Robinson, commanding Second division.
4. Brigadier General Charles Griffin, commanding First.division.
5. Brigadier General R. B. Ayres, commanding Third brigade, First division.
6. Brigadier General L. Cutter, commanding First brigade, Fourth division.
7. Brigadier General Henry Baxter, commanding Second Division. second brigade, Second division.

8. Brigadier General J. J. Bartlett, commanding

S. Brigader General J. J. Bartlett, dommanning Second brigade, First division.

9. Brigadier General James Barnes, commanding First brigade, First division.

10. Brigadier General J. C. Rice, commanding Second brigade, Fourth division.

The following is a portion of the corps staff:
Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Bankhead, inspector eneral. Lientenant Colonel F. A. Locke, assistant adutant general.
Captain D. L. Smith, acting chief commissary of ubsistence. Captain W. T. Gentry, commissary of musters.

The other officers of the staff have not yet been SECOND CORPS, Major General Hancock commanding.

Major General Hancock commanding.

The original regiments of the 2d Corps have been conrolidated into two divisions, with a new assignment of division and brigade commanders.

The division formerly known as the 1st Division of the 3d Corps, commanded by Major General Birney, has been designated as the 3d Division of the 2d Corps. The division formerly known as the 2d Division of the 3d Corps, to which Brigadier General Carr has been assigned as commander, will here after be known as the 4th Division of the 2d Corps, Each of these divisions has been reduced to two brigades. The organization of the staff of the 2d Corps has not yet been completed.

The following is the arrangement of divisions and assignment of commanders.

Second Brigade-Colonel T. A. Smyth, 1st Delaware Volunteers.
Third Brigade—Colonel P. Frank, 52d New York.
Fourth Brigade—Colonel J. R. Brooke, 55th Pennsylvania. SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General John Gibbon.
First Brigade-Brigadier General A. S. Webb,
Second Brigade-Brigadier General J. P. Owen
Third Brigade-Colonel S. S. Carroll, 8th Ohio. THIRD DIVISION. Major General D. B. Birney. t Brigade—Brigadier General J. H. Ward. and Brigade—Brigadier General A. Hays. FOURTH DIVISION Brigadier General J. B. Barr. First Brigade—Brigadier General G. Mott. Second Brigade—Colonel W. R. Brewster,

Chief of Artillery, Colonel Tibball. Chief of Artillery, Colonel Tibball.

SIXTH CORPS.

General Sedgwick commanding.

The old 3d division, 6th corps, is broken up, one brigade (Shaler's) going to the 1st division, the 2d (Wheaton's and Kustir') going to the 2d division. The 3d division, 3d corps, is transferred to the 6th corps, and Gen. Prince is assigned to the command of it. The three brigades of this division are consolidated into two, under General Russell and General Morris.

Brigader General H. G. Wright. First Brigade—Brig. General A. T. A. Torbert. Second Brigade—Col. E Upton, 121st New York. Third Brigade—Col. H. Burnham, 5th Maine Vo-Fourth Brigade-Brig. General A. Shaler.

Brigadier General G. W. Getty.
First Brigade—Brig. General F. Wheaton,
Second Brigade—Col. L. A. Grant, "Fremont"
Brigade.
Third Brigade—Brig. General T. H. Neill,
Fourth Brigade—Brig. General A. L. Eustis. TRIED DIVISION. THIBD DIVISION.

Brigadier General H. Prince.
First Brigade-Brigadier General W. H. Morris.
Second Brigade-Brig. General D. A. Russell.
Col. C. H. Tompkins, 1st Rhode Island Artillery,
ommanding artillery.

SIXTH CORPS STAFF. Lient. Col. M. P. McMahon, chief-of-staff and asistant adjutant general. Lieut, Col. J. Ford Kent, assistant adjutant gene ubsistence.

Major Charles A. Whittier, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Arthur McClellan, aid-de-camp.
Capt. R. F. Halsted, aid-de-camp.
Capt. F. B. Heaumont, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. H. W. Fawar, additional aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Col. Hyde, 7th Maine, provost marshal.
Surgeon S. A. Holman, medical director.
Capt. W. S. Franklin, 12th United States Infantcappit w. S. Franklin, 12th United States Infantcappit w. S. Franklin, 12th United States Infant-

o, commissary of musters. Capt. J. H. Platt, Jr., 4th Vermont, acting assist-Capt. E. C. Pierce, signal officer. Capt. B. W. Baldwin, ambulance officer. The Major General and the Drummer Boy.

The President has recently appointed to the Naval School at Newport a little drummer boy of the 55th Illinois Volunteers, whose case was brought before him by Major General W. T. Sherman, in the following letter. Truly, the letter does as much honor to the distinguished major general, who could pause, in the midst of the duties of a great campaign, to pay such a tribute to a drummer boy, as it does to the little herro whom it celebrates:

pay such a tribute to a dummer boy, as it does to the little hero whom it celebrates:

Headquarters 15th Army Corps,
Camp on Big Black, Aug. 8, 1864.

Hom. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Sir: I take the liberty of asking through you that something be done for a young lad named Orion P. Howe, of Wankegan, Ill., who belongs to the 55th Illinois, but at present absent at home wounded I think he is too young for West Point, but would be the very thing for a midshipman.

When the assault at Vioksburg was at its height, on the 19th of May, and I was in front near the road, which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good, healthy boy's cry, "General Sherman, send some cartridges to Colonel Malmborg, the men are nearly ail out." "What is the matter, my boy?" "They shot me in the leg, sir; but I can go to the hospital. Send the cartridges right awsy." Even where we stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once, I would attend to the cartridges, and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill, he turned and called as loud as he could, "Calibre 54." I have not seen the lad since, and his colonel (Malmborg), on inquiry, gives me his address as above, and says he is a bright, intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education.

What arrested my attention then was—and what renewed my memory of the fact now—is that one so young, carrying a musket ball through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part, even, of the calibre of his musket, 54, which you know is an unusual one.

I'll warrant that the boy has in him the elements of a man, and I commend him to the Government as one worthy the fostering care of some one of its national institutions.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

out leave from Washington. iational institutions.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Najor General Commanding. General Burnside on Black Troops.

General Burnside on Black Troops.

New York—My Dear Sig., President Union League Club, New York—My Dear Sig. On my arrival nere this morning I learn that the 26th United States Colored Regiment is to receive its colors to-morrow, prior to its embarkation for Annapolis, and I very much regret that an important official engagement in New England to-morrow will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the presentation.

As this regiment is to be in the 9th Army Corps, opportunities will no doubt arise in the future for me to add my share of encouragement to its members in starting out upon their new work. But no opportunity will probably offer in the future when I could so well express to your most honorable and loyal association my high appreciation of your very successful work in organizing this regiment, and my sincere thanks to the patriotic ladies who present the colors, for their kind, generous, and considerate treatment of a regiment which is to be attached to the corps that, I have the honor to command.

It may not be amiss for me to mention a remark made by me at a breakfast given at the Astor House, in New York, in 1860, to the officers of one of my Massachusetts regiments, then en route for Annapolis, preparatory to starting on our North Carolina expedition. expedition.

It was on the morning that we heard of Dupont's success on the coast of South Carolina. I said:

"It should be a source of congratulation to every loyal person that a lodgment had been made by Union troops upon that part of the Southern coast where slavery exists to the maximum extent. The monstrous assertion has been made by the traitors that their new Government is to have slavery for its corner stone, and that the institution can be used by them as a positive belligerent force. And now we will have an opportunity of determining whether or not this force cannot be turned to our own account; and it is clearly the duty of every general in the field to neutralize, or turn to his, own account, any force that he may find himself confronted with

the field to neutralize, or turn to his, own account, any force that he may find himself confronted with by the enemy, whether it be active or latent."

And now, sir, your association is to send to-morrow to the same rendezvous, Annapolis, a regiment, the rank and file of which are colored men, many of whom were in November, 18st, producing by their labor food for traitors in arms, or doing other work which enabled armed traitors to leave their homes for the purpose of atriking at the Government that had done them nought but good.

I am very sorry I cannot be with you to-morrow. Very sincerely your friend.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General. ry sincerely your friend, A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS.

5.00 DOZ. CORN BECOMS.

5.00 DOZ. CORN BECOMS.

5.00 DOZ. PANCY PAINTED BUCKETS.

1.00 REPTS GADAR WASH TURB.

2.00 CADAR STAPF AND BARREL CHURBS.

2.00 BALES GOTTON-WICK AND TIE YARE.

COL. MONITOOMER'S, WICK AND TIE YARE.

THE BOUNG & EUSTON,

187 and 189 NORTH THIRD STREET.

This was done, and, as Gen. Seymour said afterwards, but, without waiting for him to return, her moved forward with the Stath, and, as he passed the awarps, received orders to take position. The strin space and murkety in front, he sense forward his and for orders, but, without waiting for him to return, her wards, to his entire satisfaction. The strin space has been in section and many other offsers are and with the Stath Church of the same sheet of poor the same sheet of the passes the same sheet of the same

The money must always accompany the order, and Ford very little more than the cost of paper ** Postmaters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. THREE CENTS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. as extra copy of the Paper will be given. The Great Gridiron Plan.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

FEE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

To the Editor of The Press:

The Great Griditon Plan.

To the Editor of The Press:

Siz: The excellent remarks of "Auti-Nuisance," in your issue of this morning, have determined me to offer one or two additional suggestions on the subject of the great passenger railway mania.

There are many people who keep their own carliages in this city, some for pleasure, and some because their business or profession renders it necessary. To this latter class I belong; and we, as well as the owners and patrons of city railways, have tome rights. We want that in one or two streets in the city we should be able to drive without laming our horses by the execrable state in which the coblection of the passenger-railway ocapanies bound off the tracks. We know we were told that the charters of the passenger-railway ocapanies bound them to keep the streets in good order, on pain of forfeiture; but we know also that they have not either done so, or beea held responsible for their failure. We know that, to whatever use this takes we pay used to secure a fit condition of the atreets.

It would be interesting to know who is responsible for the state of Sixteenth street, from Walnut to Vine; here a track was laid several years ago, upon which not a single car has ever been run, but which has to the present time been kept in place, to the great detriment of all horses and carriages passing along that thoroughfare. Were any one to complain to the president of either the Chestnut and Walnut or the Race and Vine-streets road, that functionary would probably disclaim all responsibility in the matter, and if urged, would say, "Well," Wainut or the Rase and Vine-streets road, that functionary would probably disalam all responsibility in the matter, and if urged, would say, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Passenger rail ways are, beyond all question, a great convenience, but if we are to be made the violing of speculators, who buy the action of a Legislature at Harrisburg, finding their profit in selling out to other companies who merely abandon the tracks, we who have its divine must either submit to great injustice, or manage to bid higher than those who would thus impose on us.

This evil has really become gigantic. It will be carried to far, before long, unless checked, that we shall actually have the "dummy" running through our streets, and then we may bid farewell to comfort or safety in either riding or driving. A bill to authorize the introduction of this machine, so formidable to horses, on our city railways, has already authorize the introduction of this machine, so formicable to horses, on our city railways, has already been brought before the Legislature, and may at any lime be passed.

A republican, government is a most excellent thing, but not if the people place power in the hands of their delegates, and then neglect to watch over their own interests. Let the people speak! I have taken valuable time to make these suggestions, and shall be most happy to see them seconded by SOMEBODY ELSE.

> The Union Railroad Bill. PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1864.

MARCH 29, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press.

Sir: In The Press of yesterday I see an article opposing the "Union Raimond" bill. This article is signed "Anti-Nuisance." Now, who is "Aunti Nuisance." Now, who is "Aunti Nuisance." Now, who is "Aunti Nuisance." Yery likely some aunty of one of the railroads already in operation, who are the men who have been for the last week so bitterly opposing the passage of this street-railway bill. Let us have their names. I am in favor of establishing as many lines of street cars as we can have. The more numerous the street railways, the more certain the masses of the people will be of a cheap and speedy means of riding from one part of our large city to another; and, when ready to start, those desiring to go will not have to waitfrom half an hour to a whole hour. We need a road of this kind from our part of the city; it will form a great luxury to poor women, who are just as easily fatigued as those who have carriages. It will be a rest for the laboring man, who can afford to ride in a street car, but cannot aport a tuck wagon. It will prevent a tyrannical monopoly by other lines; it will lessen the fare, or prevent its going up; and it will interfere with no business nor set of men, saye the aunties of other roads. They are not poor men who lament and weep over the prospect of granter. ness nor set of men, save the sunties of other roads. They are not poor men who lament and weep over the prospect of another "street railway." I speak for the prople. It is nothing to us what capitalists ergage in establishing these lines of atreet cars, and yet it would be better for us to have a new company engage in this; it would create more competition. I consider "the people" should have a voice in this matter, and as you have permitted the use of your columns to those opposing the bill, please let one of the people speak through the same medium. I am not an "cunty," nor a kind friend, nor a capitalist, nor "any other" speculator, nor do I own any stock in any railroad; therefore I do not oppose the bill.

I get tired, as most men do, at hard work, and I I get tired, as most men do, at hard work, and I have a long dark walk. My wite does her own marketing, and is her own nurse when she goes out. I have no carriage; therefore I am for the new railhave no carriage; interested I am for the new real way. The people have sent men to the Legislatu to work for them, and we expect them to consider a and our wants, and disregard the howl of "Aunties and interested parties." CITIZEN.

PERSONAL.

Baltimore, died on Saturday. He was up early, and conversed as usual, and had partially been dressed.
While sitting upon a lounge, in his room, a change
was suddenly observed in his appearance, by those
in attendance, and in a few brief moments he ceased to breathe. Dr. Loroque was one of the few who escaped from the massacre by the negroes of San Domingo, when they rose against the white inhabimother, brother, and a sister, of all this family alone escaped, their escape being sided by faithful slaves. He was one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Bladens

- Mr. Frank Wood, a well known member of the press of New York city, died on Saturday night at Haverstraw. He was quite young, but had made his mark in literature, having been the editor of Venity Fair for a considerable period, and afterwards the dramatic critic of Wilkes' Spirit. He had also made some slight ventures in the dramatic line, having assisted in preparing "The Taming of a Butterfly," recently performed at Mrs. John Wood's theatre. He was a pleasant companion, perhaps to strangers a little cynical and cold, but when known thoroughly was kindly endeared to his

- Hon. C. J. Faulkner, ex Minister to France, came as far as Winchester, with a view to coming within our lines and taking the oath. At Winches suaded him from his nurpose. The brother-in-leve thorities, because he was arrested a short time sine and held as a hostage for the safe and speedy return

of a loyal citizen carried off by the rebels, named North Carolina is shown by this observation in the every man in this county (Wilkes) who had use abusive language toward Jeff. Davis and the Confe have to address his entire audience through the pri

- The wife of the rebel Senator Henry S. Foote arrived within our lines, and had an interview with Gen. Sullivan. Mrs. F. says she is disgusted with the Confederacy, cannot live there, and has come wathin our lines to take the oath and go North. Mrs. F. had her child and a nurse with her. She was, however, sent back again into Dixie. - Hon. Pierre Soule has married the beautiful relict of Robert Stuart, and the two have passed through our lines and gone North-probably on their way to zome foreign country. The lady is the owner of some property in West Tennessee, and took the oath under the President's amnesty procla

— It is stated that Gen. Rosecrans' senior aide de-camp arrived in Washington on Saturday, from St. Louis, Missouri, to protest against the action of the Senate Military Committee in the case of Col. Sanderson. The Secretary of War at once ordered him under arrest, for violation of the rules of the De-partment, in being absent from his post of duty with-- Thomas McKeon, a sailor, who had been convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Brooklyn of the murder of John Conlon in August last, was, on Saturday, sentenced to be hanged on Fri-

day, the 20th of May next.

— General Fitz John Porter has returned to New York after an absence of several weeks in Golorado Territory. It is true, as stated, that a Mr. McCan-non introduced a resolution into the Territorial Legislature asking General Porter to leave Colorado - A sister of President Madison once observed that "we Southern wives are but mistresses of sera-

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEFOT IN PITTSBURG.—On Saturday afternoon a newsboy, aged fifteen years, named George
Austin, was killed at the Liberty-street passenger
depot. The Eastern train was justarriving, and the
little fellow being anxious to get on board to sell his
papers, endeavored to jump upon the steps of a passing ear, when he missed his footing and fell between
the train and the platform. He was injured so severely that he died in a short time. He resided with
his mother on Knoll street. The coroner held an
inquest on the body, and a verdict in accordance
with the facts was rendered. MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN WASHINGTON.—The officers of the 1st battalion, 12th United States Inofficers of the 1st battalion, 12th United States Infantry have determined to erect a handsome monument on the spot where Captain Crawford Washington fell at Vicksburg. This is a liberal determination, and an honor worthy of the brave, daring, and heroic captain. Captain Washington, a son of the late Reade Washington, Esq., practised law for some years in Pittaburg, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, and we believe a family, to mourn over his sad fate. They are now residing with his worthy father in-law, Rev. Dr. S. W. Crawford, near Chambersburg. Captain Washington was a brother-in-law of Gen. Crawford, one of the heroes of Gettyaburg. The Pittsburg Sanitaray Falls.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was determined to place the buildings for the Sanitary Fall in the Allegheny Diamond Square. The dimensions of the buildings which it is proposed to erect are: Florat hall, 100 by 120 feet; ladies' bazaar, 180 by 53; refectory, 188 by 53; achibition and lecture hall, 180 by 93; mechanics' hall, 208 by 93—an aggregate of 67,164 square feet. This, with all the public halls in the city besides, is the smallest amount of space that can possibly answer the requirements of the committee.

mittee.

The Mecca Oil Wells,—The Warren (Pa.) Chronicle states that the excitement in Mecca consequent upon the indications of new discoveries of oil by deep boring, is as great at this time as it has ever been before. A well has been lately sunk to a depth of nearly a thousand feet, and those interested have been purchasing land and leasing largely. Within the last week, one company of men have purchased land to the amount of fitty thousand dollars, and two other companies have purchased nearly as much. As some of these men have had large experience at Oil Creek, it is supposed that they know what they are about.

New Hospital.—Col. Cross is having creeted an know what they are about.

New Hospital.—Col. Cross is having creeted an additional building on the Western Pennsylvania Hospital grounds, for the reception of the sick now at Camp Copeland. The building was projected on Saturday, and will be ready for occupancy to-day. It is the intention to bring in to-day upwards of a hundred of the sick now at camp, and place them in this new building, in order that they may receive that attention which their allments require.

that attention which their aliments require.

The Strondsburg (Pa.) Jeffersonian of the 23d inst. say the "spotted fever" still continues to infeat the coal region. It broke out with great violence in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, about a week ago, and the consternation among the scholars and teachers was so great that it was deemed advisable to suspend the school for the present.

Appointment.—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, of Pitterburg, has been appointed by Governor Curtin to represent Pennsylvania in the movement lately inaugurated by the Louisville Roard of Trade, or the improvement of the Ohio river.

Trains on the Central road were detained on Saturday by snow on the mountains.

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