ARI-WEEKLY PRESS, Substilbers out of the city at Four Bollie AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS,

1864.

es, kent, santee, & co.. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RY GOODS. and MAI NORTH THIRD ST., above Race GE AND COMPLETE STOCK REIGH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. isuding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry atook is now full and varied in all its de-

SPRING,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds o ESH SPRING DRY GOODS. OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES. a Full Stock of all the different kinds of LADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

ants will find it to their interest to call and ex-ur stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED EMENTS. mh9-2m T RECEIVED.

HOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS. FRENCH ORGANDIES, JACONETS, AND PERCALES.

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RING AND SUMMER

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CASH HOUSE. BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH. ITTLE & ADAMSON. 385 MARKET STREET.

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DRY GOODS. REAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

Hood, Bonbright, & Co., Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street. respectfully invite attention to their LARGE DOMESTICS,

DRESS GOODS, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, popular goods of PHILADRLPHIA MANUFACTURE

LLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR, 40 and 4% MORTH THIRD STREET. JMPORTBRE OF

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OK AND FANCY SILKS, <sup>ths</sup>, gloves, mitts, ribbons, RESS TRIMMINGS.

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CORNER OF FIFTH. win store, and will be constantly free luring the season, an attractive line of RIS, GERMAN. AND BRITISH

DRESS GOODS, LACK SILKS,

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BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE, Abne's Brewery, in jugs.
Sud-for rale by
WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
301 South FRONT Street OUR OIL.-500 BASKETS LA-OLIVE OIL, received per Ship Eliza and for JAURETORE & LAVERGEE

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

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VOL. 7.-NO. 209.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FLOWERS.

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FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. 1864.

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STRAW AND MILLINERY

GOODS.

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PHILADELPHIA

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Intery to customers, on TUESDAY, April 6th, 1864,
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. f his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," aufactured nilder the guperintendence of (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age

Orders promptly attended to. jal3-wim-6m

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THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, FIRST CUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

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FURNISHING GOODS N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best Materials.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED COT OF SHIRTS, which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, 50. 814 CHESTNUT ST., jai6-tf.

Four doors below the Continental.

BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE. TARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

WOODEN-WARE

COTTON GOODS IN THIS COUNTRY.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

513 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS. WHOLESALE DEALER IN WADDING, BATTING, TWINES,

BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS TUBS, CHURNS, MATS, WHIPS, WINDOW PAPER AND SHADES, PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER, FLY-NETS, FANCY BASKETS, &c., &c.

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GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY BASKETS OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION.

PREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE. GREAT OPENING OF

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

8,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 8,000 DOZ FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1.000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 8,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND THE YARM. 2,000 BALES BATS AND WADDING. RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &c. All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash

Prises.
Orders promptly filled. ROWE & EUSTON.

mhl-2m Three Doors below Rase. 100 CASES PINET; CASTILLON, & CO. S COGNAU BRANDY, landing from bris. Louis, from Bordeaux, For sale by WILLIAM H. YRATON & CO., 872 301 South PRONT Sixes. SEWING MACHINES.

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WATCHES FOR \$3.

WATCHES FOR \$10.

WATCHES FOR \$20.

WATCHES FOR \$ COMMISSION HOUSES.

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SAXONVILLE MILLS,

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WILTON MANUFACTORING CO.,

ABBOT WORSTED COMPANY,

CARPET WORSTED AND YARMS,

Fine Worsted, in colors; Nos. 12s and 25s., Jute Yarns. COTTON YARNS,

OARPETS.

ORTHUBIAL MILLS. INGRAIN, AND VENITIAN
CARPETS. LINEN THREAD.

BAMPSON'S ARGYLE,
VINCENT MILLS. BATIN FINISH BOOKBINDERS', GAEPET THERAD, Bor sale by

HORACE H. SOULE. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF MAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED PLANNELS, Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue PRINTED SHIRTING FLANDRLS. PLAIN OPERA FLANDELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 os. PANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.

COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-IMGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, MAMILTON, & EVANS, 32 South FRONT Street. RAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

SHAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNRY

BAGS,

FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,

PRINTED TO ORDER, BY

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101-11 Route FRONT STREET. GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT of GRAIN BAGS, To various sizes, for sale by Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

NO. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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CARPET WAREHOUSE. The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,

FOR SPRING TRADE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, mhls-2m 83% ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH. SPRING, 1864.

CLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. MCCALLUM & CO.

MANUPACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTES, &c.

Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. SI-W SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

McCallum & Co. Beg leave to inform the public that they have leased the No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, A RETAIL DEPARTMENT. opening & NEW STOCK IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS.

Embracing the cholecut patterns of XMINSTEE.

OYAL WILTON.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, UNIVERSELS CARPETS, UNIVERSELS CARPETS, UNIVERSELS CARPETS. Together with a full assortment of everything pertains to the Carpet Ensiness. ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, BALSTON, & Co.,

MANUFACTURES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS I CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c., &c. WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTRUT STREET, AND

OLO JAYNE STREET. PAPER HANGINGS. 1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864.

> PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE.

MARUPACTURERS OF WALL PAPERS WINDOW OURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS .. PHILADELPHIA.

W. B.—A fine stock of LIMEN SHADES constantly on head.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A. M., and when drawn up into line by divisions with bayonets glittering in the rising sun, and colors, guidons, division and brigade ensigns flutter-YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN THEIR PERFECTION. ing in the rising breeze, the sight was grand, im

posing, magnificent.

WE CLAIM FOR THE

SEWING MACHINES.

"FLORENCE"

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ANY AND ALL OTHERS: AG It is the only Machine that makes more than one hind of a stitch, and has the reversible feed with a uni-

As It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double lock and double knot, on one and the same machine. Bach either being alike on both sides of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any par turning the fabric, a great advantage over all others.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam It is almost noiseless in its operations. Fig. 11s motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most experienced to operate it. \* It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the nachinery is on the top of the table. It is the most rapid sewer in the world; making live stitches to each revolution.

As Its stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined elasticity, strength, and beauty.

It does the heaviest or finest work with equal Every Machine has one of Jenck's patent hemed (the right to use which we control). nabling the operator to turn any width of hem de-There is no other Machine which will do do large

AGT The needle is more easily adjusted than in any other Machine. It will sew across the heaviest seams, without hange of tension or breaking of thread. At It is fully protected by 9 patents, and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates. To avoid the strain on the eyes, bent postures. lose application, and fatiguing care, heretofore pecessary on a large proportion of work done on other Sewing Machines. we now furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer." which guides the work ttself, and is of great value, especially to inexperienced

It does not require finer thread on the under side

\*\* While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines We refrain from publishing the highl mentary notices of the press with which we are dally avored, and place our Machine before the public, knowng that an intelligent examination of its merits will ully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the World. We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and will give a written warranty if required. For Circulars and Samples of Sewing, enclose a stamp, and address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

630 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. B.—Every Machine warranted to give entire satisfaction, and kept in order for one year. Full instructions accumpany each Machine sold; obliging lady operators sent to the houses of purchasers when desired. All kinds of attehing done at the Office, 656 CHESTNUT

CLOTHING. Сготніи с.

SPRING OF 1864. EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 303 and 305 OHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The facilities of this house for doing business tablishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore.

invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their READY-MADE CLOTHING,

o Customer Work-AND AT

POPULAR PRICES. They have also lately added a CUSTOM DE-PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be found, embracing some fresh from London and

PERRY & CO.,

303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS Have now been before the public for nearly a year They are universally pronounced the neatest and best uses no puckers on the inside of the turn

The crawat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar—they are AS SMOOTH INSIDE AS OUT-SIDE—and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck. The Garotte Sollar has a smooth and evenly-finished edge on BOTH SIDES.

These Collars are not simply flat places of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are MOLDED AND SHAPED TO FIT THE MECK. They are made in "Novelty" (or turn down style), in every balf size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" (or Garotte), from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes," in neat blue cartone, containing 100 each; also in an aller ones of 10 each—the latters very handy pack ge for Travellers, Army and Wavy Officers, AVERY COLLAR is stamped

"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

Trade supplied by VAN DUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO.,

Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods, 627 CHESTNUT Street, mh30-wim Sm Philadelphia. STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS. Brokers' Purchase and Bale Books. Stock Brokers' Receipt & Delivery Books.

ORDERS SOLICITED FROM BANKS, INSURANCE,

RAILROAD, OIL, AND MINING COMPA-MIBS AND CORPORATIONS, EX-

BOUTED PROMPTLY AND Moss & Co., BLANK BOOK AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS. 432 SHESTNUT Street. London brown stout,

SCOTCH ALE.

BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

ALBERT C: ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)
OULPEPER C. H., March 30, 1864. A Review of Cavalry.

The old 1st Corps and General Merrit's division of Cavalry were reviewed yesterday morning. A short distance from town, near the base of Pony Mountain, is a large space of cleared ground admirably fitted for military display and the manœuvring of troops. The men were under arms as early as 6

THE RAIN STORM. Generals Grant, Mesde, and Warren, rode around he lines, but before the head of the infantry column began to pass in review, a terrific rain storm came n. which abruptly terminated further ceremony and isplay. The cavalry and infantry marched back to their quarters through fast-falling rain. All through the day and all night long the storm of wind, rain, and sleet continued with unabated fury—soldiers were wet in their tents, officers had the canvas-shell ters torn from above them, and were left uncovered on the ground in the midst of the thick gloom, while the rain pittlessly poured out its wrath in great drops upon their bewildered faces. The Rappahan-nock rose in majesty, and left its accustomed chan-nel, bearing on its troubled waters the pontoon bridges which has connected both its banks for many a month. The rain has now ceased, but the sky atill presents a restless, angry aspect. A loco motive in crossing the switch at the depot, ran off the track, and the workmen have been all morning endeavoring to get the unweildy engine on it proper track. This will detain the train for Washing.

ton a whole day almost.

CONTRABANDS.

As the indications of a general movement of the army become manifest, the symptoms of restlessness among the few contrabands who still bear true apparent, when, we learn, all the negroes will go with us. I remember when, with Gen. Custar, as we passed through Madison Court House, on the late raid, what a furore our unexpected appearance made among the contrabands. They gathered about the corners of the streets, in small groups of three and four, and with "bated breath" and nervous gesticulations discussed the feasibility of "leables Wid de Yankees dis blessed minit." There was bu one man in the town. He wore spectacles, and carried exemption papers in his left vest pocket With a woeful face and quivering voice he begged me to "look at those niggers caucusing on the very street corners." I remember seeing many of the same faces I was then requested to look at three days afterward. They were turned towards Wash-

ington, and evidently sought for Abraham's bosom. MADISON COURT HOUSE. Madison Court House is a picturesque little vil-lage on the slope of the Blue Ridge. Few soldiers have ever been quartered for any great length of time in the neighborhood. Consequently, there is not that faded, weary look about the place so perptible in towns long occupied by troops. Everything looks fresh and clean. The original inhabitants are much scattered; many of them entered the army in the heat of the excitement. The town people were at one time so rebellious that they feared Virginia would not take a sufficiently bole atand for the sovereignty of the "Old Dominion, and they actually threatened to secede from the Union themselves. They are now heartily sick of their past conduct. Captain Strothers keeps a com-pany of cavalry about them for the sole purpose of assisting the conscription officers in enforcing their

A FALLING OUT. Only two weeks ago, it was reported the enemy were moving in force around our right flank. Everyoining the one in which I stop had a servant whom they highly valued. Fearing she might make her hegira amid the expected battle, they looked her un things had assumed their usual stillness, the ladies of the house went up stairs to look for Jane. They entered the room, and seeing an open window, with a shred of Jane's garments hanging to the casement, very naturally suspected that their valuable servant had gone without asking permission, or wishing

The army is now regularly organized into three corps. The 2d, composed of the old corps and Birney's division of 3d Corps, is now commanded by General Hancock. The 5th has fused with it the old 1st Corps, and has for its leader General Warren, whose headquarters is now in town. Sedgwick has the 6th Corps, embracing his own and a portion of the 3d Corps. Every preparation is making to inerease the efficiency of this army; that when it moves it will be with power and weight. All this time the enemy are not idle, and I think the coming

campaign will be fearful, terrible, and sanguinary.

HARRISBURG.

pecial Correspondence of The Press. HARRISBURG, April 2, 1964. Winter lingers in the lap of apring." It is snow ing steadily to day, which is something unusual fo his season of the year at this place. We have had nuch rainy, disagreeable weather during the past weeks. Mud is the ruling element. The river is rising, and, in a few days, it will be covered with loating lumber, going to a southern market. Conderable timber has already passed down, which is mmanding fabulous prices. A large amount of commanding labdices proces. A large amount of boards and timber is waiting for "high water." An immense quantity of lumber is now upon the upper branches of the Susquehanns. Lumbermen everywhere have put forth increased efforts. Prices have

one up out of sight. Buyers are paying any price emanded, and, in a short time, the lower markets will be well supplied.

An important bill has passed the House. I say mportant-it may not be considered such by the eople generally. It is very well known that the Vorthern tier of counties are isolated from the great eart of the State. Tioga and Platte, in particular have no direct connection with the interior of the State. They can only reach the capital by passing through a portion of New York; consequently all of their commercial interests are with the State of New York. Their coal and lumber, in a great meaaure, find a Northern market, and their merchants buy their goods in New York, instead of Philadelphia. This state of affairs is not the choi people of these counties. They would prefer to do

their business with the people of their own State, but, by force of circumstances, they are compelled The bill to which I refer proposes to run a rail-road from Jersey Shore (on the Philadelphia and Erie), up Pine creek to Manchester, in Tioga coun-Marsh creek, down Crooked creek to the State line, by the way of Tioga, and to connect with the New York and Eric creek to the summit, crosses over times up Pice creek to the summit, crosses over to Condessenort and passes down the Allecham and boudersport, and passes down the Alleghany, and connects with the Eric Railway at Salamanca. The cent bill only refers to the branch which connects at Corning. The main bill passed several years since, and was revived at the last session. of the counties referred to, and their interest is the interest of the State at large. These counties are full of coal, and covered with valuable forests of pine, and it is to be hoped that a railroad communiation may be opened up to them. They are now, ocially, commercially, and almost politically, isoated from the interests of the State. Let this road

be completed, and the merchants of the northern counties will visit Philadelphia instead of New York. It will be the breaking down of a barrier which has long out them off from the interior por-Senator Wilson, of Tioga, has introduced a bill in relation to the assumption by the State of the debt contracted by the different districts for the purpose. paying bounties to volunteers, which has been re-orted from the committee with an affirmative re-mmendation. It provides that the State shall commendation. It provides that the State shall pay \$300 to every county, ward, or township, for each volunteer sent from each county, ward, or township, under the call for 500,000, provided so much was paid by the respective districts for volunteers. This is a question upon which there may be an honest difference of opinion. It is a question of great magnitude, and should, and undoubtedly will, receive due consideration. The State originally should have paid the boun-ties. The process would have been more simple and the effect would have been more equal. A State bounty should have been given to each volunteer from every sub-district until tts quots was filled. It not now too late to remedy this evil, and Senator Wilson's bill is demanded by the best interests of the country. The State can best manage a debt of this magnitude. Besides, if assumed by the State, a large class of property can be reached for taxation which cannot be reached by the counties—a class best able to help bear the burdens of the war. I think this will pass the Senate without serious opposition, and I know of no reason why it should be opposed in the House.

It is rumored here that the quota of this State is full under all the calls. Gov. Curtin has been to Washington several times for the purpose of having Washington several times for the purpose of having our quotas properly adjusted and our volunteers properly credited. Gev. Curtin has been is defatisable in his efforts to have justice done to Pennsylvania. He is entitled to the thanks of the whole country

for his course in this matter. Had it not been for the watchfulness of our State authorities, several numand would have been lost. The Governor has found a powerful supporter in Adjutant General Russell. He is always at work. He never quits his post, and, what is more, he has the never dute his post, and what is more, he has the peculiar faculty of bringing order out of confu-tion, and having everything in its proper place. His report is a work of great value, of which the Legislature has ordered 10,000 copies. It has been completed with great labor, and under the immediate pervision of General Russell. The military bill has been reported from commit-tee, and is now in the hands of the printer. It occupies seventy-five pages of printed matter. It ought to be a good bill, if length is any evidence of

ENGLISH papers express the opinion that the Danish difficulties will cut off the usual supplies of grain from Eastern Europe,

iness,

The President's Letter to the North XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. American Review.

The President's Letter to the North

American Review.

Reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the North American Review had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on "The President's Policy." The letter itself is pinted in the April humber, and has an intresting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views on an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1864.

Mesers. Crosby & Nichols:

Gentlemen: The number for this mouth and year of the North American Review was duly received, and for which please accent my unanks. Of course, I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this. I ventue at to hope that the article entitled "The President, Felicy" will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein mindly said of me person ally.

The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252. I could which to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed the writer has not correctly underatod me. I have never had a theory that secession could absolve States or people from their allegiance Precisely the contrary is asserted in the loangural Address: and it was because of my belief in the continuarial address: and it was because of my belief in the continuarial address: and it was because of my belief in the continuarial address: and it was because of my belief in the continuarial address: and it was page 1 reported to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows.

The settence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows.

The settence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows.

The settence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, and to carry on a war that was all leases with the hope of a peace that would have leave in might leave with the hope of a peace that would have leave in might leave with the hope of the day of the sunger and magnitude of the calcus was endeavoring to persuade himself of t

New Ritual of the K. G. C.'s.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a new ritual of the Knights of the Goldon Circle." Baid to have been "Anignus of the Golden Circle," "Exid, warve been adopted at a meeting just held in that city. The Tribune says:

"Its features are cunningly and skilfully drawn, and if earnied out would perfect a strong and compact organization. The society is composed of clubs of ten, each acting under a chief. These clubs are completely isolated, and unknown to each other. The chief of one club reports back to the club where he was initiated, but beyond these two clubs he is unacquainted with the individual members of the organization. These clubs are composed of personal friends or business men closely associated, so that they may act in harmony or be readily called logether, and are provided with technical signs, passwords, and grips, and each member designated by a number, the chief being 1, vice chief 2, &c. All of the minor details of the organization and the programme for the development of its plans are sbrewdly arranged and elaborated, and make, when combined, a powerful secret society, the detection or auppression of which would be well-nigh impossible. Uniknown to itself, it would work, nevertheless, in complete harmony throughout its various raminostions to the accomplishment of its objects.

"This organization has a double object in view, first, the election of a Copperhead like McClellan or Vallandighem to the Fresidency, by which the independence of the rebels may be accured with alayery restored to them; or, failing in that, the kindling of the flames of civil war in the North, which shall compass the same object, and to this end these clubs are being extended all over Illinois, and will rapidly spread through the other States. This exposure will serve to put Union men on their guard, and thwart their disvolical schemes. We are no alarmists, but we warm loyal men of the danger acted frorts the piottings of this treasonable organization may be of no avail."

Here is a passage from the "ritual":

"We are against the effort now making to bring black labor in competition with the insor of the ficemen of Illinois. adopted at a meeting just held in that city. The Tribune says:

Why a Southern Born Man is Anti-Slavery.

There was an immense Union war meeting at Bryon Hall, Chicago, last week, at which Governor Yates, of Illinois, was the principal speaker. In the course of his remarks, he said:
"I am anti-slavery, not because I was born in
New England, and have my prejudices against the
Southern people, but because I was born in the
South; there centre all the memories of my youth,
there is the home of my kindred, and I believe that South: there centre all the memories of my youth, there is the home of my kindigd, and I believe that the warm, genial pulsations of humanity flow in as deep a current through Southern veins as in any people beneath the sun—but slavery has been the canker of the South, to cat out both its substance and its manhood, and to subject it to a boastful, insulting, arrogant aristocracy, which, from the habit of tyrannizing over the poor sieve, has become too pampered and arrogant to submit to the rightful authority of good government and laws. Slavery not only oppressed the African race, sundering husband from wife and father from son, exacting service without remuneration, but degraded the poor white, deprived him of his rights, reduced the wages of his labor, divided the land into large plantations, so that the white population was sparse and schools few and remote. It stood as a perpetual living wall, a black and glastiy spectre to roll back the tide of emigration which was pouring from Europe and New England, and which sought the prairies and woods of the Northwest, and which, under the genius and lifegiving energy of free labor and free institutions, has marched forward with stalwart giant tread to wealth and power, while the South, with its fertile soil and genial sky, has drooped and withered beneath the curse of slavery.

"It is for the South, as well as for the welfare of the country, that I wish to see slavery extinguished. Small farms, free labor, free schools, a free Press and open Bibles, free institutions will make the South bloom and blossom as the rose. [Loud Cheers,] Whenever self-poised and conscious of her moral status and power—when every man can lit up to God unfettered limbs and soul—then the South will start with a bound; emigration and genius, and art, and enterprise will seek her sunny hills and vales; and these shall be the Lookout Mountains upon her deliverance and a race of unending progress to wealth, power, and renown." [Lengthened applause.]

The Ringleaders of the Illinois Riot. The Ringleaders of the Illinois Riot.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Both Coles and Edgar counties furnish striking proof and warning to all other counties in the State, that no local office can safely be entrusted to disloyal men. Two meaner tools of the rebellion cannot be found in Illinois than the two infamous brothers, William S. O'Hair, sheriff of Edgar county, and John S. O'Hair, sheriff of Coles county. Their father is ex-Sheriff Mike O'Hair, of Edgar, and both are "chips of the old block," and of the three it may be said that it is a misfortune to the loyal cause that the three are out of reach of the rebel conscription, which would find them ready-made to its uses, and far less dangerous to us in the rebel service. The share of Sheriff John O'Hair, of Coles county,

service.

The share of Sheriff John O'Hair, of Coles county, in the late disturbances is set down in our despatches elsewhere. Both he and his brother are men of desperate character, and he seems to have led in the bloody work begun and carried out. It was a deliberate and munderous attack on the soldiers and Union citizens, resulting in the loss of several lives, many wounded, and the flight of the assailants. It is noticeable in this case, as in Paris, Edgar county, a short time since, that the assembling was not a chance one; that the Copperheads came armed, with wagons, which were arsenals in reserve, and this with a deliberate and deadly purpose.

In the Edgar county disturbance the brutal and outrageous assaults of the Copperhead sheet at Paris had excited the veteran soldiers, who threatened to demolish it, but the apologies of the editor saved him and it. But the Copperheads, indignant at the success of the soldiers in backing down the organ of treason, had determined on vengeance, and, as is sworn to in the testimony, the infamous sheriff, wm. S. O'Hair, of Edgar county, secretly collected one hundred armed Copperheads from Coles, Clark, and Edgar counties, impudently calling them in the secret missive a posse comitants. The gallant soldiers had seen rebels before, and a cleaning out and rapid flight of the miscreants took place. One of them, named Canady, was captured, says the Paris Beacon:

The sworn statement of Canady was taken by a notary public. He declared that Sheriff O'Hair had sent for these men to come to Paris in squade of three or four, without arms, their guns to be brought in a wagon, and secreted until occasion called for their use; that a paper to this effect was read to him, signed by Wm. O'Hair, and witnessed by some of the best citizens of Paris—among others, Amos Green, and, we believe, Jonathan Mayo was mentioned in this connection. Colonel Mayo positively denies having signed or seen such a paper. Can it be that forgery has been committed for the base purpose of inaugurating a c

Canadian Politics—"A Ministry at Last."

Under the above heading, the Toronto Globe says: After ten days of plotting and maneuvring, Measts. Oartier, Macdonaid, & Co. have succeeded in patching up a government.

The first thought that must occur to the mind of every one who reads this list, and knows anything of the men, is the absolute control that Mr. Oartier and Mr. John A. Macdonaid will wield over the new Cabinet. There is not another man in it who has one political follower, or who ever had one, except poor Michael Foley. The whole concern has Cariter-Macdonaid stamped on its every feature.

Cartier and Macdonaid could turn out any one of the make weights to morrow, and the loss of one vote would be the full result of his indignation. True, there is a change. The Cartings and the Roses, the Alleyns and the Roses, are wanting, but every one of the chief actors of the did Corruptionist. Company is there in full life. The change is merely in the seene-ahifters and candle sauffers.

Another noticeable point that cannot fail to strike every one, is the enormous share of the chief offices of State that Mr. Oartier has appropriated for his own section of the Province. The thing is really indeent. Lower Canada gets:

The Premierahip, the Receiver Generalship, the Militia Department, the Finance Department, the Public Works Department, and the Agricultural Department. While the only offices of any public importance assigned to Upper Canada hands are the Crown Lands and the Post Office!

And what a broad burleaque is the whole affair, lif we regard departmental fitness! Colonel Tache, a country physician from L'Islet, is to keep the cash accounts of the Province, negotiate loans, and disburse annually millions of the public money! Mr. Ohapais, who was never out of Kamouraska in his life—and who but he ever was in Kamouraska?—Is to eract the Ottawa buildings, deepen the canals, and construct the intercolonial Hailway!

Mr. D'Arcy McGee, a poetical lawyer, who never raised a cabbage in his life—except, perhaps, in a Canadian Politics-" A Ministry at Last,"

Double "Shumes," Norfolk Shrievalties, Russell Frauds, and annual deficits. Are the electors of Upper Canada prepared already for the repetition of such scenes?

Six constituencies are to be appealed to by these gentiemen for re-election—ought they to be re-election—ought they to be re-election—ought not every man of them be jindignantly rejected? It is for the electors to say. The sectional issue has been simply put by the French Canadians, and if we are not prepared to sink down in helpless submission to Lower Canada; if we are resolved that the French Canadians shall not form our Governments and rule our country, now is the time to strike. - Artemus Ward stopped at Leavenworth and St. — Artemus Ward stopped at Leavezworth and St.
Louis, and lectured on his way home. After "speaking his piece" in the former place, the printers
gave him a supper, whereat he made a speech, in noticing which the Leavenworth Bulletin says: "In
view of Artemus' muss with the Red Man, and the

noble defence of himself with a carring knife in one hand and a demijohn in the other, he was unan-mously elected a Kansas martyr, with all the rights,

if the American emoluments spenerate percentile or mormy emoner a remove merchi, with all the lights,

THREE CENTS.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE. The Territory of Montana." White Male Inhabitants."

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, who yesterday moved to reconsider the vote by which the House disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the onli organizing the Territorial Government of Montana, and appointed a committee of conference thereon, said his object was to call attention to the character of the amendment, to give the House an opportunity to achieve to the provisions of the bill as it passed the House. The Senate amendment was intended, and he thought it was so admitted, to give negroes the right to vote in the Territory at the first election. It was an amendment different from the provisions in any bill heretofore passed, organizing a Territorial Government. It strings out the words "white male inhabitants," and inserted "male citizens of the United States, without restrictions as to color," and this amendment was adopted by the Senate. The attention of that body was called to the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that no negro could be a citizen of the United States. But it was announced that this decision was wrong, and would be disregarded. He wanted the gentlemen to understand that, for the first time, an effort was to be made by the Federal Government to place whites and negroes on a political equality in the Territories. Congress has passed since July 4th, 1861 six bills organizing Territories, each providing that all white male inhabitants resident in the Territory should be qualified electors. The chairman of the Committee on Territories had followed this proceedent in the case of Montans, but the Senate had attricken out that clause, and inserted an amendment permitting negroes to vote. We were making rapid progress beyond the positions laid down three years ago, when the Republican party came into power.

Are Black People Citizens:

He deched to call the attention of the House to The Territory of Montana—"White Male Inhabitants."

ago, when the Republican party came into power.

Are Black People Citizens:

He desired to call the attention of the House to this subject, so that they may, by their vote to day, determine whether they were prepared to-countensuce it. He did not say agree to a course of legislation which will end in giving negroes the same political rights as white men in the Territories. He repeated, he wanted the House to decide whether it will adhere to its former section or not. If it shall reconsider the vote of yesterday, he would move to adhere, and then the Senate must recede, or lose the bill. achere, and then the Senate must recede, or lose the bill.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the gentleman believed negroes are citizens of the United States.

Mr. PENDLETON replied, if he had the determination of the question, he would have very little cifficulty in arriving at the conclusion that negroes have no right to vote, but this does not depend upon his opinion.

Mr. BROOMALL seked whether or not the Supreme Court had determined negroes are not citizens of the United States.

Mr. PENDLETON replied, the Court had so determined, and asked whether Mr. Broomall and his Republican friends bowed to that decision. If the gentleman did, and could speak authoritatively for his party, there wend be little difficulty in the case.

Mr. BROOMALL replied he had no right to speak for his party; but he would ask, in return, whether the Cyurt had not decided, to the gentleman's astisfaction, that negroes are not citizens of the United States, and whether he is not willing to let that decision alone.

Mr. PENDLETON asked whether the gentleman thought it had been so decided,

Mr. PENDLETON saked whether the gentleman thought it had been so decided,
Mr. BROUMALL repited he had so read.
Mr. PENDLETON said it had been so decided, but that Attorney General Bates had advised the political departments that the decision was wrong, and advised the m to act upon his opinion.
Mr. BROUMALL said, as the gentleman seemed to be satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court, he hoped the gentleman would vote with him. im.
Mr. PENDLETON wished to know whether the him.

Mr. PENDLETON wished to know whether the gentieman was satisfied with that decision.

Mr. BROOMALL replied, if he were called to review the opinion he would inquire whether such animals were citizens.

Mr. PENDLETON repeated this was the first time it was sought to incorporate such a provision in a trritorial bill. He wished gentlemen to know he wished a reconsideration, in order to get a test vote, that the Republican party might show the sincerity of their off repeated declaration, that they were not in favor of negro equality.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, said it occurred to him the gentleman's argument was against the action of the Senate. He did not propose to discuss the question whether it was expedient to give the elective franchise to the colored race, but wanted the House to understand the question now pending. The Committee on Territories had reported a bill organizing the Territory of Montana, and provided that all free white male citizens of the United States shall be entitled to vote. The bill was sent to the Senate, who struck out the word "white," and it was asserted by the gentleman that the effect of the Senate amendment was to let colored men vote. He would not inquire whether this was the effect or not, or whether such legislation was inexpedient, but it was known the House had disagreed to the Senate amendment, thus non-concurring, and appointed a committee of conference. The House had passed a bill excluding colored voters, and the Senate amendment, thus non-concurring, and appointed a committee of conference. The House had passed a bill excluding colored voters, and the Senate had amended the bill so as to give them this privilege. As the question now stood, the House had refused to consent that colored men should vote. The argument of the gentleman was there'ore opposed to the position he has assumed. The gentleman's argument was against the action of the Senate. In conclusion, Mr. Beaman moved to lay Mr. Pendleton's motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 83, mays 49.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending existing laws with regard to jurors in the Tederal courts as to secure fair and impartial trials therein, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Raritsn and Delaware Bay Railroad bill.

Mr. SW EAT, of Maine, said he sincerely believed the principles involved in that bill were unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the country. He thought the Committee on Military Affairs had made a report in favor of declaring these roads post and military routes, which could not be sustained by the facts and the law. He considered this subject on its merits alone, for he believed the man who could not rise above political questions on the matter now at issue could not be an honest legislator. His only feeling was to see the right prevail; he was carnestly desirous for the success of our arms, and to avail o. resives of all proper means for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, but he could see no military necessity for the passage of this bill. The President now has the power, under the law of 1862, to take and use any railroads for military purposes.

The subject went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the national bank bill.

National Banks.

National Banks.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the forty-fourth section, providing that any bank or banking association now organized in pursuance of the laws of any State under articles that any bank or banking association now organized in pursuance of the laws of any State under articles of association which prohibit specified changes therein, may be changed or converted into a national banking association without any change in the articles of association as may be prohibited by the same, and its directors at the time of the change may continue in office, and their successors may from time to time be appointed or elected in the manner provided in the articles of association.

Mr. HOOPER said the New York Bank of Commerce desired to come under this law. It had a capital of \$10,000,000, and had done more to sustain the Government than any other institution.

Mr. BROOMALL was willing to let all the State banks become National Banks, but he wanted than to cease as the former when they became the latter. He did not want such political miscegenation as to make it difficult to tell what they were.

Mr. STEBHINS remarked that this bill was intended to do nothing more than to make the present bank law effective, and he should therefore vote for it. But at the same time he favored the pending amendment, as without it the Bank of Commerce could not come under the law.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, opposed selecting out the Bank of Commerce, and offered an amendment to extend the principle of non-individual liability to all other banks organized under this act. During the debate the same gentleman remarked that Mr. Hooper's amendment was making an injudicious distinction, and argued that the provisions of the bill should be applicable alike to all banking institutions.

Finally, Mr. Hooper's amendment was adopted the bin should be applied to the stitutions.

Finally, Mr. Hooper's amendment was adopted by a vote of 49 against 45.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to amend the section providing for the redemption of notes, so as to confine it to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston,

The American reprint of Blackwood's Magazine has reached us through Mr. W. B. Zieber, South Third street. In the present number, the real and the imaginative are pretty evenly balanced. The excellent Irish story of "Tony Baker," which we take leave to affiliate upon Charles Lever, is saudwiched be-tween a grave speculation on "The Fleet o' the Future" and a serious dissertation on "The Economy of Capital." To these succeed an able review of a French work on the Italian War of 1859, in which French work on the Italian War of 1859, in which the writer treats of "Louis Napoleon as a General," and argues that, though he won Solferino and other battles, he did not exactly win them in the right way,—which is precisely what old Melas, the Austrian, said of the other Napoleon, half a century earlier. He sums up as follows: "Auxious, then, to do justice to Louis Napoleon's abilities, we must be not a fixed adducting the advantages by nowered admit after deducting the adventages he nessessed in better troops, better weapons, more experienced generals, and irresponsible authority, that he showed remarkable talent for conducting military operations. His movements were far from rapid, but they were the streggling array of the Austrians, was a main cause of the victory of Solferino. And, setting aside the policy of the flank march to the Ticino, the march itself, though not faultiess, was reasonably well conducted; while the preliminary feint and movement across the Po were excellently arrangedwere surprising in a man who not only then first held a command, but who then first saw war, and who began his military career with directing two who began his mixed visit with the distance with the opening work of the opening openi much spun out. "A Letter from Schleswig-Holstein" favors the German side of the question. The crack article, however, is the second portion of "Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General." The scene is chiefly in ul, and we are much disposed to think that his

The April number of the Eclectic Magazine, edited and published by Mr. W. H. Bldwell, New York, contains a well-selected variety of readable papers from the leading British magazines and reviews, and also a fine portrait of John Bright, M. P. for Birmingham. Here, however, he is set down as "The Hom. John Bright." In the March number, Mr. Cob-How. John bright.

den was similarly endowed with a prefix to which he had no right. We repeat, for the twentieth time, that the prefix "Honorable" is not due and is never that the prenx "Honorable" is not due and is never given, in the old country, to any member of Parlia-ment, except he possess it, of right, as the son of a peer. Not even Daniel O'Connell, when "Member for all Ireland," was ever called "the Honorable Daniel." Mr. Cobden, son of a Sussex farmer, and Mr. Bright, son of a Lancashire manufacturer, are not "Hon." by birth, and did not become so by entering Parliament. Whoever calls them so simply exhibits an ignorance which, in Mr. Bidwell's case, (he having moved in good society in England,) is

The pioneers of Rochester, N. Y., a few days ago, paid their respects to a remarkable character.

Alexander Milliner, new 104 years of age. He was born in Quebec, March 14, 1400. His father died when he was but six months old. His mother went, when he was still an infant, to New Yerk to reside.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRING WILL be sent to subscribers by mail (per anciem in advance) at

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the o in no instance can these terms be Asylated from aford very little more than the cost of paper.

THE WAR PRESS.

A2 To the getter-up of the Glub of ten or swenty, an to that he was almost a nat IVE of this of water. When a mere boy he eplisted in the Revoluti. wanty army as a drummer. For more than four year whe served in that capacity in connection with the body guard of Gen. Washington. He was also five year in the navy; ate bread in seven kingdoms; six years a prisoner in the hands of the French. He married when nearly forty years of age; lived sixty years with his wife; had nine children, seven of whom are still living.

THE STATE.

Towards the close of last week a raft was discovered on fire while passing down the Susquebanaariver in the vicinity of Northumberland. Some persons from shore reached the raft as som as presented to a crisp, and three men on board, the one burned to a crisp, and the other two insensible. Being thus far gone, they could give no account of themselves, their names, nor saything concerning the disaster. It is supposed that the straw and inflammable materials 1/10g loosely about in the dabin took direwhile they were asleep, or, what is more lamentable, intoxicated. The two men living were not ex-

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday evening A student of Franklin and Marshall College, named Phaon B. Korn, from Lehigh county, Pa., was walking on the road reading a book and carrying an umbrells over him. While near the focomotive works the fast line cast came in sight and gave the signal. He stepped on the south track, when the Lancaster and Columbia train, which was coming in an opposite direction, struck him and knocked him down, catching his right leg and crushing it badly. On examination it was found that amputation below the knee was necessary, and the operation was performed. tion below the late was necessary, and she operation was performed.

SALE OF IRON WORKS.—Wm. M. Watts, Esq., as few days ago, disposed of the Pine Grove Iron Works. The purchasers, we understand, compose a company, residing in Philadelphis, the prominent members of which are Jay Ucoke, Thomas A. Soutt, and Martin Dodge. The amount paid for the works is two hunghed and twenty-five thousand dollars. The new gampany, in addition to improving the present works, intend to build a large manufactory of railroad iron, and also to make an outlet for the chaustless ore banks at Pine Grove, by building a railroad from thence to Oarlisle, coming by way of Mount Holly.—Carlisle Herald.

Rev. S. B. Dalenmple.—A tablet of fine Italian.

Mount Holly.—Caritale Heraid.

Rev. S. B. Dalrymple.—A tablet of fine Italian marble, and executed in the most artistic manner, has recently been put up in the Episcopal church of Honesdale, by the congregation, as a tribute to the memory of their ceceases pastor. The stone is in the form of a shield surmounted by laurel leaves and a knot of crape. The letters are such in the tablet-and painted black. Mr. Dalrymple was thirty years of age, and a graduate of the Philadelphia High School

The Miner's Journal tells a good joke on Strouse, a member of Congress (Cop.) from that district. Strouse wanted to make friends with some of the returned soldiers—invited them into a saloon to "take a drink" and eat what they wanted. Soldiers "never refuse," consequently they went in, was and dark with they went in,

Double Track —The officers of the Northern Central Railroad Company are making preparations for the location of another track on that portion of their road between Daupbin and Sunbury, a distance of about forty-five mics. This is rendered necessary not only by the immense tonnage now carried lover the road, but the additional heavy trade that will be thrown upon it on the completion of the Philadelphia and Eric road, the ensuing summer.

Patriotic, Mrs. Calhoun, a Scotch woman, residing in this county, has three sons in the army. The patriotic lady says that if she had three more she would give them freely to the great cause for which our brave soldiers are battling. The names of the jewels she lays upon the altar of the country are George Calhoun, 32d Regiment, P. V.; Alexander Calhoun, 7th Pennsylvania Cavairy.—Miner's Journal.

The Pitteburg and Connellsville Rail-Boad.—Benjamin H. Latrobe, president of this road, invites proposals for the greation, masonry, bridge superstructure, ballast, cross-ties and tracklaying of the Pittaburg and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty-seven miles, in sections of DOUBLE TRACK -The officers of the Northern REV. J. FAHS, of Allentown, has raised by subscription, within a year, over eight thousand dollars to extinguish the debt resting upon the Lutheram Church in that place, of which he is pastor. The congregation have within a few months doubled Mr. Fabs's slary, besides making him a present of over a hundred dollars in money.

PREPARATION FOR THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.—
A meeting will be held at Montrose on April 11th, to take into consideration the best method of representing the patriotism and ability of Susquehanas county, at the great fair, in June next, at Philadelphia. REMOVAL OF GENERAL COPPLAND.—We learn from an official source that General Copeland has been relieved of his command at Camp Copeland. Pittaburg, and that Colonel Hardy has been assigned to duty at that place. The rumored abolishment of the Department of the Monongahela is said to be without foundation in few

The Lancaster City Councils have appropriated \$275 to each recruit credited to the quota of that city on the last call of the President. A LIGHTSHIP FOR THE ATLANTIC.—A project of A LIGHTSHIP FOR THE ATLANTIC.—A project of a novel and important character has been for some months past under discussion; and we are informed that a company is now in course of formation with a view to place the proposal in a practical shape. It is intended to station, fifty miles west of Scilly, a ship, bearing a floating light, sontaining stores of provisions, and connected by an electric cable with the shore. It is considered that thus early news may be conveyed, homeward ships may receive their orders whilst at sea, and much suffering, privation, and loss of life be prevented. The work is to be carried out by Micore's patent for an improved method of anchoring ships and attaching electric cables. The idea is seriously entertained, and, if carried out, might prove of much commercial value. We should be sorry to pronounce it to be impossible, or to throw an obstacle in the way of its accomplishment; but if Moore's patent can securely moor a vessel amid the wild waves of the broad and dep Atlantic, and can secure easy communication at all times with passing ships and with the shore, the invention must be ranked as one of the most marvellous of the age.—Western (Eng.) Morning News.

An Incredible Barbarty.—The chivalry of vention must be rabled as one of the most marvellous of the age. Western (Eng.) Morning News.

An Incredible Barbarity.—The chivalry of the South has exhibited a fresh proof of their boasted devotion to woman. Not content with giving her the precedence in the ball-room and by the firestide, they would have her take the advance on the battle-field also. These brave Southrons raily valorously behind a woman's skirts. A telegram from St. Louis informs us that, at the lateright at Paducah, they put their helpless females forward as the bulwark of defence against a storm of Federal bullets, and, with a sharpness which even a Yankee would not have practiced, availed themselves of a flag of truce to restore their shattered lines. In Southern parlance this may be chivalrous, but the world will units in pronouncing such atrocity fiendish, and the annals of civilized warfare will be searched in vain for a parallel for so barbarous an outrage upon woman. We trust that, for the honor of humanity, the despatch will prove to be unfounded.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LIPE.—Vester-

that, for the nonor of numanity, the despace will prove to be unfounded.

FIRNDISH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LIFE.—Yesterday morning a man named Francis S. Walton, halling from Philadelphia, was observed by Mr. James A. Brister, who resides near Stemmer's run, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, to place from and other obstructions on the track for the purpose of throwing off a passenger train. Mr. Brister remonstrated with the accused, and insisted upon the removal of the obstructions. Walton would not comply with the request, and the track was cleared by Mr. B. In a few minutes after the passenger train arrived, whereupon it was halled by Mr. Brister, who arrested Walton and placed him in charge of the conductor. Upon the arrival of the care at Broadway, Walton was given in charge of Officers Sparklin and C. R. Barnes. A hearing in the case was had before Justice Whalen, resulting in the committal to jail of the accused to await the action of the county suthorities.—Bultimore Clipper, April 1.

The Habit of generalizing from a single statement sometimes causes indicrous misrepresentations. Thus it was stated in the newspapers, some time thorities.—Baltimore Clipper, April 1.

THE HABIT of generalizing from a single statement sometimes causes ludicrous misrepresentations. Thus it was stated in the newspapers, some time ago, as a good joke that an old lady refused to touch a newspaper containing the President's message because she had heard that he had the smail-pox. This story went to France, whereupon Galignani's (Paris) Messenger solemnly announces that "so stupid are the lower orders of the United States that they heartsted to take the journals containing the President's message from the post-office, fearing that they might eatch the small-pox, under which the writer of the message was reported to be suffering."

WILD DUCKE.—Wild ducks are said to be as abundant now in Middle and Back rivers as at any time during the fall and winter. On Wednesday there were immense flocks in both, but no sport was afforded for the gunners in consequence of the tide having submerged all the blinds. The ducks are now in fine condition, and a number of persons have gone to the prominent points to enjoy the pleasure of a day's shooting. Ordinarily the ducks leave the waters of the Chesapeake about the dirst of April, but they are unusually plenty at this time.

The Palmerro (S. C.) Hendle says: "Nothing has been done toward raising the lili-fated fron clad Wechawken, and it is doubtful if any measures will ever be taken to rescue her from the shifting sands in which she lies imbedded, thirty feet below the water's surface. The task of removing such an enonmous weight as so great disadvantage is one which neither Government nor the contractors will willingly undertake. The varying ourrents where she such have fixed here there immovably. The Krokuk, which went down on the morning of the 8th of April last, will also probably never be brought. The Tare from Matamoros says that the planters in Texas have lately had the half of their wagons

up."

A LETTER from Matamoros says that the planters in Texas have lately had the half of their wagons and teams seized by the order of Magruder. They were paid for in Confederate paper as such a rate as would not supply even the iron used in their construction. They have been much discouraced by this and other matters, and in consequence have planted no cotton, and only corn enough to produce thread for themselves, their familiess, and slaves. Confederate paper, when it passes at all in Texas and it has long cessed to be current in the valley of the Rio Grande, goes at three cents per dollar!

A gang of six men were recently arrested in Emshould be supposed to be current in the valley of the Rio Grande, goes at three cents per dollar!

A came of six men were recently arrested in Empire district, Colorado Territory, for hanging a man almost to death, three times, for the purpose of forcing him to disgorge some money that he hadn't stolen. He was supected, and whenever they would go to haul him up, he would say "Good bye, boys, but I don't know nothing about your money." They finally became convinced that he spoke the truth, and let him go, when he made complaint, and the party float itself in a tight place.

The Bank of Maxido.—A late letter from Mexico states that "the regency has given permission for the establishment of a bank, to be called the Bank of Mexico, to a number of persons at present in Europe. Their names are Hottinguer & Co., Finlay, Hodgman, & Co., Pillet, Will, & Co., Mallet Bros. & Co., and A. M. Heine. The bank will be chartered for thirty years, commencing from the day it opens, and all the funds, as well as the interests represented by the bank, shall be under the immediate protection of the Government."

The Intelligence, of New York, contains a lengthy

tion of the Government."

The Intelligencer, of New York, contains a lengthy article on the German population of New York city, from which we learn there are 150,000, of whoma 41,000 are Jews: \$3.000, which is nearly three fifths of the remainder, are Protestants, and 46,000 Roman Catholies. The Roman Catholies have seven German churches. The Protestants have twenty-diventurely the others worship in halls. The membership in all amounts to 7,678. They have twenty-five Sunday schools, with 5,815 scholars. THE SANITARY FAIR IN NEW YORE,—Gen, Dir. has issued the following order:
has issued the following order:
HEADQUARTEES DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORE OUT, March 31, 1884.—The 4th of April having been designated for the opening of the indirects, as an acknowledgment of the noble efforts the ladies of New York are making to provide for the comfort of our slok and wounded soldiers, that the troops in the service of the United States, in the city and harbor of New York, commanded by Brigadier General Stannard, be paraded and reviewed in connection with the 1st Division of the New York State National Guard, commanded by Major Gen.

Sandford.
By sommand of Major General Dix.
OHARLES TEMPLE DIX.
Major and Aid de-Camp, Asting Assistant Adjutant
General.