THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS.

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six Lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1864. SPRING 1864.
DRY GOODS!

RIEGEL, 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 offer them UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, AND
PERCALES.
ALSO,
RICH AND HANDSOME
NEW STYLES
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
mh27-tap12 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARLES WATSON. FRANKLIN JANNEY.
NEW SILK HOUSE
WATSON & JANNEY,
No. 823 MARKET STREET.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers. mh10-3m

1864. SPRING, 1864.
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 239 and 241 NORTH THIRD ST., above Race.
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Notwithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry Goods, our stock is now full and varied in all its departments.
Special attention is invited to our assortment of
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c.
A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c.
A full assortment of Shawls, Hosiery, &c.
A full assortment of Omieh Goods, &c. fa12-3m

NEW CASH HOUSE.
GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.
LITTLE & ADAMSON,
325 MARKET STREET.
Call attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILKS, MOURNING SILKS,
FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES.
SEASONABLE SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS,
MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by themselves from late Paris Styles.
mh3-2m

1864. SPRING, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
No. 617 CHESTNUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STREETS.
Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS:
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
AND LACES.
A large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the
LOWEST PRICES ja31-3m

1864. SPRING 1864.
DRY GOODS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
539 MARKET Street, and 526 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 MANUFACTURE.
mh3-2m

MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,
Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.
IMPORTERS OF
HOSIERY,
SMALL WARES,
AND
WHITE GOODS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIRT FRONTS.
☞ 3m

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
1864.
DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,
501 MARKET STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH.
Have now in store, and will be constantly receiving, during the season, an attractive line of
PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
STAPLE AND FANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES. ja24-2m

OIL CLOTHS, &c.
G. W. BLABON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHS,
No. 124 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Offer to the Trade a full Stock of
FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS.
GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
mh12-3m

GEORGE W. HILL,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, RUGS.
ALSO,
COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS.
At No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Philadelphia.
Low Prices.
☞ 3m

"BEDFORD WATER."—INDIVIDUAL families and hotels can be supplied with "Bedford Water" fresh from the Springs, at the shortest notice, at the following rates:
Gallons (oak)..... $3 00
do. (cherry)..... 3 00
Barrels are well steamed, so that purchasers may have no fear in receiving the Water as pure and fresh as at the Springs. All orders addressed to
R. L. ANDERSON, Bedford, Pa.
mh3-2m

JOHN'S STOVE POLISH.
GEO. F. GALE & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 6 and 6 CHESTNUT Street.

The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 215. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864. THREE CENTS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

THE ATTENTION OF
THE TRADE
Is called to
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
SALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
32 LETITIA Street, and
33 South FRONT Street.

HORACE H. SOULE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
32 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Agent for the
SAXONVILLE MILLS,
BALDWIN COMPANY,
WILTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
ABBOT WORSTED COMPANY.
CAMDEN WORSTED AND YARNS.
Fine Worsted, in colors: Nos. 12s and 20s. Jute Yarns.
COTTON YARNS,
in Warp and Bundle, manufactured by
ZACHARIAS,
PRAAL,
OAKMAN,
and other well-known Mills.
CARPETS.
CONTINENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS.
LINEN THREAD.
SAMPSON'S ARGYLE,
WHITEHEAD MILLS,
MCDONALDS.
SATIN-FINISH BOOKBINDERS',
CABLET THREADS.
For sale by HORACE H. SOULE,
mh1-3m 32 North FRONT Street.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,
PRINTED TO ORDER, BY
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
feb7-tf No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAIN BAGS,
In various sizes, for sale by
BARGROFT & CO.,
ja15 5m Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON.
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oc25-6m

BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
STOCK OF
WOODEN-WARE
AND
COTTON GOODS
IN THIS COUNTRY.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
513 MARKET AND 510 COMMERCE STS.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WADDING, BATTING, TWINES,
WICKING, CORDS, CORDAGE,
BUCKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS,
TUBS, CHURNS, MATS, WHIPS,
TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
BIRD-CAGES, JAPAN WARE,
WINDOW PAPER AND SHADES,
PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,
FLY-NETS, FANCY BASKETS, &c., &c.
All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash Prices.
Orders promptly filled. mh3-2m

CURTAIN GOODS.

SPRING DAMASKS,
VESTIBULE
LACE CURTAINS,
AND A LARGE INVOICE OF
BROWN SHADES,
OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CAREYL.)
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.
CLOTHING.
SPRING OF 1864.
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
The facilities of this house for doing business are such that they can confidently claim for it the leading position among the Tailoring Establishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their superb stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal to Customer Work—AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
They have also lately added a CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be found, embracing some fresh from London and Paris.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, No. 303 CHESTNUT STREET.
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT ST.
PERRY & CO.,
303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET. ap1-tf

1864. CLOTHING.
LATEST STYLES.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTHING, got up in superior style, by tasteful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and domestic manufacture.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS,
Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
ap7-3mo

MILLINERY GOODS.
GREAT OPENING OF
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS.
3,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS.
3,000 DOZ. FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS.
1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS.
2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS.
1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS.
2,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND TIE YARN.
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 Prices.
Orders promptly filled. mh3-2m

ROWE & EUSTON,
157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STREET.
mh1-2m Three Doors below Race.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GEORGE GRANT,
No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"
Manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(Formerly of Oldenborg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age
☞ Orders promptly attended to. ja13-wfm-6m

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
ALSO,
Importer and Manufacturer of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best Materials. ja16

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT ST.,
Four doors below the Continental.
ja16-tf

LONDON BROWN STOUT,
SCOTCH ALE,
BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.
mh23

50 BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE,
St. Anne's Brewery, in jugs.
In store, and for sale by,
WILLIAM H. VEATON & CO.,
2401 South FRONT Street
sp2

CARPETS.—NOW IS THE TIME,
they are fresh, and very best of colors. Just in.
mh22-1m* WM. O'HAGHILL,
No. 447 N. SECOND St., bel. Noble, east side.

SEWING MACHINES.
GREAT TRIUMPH
IN
SEWING MACHINES.
YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN THEIR PERFECTION,
AND
WE CLAIM FOR THE
"FLORENCE"
THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ANY AND ALL OTHERS:
☞ It is the only Machine that makes more than one kind of a stitch, and has the reversible feed with a uniform tension.
☞ *It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot*, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being *alike on both sides* of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel.
☞ 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 part of the seam, or fasten the ends of the seams, without turning the fabric, *a great advantage over all others.*
☞ Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ *Every stitch is perfect in itself*, making the seam secure and uniform.
☞ It is almost *noiseless* in its operations.
☞ Its motions are all *positive;* there are *no springs* to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.
☞ *It will not clog the feed* of the operator, as all the machinery is on the top of the table.
☞ *It is the most rapid sewer in the world*, making five stitches to every revolution.
☞ *Its stitch is the wonder of all*, because of its combined *elasticity, strength, and beauty.*
☞ *It does the heaviest or finest work* with equal facility, *without change of tension.*
☞ Every Machine has one of Jenck's patent hemmers attached, (the right to use which we control,) enabling the operator to turn *any width of hem desired*
☞ There is no other Machine which will do so large a range of work as the Florence.
☞ It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper, and uses any kind of thread or silk.
☞ The needle is more easily adjusted than in any other Machine.
☞ It will sew across the heaviest seams, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
☞ 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, close application*, and *fatigue* which heretofore was necessary 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 itself*, and is of great value, especially to inexperienced operators.
☞ While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines.
☞ We refrain from publishing the highly complimentary notices of the press with which we are daily favored, and place our Machine before the public, knowing that an intelligent examination of its merits will fully satisfy them 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.

CARPETINGS.
ARCH-STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETINGS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.
508 BLACKWOOD,
mh12-3m 833 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.

1864. SPRING, 1864.
GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
No. 413 ARCH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESTNUT STREET,
STRAW AND MILLINERY
GOODS.
F. S.—MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS are invited to examine before purchasing, as our STOCK IS FULL and PRICES LOW.
mh5-2m WOOD & CARY.

SPRING. 1864.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
431 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RIBBONS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
FLOWERS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY.
mh23-1m

WE RESPECTFULLY
CALL THE ATTENTION OF
THE TRADE
TO OUR STOCK OF
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
WE HAVE NOW OPEN
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, VEILS, &c.
BERNHEIM,
726 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh29-1m

IMPORTERS OF
WINES AND LIQUORS,
LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,
No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia.
G. M. LAUMAN,
A. M. SALLADE,
J. D. BITTING.
no11-6m

The Press.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

The Best Substitute for Cotton.

The fact that "King Cotton" has been formally deposed has been known to the world for nearly three years. The monarch whose throne was in the South had his throne shaken by the first shot fired at Fort Sumpter, and his sceptre was broken at the hour when the flaunting flag of Treason was hoisted amid those glorious ruins which the gallant ANDERSON had defended so bravely. Many attempts have since been made, in various countries, to re-establish Cotton as King—in India, in Egypt, in the South of Europe, in Brazil, in the West India islands, in the isles of the Pacific, in Australia, in the interior of Africa. But the vast quantities of the staple which the British manufacturers require, when in full work, and the difficulty of obtaining an article with the fibre best adapted for their purposes, have hitherto been strong obstacles to success. In time, most probably, improved modes of cultivation will improve the quality of the fibre, but you can no more improvise a supply of good cotton than you can improvise an asparagus bed, which requires a particular soil, manured up to a certain standard of fertility, constant weeding, careful transplantation, occasional salting, frequent dressing, careful cutting, yet, with all this trouble and cost, will not produce the edible vegetable until the fourth year—though, after that, it will continue productive, with very little future care, during the next thirty to forty years.

Various substitutes for cotton have been suggested, but none have succeeded. Is it not time to go back to flax, the staple which was superseded by cotton itself? It grows on most soils. It does not require extra or special manuring. Its fibre and its seeds are valuable—the first providing the best material for making linen, and the latter yielding meal, oil, and oil-cake; the latter being among the very best food for cattle. The cultivation of flax has built up much of the prosperity of Belgium and Holland, and has literally made the North of Ireland what it is—a hive of prosperous industry. It is produced in various other parts of the British Isles, in the west and north of England and in the south of Scotland, but the entire produce (that of Ulster included) is not 40,000 tons, while the quantity imported from Belgium and the countries bordering on the Baltic is about 80,000 annually.

At a recent agricultural meeting in Dublin it was stated that flax-growing was extending to the west and south of Ireland, and MR. LYTLE, the Mayor of Belfast, said that the extension of the growth of flax in Ireland was now becoming a vital object, in consequence of the present scarcity and future uncertainty of the cotton supply; that the value of flax converted into linen fabric in the north of Ireland was not less than seven millions annually ($35,000,000), whereof the province of Ulster produced four millions' ($20,000,000) worth of raw material; that the balance is laid out in foreign countries in order to import the necessary supply for the manufactories of Ulster; that the north of Ireland would now be the most impoverished portion of the country, instead of the most flourishing, if it were not for the production of the flax crop and the manufacture of linen; that all classes in the north were fully alive to the growing importance of this branch of agricultural and commercial industry; that there was no reason why the west and south of Ireland should not equally participate in the great advantages which were now giving prosperity to the north, because the soil in those districts was equally, if not more favorable to the flax crop than the colder and more mountainous districts of the north. He might have added that, as flax takes most kindly to a damp climate, it can be grown in Ireland to the best advantage. Indeed, the Belgians say that the flax of Ireland, when first pulled, is as good as that of Belgium, but that it is too carelessly treated by the Irish. The various processes of rippling, steeping, retting, scutching, and spinning are attended to in Belgium with more perseverance and skill than in any other part of the world.

In the south of Ireland the growing of flax has been lately introduced as part of the regular rotation of crops. The belief was that flax, like tobacco, exhausted the soil, and in many British and Irish farm-leases there are clauses expressly prohibiting that crop. But, in rotation, it causes no injury, provided that there is returned to the soil the water in which the stalks have been steeped, by which about nine-tenths of the nutritious matter taken away by the plant is restored; on the principle so clearly stated by LIEBIG, that the silica taken from the soil by cereal crops should be restored to it by the use of stable and farm-yard manure, which contain the decomposed and fragmented straw whose basis is silica.

Mr. GEORGE BOLSTER, who occupies a large farm not far from the city of Cork, determined, early in 1863, to venture on the experiment of growing flax. He is an intelligent and experienced agriculturist, with adequate pecuniary means. He was not the first to grow flax in his district. The plant had been cultivated for some time before in small patches by the farmers of the district, but, being carelessly and unskilfully handled, it had scarcely proved remunerative. He saw that, with proper attention and the exercise of ordinary skill, a great improvement could be made upon the crops previously raised. He had himself no experience in the growth, and thus he started without any advantages over his neighbors save natural ones. An account of what he did has been published. He sowed English and Riga seed on two acres of land about the middle of April, and by the end of July the plant was ready for pulling. It had been carefully attended to during its growth, and was in excellent condition. A considerable difference was, however, noticeable between the plant grown from the English seed and that grown from the Riga. The latter was much longer and cleaner, and yielded a better fibre when steeped and put through the mill. The flax was put through its various processes with as much steady care and watching as if it had been produced in Brabant, Hainault, or Flanders. Mr. BOLSTER had to erect a scutching-mill, there being none in his district, and has employed it upon his neighbors' small crop as well as upon his own. For 126 stone of flax which Mr. BOLSTER's two acres produced he obtained $2 per stone, or $252. The report from which we quote thus sums up the results: The 126 stone of scutched flax brought £50 8s. From the refuse left after the scutching, 28 stone of what are called shorts, and 40 stone of tow were obtained. The shorts are got by passing the refuse a second time through the machine. They are used for making bags, and sell at 4s. a stone. The 28 stone therefore produced £5 12s., and the 40 stone of tow, at 1s. a stone, £2. Besides this, Mr. BOLSTER had 11 stone of seed from the rippling, worth, at half the price of average seed, 8s. a stone, or £4 8s. The total money value of the crop, estimated in the most careful manner and by the most moderate standard, was therefore £62 8s., which does not include anything for the seed husks, a part of the plant which, as Mr. BOLSTER found, has a peculiar value of its own. We shall now state the expenses for seed, &c.: 4½ bushels of seed cost £4 5s.; labor (estimated at the highest point) £6; scutching, at 1s. 6d. a stone, £9 9s., making a total of, say, £20. Deducting this amount from the gross produce we have left the astonishingly large sum of £42 8s. (or $212), the profit on two acres of land. Contrasting this profit—which is no fiction of a fertile imagination, but a thing which has been actually made—with the profit to be derived from an oat crop, we really wonder how any one could be so blind to his own and his neighbors' interest as to oppose the cultivation of flax. One hundred and forty stone of oats to the acre would have been an extraordinary yield for the land upon which the flax crop was grown. Two experienced agriculturists, gentlemen whose authority any one would readily accept, estimated the yield of a fair oat crop upon the same land at 120 stone. At the current prices 140 stone, or 10 barrels, of grain would bring about £5; the straw would be worth £1 10s., making the gross value of the crop £6 10s. an acre. The cost of seed and labor, in setting, cutting, binding, stacking, threshing, &c., would amount to £2 an acre, and this would leave the net profit to the farmer £4 10s. an acre, as compared with £21 an acre cleared from flax.

Moreover, the flax crop did not exhaust the soil more than oats would have done. The flax occupied the land only three and a half months, making way at once for a crop of cabbage and rape, so that besides a profit of $105 per acre on the flax, he would have the profit of a second paying crop. The flax came in between the hay and grain harvest, thus enabling continuous employment to be given to the laboring population. This year, Mr. BOLSTER will have ten acres under flax. Perhaps he may never produce anything like that fine flax, used in making Brussel lace, which sells at from $500 to $900 a ton, (more than the value of the land that grew it); but when his first experiment yields him $105 per acre, instead of $22.50, which a cereal crop would yield, he has done a great deal. If the South of Ireland had a few more such sensible, practical men—who help others in helping themselves—it need not now be in course of depopulation. There is no reason why, the climate being better, the South of Ireland should not produce finer flax than the North.

In this great Union of States, which we are fighting to maintain in its integrity, the cultivation of flax is not carried on as it should be. In Virginia and Georgia, more than a century ago, it was largely encouraged. So in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. The greatest quantities are grown in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, but all the Western States, with their rich virgin soil, are adapted to this useful and productive crop. Were we sufficiently awake to our own interest, all the linens consumed in this country should be made in it, from flax grown and prepared in it. A sum of $20,000,000 now sent to foreign countries for their various manufactures of flax would remain to encourage and reward American enterprise and industry. In this very Pennsylvania of ours, if our farmers would only try it, they could make as much, at least, per acre, by flax cultivation as Mr. BOLSTER made, on his first experiment, in the south of Ireland. A net profit of $105 per acre, with use of the land for a second green crop, is respectable profit. Flax is the natural substitute for cotton.

The New Mexican Loan.

[From the London Economist, March 26.]

In all probability, a few days more will pass away before the negotiations relative to this loan can be concluded, and the decrees setting forth the results of them be signed by the new Emperor of Mexico. The delay has been occasioned in consequence of these being not fewer than three parties to the negotiations—viz., Mr. Jecker Torriani, the French Government, and the bankers who have undertaken to raise the loan. Considerable secrecy being observed by all the parties, we have not the pretension to be able to state precisely how the matter stands. But, from what we know in the city, we have reason to believe that the details which have been published by some of the daily papers are, if correct in certain respects, incorrect in others, and far from complete. Thus, our contemporaries are certainly right in stating that the loan will only be of £8,000,000 instead of £32,000,000, as was at one time generally affirmed; but we should not be surprised if they should turn out to be wrong as regards the rate at which it will be issued. The price most of them have named is 66; but it is now understood that it will only be 63, and it is probable that such delays will be allowed for paying up the loan as will reduce the price to about 60. The expectation in the city is, that the English bonds of 1851 will be consolidated into new three per cent stock, of the nominal capital of $10,240,000, or thereabouts. As to the overdue coupons of interest on the said bonds, it is, we hear, considered likely that only one coupon will be paid in cash, and the rest consolidated in three per cent. stock. With respect to the manner in which the amount of the loan will be disposed of, there is, it appears, some ground for supposing that the French Government has fixed the indemnity which Mexico is to pay it at £10,400,000 (260,000,000f.), but that it will only be 14 per cent. on the loan £2,400,000 (60,000,000f.), leaving the rest to be paid in yearly instalments at the rate of £1,400,000. That Government may, however, be possible, consider it prudent to require that a certain portion of the loan shall be deposited in the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, at Paris, to pay for the interest on the loan during the next two years, and a further sum as a guarantee for the other payments to be made by Mexico. But these two sums will be less than £2 100,000. The rest of the loan will be at the disposition of the Mexican Government. It is probable that after the issue of Bonds, a commission for managing all business connected with it, and all other financial matters of the Mexican Government will be formed in Paris, and that an Englishman and a Frenchman will be members of it. It is certain that there is no doubt that the bankers who have contracted for the loan are Messrs. Glynn & Co., but they will, we hear, very likely obtain the co-operation of the International Society, and some bankers at Paris. The names of several Parisian capitalists have already been mentioned as having taken part in the affair, but nothing respecting them has, we believe, yet been settled.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be held in London, on the 31st of March, to consider the following business:

1. To receive the report of the directors on a contract for manufacturing and laying the cable in the summer of 1865.

2. To authorize, under the power of the company's act of Parliament, an increase of the company's unguaranteed capital, by the issue of new capital to an amount not exceeding £300,000.

3. To authorize, or otherwise, as provided by the "Atlantic Telegraph Amendment Act, 1859," the issue from time to time of debentures or mortgages for such amounts as to the directors may seem expedient, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £100,000.

The form of cable adopted by the committee of the company is thus described: The conductor will consist of a copper strand of seven wires (six laid round one), each weighing 34 lbs., or number eighteen of the Birmingham wire gauge, and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, embedded for solidity in four thin layers of the above-named compound, making the diameter of the core .464 inches, and a circumference of 1.392 inches. The weight of the entire insulator is to be 400 pounds per nautical mile. The external protection is to be in two parts—the first, the core, surrounded with a padding of soft jute yarn, saturated with a preservative mixture; next to this padding is to be protective coverings, to consist of ten solid wires, of the guage .095, drawn from homogeneous iron, (the same as now used by Whitworth in the manufacture of his celebrated guns,) each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Manila yarn, the whole of the ten strands thus formed of the breadth and size to be laid spirally around the padded core. The weight of the cable in air will be 35¾ cwt. per nautical mile. The weight in water will be 14 cwt. per nautical mile. The breaking strain will be 7 tons 15 cwt., or equal to eleven times its weight per nautical mile in water—that is to say, if suspended perpendicularly from the stern of the vessel, it would bear its own weight in eleven miles depth of water.

Gov. Braulette's Visit to Washington.

It is generally known that Gov. Braulette, accompanied by two other gentlemen of this State, on the 22d of March left this city for Washington, for the purpose of visiting President Lincoln, and consulting with him and the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, as to the whole investigation, rather than to the examinations made by the faculty of the Girls' High and Normal School.

Yours respectfully,
AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: "Having examined carefully the charges alleged by some of the principals of the schools, and weighing well the answers and statements of the principals and teachers of the Girls' High School," a "Spectator" has come to an extraordinary and unwarranted conclusion, "that this investigation has been the result of a malevolent opposition to the High School." While we do not deny the ability of "Spectator" to weigh well—it may be so—we think that he does not hesitate to deny the justice of the balance. Prejudice turned the scale, and a gross misunderstanding of the nature of the difficulty has resulted in the report—hence the unfair conclusion.

"Ambition and rivalry exist among the grammar school teachers. Why not? Where all strive for a common purpose, and endeavor to incite those under their care to equal efforts—where, too, there is comparatively small number admitted each term into the High School, the success of some inevitably results in the defeat of others, ambition and rivalry cannot fail to exist—else human nature in the principals and pupils of grammar schools has been laid wonderfully low. We having "attended the recent investigation," and "having had some experience of human nature," claim for the teachers so attacked, that the "ambition and rivalry" thus denounced is the legitimate result of earnestness and an anxiety in an arduous and wearying pursuit. The irritation consequent upon disappointed ambition is, in "Spectator's" communication, alleged to be the source of all the difficulty; the rivalry, and the inevitable disappointment that followed, kept the Bancock Grammar School to withdraw its candidates before any investigation had taken place. What disappointment? The communication from the principals of grammar schools, in reference to grievances (which the investigation has proved to be groundless in every instance) was before the Board of Controllers on Tuesday, February 9th, and the names of those who passed and would have been made known was Wednesday or Thursday. This period, subsequent, as it was, to the presentation of the protest, was still further postponed until the close of the investigation, and, as the examination papers of the candidates were withheld from inspection until after the actual admission, it was impossible for any teacher to satisfy herself of the success or failure of her pupils. The principals of grammar schools, by it told to their confusion, were not gifted with the wonderful prescience that fell to the lot of so many in the present crisis, and therefore were compelled to wait, as ordinary mortals do, until "blaze away" which rendered them of the result of the examination. Where, then, lay the disappointment?

The "did not know whether their scholars were admitted or rejected: they could not, as the standard of merit is ever capricious, form a satisfactory estimate of the work of their pupils. They had not "friends at court" to give the necessary word and sign, and yet they were *disappointed at the result* of the examination. Of course Spectator." Moreover, this disappointment caused the utterance of the protest against the late examination. As there was no disappointment, the charge against the principals of grammar schools is made in ignorance, and is, therefore, by virtue of that very ignorance, unjust. The protest had no bearing upon the *result* of the examination, as the parties protesting had no *knowledge* of the result, and they have dealt too long with *facts* to act upon *imagination*.

Again, "Spectator" states that "some of the grammar-school principals did not endorse the grievances alleged." Let the words of the report of the investigating committee be the answer to this statement: "Five principals who did not sign the protest are mostly in rural districts, seldom sending pupils to the High School," and "those who did sign generally send about nine-tenths of all the pupils who get into the High School." Further, "Spectator" urges that "the silence of others seemed to intimate that they regretted the step they had taken." *Were any silent*, in "Spectator's" acceptation of the term? If so, it was the silence of *tacit consent*. The signature of the principals, and their daily attendance at the investigations, their corroborative testimony never withheld, gave ample evidence that they had not regretted the step they had taken. What need of regret? Is a petition for redress of grievances an unjustifiable proceeding? a step to be regretted? We have gone sadly backward in our sentiments if such be pronounced the case. "Revolution, rather than worse!" Dread to be our theory. "Rest" is degenerated into this cowardly meekness. "Submit to wrong rather than resistance are but manifestations of unbecoming and revengeful spirit!" "Spectator" feelingly utters: "Woe betide us as a nation if the mind of our youth is to be developed by mere memorizing and reciting." We agree with him: it is a disgrace to our educational system that words, and not ideas, are made the standard of excellence. What or who has made them such? The action of the High School seems to condemn itself. Farring, marked imperfect, became an arbitrary form to be adhered to, is tangible evidence that *ideas* are not worth the utterance; history that bloody wars in words and misconstructions in text books, proves that *thought* is an intruder in our system; Constitution that declares "the person having the greatest number of votes *for* Vice President" different in meaning from "the person having the greatest number of votes *as* Vice President;" that pronounces the substitution of "such" for "a" before the word "majority" an error sufficient to reduce an average student to tears, and declares that "a quorum for *this* purpose" and "a quorum for *the* purpose" are not interchangeable expressions—is certainly an advocate for nothing else than *words*.

When we tell "Spectator" that a clause in the Constitution with four insignificant words, such as those above cited, was marked 0 instead of 10, we feel confident that your correspondent will, with us, redeem his sentiments; "Woe betide us as a nation if the mind of our youth is to be developed by mere memorizing and reciting." Let him, however, lay the burden of censure upon the proper party.

It has been asserted that the charge of partiality against the High School was not sustained in the investigation. Those who adduced partiality as a grievance can best tell why they failed to sustain it. The principals protest contained no such accusation; therefore, they were not responsible for its proof. If witnesses, not employed in their catechism as some were, went off upon their own private feelings, forgot the moneymaking series of answers and questions, and as the charge which has not been made, the defence or refutation of such a charge was solely the concern of witnesses who were such poor memorizers. The principals did not make side issues features of their accusation or its evidence. Your correspondent must not think that he is alone in his faith in the virtues of the High School. That in spite of the adverse influences brought to bear, the High School will stand an ornament to a party that is a boon to our common wealth. Let him remember that as to desire to abolish the High School has been manifested by the principals of grammar schools, then we are all interested in its workings, must consider it a matter of importance that all "adverse influences, such as carelessness, injustice, and mismanagement in its administration, should be at once and forever stopped. Our sons,