# The Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

— Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Grade of Colored Troops. We have repeatedly insisted upon the unjust treatment the colored troops in the ser-

vice of the Union have received. We again insist upon it, because it is not a subject that can be neglected without serious injury to our armies. It is useless now to argue of the propriety of employing black regiments, or to present proof of their bravery and value. These questions are settled. We presume there are now over fitty thousand colored soldiers in our armies, of whom the greater number were enlisted in the North. It is evident that the just claims of so large a body of men cannot be wisely neglected, leaving the higher principles of right entirely out of the question. The pay of a colored soldier is but ten

dollars a month. For this sum he is expected to do precisely the work which a white soldier performs at thirteen dollars. He wears the uniform of a white soldier. fights with him under one flag, and defends one cause. Except in pay and rank, there is no distinction made between a white regiment and a black one. But it is notorious that the dangers which confront the colored volunteer are unusual and extraordinary. By the legislation of the rebel Congress he is forbidden to hope for liberty hy any cartel of exchange if captured, and by barbaric precedents is almost certain of a cruel death if the fortunes of war should give his life into the hands of his enemies. The colored man is, therefore, discouraged from enlisting by the assurance that his risk will be far greater, his reward something less, than that of a white volunteer.

Nor does the evil end here. The blacks in our army are outlawed by the enemy, and treated as inferiors by our own Government, which thus affords some pretext, at least to the rebel argument. It should be clearly understood, at this point, that the absolute difference between the colored and the white races has nothing to do with the distinction between the two classes of troops. The average black man may be, in capacity and in condition, vastly the inferior of the average white man, but as a fighting soldier he may still be his equal. Nay, we may even admit that he is decidedly inferior as a soldier, without weakening an argument which is based not upon relative differences but upon positive principles. We all agree that the black regiments fight well, that they obey orders, that they are inspired with a pure love of the country, and a deadly hate of the rebellion. These absolute equalities admitted, it ought to be evident that, from a military point of view. there is no reason why colored soldiers should be considered an inferior branch of the army. But, so tong as they are paid less than the average rates, they are necessarily in the position of inferiors, and must, bitterly feel the disproportion between their dangers, their services, and their military

We do not suppose a case. The fact is established that the free black men enlisted in the Northern States are not satisfied with their treatment. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment is, we believe, the first raised in the North, and was organized in the spring of 1863, by the authority of the Secretary of War. Its members enlisted with the expectation of receiving the ordinary pay. They have never been offered more than \$10 per month, and this they have steadily refused. Not a man of them has received one cent for the great service they have rendered; for to maintain a principle they have been willing to sacrifice their entire pay. It is clear that these men do not quarrel with the Government about a paltry pittance of three dollars more or less; they merely refuse to be underpaid; and we ask every candid man if thirteen dollars a month is too much for the men who followed Colonel SHAW through deadly fire over the walls of Fort Wagner; or, if it is improper for such heroes, nameless and obscure though they be, to stand on their dignity with the great Government of the United States? Nor have they resisted the United States paymaster alone. Massachusetts offered to make good the deficiency in pay, and they refused upon the ground that they wanted no generosity from a State, but only justice from the country. This is not false pride. The 54th Massachusetts fights as well without pay as it could with it. At Olustee, it covered the retreat of the army, and did it well, opposing the enemy with fixed bayonets after its ammunition was exhausted. It will fight as well hereafter. Evidently, though the colored regiments are dissatisfied with their inferior position, they are not dissatisfied with the war and the great cause they defend.

In the consideration of this question the future must not be forgotten. Black regiments must inevitably form a large part of the standing army which, even after the war is ended, the nation will be forced to main-

British Politics. A few days ago we speculated upon the improbability of the Palmerston Administration being broken up by any hostile action on the part of the Tory Opposition Later news from England confirms our be lief. We have already glanced at the par tial reconstruction of the Ministry, arising out of the retirement of the Duke of New. castle from the Colonial Secretaryship, but this, though it places such an experienced statesman as the Earl of Clarendon in the Cabinet, is of inferior importance, when compared with the successful results of Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial management. Mr. GLADSTONE is a man of great ability,

but with such an unconquerable frailty of temper that his colleagues, who just tolerate him, as an equal, for his talents, would never submit to act as subordinates. In the language of the road, he is a tolerable wheeler, but try him as a leader, and he would be sure to take the bit between his teeth, and hurry on, out of the track, into all sorts of dangerous ways and bye-ways. There is such a traditionary dislike among British politicians to the leadership of any person except he be connected in blood with the aristocracy that, in the last one hundred and fifty years, (precisely the period that the present royal family have been upon the British throne,) only four men, unconnected with the nobility, have occupied the position of Prime Minister. These are ROBERT WALPOLE, son of a Norfolk squire, and finally Earl of Orford; HENRY ADDINGTON. (afterwards Viscount Sidmouth ) son of a country doctor; GEORGE CANNING, whose father was a briefless barriste, and his mother an actress; and Robert Page, son of a cotton spinner, but rising with one toot on the ladder of aristocracy, as he succeeded to a baronetcy. WILLIAM PITT and his son were also Premiers -but the first was nephew of an Irish earl, and grandson of THOMAS PITT, Governor of Madras, who brought the famous Pitt diamond from India, and sold it to the King of France for \$675,000. CHARLES JAMES FOX and SPEN CER PERCIVAL also were Prime Ministersbut Fox's father was Lord Holland, and Percival was the Earl of Egmont's second son. WALPOLE was twenty-three years at the head of affairs, Addington less than three, CANNING only four months, and PREL six years. That is, in the last one hundred and fifty years, England has been ruled during only thirty-two years by men directly sprung from the people. Mr. GLADSTONE, then, as the soll of a merchant, who rose to wealth from the humblest position, would have some difficulty as Premier, if ever appointed to that position. His captious temper would seem to increase that difficulty. How different were CANNING'S grace and PEEL's studied politeness, (even to his opponents,) and is the apparently natural bonhomie of pleasant PALMERSTON!

GLADSTONE'S financial success is the bower unchor of the Palmerston Adminishower anchor of the Palmerston Administration Reduced taxation in 1868, yet a declare in the preamble of the Constitution one of

the last twelvemonth—an actual surplus now of more than \$11,150,000, and an estimated furthur surplus of \$12,500,000 for the year 1864. This to be followed by reduced taxation; the duty on income, corn, and sugar to be diminished, and the muchcomplained of duty on insurance (which is a tax upon prudence) also to be cut down. When the Financial Minister has such a Budget as this, depend on it that it will not list is consumed. This thing of slavery is a heresy. be easy to overthrow the Government. As to the recent changes in the Palmer-

ston Cabinet, they are as follow: Ill health

has compelled the Duke of Newcastle to resign the Colonial Secretaryship. This nobleman, who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his visit to this country in 1860, was then so deeply impressed with the greatness and resources of the United States that he told the writer of these lines that he was confident the Prince, if he had a voice in the determination, never could sanction any British action inimical to this country, which had so nobly welcomed and treated him. The new Colonial Secretary is Mr. EDWARD CARDWELL, whose father was a wealthy merchant in Liverpool. Mr. CARDWELL is fifty-one years old, took a "double first class" degree at Oxford, (like PEEL and GLAD-STONE, ) held office under PEEL for eighteen months, was one of Lord ABERDEEN'S Cabinet, became Secretary for Ireland in June, 1859, held that office for over two years, and has lately been in PALMERSTON'S Cabinet, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, an almost sinecure office. He t was who, in July, 1857, was the successful opponent of Mr. THACKERAY for the These are very significant indications. representation of the city of Oxford. He is Let us now see how they will opea man of considerable administrative power, rate upon the Democrats in the House, a fluent speaker, and has never committed himself, in or out of Parliament, by a word in the way pointed out by the Constitution of hostility to the great Union cause of this

The Earl of Clarendon, now sixty-four years old, takes the office vacated by Mr. CARDWELL'S promotion. He is elder brother of Mr. C. P. VILLIERS, also one of the Palmerston Cabinet. Lord CLAREN-DON, a man of great ability and judgment, has successively been a Custom-house officer in Ireland, Ambassador to Madrid, a member of the Melbourne Cabinet, President of the Board of Trade during Rus-SRIL's reign. Viceroy of Ireland during and after the O'BRIEN and MEAGHER manifestations, Foreign Secretary in Lord ABER-DEEN'S Cabinet, and also in Lord PAL-MERSTON's, and declined office, still under PALMERSTON, when offered it in 1859. Lord Clarendon is friendly to this country. Placing CARDWELL in a position where his great business ability can come into play, and also introducing CLARENDON into the Palmerston Cabinet, must be felt as a heavy blow to the Tory opposition and makes the prospect of breaking up the present Government far more difficult than it previously

THE HOUSE seems to be hard at work

with the tax bill. It could not be better employed. The system of internal revenue which it is asked to establish will produce, it is estimated, two hundreds of millions of dollars; as amended it will probably produce something less. There never yet was a tax bill, we believe, which passed through Congress without being shorn of a part of its efficiency; and the present bill, which is intended to produce an unusually large revenue to meet extraordinary ex. position papers of the country, among penses, must necessarily be resisted by many interests. Those who are enamored of "the arms of cheap whisky." a phrase which we owe to Mr. GRINNELL, will rejoice in the strenuous efforts that are made in the behalf of the distilleries. Whisky should be fairly taxed. The demand for it facture is well able to yield a heavy per bill will meet with decided opposition in its | consciences? turn ; but we trust the House will be firm, and frame a thorough system, which will reduce the difference between revenue and expenses to an approximation of economy. Its duty is clear. A heavy burden must be placed upon the country for its own good. The light taxes we now pay are out of all proportion to our ability.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE AND PRO-TECTION, in Select Council, have furnished say that the gentlemen entrusted with the done their work well. The quota, under all calls of 1863 and 1864, is reduced to 19.033. Though it is believed that the city has furnished more than this number of men, it is stated that the possibility of a draft yet exists. Certain wards have furnished an excess of their quotas; others are deficient. The committee very justly suggest that the transfer of the excesses to the credit of the deficient wards will prevent a draft, and we trust it is not necessary to urge such action upon the ward bounty committees.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

Washington, April 21, 1864. One of those opportunities rarely presented to parties is now presented to the "Democratic" leaders. I allude to the bill or joint resolution providing for the on at both ends, namely, from Irkoutsh, in Eastern amendment of the Federal Constitution, by which slavery shall be torever abolished in the United States. It has passed the Benate by the requisite majority of two-thirds, and is now on the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives. The vote on the passage of this bill in the Senate was a marked one. Eight Senators, most of whom have voted with the Democratic party for years, and all of whom have acted with the South in former conflicts, gave the measure an earnest sunport. These are John Conness of California, Wm. Sprague of Rhode Island, John B. Henderson of Missouri, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, J. W. Nesmith and B. F. Harding of Oregon, and P. G. Van Winkle and W. T. Willey of West Virginia. To show how effective these votes were in securing the necessary two-thirds in the Senate, I will repeat the year and nays on the final passage of the joint resolution, on Friday, the 8th of April:

YEAS—Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlsn, Henris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane (Indiana), Lane (Kansss), Morgan, Morris, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkie, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson—38.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury—6. As it required two-thirds of a full Senate. including the seceded States, these eight votes withheld or thrown among the nays would have defeated the proposition. I have already referred to the splendid argu-

ment of Reverdy Johnson on this subject. What Senator Willey said, and what John Conness said, was not less decided. Sens. tor Henderson, a leading Douglas Democrat in his State, in his speech made some very valuable observations. Read, for instance, the following: "It is sometimes said the Republican party is dead, and the Democracy can restore peace to the country by bringing back the old regime. As an organization the Republican party may be dead, but the principle of anti-slavery is not dead. A deep conviction of the injustice and impolicy of slavery yet lives. The conviction is now stronger than ever.

It has been made so by the many orimes recently committed in the name of the institution. In my tonest judgment, Mr. President, slavery and rebellion, by the action of parties, by the course of events which none of us can now control, have become so the same fate. If the rebellion succeeds, slavery for many years may be a cherished institution in the fouth. If it falls, the rebels themselves will be count too honorable to ask its continuance. If my position, then, be correct, the following propositions are true: first, slavery, being detrimantal to public and private interests, anti-republican in its tenden cles, and subversive of good government, should now be abolished; second, the Constitution, as it now stands, confers upon Congress no power to abolish it; and third, to attain the ends which are so essen tial to the establishment and maintenance of peace, a change in the Constitution, the peaceful and ef fective mode of governmental refe vided by our ancestors for throwing off and evits as new afflict us, and for utilizing the experience of history as developed in national progress, should at once he made.

once be made.

"Our ancestors acknowledged the truth when they proclaimed the inslienable right of liberty unte all men. That declaration gave them liberty. It fired the world, and enliated the sympathies of civilization. So soon as they obtained it for themselves, however, the faire counsels of expediency came to refuse it to others. When the test of practical go-

diminished expenditure of \$5,000,000 during | 1th objects to be 'to secure the blessings of liberty! to themselves and their posterity. In the body of the instrument the liberty of the African is not se-cured. His return to slavery is enjoined. In this ontradiction is the element of strife. Truth and error cannot be reconciled. Right and wrong cauot dwell together in peace. The effort to reconcile antagonisms was vain. It first brought political antagonisms was valid. At later integral particular convulsions; it then brought war. In the kingdom of nature volcanic disturbances follow the union of fire and combustible material. From various causes bances may be unfelt for many years, but The fire of truth is upon it, and the moral world will be convulsed until it is consumed. The strong

will be convuised until it is consumed. The acrous desire for peace may induce some new concession in its favor. This might smother the fames for a few years. Such peace would not be permanent. In process of time our cities would again be blasted by its upheavings; our fields again scorched by it burning lava." But if the eight Senators named threw their great weight on the side of Liberty, look at the others, who are classed as Republicans, and who voted with them. Herein honest Democrats may see, as in a mirror, the faithful reflection of their own honest and too often suppressed feelings, and the encouragement to follow these feelings for the sake of the country. Gratz Brown, James R. Doolittle, Jas. H. Lane, Lot M. Morrill, gave many of the best years of their lives to the Democratic party, and Vice President Hamlin, who does not vote unless his vote is necessary to decide a question, severed his connection with the Democratic organization only a few months before Mr. Buchanan's nomination for President. Note, also, that the Senators from Kentucky and Delaware give the only votes from slave States against the amendment, and that but two from the free States follow their example where the joint resolution to abolish slavery is now pending. If an equal proportion of Democrats in that body will do as the majority of the Democrats of the Senate did on the 8th instant, the work is more than half accomplished. All that remains to make it thorough and complete is for the Legislatures of three fourths of the States to ratify what Congress has done, So you see this great measure of tranquillity—this drastic remedy for a disease that has corrupted our whole system, and brought the Republic almost to its death-is at the disposition of the Democrats of the House. It a sufficient number of these Representatives vote for it, the Legislatures of the States will naturally

confirm the action of Congress. Even now we can count two-thirds of these Legislatures on the right side; and, if the patriotic Democrats give us their aid, the necessary three-fourths will be surely secured. The arguments operating on such minds should be irresistible. We have been told that there is no right to abolish slavery under the war power, or under the legislative power. We have been reminded that the exercise of these powers was a violation of the Constitution. Such has been, and still is, the logic of the Democratic press and the Democratic leaders. A constitutional plan is now presented. Will it receive the support of these champions of the Constitution? Should it prevail, the agitation of the slavery question will die out-it may be gradually, but permanently and forever. The amendment of the Federal Constitution, recommended by the Senate, and now before the House, has been supported by some of the leading Op-

them the New York Herald itself. It is for the truly loyal men of the old tives in the House to do right on this question. There are, I believe, a number of Democrats in the body who would gladly give the amendment their support, if they was never so great as now, and the manu- felt that they could be sustained by the home politicians. Why, then, should they centage. Every important section of the not be allowed to obey the dictates of their OCCASIONAL.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1864. The Telegraph to Russia. The efforts of Mr. Collins to enlist members of rope and America, are, we understand, meeting with encouraging success. This subject has previously received the attention of Congress, in which body,

it will be recollected, two very favorable reports were made three years ago, one by Senator Laa very interesting report in regard to the THAM, of California, the other by Mr. John Cochquota of Philadelphia, and we are glad to say that the gentlemen entrusted with the examination of the subject appear to have pushing his enterprise, mainly in Europe, where he has succeeded in not only interesting a considerable portion of the mercantile community in his project, but in enlisting the patronage of Governments also. The fact of the valuable concessions made to him by England and Russia, of the right of way through their dominions in the northwestern portion of this continent, has already been made public. These concessions are valuable as indicating the favor with which the enterprise is looked upon in other countries. They are valuable, also, in another point of view, for they offer such inducements to capitalists as will, it is believed, insure the speedy compleon of the overland line to St. Petersburg and London with a very moderate degree of enc ment from the United States Government,

The enterprise of Mr. Collins is thoroughly American in conception, and is to be owned and con-trolled by American capital. For these reasons alone, therefore, it would seem to have peculiar aims upon the attention of the American public, as well as upon the favor of the Government. A large portion of the Russian line, with which the wires of Mr. Collins are to connect, is already Siberia, to which point the wires are already work ing from St. Petersburg, a distance of four thousand miles, and from the Amoor westwardly to meet the

Siberian wires. The parties who have undertaken the construc-tion of Mr. Colling' portion of the line, that is, the connecting link between Europe and America, via Behring's straits, are gentlemen of experience in telegraph matters. It was their enterprise which, taking hold of the Pacific line at a time when all other men shrunk from it, and, enlisting the sympathies of the Government in its behalf, carried it through to a successful ending, in spite of the warn-The fact that these eminently practical as well as energetic individuals have put their shoulders to the enterprise of Mr. COLLINS, is an assurance that thr project will eventually be accomplished. But as the work is eminently national in its scope, and as, moreover, much time must necessarily be consumed in its construction before any returns can be made for the vast outlays its proprietors must submit to, it would seem that Government ought to find in the enterprise a case eminently worthy of its fostering pationage. The small subsidy allowed the line to the Pacific has, we are told, been paid back, over and over again, every year, through the facilities of the line enjoyed by Government in its correspon-dence with its Pacific posts. Similar facilities, only quadrupled in value, will be the result of the com pletion of the Russo-American line.

To all undertakings of this nature, so yest in its proportions, and so full of promise to the welfare

and progress of the country, Government will but show a prudent regard to the future, as well as a generous spirit, in extending a helping hand. Russia and Great Britain, in granting the right of way through their territories, beside according other valuable privileges, for the purpose of encouraging the enterprise, have therein set an example which our Government, it is to be hoped, will not hesitate Grant, Stanton, and Halleck. A distinguished officer writes as fellows: "I am not surprised that thinking men begin to regret the OBS of General HALLBOK'S direction of military dier, possesses excellent judgment, and has great tenscity of purpose. His coming campaign in Vir-ginia, I am satisfied, will add to his laurels. The

abaurd newspaper stories of disagreement between bim, STANTON, and HALLECK, are all bosh, and have not even the alightest foundation of truth The very best feeling subsists between all three. HALLECK, a sincere patriot, has not a jealous thought or feeling in his nature. He cares too little for public opinion to be envious of any favorite, and he aids GRANT in every way in his power, both by his untiring industry in carrying out all details and his military and administrative talents. No efforts on the part of any press can shake the perfect accord and mutual esteem of these two officers. HALLECE, you know, while in command, gave GRANT very substantial proofs of friendship, and hese have not been forgotten. As to STANTON, I do not have such good opportunities for speaking from personal knowledge, but I have the highest reason to believe that he stands to Grant as HAL LECK does, in just the same relations of friendship, A Protest from General Butler.

General Butler is said to have written a brisk letter to a prominent administrative officer, which he concludes as follows: "If the arrangement prooned be carried out, it would have the effect of making me a mere recording secretary for the will Major General W. F. Smith, who would be the teal commander To this I cannot submit. The office of civil maror of Old Point Comfort is not the Fort of service for which I was mustered in. I, therefore, most respectfully demand either to be relieved altogether from my present position, or to have, under the General in ohief, supreme control and direction of any military movements having their base within the limits of my department." The Franking Privilege. Great inconvenience and loss has resulted from the recently passed law regulating the franking privilege, calling forth remonatrances from Greenment officers. Important official papers, accounts, and vouchers for large sums of money, have been

detained, and sent to the dead letter office, because the words "official business" were not written upon the envelope, with the name of the officers sending them, or because the writers were private officers. Every department has suffered in this way. To remedy the difficulty Senator Collamer has reported from the Post Office Committee a bill upon the old system, allowing all communications to the heads of departments and bureaus, and their chief clerks,

The California Indians. Mr. WENTWORTH, Superintendent of Indian Affairs telegraphed to the Indian Bureau at San Francisco, on the 19th, that the Indians in the souther district of California are in a state of starvation owing to the drought. The Indian Bureau has take measures to furnish the required relief.

The Rock Island Arsenal. The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take and hold possession in behalf of the United States, of all the lands and shores on Rock Island, Illinois, on which to build an arsenal. Just compensation is to be made to the private land owners. A Western Contribution to the Sanitary Commissio

ST. Louis, April 21.-The St. Louis County the city, known as the Smyzer farm, to the Mis aissippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The farm is valued at between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

The city has already granted and paid into the reasury \$20,000 in cash for the same noble object. It is hoped that these munificent gifts will furnish an example worthy of emulation by other counties. and cities in the country, and stimulate individuals, corporations, and firms to render the success of the Fair still more signal. Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized FERNANDO DE LUCA as consul general of Italy at New Orleans, and Giovanni Battista Cerruti as consul of Italy at

The Ten-forty Loan. The subscriptions to the ten forty loan reported a to day, amounted to \$2,110000. the Treasury Confirmations. The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations Samuel C. Scholes, John R. French, and J. S. Ridgeley, to be direct tax commissioners for North

Wm. Kellegg, of Illinois, to be minister residen it Guatemaia. Major Nathan W. Brown to be deputy paymaste general United States army. Jos. H. Eston to be paymaster with the rank of solomon P. McOurdy to be judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Utah George Wood to be consulat Muscat.

John G. Hinckley to be consul general at Nassa:

George C. Taylor to be consul at Cairo, Egypt, John McClelland, of Nashville, Tenn., to be assessor of internal revenue for the Second district Wm. Alsop to be direct tax commissioner for the district of Florida.

Captain Thomas T. Craven, to be commodore i the navy on the active list, 1862.

Captain Wm. Rudford, to be a commodore in the

avy on the active list. Commander Edward Middleton, to be captain of Commander Gustavus H. Scott, to be a captain or Commander Charles Green, to be a captain or he retired list.

John W. DeCosta, of Kansas, and G. W. Pome roy, of Pennsylvania, were confirmed as additions paymasters, and the following as commissaries of subsistence: John H. Alley, Massachusetts; Wm. Thomas, 35th Mass.; Jacob Chilwell, New York; Levi N. Smith, Mass.; Waldemar Cursch, Maryland : Chas. H. Davis, Mass. : Sergt. B. F. Week

#### ist Conn. Artillery, and Lieut. Noah P. Ives, 8th THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LEE REINFORCED BY LONGSTREET. TROOPS FROM CHARLESTON ARRIVING AT GORDONSVILLE.

The Rebels Reported about to Advance.

Positive information has been received at headquarters that the main body of Longstreet's veterans have succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee. Longatreet carried to East Tennessee 18 000 Democracy to encourage their Representa- men, but returned with less than 12,000. Scouts just returned from within the enemy's line report that troops from Joe Johnston's army and from Charles-ton are arriving at Gordonsville. Rebel conscripts are coming in at the rate of a thousand a day. are coming in at the rate of a mousand a cay.

Some days since seven days' rations were issued to Lee's army, and it was currently believed in the army that he intended to commence a forward movement. This deserter states that the rebels stake everything on the next fight between Lee and Grant.

our lines yesterday. They positively assert that Longstreet's army is at Orange Court-House, and that Lee's entire force is not more than 45,000 to 0,000 atrong. The rebels are very vigilant, and have strictly forbidden their pickets to hold communication with our own. A deserter from the 45th North Carolina also came in yesterday. He claims to be a good Union man, and says he was conscripted three weeks ago, and, being put on picket yesterday for the first time, made up his mind to desert, and swam the river during the night.

The artillery of the 2d Corps was reviewed yesterday by General Hancock, a number of officer being present as spectators.
A soldier named Riley, of Company A, 1st Con-

necticut Cavalry, while on picket near Grove Church, was captured by guerillas on Tuesday. Pur Upwards of 1,500 sick have been sent to Washington during the past two days.

## HARRISBURG.

Governor Curtin at Washington—Railroad Accident.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Governor Curtin went to Washington this morning, to endeavor to get Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of the State militia for their services in 1882.

Last night, at half past seven o'clock, a passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad had an accident at the junction of the North Lebanon road, in consequence of the malicious shifting of a switch. The locomotive "Venus" was broken up; the bagage and one passenger car were thrown off the track. The engineer, Thomas Gabriel, was badly scalded. No one else was injured, though the pas-

Gen. Sickles at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 21.—Gen. Dan Sickles and staff arrived last right, and visited the Board of Trade day. He also had a reception at the Tremont this atternoon, and addressed a large concourse of tizens at Bryan Hall this evening.

The Plymouth Affair. Boston, April 21.—The Advertiser says that the Union gunboat Whitehead is reported to have been sunk during the recent rebel attack on Plymouth, North Carolina. The rebels came down the Roanoke river estimated fifteen thousand strong. The fight was going on up to midnight of Sunday. The Union force is elieved to be strong enough to hold out.

Fire in Boston. Boston, April 21.—A fire occurred in the fourth story of the buildings, Nos. 167 and 169 Milk street, oday, destroying wool to the value of \$2,000. The

Fire at Plattsburg, Missouri. St. Louis, April 22.—The entire business portion of the town of Plattaburg, Mo., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is about \$100,000. Inurance light. Arrival of the Steamer Kangaroo. NEW YORK, April 21 .- The steamer Kangaroo. rom Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day. He dvices have been anticipated.

Arrival of a Gunboat. NEW YORK, April 21,—The gunboat Ticonderogs as arrived here from Fortress Monroe. New York Gold Market. New York, April'21.—Gold closed this afternoon at 641/2064%. The failure of a great bear in Erie

The Evening Stock Board. New York, April 21—11 P. M.—Closing prices: Gold 172%; Eric 113%; Harlem 209; Reading 140; Rock Island 115; Cumberland 71. Market firm. Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore: April 21.—Flour advancing; Ohio en"a. \$8 12% @ 25. Wheat active; Southern red. \$2@2.05. Coil active at \$1 27@1.28. Whisky dull also heavy; Ohio, \$1 12@1.13.

St. Louis. April 21.—Cotton is without sales; receipts 240 bales. Flour, wheat, corp., and oats have improved, and prices range slightly higher.

A Reder Brecher.—The Beschers are known throughout the Union as men of talent and positive views. Many term them extreme, especially on the slave question. But this rebellion has even cut in twain the family of Beschers. During the battle of Stone River, Dr. Charles Bunce, of Galesburg, Illinois, assistant surgeon of the 29th Illinois volunteris, temained upon the field, busily angaged in caring for his wounded men, and with them was voinneers, remained upon the lesh, bully engaged in eating for his wounded men, and with them was made prisoner. Soon after, while surrounded by a group of rebel officers, to whom he had been introduced, he was surprised to find even New Yorkers among the officers of the Southern army.

"Worse than that, sir," said a bystander. "In me you see a man from Massachusetts and Illinois. By name is Edward Beecher, president of Knox College at Galesburg Illinois. Henry Ward Beecher is my uncle."

"We have a transport in the filter of the word beecher is my uncle."

"We hy, Galesburg is my town, and I know your father well," replied the Illinois doctor.

The rleasure of the acquain ance thus formed was nutual, and the doctor soos found that he had met with a genuine Beecher in appearance and manners. This son of Edward the eminent was a quartermaster in Ganeral Chatham's division, and previous to the was had practiced law is Memphis, Tennessee. He was not at all bitter in bis feelings, nor harsh in his views, but yet withal a most determined rebei.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION.—The Territorial Teleprise, published at Washae, speaks of the citizens of Newada Territory sending hair a ton of all yer to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. It says that the matter has been taken in hand, and that it is not much of an undertaking.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. TWO DAYS' BATTLE ON THE RED RIVER

THE BEBEL DEFEAT CONFIRMED. The Enemy Routed with Beavy Loss,

GENS. MORTON, PARSONS, AND GREENE KILLED.

A VICTORY BY OUR GUNBOATS

CAIRO, April 21. - Advices from Graud Ecore, Reriver, to the morning of the 15th, have been received. The battle on the 8th was fought at the Sabine Cross Roads. The rebels were commanded by Generals Magruder, Holmes, and Taylor, all un er General Kirby Smith. The rebel loss in the first day's fight is placed at The second day's fight was at Pleasant Hill, where, as previously stated, the enemy was most gloriously routed, and driven from the field by our orces under General A. J. Smith. General Banks

one. Among their killed were Generals Morton and Parsons.
After the first day's fight, Gen. Banks being short of rations, sent word to the Admiral to return with the firet, which had advanced to within eighty miles of Shreveport, and was preparing to blow up the steamboat New Falls City, which the rebels had sunk in the channel. On the reception of Gen. Banks' depatch the fleet turned back, and on the way down was attacked by large numbers of the enemy on both sides of the river, who attempted to capture

The enemy's loss is heavy, and at least two to ou

A fight ensued between the gunboats and the rebels, in which the latter were splendidly repulsed, with 600 or 600 killed, and a large number wounded, while none of our gunboats were injured. Gen. Greene, commanding the rebels in this action, had his head blown off by a shell. A naval despatch steamer from the mouth of Red river has arrived, with five hundred bales of cotton The steamer Golden Eagle, from Memphis, has hix bundled bales of cotton for Evansville, and the

mainder of her cargo for Cincinnati. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. RINGGOLD, Ga, April 20.—The enemy are quiet.

There is a tacit understanding between the pickets on both sides to keep quiet. The pickets of Patterson's brigade, in front of this place, got drunk at Tunnel Hill, a few days since, and were placed under arrest. Miss Mary E. Walker, acting assistant surgeon in General Daniel M. Clark's brigade, was captured by the enemy, a day or two since, while visiting citizen patients outside of our lines.

for Miss Dickinson's name was now respected among all the loyal people of the North as being that of a true friend of freedom and national union. Miss Dickinson spoke as follows:

Eighty-nine years ago commenced our Revolution for independence and the rights of man. Eighty-nine years ago the shot that schoed round the world was fired on Uoncord Bridge. Eighty-nine years ago began the struggle for life, likety, and the pursuit of happiness, for the overthrow of tyranny, and the establishment of freedom throughout the land. It was a contest, the simple record of which draws children from their play, and stirs up the hearts of our men with a thrill of patriotic ardor. The contest was sustained by great hearts and noble souls, by high thoughts and willing self-sarides, earnest devotion and eager martydom; a contest sanctified by the prayers of a nation. But, great Cause, so majestic in thy beginning, why didst thou so thoroughly fail in thy close! For the contest, declared to be for all men, was then announced to be for the white man only. Our flas was made a protection to those who dealt in the boules and souls of men. The result was \$h incompleteness, and, after seven years of war for justice, we did a stupendous wrong for the aske of peace, and oppressed the pures and weakest of God's children, after we had ourselves thrown off the yoke of bondage. It was for this reason that April 19, 1775, had to be repeated on April 19, 1861. It was necessary that as flassanhusetts was the first to go into the war of the Revolution, so she was the first to go into the war of the Revolution, so she was the first to go into the war for the putting down of the rebellion. Massachusetts spilled the first blood on the sire soil of the North, and weakers of God's children, after we have the first blood on the sire soil of the water, so here, the firing of guns had brought our peculiarities to the current of the said that it should wash away the stains of slavery. [Cheers.] As in Italy, the ining of guns is employed to bring dead bod Mr. Greeley's Case. [From the New York World, April 21 ] [From the Few York World, April 21]
In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the proceedings came up growing out of the order issued by Judge Barnard on last Friday, requiring Horace Greeley to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in publishing an article headed "A Judicial Outrage," in which a "false and malicious" report is given concerning the withdrawal of a juror in the Nixon autt. The court-room was crowded.

Judge Barnard called up the case, and inquired what disposition would be made of it. District Attorney A Oakley Hall then read the return of Sheriff Lynch, certifying to the fact that the order was served on Mr. Greeley.

The clerk of the court then called "Horace Greeley." Mr. J. T. Williams, Mr. Greeley's counsel, rose,

ley."

Mir. J. T. Williams, Mr. Greeley's counsel, rose, and moved to set aside the motion, objecting, as follows, to the jurisdiction obtained in the case:

I have made inquiries, and do not find that any affidavit was made showing that Mr. Greeley was either the editor or proprietor of the paper called the Tribune, nor do I see any affidavit at all; and there are some points of the case which I think quite as material, but which I presume my learned friend, the District Attorney, will not think the court could take judicial notice of. I submit to your thoreone in the proceedings for punishment of a contempt to court. It is not a case in which the matter occurred in presence of the court, and which could be taken judicial notice of under that theory. The court also could certainly not take judicial notice that any person was the editor and proprietor of the New York Tribune. I think it right, your Honor, to most respectfully submit these points concerning the order of the court, as in this as in any other order based upon insufficient affidavits or no affidavits. If it were a cavil proceeding it would be quite proper to set aside the order for insufficient affidavits. If it were a cavil, proceeding it would be afficavits. If it were a cavil proceeding the order affidavits; but here is a case where there are, so far as I am informed, no affidavits touching either of the fact which are recited in the order. hundred thousand maimed and shattered men. We talk of reconstruction with these facts before us. We talk of reconstruction with a haif a million of rebels in arms. It is but a new name for compromise. [Applause.] After all, would it not be just as well for us to subdue ere we reconstruct? Foday we have a fresh demand for 200,000 men unfilled, and a draft impending. Richmond is secure to the rebels, and we can give no assistance to our brave prisoners there confined. We began our spring campaign full of hope; but the battles thus far have ended in disaster. In the West you cannot pick up a newspaper without reading of the outrages of the rebel guerillas, and their successes. Four hundred Union soldiers have been murdered in cold blood, and the bodies of three-fourths of them were gathered in a heap, and burned together. Is this the time, she would ask, to talk of recenstruction—or for offers of amnesty and pardon to such fiends? [Applause.] She did not saylthese things to disheatten. as I am informed, no amulavita voluntage enter of the facts which are resited in the order. An order was given in accordance with a decision by Judge Barnard, that interrogatories be filed and propounded to Horace Greeley, and that he be di-rected to return his answers on Monday next. This color does not require the orespect of Mr. Greeley.

order does not require the presence of Mr. Greeley a court on Monday. The spirits of the men are kept up in anticipation of gaining a victory this spring.

THE (AMPAIGN ABOUT TO BE OPENED. WASHINGTON, April 21.—General Grant left for the front this morning, attended by a large party of officers.

It is understood that the campaign is now to be commenced. We have indications that the rebels are massing a large force in Virginia, and that the diversions in Kentucky and elsewhere are only intended to cover the concentration of rebel forces against Grant.

LONGSTREET AT ORANGE COURT-HOUSE. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following information was received from the Army of the Potemas to-night:

Five deserters from the 48th Virginia came into our lines yesterday. They positively assert that

and the control is a control with the control of th

delphian.

THE SHARSPBARRAN, TERCENTENARY BADGE, manufactured under the patronage and by the ex-press sanction of the Stratford-on-Avon and Londen celebration sommittees, is for sale at all the ladies' trimming stores, and the principal bookstores. It is sable and silver, ornamented with a portrait of Shakspeare, and miniature pictures of his birth and burial places, and will no doubt be worn by many on Saturday. COL. METCALF, a native Kentuckian and a slave-

holder, addressed a Union meeting at Oarlisle, Nicholas county, Ky. His unconditional and earnest untrictism is in remarkable contrast to the recent mebriate harangue of Col. Wolford. Col. Metcall said in his speech that the hearts of the Kentucky Leople were right. And who will doubt it? alasy (i 🔨 🔩 i

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY N. WS, SHE POURTE PAGE.] Last evening Miss Anna E Dickinson, the ever-popular and enchanting lectures, and ardest lover of her country, delivered her new lesture on "Re-construction," at the Academy of Music. Her auditory was, as is always the case, an intelligent and

THE CITY.

Miss Dickinson on "Reconstruction."

her views of reconstruction, as opposed to those held by the leading statesmen of the country, were

received with thoughtful attention.

The fair speaker was introduced by Mr. Wm. S.

that when he first presented Miss Dickinson to a

Philadelphia audience it was at the outbreak of the

rebellion. He then predicted that she would prove herself the Joan of Arc or the Maid of Saragossa of

for Miss Dickinson's name was now respected among all the loyal people of the North as being that of a true friend of freedom and national union.

plause.] She did not say these things to disheatten. She would rather encourage, and keep up the hopes of the people. First save the country, and then talk about reconstruction. Let us leave off State-making, and President making, and go to work in earnest in our effort to crush the rebellion. Amnesty is only at the mouth of the cannon. [Cheers] One great danger to make dead that is, we have found out what the

Miss Dickinson spoke as follows:

this war. He did not regret making that prediction

ditory was, as is always the case, an futelligent and appreciative one, who listened with attention and appreciative one, who listened with attention and approved her theories with discriminating applause. The building was by no means so crowded as on former occasions, yet it was complimentary, aspecially when we remember how many times and has already spoken at the same piace since the sommencement of the war. Her criticisms of the administration of General Banks, and what she termed his injustice to the blacks, were boddly spoken, and her views of reconstruction, as opposed to those FINE ARTS.-We would call the attention of our readers to the collection of oil paintings now ar, ranged for exhibition at the salesrooms of Messrs. Scott & Stewart, and to be sold peremptorily this and to morrow evenings, at 8 o'clock. Among them we observe seversivery fine specimens from old masters, among which we notice "The Fruit Boy," by ters, among which we notice "The Fruit Boy," by Murillo, a companion to the "Flower Girl," in the Dulwich Geliery in England; "Truth Developed by Time," by Carlo Murratti; "Ohrist Blessing the Loaves and Flahes," by Guido; portrait of Commodore Perry, by Jarvis, conceded to be the best extant; "Sunset on the Nile," by J. Hamilton; "Coast Scene," by E. Moran; "Venice by Moonlight," "Shinurcel", "Manicole, Digra" and as.

> FURNITURE SALE THIS DAY .- Messrs. Thos. Birch & Son will sell this morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 914 Chestaut street, a large assortment of superior household

THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE IS the Sewing Machine, and the greatest of Sewing Machines is the "Florence," sold at 630 Chestnut street. It performs a greater variety of sewing and est Sewing Machine out. It is sold with a guarantee to give satisfaction or the m ed to the purchaser after a fair trial.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND PRESERVED FRUITS AND

quality Cheere, embracing all the famous old "Red Ourtain" Dairies, Sap-1830, and others; also jarred tomatoes and peaches, and pure Massachu-setts older vinegar, to which we invite the attention THAT BLESSED BARY.—English papers solemnly announce that the "royal infant" is doing well. The "blessed baby" has been vaccinated, and has

enough to wear them.

clothing establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Obestnut street. "Benjamin Franklin never forgets any party at which Madame Helvetius is present. He believes if he had engaged to go to Paradise this morning, he would beg permission to remain on earth until half past one, in order to receive the embrace which she was good enough to promize him if she should meet him at Mr. Turgot's." One reason why Madame Helvetius was pleased with the Doctor was because of the fine suit of clothes which he purchased

Mr. Stokes, an ancestor of Charles Stokes, the cele orated Clothier under the Continental, Philadelphia WHO MADE COLONEL DAHLGREN'S ARTIFICIAL Leg?-To the Editor of The Press-Sir: My at tention has just been called to a statement which appeared in your paper of the 19th March last, under the heading, "Colonel Dahlgren's Or ders," the following statement appears: "And care rving off his artificial leg, which was one of Palmer nost beautiful and expensive inventions." The error, of which I complain, in the above is "one o Palmer's most beautiful and expensive inventions' I) when the truth is, the inventor and maker o Colonel Dahleren's artificial leg was B. W. Jewet just such as he now makes for, and has uniformly furnished, soldiers with who have lost their limbs i the service of the Government. Having been nonored by the Surgeon General of the United States with orders to make limbs for soldiers at the seat of Government, where my manufactory now is.
I do not intend to allow credit due me, in my profes-

nut street, next door to the Post Office. ap21-91 HAVE YOU A COUGH?-Use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds. FOR BRONCHITIS try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It

will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invi-

by their physicians have been restored to health by Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs or Breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & Son, No. 242

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, stilled from the rare and beautiful flower from

Manufactured only by Phalon & Son, New York. ASK FOR PHALON'S-TARE NO OTHER. JOHNSTON, HALLOWAY, & Co., Agents, Sixth an Market streets, Philadelphia. Sold by all Drug

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Continental-Ninth and Chestnut street

Marshall, New York Noah Lincoln, Boston Y snyder, U S N Chas Hewet E C Jones, Toronto John W Gilbert, Toronto John W G Burney, Barlington, Miss Hayward, Boston Miss Hayward, Boston Saml Parker, U S A Series Delaware G Merrick, Springfield O H Appleby, Delaware John W J S Cnr. & wt. Saien N J Appleby, Delaware Fury & wf. Salem, N. Isnd & wf. New York L Marston, Toronto Phin: ey & Is. Alex, Va Yorks, Penna Egbert Hallister & wf. Ponna A Reilly, Pottavilla Sarregues, Pottaville J Eckert, Reading S Yorks. Fenna SA.
A H F Millon. US A
A Wheelook & wf. Boston
H wals. Mew York
S W O France & Sch. Balt
S B France, Baltimore
H Newton. Delaware
G Beshler, Columbus, O
C Besir & wf New York
S Foster. New York OC Bair & wf New York
Mr Forter, New York
W B Fletcher, New York
New York
Saleb Cope & wf. Phila
D W Wine, Boston
I C Berard, New York
1 E Matthewer
1 E Young, Michigan
I K Eastmore
1 E Young, Michigan
I K Eastman, Hartford
W Bilot, England
Mrs & F Perkins, Boston
I E Johnson & mother, N W
Mrs & F Nerkins, New York
drs Hunter, New York
I B Kinsman, U S A
I Rimwood, Rochester
M Ca penter, New York
Canfield & wf. Titusville
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Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St. below Arch.

Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St. below Arem.
John & Brown, Brie. Pa
Bon H & Mot!, Fire eo
D B Bunt, New York
J B Thompson, Jeddo
C F Jones, New York
A J Burne, Marylan
Louis Wachtel, Fanklin
J S Drehert, and Bersburg
J B Miller, Chanbersburg
Joe Brown, Albany York
Thee Baroky, New York
W H Woodin, Barwick, Pa
J Frimer, Sew Jersey, Pa
J Frimer, Sew Jersey, Pa H Woodin, Berwick, Pa Pai'mer. Sew Jersey ml Holliday, New Hope J Long, Marietta pory Houser. Lane co strickland, Re dding D Kramer, Allentown A Reynolds. Newark, Del B McConanghey, Del m McConanghey, Del m McConanghey, Del of P Baines. Boston O Kline, Mauch Ohunk Caldweil B Caidweil

B Caidweil

B Judie, New York

B Williams Ohio

Joseph Park & wf

I Thorp & wf

D Painer. Maryland

Pr JE Whitselde

Phos G Smith. St Louis

I Harrison Luzerue on

John C Pille

NATIONAL UNION DELEGATES. - The

NATIONAL UNION DELEGATES. — The Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative Conventions of the National Union party assembled last evening in their respective districts, in accordance with the rules of the party, and proceeded to transact their official business. In the Senatorial and Legislative districts delegates were chosen to a State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 28th instant, then and there to nominate the Union Electoral ticket, and to asleet delegates at large to the National Convention to assemble at Baltimore in June. We present below all the returns that we were able to obtain up to the hour of going to press:

press:

First Congressional District—A. B. Sloanaker, Dr. Eliab Ward, James Gillingham, J. M. Butler, Second Congressional District—Col. P. U. Elmaker, John Holmes. John Thompson, Isaac Coleaberry, alternates.

Third Congressional District—Alex. Fox, and — Knight; alternates, John Clothier and — Andrews.

Fourth Congressional District—Cornelius A. Wals

oord, Chas. Thompson Jones; Hanry Carey Les and Geo. S. Keyser alternates. Senatorial - First, Robert O. Titte mary; Sesond, I. Du Haduway; Third, Abel Lukens; Fourth, C. hompson Jones. hompson Jones.

Representatives—No election in the First district.

John W. Frazier, Second district.

John Hill, Ninth ward.

James McManus, Twelfth ward.

Dr. Trenchard, Nineteenth ward. Wm. Simpson, Twenty-second werd, W. J. P. White, Twenty-fourth ward, Thomas Dixon, Twenty-third ward.

"Coast Scene," by E. Moran; "Venues by muou-light," "Shipwreek," "Mariner's Dirge," and se-veral others, by G. B. Atwood, of Philadelphia; be-sides several very pretty and interesting landscapes, to be sold by order of the administrator, making al-together one of the finest collections ever offered in this city for the last ten years.

furniture, French plate mirrors, plated ware, car-pets, office tables, &c.

CITY ITEMS.

VEGETABLES - Mr. W. H. Slocomb, proprietor of the Eastern Market Cheese Stand, Fifth street, has now on hand the finest Goshen Butter, the best

passed through all the various stages of the process in the most satisfactory manner. Its papa has pro-mised that if he is a right good boy he shall have an elegant suit, purchased for him at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, when he gets old USEFUL RECEIPTS.—To make a nice jam, lay

your head under a descending pile-driver. To be ahead of time, carry your watch behind you. To keep from being dry, stand out in the rain. To prevent a headache when getting sober, keep drunk. To avoid bad habits, get good ones at the renowned

St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D. C. Inventor and Manufacturer of Jewett's Improve Artificial Leg. PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1864. GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- All the newest and best styles, for spring wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassi-mere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chest-

sion, to be taken up by any common absorbent.

B. W. JEWETT.

will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will

overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind ubes, or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For PLEURISY, take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorantin quick succession, and, covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant

porates them. Thousands who have been given u

Girard—Thesa value street, below Minesa.

O L Billect & wf. Feit, Pa
J Cadwell & wf. Pittebar's
L Cadwell & Cadwe B Tourbellott, U S A
Hatine, Bellsfout B
F A Kiter & La
Banbing & Wf. Vermont
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D Miller, New York
D S Miller, Boston
D W Miller, New York
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D Miller, Hartford
D Miller, Miller, New York
D S Miller, Mil American Hotel-Chestnut st. above First

American Hotel-Chestmut st., above Fifth,
T C Randall
J Ral. ton, Armstrong oo
D Rairten, Indiana co
W E Gritwold, Morfolk
M B Oldane & la, N York
J O Brown, New York
W m A Trebun Albeny
Thos F Lichnato Maryland
J A McDevitt, We Spinston
W M Shakenpea Mover, Del
John E Havenner, Wahn, D
John F Havenner, Wash'n
J John Mull & W. F. Panna
S W Lane & wif. Maryland
S W Lane

St. Louis—Chestnut screet, above Third.

St. Louis—Chestnut screet, above Third.

O L Willis New York
Jan N Grifield, New York
Jan N Grifield, New York
R H Cowperthwait. N J
Jacob T Senford N Jerssy
Col Jobn C Heylman, Penna
lersel C tangdon. U S A
Wm Smith, aew York
Joe Hoff. New York
Joe Hoff. New York
Geo Wallecs, New York
Joe Hoff. New York
G Ackerman, New York
G Ackerman, New York
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C Linn, New York
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J Balley, Washington
C Peters, Alex, Va
G McKnisht, Mishigan
E M Sond, Bridgeton, NY
J B Culp. Penna
H C Mei-car, Wilm, Del
Jas L Wile, N, New Jerssy
B Clay Bribaker, Lanc
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J H Droys, Trackara,
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J C Trolan, U S A
H E Wentworth, U S A

3 M Smallwood
i M Crossley
S E Culp. Penna
E C McLear, Wilm. Del
Jas L Wilson, New Jersey
B Clay Bribaker, Lanc
E M Bood, Bridgston, NY
J A Macomber, U S M The Union-Arch street, above Third G Thompson, Pittston F Chahoup, Wilkesbarre thes C Cornett & W. Ind M Johnson, Lembertville Miss M ody Pannaely: W A Tritle, Waynerboro
John Pater, North Lima, O
W S Kipk, York, Fa
H M Pra L. Lewistown
J Hibler Boalsburg
M A McBose, Bowsburg, O
J F Lantz Lancaster
J Davis, Irozton O
L Masses, Jr, Cincinpati

L Madison House—Second, above Market. M
Ches B Adams. Cincinnatif O Moolittle. New York
D McGullough. Cochecton
B F Millisms. Jercey City
J E McMasters. Penna
H B Fewler, Lewistown
H H Jellison, Boston
J T Leonard. Boston
Cliyer Pellett. Paupack
S A Carroll & iddy. W J
L G esson, Bethaw, Pa
W H Gandy. Lambertvillei O Murray, Marrowsburg. Bariey Sheaf-Second street, below Vine

Bariey Sheaf-Second street, below Vine.

Smi Wheeling Lackawans | ra Tyeon, Cheltonham
G ti Sea, son. Honesdale
Lewis Hab. Honesdale
Hener B Feil Doylatown
H H Heel. Dybny Wayna co J K Garver, Newtown
M Mc Owel, Wightstown | S Hollster, Hancook
C Cottman & Li, Jenkintown | Re C Thornton, Browneb'g
Mrs W Cottman, Jenkint'wn | G Seaman, Honesdale
Wm Sv Gers, Philads
T O Attinaon, Penn's Park
Chas Kelson, Honedale Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut

National-Race street, above Third. W D L Stillwell, New York | H Keim Lebanon, Pa Cyro- H Grabb, Wash, D C E W Grover, Wash, D C Swith, Allcons W P Elway, Altoona
Dr G R Hurth & wf. N Cumb
J D Emith, Greensburg Black Bear—Third st., above Callowhill, C Linden, New York
B Sconyley, Labish co
J & Etticger, Teblish co
Willer, Labish co
Willer, Labish co
Willer, Labish co

C Linden, New York

B Son nyl-r, Lehigh co
J A Ettirger, Lehigh co
W Stine, Lehigh co
H M Endman, Zioneville
Goo W Wolf, Daaboro Barmum's Hotel—Third street, above Race, G K Todd. New Jersey
H R Blake. New York
H Heward Trenton
B W Warren, Trenton
A M Herrold, New York
H Letmate, Baltimore

A Herrold, New Jorsey
F Pierson, New Jersey
F Pierson, New Jersey States Union, Market street, above Sixth

M Bender, York. Penna
W B Brane, M D. Penna
A B Shaw, Clearfield
A B Shaw, Clearfield
Mrs E A Shaw, Clearfield
Mrs E A Shaw, Clearfield Bald Fagle-Third street, above Callowhill. Geo Finley, Easton
J Neal, Northampton co
J M Stotzen. Easton
Wm Kaechline, Penna
John Allwine, Anavelle

F Laman. Hamburg
John Allwine, Anavelle

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE, HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE, HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE, HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE, In Longfellow's Foem Hiswarths was adjudged to have conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because he brought to its notice corn. Every one will admit that our preparation is worthy of the name, for the benefits it confers when it is known.

WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES.

It resteres faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one original color. It prings up the natural shading of our hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life ap-pearance, so that the most critical observer cannot de-iect its use. It makes hards hair soft and sliky, stops its falling out, eleanses it and the scalp from all impurities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair freesing, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of pre-sions use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the following challenge to test in the New York dailies three weeks, which

WAS MEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some well known and disinterested persons appoint one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use nothing have his own preparation and the person public. thing but his own preparation, and the person nothing size during the test. A certificate of the result to be widely published at the expense of the unsuccessful con-

ection: told everywhere. JOEFPH HOYT & CO., mhile-ly 10 University Place, New York.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendld Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red. Busty, or Gray Bair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Broom, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristing color, and recifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR: all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, SI BARCLAY Street. Mew York, Batchelor's new Tollet Gream for Dressing the Hair. ONE PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST

TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for BETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE System is strictly adhered to All are thereby treated slike.

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CABINET STECK & CO. 'S ORGANS. PIANOS. J. E GOULD. SEVENTH and CHESTNUT. THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILLS. "OAK HALL," Best-class goods and moderate prices.

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S. H. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets epartment (to make to order) So. 1 S. Sixth st. WHEELER & WUSON'S HIGHEST EROCAL CONTRACTOR SETTING MACHINES THE CHESCORY SIMPLESS AND IS

Services and the Chartery Struct or MARRIED BLACKFORD-ELY.—On the 18th inst., at Oakland.
Maryland, by the Ray M. V. B. White. Mr. Besle S.
Birchford. of West Virginia to Hattle C., youngest
daughter of Rev. Dr. E. F. and C. T. H. Ely, of Philade. DIED. OTEST — On the afternoon of the lock inst, Rabacca, relict of the late John Guest, merchant of this city, in the Stity ser of her age
Stity ser of her age
Stity ser of her age
and friends of the family are invited to all the reach the reach of the family are invited to all the reach of the late of the reach of the late of the reach of the re her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without fiviler notice, from the relations her funeral, without fiviler notice, from the residence of her busband, No. 32 North Eleventh stress, as a colock P. M. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Burist Ground. RLACK ALPACAS .- JI ST OPENED.

