Of his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," I(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Orders promptly attended to. jalls-wfm6m

SPRING AND SUMMER. ENTIRE NEW STOCK UNDERCLOTHING. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

McINTIRE & BROTHER, (SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS,)

1025 CRESTNUT STREET. "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt." ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL. 200

G. A. HOFFMAN. FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET,

TO THE NEW STORE,

825 AROH STREET. THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND, DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, MINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS an DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLIN SHETS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HISTERY, GLOVES, SCARPS.

SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS. &c., &c.

CRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS Have now been before the pu They are universally pronounced the neatest and best

tting collars extant. The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from th The cravat causes no muckers on the inside of the tarn-down collar—they are AS SMOOTH INSIDE AS OUTdown collar—they are AS SMOOTH INSIDE AS OUT-SIDE—and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neek. The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly-finished edge on BOTH SIDES. These Collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are MOULDED AND SHAPED TO FIT THE NECK. They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down style,) in every half size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eu-

raka" (or Garotte,) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes," in neat blue cartoons, containg 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy peckage for Travellers, Army and Navy Officers. "GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

Bold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The VAN DUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO., orters and Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishin ods, 627 CHESTNUT Street, mb90-wfm3m Philadelphia

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, the they make a specialty in their business. Also, avanity receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental

SILK & DRY-GOODS JOBBERS NEW SILK HOUSE.

WATSON & JANNEY.

No. 333 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of

DRUGS. POBERT SHORMAKER & CO., N.E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at My14-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CARPETINGS. A ROH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE

The enhanciber has just received a well-selected stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,

FOR SPEING TRADE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, SOS ABOUTOTREBET, SELOW NINTH.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, and manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, fluished with E. MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

GROCERIES. KENNEDY, STAIRS, & CO.,

Wos. 130 and 132 North Wharves.

ABOVE ARCH STREET.

Dr. PICKLED AND DRY FISH. A large stock, in assorted packages, suitable for Coun-

try Trade, always on hand. ARCHER & REEVES,

A RCHER & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Blarket Prices, a large
Stock of
EUGAR,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
And Orocerles generally, carefully selected for the
Country trade.
Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S
Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.
app3-6m MACKEREL, HERRING, BHAD, &c. -2,500 bbls. Mass Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax 2,000 bbis. New Eastport, fortune bay, and Maring.
2,500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbis new Mess Shad.
200 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.,
In store and for sale by MUNPHY & KOONS.
jal8-tf.
No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. PICKLES 100 BBLS. PICKLES IN

VINEGAR.
60 half bbls. Pickles in Vinegar.
Also, three-gallon and five-gallon kegs do.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
20 107 South WATER Street,
mh39-3m

VOL. 7.—NO. 273.

GREAT REDUCTION

FANOY SILKS, Reduced. FOULARD SILKS. Reduced.

VALENCIAS, Reduced.

ORGANDY ROBES, Reduced.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

IN PRICES OF

LIGHT SILKS

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer the balance of their Stock of Summer Silks and

BROCHE SILK GRENADINES, Reduced. BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGES, Reduced

The Public are assured that we have made a great

reduction in the Goods quoted above, in order to close out our entire Summer Stock by the first of July.

All Goods marked in plain figures. No deviation

SILK GRENABINES AND FOU-

ORGANDIES, JACONETS, AND

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS, OF

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, at

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS, BAR-

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.—
The reputation of selling these goods cheaper than
can be found elsewhere is still maintained at

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, Splendid assortment, cheap, at

OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,

CIVIL AND ARMY CLOTHS.

COATINGS.

W. T. SNODGRASS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE CLOTHS.

my24-1m 34 S. SECOND and 33 STRAWBERRY Sts.

JUST RECEIVED. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

CRAPE, BAREGE, BOMBAZINE, SILK, &c.,

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

PABLE LINENS.—I AM SELLING

all kinds of LINENS.—I AM SEILIMU
all kinds of LINEN GOODS much lower than present cost of importation. Extra heavy hand-loom Table
Linen at 31: finer and wider at 31.15; much better,
51.25. Brown Table Damasks, all linen, at 37.4c, 31,
31.12/4, and \$1.25: bleached Table Damasks, all linen,
at 31; one lot, very heavy and wide, at 31.25; fifteen
pieces, extra fine and wide, at 31.0, all different patterns, some of them being really beautiful, Also, a
great variety of finer and better goods, that are very
desirable.

nesirable.

Napkins and Doylles in great variety.

One lot Richardson's Shirting Linens at 50 cents, a great bargain.

Also, finer and better, at higher prices, equally as

neap.

Russia Crash and all kinds of Towellings that can be ad. Linen Sheetings and Pillow Casings in all the

narket value.

Nearly all these Linen goods were bought when ex-change was fifty per cent. lower, and therefore are year cheap.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, jel5-4t No. 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Would call special attention to his large stock of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HAND-KERCHIEFS, FLILS, AND WHITE GOODS, all bought before the recent sdvance, comprising many novelties, in fabrics suitable for ladies bodies and dresses, in striped, figured, plaid, tucked, and paffed muslins, &c. 100 pieces White, Baff, and Figured, Plques. 200 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses. In view of the heavy additional tariff about to be imposed on all imported goods, ladies would do well to give my stock an early inspection, as prices must be necessarily largely advanced in a short time.

I am still selling at old prices.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

51. 10 menton Cassimeres.
\$6 00 Marcellles Quitts.
\$2 50 8-4 Damask Table Cloths.
\$3 50 8-10 Damask Table Cloths.
\$3 cent neat Plaid Lenos.
60-cent 44 Plaid Mozambiques.
\$1 00 Mohairs, colors and black.
60-cent Black Wool Delaines,
62-cent Plain Wool Delaines.
\$3.00 Black Shawls.
\$6,00 Plaid Lama Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

We are still selling our Black Silks at the same prices we did early in the season, notwithstanding the re-

MANTLE SILKS, ALL WIDTHS.

Plain Silks, all colors, \$1.30 to \$3.76.
Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$2.60.
Rich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, \$2.57 to \$5.50.
Rich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, \$2.57 to \$5.50.
Rich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, \$2.57 to \$5.50.
Rich Chene Silks, at \$2.574, worth \$3.60.

at \$4.76.

at \$4.76.

Biologue small plaid Silks, at \$1.25, worth \$1.50.

H. STEEL & SON,

ap23-tf Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDY ROBES,

I full lengths, reduced from \$12 to \$8.
Rich Organdies, reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.
Rich Organdies, reduced from \$1.0572.
A beautiful stock of Lawns, from \$7% to 75.
A large stock of thin Summer Dress Goods, reduced

186 Out.
Summer Poplins and Mohaira.
Suat Plaid Silks, 57% cents.
Summer Silks at reduced prices.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
26 South SECOND Street.

ARRIS MIAALD CASSIME INCLES.
Light mixed Cassimeres, for boys' suits,
Metton and platd Cassimeres.
Marino Cassimeres and Cashmaretts,
Linen Drills, Sattinets, and Cottonades,
Ladles' Cloaking Cloths, choice shades,
Loom and Damask Table Linen, cheap.
Towels, Towelling, and Napkins.
Large assortment at
JOHN H. STOKES'
702 ARCH.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

FOR THE BALE OF wid-fm] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ARMY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS.

419 ARCH STEET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Rats, Caps, Can-eens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything perfaining to the complete outfit of Army

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my18-1m

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS M. A. BAKER,

No. 1346 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has opened a large assortment of

PARIS MILLINERY.

ap14-8m* For the Spring and Summer of 1864.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE, In store, and for sale by WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., ap6 201 South FRONT Street.

100 CASES PINET, CASTILLON, & "Louis," from Bordeanx. For sale by
WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
201 Routh FRONT Street.

H.B. BLANCHARD & CO., Northeast corner THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT Sts. Carpels and Mattings made and laid. Bodding, Hair Mattresses, &c. mh30-3m Verandah Awnings.

and Navy Officers.

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FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HARRIS' MIXED CASSIMERES.

BARGAINS.

CASSIMERES.

MIDDLESEX 64 LIGHT BLUES.

84 AND 64 INDIGO FLANNELS.

84 AND 64 BLUE CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS FOR COACHMAKERS. ALL KINDS TRIMMINGS. So.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

ALL GRADES DARK DO.

84 AND 64 DOESKINS.

DO. DO.

FULL STOCK OF CLOTHS.

wall's Store is at

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

GAINS IN LINEN GOODS, Table-cloths, Napkins,

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

COWPERTHWAIT'S,

NINTH and ARCH Streets

NINTH and ARCH Streets.

NINTH and ARCH Streets.

NINTH and ARCH Street

NINTH and ARCH Streets.

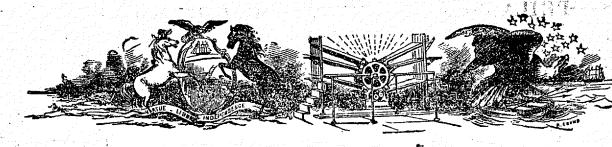
NINTH and ARCH Streets

NINTH and ARCH Streets.

informed that COWPERTH

GOATS' HAIR TAFFETAS. Reduced.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, Reduced.



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS. T E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL),

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET

WINDOW CURTAINS

AT OLD PRICES.

Committee to the second MANY HUNDRED NEW PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

WALRAVEN, 719 CHESTNUT ST. CLOTHING. DOWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY. TAILORS, No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

(JONES' HOTEL,) LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

iave now on hand a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

1864.

LATEST STYLES.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OLOTHIER.

SOUTHBAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully invites attention to his magnificant stock of FINE CLOTHgot up in superior style, by tast

Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and do-

WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS.

Southeast sorner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets, apl0-Sm Сготніне.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, MOS. 803 and 805 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING OF 1864.

The facilities of this house for doing business the leading position among the Tailoring Es-

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

ent by the best artists, trimmed and made equa to Customer Work-AND AT

POPULAR PRICES. They have also lately added a CUSTOM DE-PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be

PERRY & CO., 508 and 805 CHESTNUT STREET.

DUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 803 CHESTNUT STEERT LEAMY'S CLOTHING HALL, No. 836

MARKET Street. GENTS' FINE CLOTHING.
Leamy's, No. 838 Market street.
Gents' Fashionable Clothing.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.

Clothing made to order.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street. Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.

Boys' Fancy Cassimere Suits.

Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.

Boys' Light Cassimere Suits.

Böys' Itight Gassimers Suits.

Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing.

Ready-made and made to order.

JOHN C. LEAMY.

No. 836 MARKET Street.

First door below Minth street. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HENRY HARPER, 520 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,

SHIPLEY, HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords,

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and
Private Residences,
Mannfactured by the
UNION STRAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOURTH Street.

BRICK PRESSES AND BRICK-MAKERS TOOLS, 309 South FIFTH Street. MYES-last S, P. MILLER

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864. THE NEW NAVY YARD. Report of the Minerity in Favor of Lengue Island as a Station for the Con-

struction and Repair of Iron and Armed Vessels. The very thorough and able report of our Representatives, Messrs. Kelley and Morehead, and Mr. J. S. Rollins, of Missouri, on the subject of a site for the new navy yard, will be read with much interest. It is an incontrovertible argument, and ontirely establishes the superiority of the site of League Island over New London, applying all the tests of science, trade, and economy to the discusminority reports, and the well-considered recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the heads of the Naval Bureaus, should make this apparent to Congress and the country. Quoting the well-known recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, the report proceeds to show the great selentilic argument in favor of fresh water: ACTION OF SEA WATER ON ARMORED VESSELS. For a yard for the construction, docking, and reputs of iron ressels, fresh water is absolutely necessary. This our own brief experience in the use of such vessels would seem to have domonstrated, but we may appeal to science and the experience of foreign navies in support of the fact. The British and French Governments have bestowed much attacking on the question and the report of the trans-

and French Governments have bestowed much attention on the question, and the report of the transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science contain several papers embodying the results of an immense number of experiments, and the deductions of the ablest scientific minds of the world therefrom. They all demonstrate the destructive influence of sait water upon iron vessels, and the prejudicial influence of the attention programment of the construction of those vessels and the material while in process of construction.

Before referring more specifically to these papers, the undersigned beg leave to present the following memogradia furnished by Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, and to rengark that the results disclosed in the several papers alluded to fully sustain the accuracy of the results he present:

and to remain and to fully sustain the accuracy, the results he presents:

"Plates of common boiler iron exposed for the same length of time to salt and fresh water, and to the atmosphere, were encrusted in the following Fresh water..

namely:

The first report upon experiments, instituted at the request of the British association, upon the action of sea and river water, whether clear or foul, and at various temperatures, upon cast and wrought iron, by Robert Mallet, M. R. I. A. Ass. Ins. O. E. Volume VII, 5th report of the British Association Volume VII, 8th report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1838, pp. 253-312.

The second report upon the action of air and water, whether fresh or salt, clear or foul, and at various temperatures, upon cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, also by Mr. Mallet. Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1840, pages 241-308.

The report made on the same subject by the same gentleman in the transactions of the association for gentleman in the transactions of the association to 1843, pages from 1 to 53.

And a further report to be found in the volume for

849, pages 88-112.
The experiments, the results of which are recorded In these papers, establish beyond controversy all the facts set forth in the memoranda furnished by Rear Admiral Davis, and prove that the influence of the weather alone upon the sen-shore is more than ten times as deleterious to the exposed surface of iron as that of fresh water. From the report to be found in the volume for From the report to be found in the volume for 1843, page 27, we beg leave to submit the following: "Were it the fact, therefore, that unprotected from vessels corroded equally throughout every part immersed, we could easily calculate, by the aid of our preceding researches, the durability of a ship of given scantiling, and predetermine, under such and such conditions, at what time her hull would have become dangerously thin, and might test with the as-

such conditions, at what time her hull would have become dangerously thin, andmight rest with the assurance that for this period the iron ship was the best and safest that could be put upon the waters; but, unfortunately, we have found that corresion does not take place with perfect uniformity, is has been already pointed out, and hence, without protection, ships of iron must be always liable to the dangerous consequences of local corrosion, and consequent thinning down of iron at particular spots, until at some unforescen moment, possibly of the spreparation and greatest external peril; a danged plate is burst through, and the vessel fills. The facility of introdution of water-tight bulkheads in iron ships greatly reduces the danger of such an accident, but it must always be attended with danger and loss of property, and occurring where it is most likely to happen, namely, in the engine compartment of an iron steamer in bad weather, would be almost certain to involve the loss of the ship.

'The more sanguine advocates of iron ship-building lave, in their anxiety to prove their durability to be such as to render protection needless, appealed to the existence of iron canal-boats of forty years of age or more, and to some of the earliest built iron vessels which have been occasionally in salt water.

to the existence of fron canal-boats of forty years of age or nucre, and to some of the earliest built fron vessels which have been occasionally in salt water. Most of the vessels alluded to, however, have been principally in fresh water, and on referring to Table XV, it will, be obvious how vast a difference thore is in the durability of a ship of any given sort of iron, exposed to the action of sea and of fresh water. Thus, suppose a vessel of Liow Moor plates, in one century the depth of corrosion would be.

In clear sea-water. 0.215
In foul sed-water. 0.401
In clear fresh water only 0.933
"In other words, while the ship, if originally of half-inch plates, would be almost destroyed in foul sea-water, it would not have lost one-tenth of its scantling in clear fresh water in the same time. These cases therefore prove nothing to the point. It therefore seems to me that protection against local corrosion and 'fouling' are essential to the safety and perfection of iron ships, and are alone wanting to render our future iron ships as much safer and more enduring than those of timber, as the steamship of to-day is safer and more enduring than the sailing vessels of two centuries ago."

All experience confirms this theory; and we are officially informed that the iron gunboat South Carolina arrived in Boston from the blockade, and when docked, the immense accumulation of barnacles that had impaired her speed had to be pried off with crowbars, to the serious detriment of the surface of the iron; and that, on the other hand, the first of our Monitors arrived at the Washington navy yard, and after lying one week in the fresh water othe Potomac, was hauled out, and all the foul matter that had accumulated upon her was easily removed by the use of a common shovel.

nulated upon her was easily removed by the use of common shovel.

NEW LONDON INDEPENSIBLE.

New London is a seaboard city, lying two miles and five-eighths from the point at which the waters of the Thames enter into Long Island sound, and eight and three-eighths miles from the open seature its water is as salt as that of the ocean. Its exposed situation on the seaboard prevented its adoption as a naval station in the early history of our country. On the 29th of January, A. D. 1800, Joshua Humphreys was ordered by the Navy Department to examine and report upon the fitness for naval stations of the several ports of New London, Newport, Providence, Boston, Charlestown, Portsmouth, Portland, and Wiscasset. After setting forth the advantages of New London, he noted the following disadvantages, which were deemed conclusive, and led to its rejection: tages, which were deemed conclusive, and led to its rejection:

"First. The harbor below Winthrop's Point is not sufficiently large for such a navy-as-the United States rust have, and above this point the river is frequently full of fee, the breaking up of which makes it dangerous to vessels to lay in it.

"Second. The impossibility of entering this port with a northwest wind, which is the most prevailing wind in the winter season.

"Third. Vessels in this, port are subject to be injured by ice in the winter, if they lie in the channel. To deepen the basin sufficient to move vessels inside of the dock to keep them clear of ice would cost a considerable sum, and be an annual expense to keep it sufficiently deep.

"Fourth. The harbor is very open and exposed all below Winthrop's Point.

"Fifth. An enemy, with the wind at east or west, has a leading wind up to Winthrop's Point and down, which is a great advantage in the attack by water of any place.

"Sixth. Rise of tide being only three feet.

and the second, the consequent discomfort of the passengers. On account of the first, the companies can afford a reduction; aid, on account of the second, the passengers describe a reduction. I propose, therefore, that the single fure be reduced to three cents, and exchange tickets to five cents.
In Baltimore, and in Washington, the single fare secures an exchange ticket—and this fare is only, five cents. In both cities the routes are over hills also. In Philadelphia, the finest and easiest city in the world for such transit, the obtizens are most water of any place.
"Sixth. Rise of tide being only three feet.
"Seventi. The commanding helghts to westward"
of Fort Trumbull. imposed upon by the companies. I am, sir, yours truly, of Fort Trumbull.
"Eighth. Probability of worms."
A position that was thus indefensible against the naval armaments of nearly three-quarters of a century ago by reason of its close proximity to the seals certainly not one that a wise nation would select as the site for an extensive and important station for the construction of iron ships and machinery if it could obtain one on fresh water, and in a defensible position. JUNE 15th, 1864 . . .

An Offer: To the Editor of The Press: Sir: I will be one of the one hundred that will give one dollar towards carrying out the suggestion it could obtain one on fresh water; and in a defensible position.

The site of the proposed navy yard at Winthrop's Point is surrounded on two sides by salt water, and ron vossels constructed there would suffer white in the process of constructed nave would suffer white in the process of constructed nave would, when fitted out, require to be removed to a fresh-water station to cleanse their bottoms, if expected to go to sea capable of operating with any measure of speed proportioned to the sail they might carry, or the amount of coal they would consume.

The majority of the committee have not entirely ignored the importance of this question, but have sought, as appears by their report, to escape its consequences by accepting the reiterated assertion of interested parties, that the water of the Thames opposite Winthrop's Point is merely brackish. Let who may assert or believe this, it cannot be true; and were the truth not demonstrable, it would be a of a writer in your paper this morning, who signs himself "A Friend to the Laboring Classes." I would suggest to him that he call a public meeting at once to carry out his plans. If this course is adopted, throughout the olfy we can break down nonopoly. I am yours, truly, T. M. G. The Blue Hen's Chickens.

fand protected by the defences of that city, League Island could, withighe outlay of a comparatively small sun; converted into a naval station superior to any existing and the possession of which the naval powers of the world would envy.

Following this portion of the report, the minority is the converted to th

give in proof the results of various scientific ex-

aminations. Comparing the two sites, the report

presents the following figures:

presents the following figures:

"The city of New London, as appears by the census of 1860, has a population of 10,115. The city of Philadelphia has over 11,000 skilled workers in iron and brass, and over 5,000 skilled machinists; whilo very few, if any, of the 10,000 people of New London are workers in iron and brass on a scale commonsunte with establishments unrecognized among the shops and forndries of Philadelphia. The navy yard at Philadelphia is the smallest of our nagal stations. It employs at this time about 2,500 workmen, almost every one of whom is the head of a family; suad silewing them an average of five members to cach family, it will be seen that, small as that station is, its workmen and their families constitute a population that could not be housed, in the Philadelphia fashion of a separate house for each family, its New London, were the entire population of that beautiful city to surrender their homes to them."

To the Editor of The Frees:

Sir South Sis morning's paper you speak of the chrom htthograph of my picture "The Blue Hen's Chickens," and say Biggs designed by Mr. Bigot,

the advantage is with League Island, so far as fron vessels are concerned."

Thus it appears that the commission was unantimously of the opinion that in this first great essential—fresh water—League Island had pre-eminently the advantage over Now London. Indeed, the majority admit that New London, the acceptance of which they recommend is, for this reason, unfit for the purpose of an Iron navy yard, unless accompanied by a supplemental station a few miles higher up the Thames river. With a view to escape the inconvenience and additional cost of such an extraordinary arrangement, these "scientific" gentlemen suggest that the destructive influence of the water might be escaped "by providing means for taking such vessels out of the water when not required for immediate service." Hutchinsons, said that after their return to Washington the song was the subject of Oabinet conference, at which it was decided that it was just such songs that the Government wished the solders to hear, and the Hutchinsons were granted permission to return, but their engagements prevented their visiting the army again.—N. Y. Post.

Illinois Democratic Convention. The exposed condition of New London to attack from sea is in itself an insuperable objection to the construction of any important works at that point. The site proposed to be adopted is 2% miles from the mouth of the river Thannes, which, as appears by the coast-survey charts, is but 5% miles from the open sea; and it is not only undefended, but wholly

Dedication of the West Point Battle Monument. GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ORATION. The Battle Monument at West Point was dedicated on Wednesday afternoon, General Anderson being grand marshal of the occasion, and General McClellan the orator. Generals Kilpatrick, Bordon Granger, Hartsuff, Hays, Meagher, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, and Governor Seymour were present. General McClellan began his oration as

indefensible against an attack by iron-clad vessels. Were a naval station located there, the defences required for its protection would cost largely more than the entire outlay for the establishment of an adequate iron-ship station at Loague Island, and when completed would, as the experience of our New Ironsides has proven, be utterly inadequate. Colonel Ould, the robel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, who recently passed three days with General Butler, informed him that shells fired from Morris Island by our rifled guns had been picked up six miles and a half from that island, and that Charleston was untenable from the fire of our guns, though distant in a straight line four and a half miles from the city. The experience of the New Ironsides has also demonstrated that a vessel plated with 1½ inches of from cannot be injured by any ordnance in use at the distance of 1,200 yards; so, that, after all the defences suggested for New London should be constructed, she could approach and He at distances ranging from 2½ to 4,4miles from the proposed site, and never be within 1,200 yards of any point upon which a gun could be placed. She alone could lie in safety and destroy the amplest mavy yard we might construct at New London.

That these assertions are not exarger atted will be apparent to any one who, banding in mind that an iron-cind vessel is safe from the chartes of Long Island Sound between Wallant Rock and the mouth of the Tiames. The channeliat the entrance of the Sound is 4% miles wide between Little Gun Island and Race Point. The friends of this site assert that forts could be built on the Island and point, and another on Valiant lock, a small ledge lying near the middle of the channel. 2% miles from Little Gun Island and 2% miles from Race Point.

Unquestionably such forts could be constructed. What expense they would involve can only be imagined. He would be difficult to ascertain bow many millions have been expended in fortifying the Rip Raps, but not difficult to ascertain that they have bee present. General McClolian began his oration as follows:

All nations have days sacred to the remembrance of joy and of grief. They have thanksgiving for success, fasting and prayers in the hour of humiliation and defeat, triumph and preans to greet the living laurel-crowned victor. They have obsequies and eulogies for the warrior slain on the field of battle. Such is the duty we are to perform to-day. The poetry, the histories, the orations of antiquity, all resound with the clang of arms. They dwell rather upon the rough deeds of war than the gentle acts of peace. They have preserved to us the names of herces and the memory of their deeds even to this distant day. Our own Old Testament teems with the narration of brave actions and borole deaths of Jowish patriots, while the New Testament of our meek and suffering Saviour often selects the soldier and his weapons to typify and illustrate religious heroism and duty. These stories of the actions of the dead have frequently survived in the lapse of ages the names of those whose fall was commomorated centuries ago. But, although we know not now the names of all the brave men who lought and fell upon the plain of plainthon, in the Pass of Thermoptia, and on the hills of Palestine, we have not lost the memory of their examples. As long as the warm blood courses the voins of man, as long as the warm blood courses the voins of man, as long as the warm blood courses the voins of man, as long as the warm blood courses the voins of man, as long as the warm blood courses the voins of man, as long as the human heart beats high and quick at the recital of brave deeds and patriotic sacrifices, so long will the lesson still incite generous men to canulate the heroism of the past. Among the Greeks it was the custom that the father of the most valiant of the slain should pronounce the oulogies of the dead. Sometimes it devolved upon their great statesmen composed of solid grants and the casy never the piece few in comparison with what the fortstaction of Valiant Rock would require.

The topography of the ground offered, and the inadequacy of the quantity. Winthrop's Point proper, or the piece of ground offered, and the inadequacy of the quantity. Winthrop's Point proper, or the piece of ground offered, most of the surface of which ranges from 20 to 10 feet above high-water mark. It has since been groposed to add thereto 100 agrees of adjoining ground, a large portion of which is composed of solid grants and immense boulders, the surface of which varies in elevation from 20 to 120 feet above tile level stan 150 available acres ought to be accepted for this purpose by the Government, either as giff to purposes of a navy yard would as the quarrying of grantic cannot be executed at less than \$2.50 er this yard, cost millions of dollars; and wore weat this site to quarry such basins as the "Front! have constructed at Chorbourg, say three "basins, the combined area of which is about 62 agree, of a dapth respectively, of 55 and 66 feet, or as 'the English have at Chatthan, three basins, covering in all 00 acres, affording from 20 to 00 feet of depth below, the lowest tides, the oas would be almost incalculable. Wherever we may establish—such a station, large excavations will be required, and the junderstrend will not asset that adequate excavations for the purposes of the Government could, not, by an immense outlay of money, in a long fourts of years, be made at this site. To remove the immense mass of carth and rock that legs albore the proper level for a naval station would be likeweck of time, and would involve great expense; buttled many of years, be made at this site. To remove the immense of the work when experiment should have disclosed its magnitude.

To the expenditure of time and though a water as a pit to the expenditure involved in the altempt to construct a naval station, which is soil may be handled, the abundant supply of salid work men always seeking e heroism of the past. Among the Greeks it was the custom that the father of the most valiant of the slain should pronounce the culogies of the dead. Sometimes it devolved upon their great statesmen and orators to perform this mournful duty. Would that a new Demosthenes or a second Perfoles could arise and take my place to day; for he would find a theme worthy of his most brilliant powers, of his most touching elequence. I stand here now not as an orator, but as the whilom commander, and in the place of the fathers of the most valiant dead; as their comrade, too, on many a hard-fought field against domestic and foreign foos, in carly youth and mature manhood—moved by all the love that David felt when he poured forth his lamentation for the mighty father and son who fell on Mount Gilbor. God knows that David's love for Jonathan was no more deep than mine for the tried triends of many long and eventful years, whose names are to be recorded upon the structure that is to rise where, we stand. Would that his more than mortal eloquence could grace my lips and do justice to the themes. We have met to-day, my comrades, to do honor to our own dead—brothers united to, us by the closest and dearest ties, who have freely given their lives. For the free country in this war, so just and righteous so long as its purpose is to crush rebellion and to save our nation from the infinite evils of dismemberment. Such an occasion as this should call forth the deepert and polyset events.

ment. Such an occasion as this should call forth the deepest and noblest emotions of our naturo— pride, serrow, and prayer. After mourning the dishonor of those graduates of West Point who have become leaders of the rebellion, the orator paid the following eulogy to Gen. We may well be proud that we are here com-manded by the hero who purchased victory with his blood near the great waters of Niagara, who re-peated and cellipsed the achievements of Cortez, who, although a consummate and confident con permit, the olive branch of peaces to the blood-stained laurels of war, and who stands, at the close of a long, glorlous, and eventful life, a living column of granite, against which have beaten in vain alike the blandishments and storms of treason. His name granife, against which have beaten in vain alike the blandishments and storms of treuson. His name will ever be one of our proudest boasts and most moving inspirations. In long distant ages, when this inciplent monument has become vonerable, most-clad, and perhaps ruinous—when the names inscribed upon it shall seem, to those who pause to read them, indistinct momentos of an almost mythical past, the name of Winfield Scottwill still be clearly cut upon the memory of all, like the still fresh carving upon the monuments of long-forgotten Pharaohs. In the following Gen. McClellan paysan eloquent

tribute to his fallen comrades:

Among the last slain, but among the first in honor and reputation, was that here of twenty battles, John Sedgwick; gentle and kind as a woman, brave as a brave man could be, honest, sincere, and able, he was a model that all may strive to imitate, but whom few can equal. In the terrible battles which just preceded his death he had occasion to display the highest qualities of a commander and a soldier; yet, after escaping the stroke of death where men fell arround him by thousands, he at last met his fata tribute to his fallen comrades: the highest qualities of a commander and a soldier; yet after escaping the stroke of death where men iell around him by thousands, he at last met his fate at a moment of comparative quiet, by the ball of a single rifleman. He died as a soldier would choose to die, with truth in his heart, and a quiet, tranquil smite upon his face. Alas, our great nation possesses few sons like true John Sedgwick. Like him fell, too, at the very head of their corps, the white-haired refield, after a career of usefulness illustrated by his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Blonterey, his skill and cool of the leading his little army against superior numbers, his brief career affording a brilliant example of patriotism and ability. The impetuous of Kearny and such brave generals as kich, ardson, Williams, Torrill, Stevens, Weed, Saunders and Hayes, lost their lives while in the midst of a career of usefulness. Young Bayard, so like the most mourned of his name, like "Knight above fear and above reproach," was cut off too early for his country. No regiments can spare such gallant, devoted and able commanders as Rossell, Davis, Gove, Simmons, Balley, Putnam and Kingsbury, all of whom fell in the thickest of the contest, some of them veterans, others young in service; all good men and well beloved. Our batteries have partial-

bouse for each family, less New Loandon, were the enter population of that beaufall city to surrender their homes to them."

The vast and well-known superiority of Philadelphia over all others discovered and able commanders as Rossell, Lavis, Gove, Stamons, Balley, Putnam and Kingsburry, all of whom fell in the thickest of the contest, some of whom fell in the thickest of the contest, some of whom fell in the thickest of the contest, some of the port states that will enter the of them offer so many such decided adaptatage as League Island, each of them possesses great advantages over New London.

More Imposition

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The Race and Vine-street Railroad, which reapsithe lion's share from the travel to and from the Sanitary Fair, is not satisfied with the profits arising from the travel to and from the Sanitary Fair, is not satisfied with the profits arising from the travel to and from the conductors with exchange tickets, in order to add to the meanness of not supplying the conductors with exchange tickets, in order to add to the gains of the Company. For two successive nights I have heard conductors say that they had no exchange tickets—thus compelling passengers to pay full fair on two lines. When will this imposition case? My option, Mr. Editor, is, that the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such roads as contained the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such roads as contained the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such roads as contained the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such roads as contained the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such roads as contained the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such roads as contained the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such and the only way to slop, it is for the City Councils to take possession of such as a co

THE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE FIGHT.

But what is the honorable and holy cause for which these men have laid down their lives, and for which the nation still demands the sacriace of the precious blood of so many of her children?

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, it was found that the confederacy which had grown up during that memorable contest was falling to pieces from its own weight. The central power was too weak. It could recommend to the different States such measures as seemed best, and it possessed no real power to legislate, because it lacked the executive force to compel obedience to its laws. The national credit and self-respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of human liberty throughout the world that ours was but another added to the long list of fruitless attempts at self-government. The nation was evidently on the brink of ruin and dissolution when some eighty years ago many of the wisest and most particle of the land met to seek a remedy for the great evils which threatened to destroy the great work of the Revolution. Their sessions were long and often storny; for a time the most sanguine doubted the possibility of a successful termination of their labors. But from amidst the conflict of sectional interest, of party prejudice, and of personal selfishness, the spirit of wisdom and of conciliation at length evoked the Constitution under which we have lived so long. It was not formed in a day; but was the result of practical labor, of lofty wis-THE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE FIGHT. length evoked the Constitution under which we have lived so long. It was not formed in a day; but was the result of practical labor, of lofty wisdom, and of the purest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of all the States—although by some rejuctantly—not as being exactly what all desired, but the best possible under the circumstances.

honest and patriotic citizens of the North, was simply this:

Octain States, or rather a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, feared, or professed to fear, that injury would result to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power. Although the Constitution and the actual condition of the Government provided them with a penceable and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they prepared to seek security in the destruction of the Government which could protect them, and in the use of force against national troops holding a national fortress. To effice the insult offered to our fing; to saye ourselves from the fate of the divided Republies of Italy and South America; to preserve our Government from destruction; to enlorce its

just power and laws; to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains within itself the means of self-adjustment and a pacific remedy for cvils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its sumpression or the destruction of our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our

At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause, and with these metives, that so many of our courades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun! That after all these noble lives freely given, we hesitated, and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that. than that.

Oh, spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend us your indomitable will, and if it be permitted you to commune with those still chained by the transmels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of dauger and tribulation—cheer the firm, strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salation of the Republic, and the triumph of our grand old flag. In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of Etate, there is one great beacon light to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great nation has played its part in history; it cannot be that our sun, which arcse with such bright promises for the future, has already set forever. It must be the intention of the overruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified, and chastened by our trials, as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur; we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far distant past. So it is now. We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history and His own revealed word teach us that His ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us, then, honestly and manifully play our parts, seek to understand and performour whole duty, and trust unwaveringly in the beneficent God who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus.

He did not bring us here in vain, nor has He supported us thus far for naught.

If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need. Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism and honor. be that this great nation has played its part in his

struck him as curious in their manners, customs The Approaching Northern Presidential Election. [From the Richmond Examiner, June 7.] (From the Bichmond Examiner, June 7.]

"President-making" is the present and urgent business of the whole Yankee nation. The result of Grant's military operations in Virginia, and the fate of Grant's army, and of Grant himself, are regarded in the North country mainly with a view to their bearing upon this one grand and paramount question—what set of men is to have the handling of the Federal treasury and patronage for the next four years? The grand "Republican" Convention for the nomination of a candidate is to be held at Baltimore to-day. It was hoped that, before its assembling, General Grant would either be in Richmond, or have gained so decisive advantages over the Confederal army, that the success of this year's camfederate army, that the success of this year's cam-paign might be confidently expected; in which case the renomination of Lincoln would have been certhe State of New York has held its State Convention in Syracuse, and the unanimous sentiment was in favor, we are told, of a renomination of Lincoln. In the meantime, the Convention of "radical Republicans" has assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, where, it seems, the name of Lincoln was mentioned only with derision; the speeches were radical abolition, and all denunciatory of Lincoln for the weakness and corruption of his Administration. That Convention nominated John C. Fremont for President, and John Cochrane, of New York, for the Vice. Presidency. This Cochrane will be remembered in Richmond as the New York politician who, from the steps of the Exchange Hotel, declared and vowed, with solemn appeals to the Almighty, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coorce the South he (Cochrane) would be found sword in hand on the side of Old Virginia. Some circumstances with which we are unacquainted have changed his mind materially. information to the mind. are unacquainted have changed his mind materially, and he is now a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the "Cleveland platform," which states, amongst other things worthy of mention, that "the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise." Another principle laid down in this same platform is that "the rebellion is to be suppressed by the destruction of its motive-cause, slavery." Yet another clause reaffirms the Monroe doctrine, and declares that "the establishment of an anti-republican Government upon this continent by any forcign Power cannot be tolerated," which is about as reasonable as a declaration that the passage of the continctial line through this

which is about a reasonable as a declaration that the passage of the equinoctial line through this continent "should not be tolerated." There are religious principles laid down in this Cleveland platsever hing constitutional rights, habeas corpus, form tone-rive integrity, &c., but the main point is administrative integrity, &c., but the main point is reserved for the integrity, &c., but the main point is reserved for the integrity, &c., but the main point is reserved for the integrity, &c., but the main point is reserved for the integrity, &c., but the main point is reserved for the integrity, and not find the last clause, which there is the refeat point. The constitutional questions about habeas corpus and the like; the economic questions about honest accounts in the Government departments; even that primary and most essential. principle, that "the revention must be suppressed"—all are, in fact, minor and secondary to the on grand doctrine that the soldiers and actual settler are to take our lands and live in our houses, an have, hold, and enjoy the same to them and theirs forever. It is truly a very fine inheritance and the prospects would be cheering if Grant could anyhow get across the Chickahominy.

This own cardinal nyinoinly we may expect to form anyhow get across the Chickahominy.

This one cardinal principle we may expect to form a conspicuous feature of all the "platforms" (as they call them) for all the candidates. If Fremont's friends promise the bare lands, Lincoln's will promise to fence and stock them for the "soldiers and actual settlers!" and Grant and Chase, we have no doubt, would eagerly engage to furnish the new proprietors with white laborers—not, of course, as slaves, but as apprentices—selected out of the first slaves, but as apprentices—selected out of the first families of Virginia.

It is generally believed that the Republican Convention announced for to-day at Baltimore must be adjourned. Singular to say, Richmond was not in Grant's hands in time to carry that Convention triumphantly for Lincoln. Obstacles had supervened which had not been anticipated, and the Convention, if it really opened to-day, would have to contemplate the last grand suprome effort of the most irresistible of Yankee generals too much in the light of a failure. To think that Grant, U.S. Grant—Ulysses, Uncle Sam, and Unconditional-Surrender Grant, with the whole military resources of the United States absolutely in his hand, and missioned on the express business of taking Richmond in time for the Baltimore Convention, should, on the very day of said Convention, be last heard of skulking behind entrenchments in the swamps of Chickahominy, not so far advanced towards Richmond as McClellan was two years ago—this would look ill for the prospects of Mr. Lincoln to-day. No doubt his friends could promise to the soldiers all the plantations of the South—and undertake to stock and crop them at the public expense, and carry all plantations of the South—and undertake to stock and crop them at the public expense, and carry all these resolutions amidst loud cheers and irrepressible enthusiasm; yet still people would think of that tiresome Ohickahominy, and the unreasonable behavior of General Lee and his army. If the Convention should meet, therefore, in Baltimore to-day, we should venture to recommend that it be adjourned one month.

THE following account of the origin of the title of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," which the Delawarians are proud to claim, is authentic, and was vouched for by the late John M. Clayton:

(From the Delaware inquirer of May 5th, 1861.]

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, there resided in Sussex county, Delaware, a gentloman of fortune, urbanity of manners, and great popularity, in that and the adjoining counties of Maryland, named Caldwell, in the language of the county called "Kilwell." He was a sportsman, whose breed of horses and game-cocks obtained wide celebrity; and his judgment of the points of a horse or the make of a fowl none ventured to dispute. His favorite axiom was, the character of the progeny depends more on the mother than on the father, and hence, his reply to all questions respecting the breed of game fowls was, be your cock ever so game, you cannot depend on his progeny, but must look to the hen. My observation has led me to select a a blue hen, and in no instance have I failed to hatch a good game-cock from a blue hen's egg. In consequence of such an opinion expressed by such a man, at all matches and cock fights, the first question was as to the color of the hen, and frequently a certificate sworn to before a magistrate accompanied the fowls. Such questions engaged the time of the peaceful men of Delaware when the news reached them of the battle of Lexington, fought on the 19th day of April, 1775, between the royal troops and the milltia of Massachusetts. This roused the people to arms, and nowhere was there more murtial spirit displayed than in the State of Delaware. In a very short time a full regiment was raised, and a day appointed to organize on Dover Green. On the moraling of that ever-memorable day a full company from sussex county was the first to enter the field, under the command of Captain. Kilwell. Peering above the loaded baggage wagon, was a coop of fowls, the famous blue hon's chiekens, crowing lustily.

Having been the first on the ground, Captain, "Kilwell's" company was assigned to the right, had before the regiment took up the line of march the Loigs were already called the game cocks, who retorting on t vouched for by the late John M. Clayton: From the Delaware Inquirer of May 5th, 1861.]

They were on Long Island, and covered the retreat; they were at Trenton and Princeton, at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, in the North; and when the tories in the Carolinas had made their peace with Cornwallis, and driven the whigs to the mountains, Lower Virginia over-run, her Governor and Legislature fied to Cartor's Mountain, a force was gathered at the North, under General Gates, and pushed South; to these were attached the troops of Delaware and Maryland, forming a brigade under the Baron DeKalb.* On the "fatal field of Camden" Kilwell; felt—there the game cock fought his last round. Lee, in his memoirs of the Southern war, tells us:

"The regiment of Delaware was nearly annihilated, and Lieutenant Colonel Yaughan and Major Patton being taken, its remnant, less than two companies, were afterwards placed under the erders of Kirkwood, senior captain. Contrary to the usual course of events and the general wish, the Virginians (who broke and fied at the first fire, and who set the injurious example which produced the destruction of our earny, a second entirely." HISTORY TELLS US OF THEIR DEEDS. tion of our army, escaped entirely."
But the spirit of Delaware was not to be subdued; fresh recruits soon joined, and again we find the "Chickens" fighting under Green at Guilford—and finally present at Yorktown on the 1sth of October, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, and the war of the Revolution closed in triumph. VOLUNTEERS OF DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS OF DELAWARE!

The fire kindled on the 19th of April, 1775, at Lexington, blazed in the breast of your stres. Above, you have a brief record of their deeds.

The fire on Sumpter, on the 18th of April, 1861—where it took seven thousand of the descendants of the tories of the Revolution to overcome seventy half-starved defenders of our glorious flag—has roused you to arms. Soon you will be in the field. Carry with you the remembrance of the deeds performed by your fathers.

When you enter Virginia, remember to avenge Camden, where Virginia's own historian tells you "They escaped entirely, having flod on the first itre."

THREE CENTS.

country, at one-fourth of the price at which they are sold in England. The result is, that for one reader abroad there are twenty here, which mainly accounts for the general superiority of intelligence of our middle and working classes. Among the works thus reproduced here are Anderson's Okaranga River and his Lake Ngami ; Baldwin's African Hunting; Du Chaillu's Equatorial Library; Livingstone's South Africa; Willson's Western Africa; Burton's Central Africa; Barth's North and Central Africa; Cumming's South Africa, Davis' Carthage, and the still earlier works of Bruce, Lender, Owen, and Mungo Park. To this very complete collection has just been added Captain Speke's Journal of the Discovery of the Sour ces of the Nile, with maps, portraits, and over se venty illustrations, finely engraved on wood, chiefly after drawings by Captain Grant. A yet newer work, Mr. Winwood Reade's Savage Africa, is announced as being in the press. Captain Speke, an adventurous officer in the Angle-Indian army, has already made three expeditions in Africa. In July, 1858, he discovered the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and then predicted that it would prove to be the source of the Nile. On the 4th of July, 1860, he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, bent on solving the great geographical problem of ages, and, in little more than two years from date, having reached the spot through great danger, fatigues, and privation, saw the White Nile rushing down Ripon Falls, out of the Victoria N'yanza -commencing its course of 2,300 miles, at a height of 3,740 feet above the ocean. It remains to be seen whence the N'vanza obtains its waters. If this great lake be fed by some large river, we may take that as the beginning of the Nile, just as we admit the Rhone after flowing through the Lake of Geneva, and trace the Shannon from its mouth through Loughs Derg, Ree, Baffin, and Allen. No explorer is better plete the investigation. His book, independent of its inner or social life of Eastern Equatorial Africa than any preceding traveller had ever observed o related. Above all, as the guest (and often the

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Harper & Brothers have done more to spread &

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superstitions, craft, and cruelty. A wonderfull interesting book it is. Another work, which ought to have numerous readers here, is "Three Years in Japan," by Sir Rutherford Alcock, who has lately returned to Januar as British Ambassador. The illustrations of this work (two volumes 12mo, with a copious Index,) are finely engraved, and bear out the statements i the text in a very decided degree. The author lived for three years at the Court of the Tycoon, and, in hese volumes, gives what may be called his unofficial experiences. Certainly no writer has told so and so cultivated. The way was paved by the official publication here of Commodore Perry snarrative of the Japan Expedition, which, with an audacity se bold as to be amusing, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks claimed, on the title-page, to have compiled, whereas the work was executed by his nenhew. Dr. Robert Hawks made the scantiest acknowledgment in a very compensated more liberally in any other manner Alcock (down East, most probably, he will be called varied occasionally by serious speculations upon the present and future relations of Japan with foreign States. It is difficult to lay this work aside without reading it through, and it cannot be read without communicating much new and important

prey) of African rulers, he has noted down whatever

ment, is a small volume entitled "Nineteen Beautifu Years," consisting of sketches of a girl's life, writ-ten by her sister. This record of a life which glided her only sister's affection has supplied the rest. The pathos. We earnestly recommend this little volume as a gift-book to young ladies between the ages of twelve and twenty. It will deeply touch their

of the Great Rebellion in the United States has tions. It is written with care and honesty, and ireats of the Battle of Bull Run, the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and the Battle of Ball's

Being on the subject of Messrs. Harpers' publica ions, we may add that the following are announced as "in press :" Thackeray's Novels, Library edition with illustrations, commencing with "Vanity Fair." Professor Long's History of the Decline of the Roman Republic; "The Doctor," by R. Southey, in one volume: Ross Browne's Adventures in Washoo Frederick the Great; Guide Book of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and on Connections through the Coal-Fields of Pennsylvania; and "The Ladder of Life," by Amelia B. Edwards, author of "Barbara's History," one of the best novels from a woman's pen, "Adam Bede," per-haps, excepted, since "Jane Eyre." We need scarcely remind the public that Dickens' new novel, zine almost as soon as it is read in England.

"Our Mutual Friend," appears in Harper's Magazine almost as soon as it is read in England.

Thackeray's Postitumous Story.
In the Cornhill Magazine for June the last pages of "Denis Duval" are published, and appended to them are some notes by the editor of the magazine, showing the nature of the material Mr. Thackeray had accumulated to aid him in the construction of the novel. Frosh these notes we extract the following characteristic letter, in which Mr. Thackeray sketches his plot for the information of his publisher:

"My Dran S.: I was born in the year 1764, at Winchelsea, where my isther was a grocer and clerk of the church. Everybody in the place was a good deal connected with smuggling.

"There used to come to our house a very noble French gentleman, called the Count de la Motte, and with him a German, the Baron de Lutterloh. My father used to take packages to Ostend and Calais for these two gentlemen, and, perhaps, I went to Paris once and saw the French Queen.

"The squire of our town was Squire Weston, of the Priory, who, with his brother, kept one of the genteelest houses in the country. He was churchwarden of our church, and much respected. Yes, but if you read the Annual Register of 1781, you will-find that on the 18th July the sheriffs attended at the Tower of London to receive custody of a De In Motte, a prisoner charged with high treason. The fact is, this Alsatian nobleman, being in difficulties in his own country (where he had commanded the Regiment Soubise), came to London, and, under prefence of sending prints to France and Ostend, supplied the French ministers with accounts of the movements of the English fleets and troops. His go-between was Lutterloh, a Brunswicker, who had been a crimping agent, then a servant, who was a syy of Frunce and Mr. Franklin, and who turned for German troops during the Gordon riots, then an agent for a spy, then a spy over a spy, I suspect to have been a consummate scoundrel, and doubly odious from speaking English with a German to each.

"What if he wanted to

who lived with Mr. Weston, at Winchelsea? I ha! I see a mystery here.

"What if 'the scoundrel, going to receive his pay from the English admiral with whom he was in communication at Portsmouth, happened to go on board the Royal George the day she went down?

"As for John and Joseph Weston, of the Priory, I am sorry to say they were rascals, too. They were tried for robbing the Bristol mail in 1780; and, being acquitted for want of evidence, were tried immediately after on another indictment for forgery. Joseph was acquitted, but John was capitally convicted. But this did not help poor Joseph. Before their trials, they and some others broke out of Newgate, and Joseph fired at and wounded a porter who tried to stop him on Snow Hill. For this he was tried and found guilty on the black act, and hung along with his brother.

"Now, If I was an innocent participator in De la Motte's treasons, and the Weston's forgeries and robberies, what pretty scrapes I must have been in' "I married the young woman whom the brutal Liuterleb would have had for himself, and lived happy ever after."

Wonderful Musical Genius of A Little Wonderful Musical Genius of a Little Girl.—One of the transport steamers for New York earried out from New Orleans very lately a poor German family, who possess a treasure in their little daughter, named Minnie Howe. Accidentally a lady of this city heard the little girl sing one day, and was so attracted by the sweet topes of her voice that she was absolutely Charmed. An interview with the child's mother resulted in the determination to procure for her the rudiments of a musical education. This was done, and subsequently a benefit concert at the Opera House in this city yielded a few hundred dollars for Minnie's family to proceed to New York, there to obtain more assistance by the to New York, there to obtain more assistance by the means of public concerts, after which she will travel in Europe to finish her musical studies. At the New Orleans Opera House Minnie sang the "Casta Diva" with such effect as to meet the most earnest. applause. Bouquets in great profusion were thrown upon the stage, and one of the admirers released a beautiful dove, which flow and fluttered, and finally beautiful dovo, which flow and fluttered, and finally nestled down among the flowers. This incident produced a pleasant sensation. Minnie Howe was only thirteen years old last November, and she gires promise of becoming a more distinguished vocalist than Jenny Lind ever was. The modest child merits the encouragement which the liberal public of New York will honor themselves in extending to her, and which they will not regret; for they will confess that she possesses rare musical genius.—N. O. Cor. New York Herald.

Brownlow's Daughter. A Michigan soldier furnishes the Cincinnate Times the following remarkable stanzas, lately found among the literary effects of a deceased Con-federate at Blue Springs, East Tennessee:

A lady on the portal stood, The 'Stars and Stripes' about her: A pistol waving in each hand— 'Twas Parson Brownlow's daughter. Two rebels marched toward the house With hearts full bent on slaughter: They call aloud "Pull down that flag," To Parson Brownlow's danghter. But she was not so easy scared, Nor timid as they thought her. "Your skulls I'll empty of your brains," Said Parson Brownlow's daughter. "I swear," quoth one, "I like her grit, She is a perfect snorte", And we had best 'git up and git," From Parson Brows low's daughter." The flag still waves above the house.
As chaste as stars in water; If over I conclude to be A matrimonial squatter, I'll go to Knoxyille, Tennossoo, And marry Parson Brownlow's daughter.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST.—The New York Times says, that a gentleman, in conversation with Mr. Lincoln, on Friday, remarked that nothing could defeat his re-election but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Woll," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of,"