PELANUM in edvance. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM GOG ARCH STREET. TO THE NEW STORE,

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

MADE BY JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and CHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

PRING AND SUMMER. UNDERCLOTHING. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

McINTIRE & BROTHER. (SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS.) 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."

GEORGE GRANT. No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Of his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,) are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

Orders promptly attended to. jails

CRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS

Have now been before the public for nearly a year. itting collars extant. The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turndown collar—they are AS SMOOTH INSIDE AS OUT-NIDE-and therefore perfectly free and easy to the nec The Carotte Collar has a smooth and evenly-finished to on BOTH SIDES. \*\*Co on BOTH SIDES.

"These Collars are not simply flat pieces of paper out in the form of a collar, but are MOULDED AND SHAPED TO FIT THE NECK.

"They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down style,) it every half size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Europe "(or Garotte,) from 18 to 17 inches, and packed in "Soild sizes," in neat blue cartoons, containg 100 such; size, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy

Ackage for Travellers, Army and Navy Officers. "GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR." Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The VAN DUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO., mporters and Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishing

mb30-wim3m DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

1a17-tf COMMISSION ROUSES.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF BAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS, Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.

LAIN OPERA FLANNELS. LACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz. PANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.

COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, NO. 113 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF 714-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS. MISS M. A. BAKER,
No. 1345 CHESTAUT STREET,
Has occased a large assortment of
HASIS MILLINERY,
For the Spring and Summer of 1884. DRUGS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., H. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and sonsumers supplied at my14-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CABINET FURNITURE.

AGENTS POR THE OBLEBRATED

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 201 SOUTH SECOND STREET, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, unished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, MIONE & GARLION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quarity and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their namerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiarly with the character of their work.

2019-6111

GROCERIES. AROHER & REEVES, NO. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 45 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Oner for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large

MOLASSES, SPICES, Processes generally, carefully solecte country trade.
Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S
Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.

caught fai fieh, in assorted packages.

2,00 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Pay, and Halifax
Herring.

2,500 hoxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 bbls new Mess Shad.

250 boxes Herkiner County Cheese. &c.,
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
jal9-if No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. DICKLES.-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAR.

(I hish bbis. Pickles in Vinegar.

Also, three-gallon and five-gallon kegs do.

For sale by HODES & WILLIAMS.

107 South WATER Street.

WINES AND LIQUORS. 50 BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE.

100 CASES PINET, CASTILLON, & CO'S COGNAC BRANDY, landing from brig t'Louis,' from Bordeaux. For sale by WILLIAM H. TRATOR & CO.. and South FRONT Street.

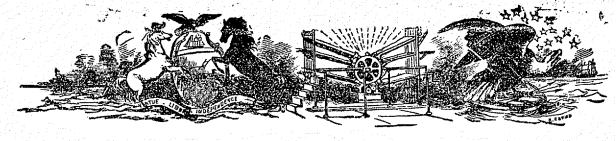
GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Vontilating Public Buildings and
Private Residences,

Manufactured by the
UNION-STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
AND WATER-WOOD,
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOURTH Street.

apso-tf E. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.





PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

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

MASONIC HALL,

VOL. 7.—NO. 281.

719 CHESTNUT STREET

WINDOW CURTAINS AT OLD PRICES.

MANY HUNDRED NEW PATTERNS TO SELECT WALRAVEN, 719 CHESTNUT ST.

CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY.

JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

(JONES' HOTEL.) LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Have now on hand a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

CLOTHING. 1864. LATEST STYLES.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER. SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully invites attention to his ING, got up in superior style, by taste-ful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

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

WILLIAM S. JONES. SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS. Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Street apilo-3m

CLOTHING. SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE. MOS. 308 and 805 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The facilities of this house for doing business are such that they can contidently claim for it the leading position among the Tailoring Establishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of tasts to

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

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

PERRY & CO., 508 and 805 CHESTNUT STREET.

JUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 803 CHESTNUT STREET PAPER HANGINGS. ARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER-T. J. COOKE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS. (o. 602 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side.

The attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, Embracing all qualities, from DECORATIONS. GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,

mvl-smwtf JUST RECEIVED. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. IMPORTANT TO NEW COMPANIES. We have the patterns, and are prepared to furnish, at BLANKS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOK, ORDER OF TRANSFER, STOCK LEDGER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND BOOK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER ACCOUNT OF SALES.

Of good materials and at Low Prices MOSS & CO., STATIONERS. 433 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN De supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
OTES, DRAFTS,
And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, oz
reasonable terms, at
WILLIAM MANN'S.

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, 43 South FOURTH Street Philadelphia. my1-2m BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. D BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFAC-TURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will gnd it to their interest to order from the undersigned
BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, AND STATIONERY,
All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private Uss.
For sale at moderate prices by WILLIAM MANN, or sale at moving or and Blank Book Manufacturer,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,

45 South POURTH Street,
Philadelphia.

TOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. ave now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of every character, of the YERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AD20 PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRAMES. WINDOW GLASS.—FRENCH PLATE VV Glass for store fronts, Rough Plate Glass for sky lights, foors, &c.; Port and Deck Lights, Ornamental Glass for churches, vestibules, &c.; Photograph Glass, and Foreign and Domestic Window Glass of every variety, for sale by ale by ROBT. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 205 and 207 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864. THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR. PROBABLE CLOSING ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

SAILORS AT THE FAIR. COM. ROWAN AND GEN. GILMORE PAY A VISIT. The Great Central Fair was not crowded to ex cess on Saturday, which may be attributed, proba bly, to the intense heat of the weather. There was a good attendance, however, and everything passed off in a creditable manner. There have been several new and attractive things added within a day of two, among them a somewhat gigantic Stereopt con, to which access may be had from the "Port Royal" passage-way, near the intersection of Union

repugand the Delaware apartment. This exhi

bition of battle scenes and flelds, fortifications, &c. is very interesting. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. This body, of which Mr. John Welsh is the chairman, held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to lower the price of admission to day and to-morrow to the sum of twenty five cents. The only extra charge, as agreed upon by the committee, is to the Art Gallery. This will remain at the same rate as heretofore. The price of admission to the gallery ought to have been a dollar in the first place, because a view of this magnificent collection is worth this sum. The committee, in reducing the price of general admission, have done a comm able thing. There are many worthy members of the community who have been unremitting in their at-tention to the cause of the Union, but, with means rather limited, were unable to meet the outlay reuired to go through the Fair, in all its departments THE VOTING The voting for the Union Vase, Sword, Fire Horn,

and the result be announced. The competition for the fire horn is quite lively, the Good Will and Fairmount taking the lead. SAILORS FROM THE WARASH. A number of sailors from the Wabash, with the Jefferson Cornet Band, visited the Fair on Saturday morning, and were highly pleased with their visit. They congregated around the main flag-staff, and were addressed by Mr. Chas. Harmar, of the Floral Committee. This gentleman made a most excellent neech to the sailors, and the weather-beaten sons of Neptune gave cheers for the Sanitary Fair, the Army and Navy, Com. Dupont, Com. Rowan, Gon. Grant, and Gen. Meade. The visitors were invited to the "Wilderness" by several members of the committee, who personally tendered the hospitali-

Camp Chest, &c., &c., will be continued until to

o'clock to-morrow night, when the polis will close

tics of the establishment to them. They very well enjoyed the refreshments of the great institution The sailors behaved themselves in a highly credit VISIT ON SATURDAY EVENING. nodore Rowan and General Q. A. Gilmore visited the Fair on Saturday evening, and were reseived with many demonstrations of applause. THE SERVANTS RETIRE. The time of the contract made with the servants to attend the restaurant expired on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock. Most of them are at Cape May at the present time. Cold collations will be served up to-day in the restaurant, which may be con

idered far more agreeable during the "heate term" than hot dinners. No doubt there will be a happy time at the Fair to-day. There will be plenty of excellent music afternoon and evening. AUTOGRAPHS. album, sent to the Fair by Frederica Bremer, the Swedish authoress. It contains autographs of Oscar, late King of Sweden; of the present King and Queen, and of other members of the family; also of Hans Christian Andersson, Jenny, Lind, Berzelius the chemist, E. Carlin, G. Mazzini, Margare Fuller, the Howitts, and a letter by John Brown from Charlestown, Va., a little before his execution LIVE STOCK. There have been added to the live stock the following contributions: "Union" and Alderny bull, from imported stock, contributed by L. M. Elkinton Esq., of Abingdon, Montgomery county; "Emancinationist." a short-horned Durham bull, donated

Cottwool sheep, donated by the Montgomery-county Agricultural Society.

charged them with the conspiracy and refusal to work at so much per diem. But the court held that BURG.
There have been presented to the Committee of Income, Labor, and Revenue a number of volumes with this title. The book is full of thrilling interest in prose and poetry, from the gifted pen of Mrs. Edmund A. Souder, of Philadelphia. It relates to the deliverance of the State of Ponnsylvania from No one who remembers the apprehension of desolation occasioned by their advance, and the joy expelisher, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commis and may be obtained, in numbers to suit purchaser

rienced at the news of their defeat by the gallant Union army under General Meade, should fail to buy a copy of this work, if from no other consideration than gratitude to the heroic men who fought and still survive the bloody field of Gettysburg. A ood supply of the work has been given by Edmund A. Souder, Esq., and by Mr. C. Sherman, the pubom one copy to dozens, at the tables over which Mrs. John W. Forney presides, at the furthest or Nineteenth-street end of the main "Union" avenue. The range of tables may be distinguished from the others by evergreen festoonings that impart freshness to the display. A SANITARY BALL. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The Fair so far is a great success; for one, I would like to see the balance sheet foot up at least would like to see the shance sheet foot up at least two million dollars.

My suggestion is to finish up the Great Fair with a grand fancy dress ball. No building which I ever saw was near so well calculated for producing so fine and imposing a display, a description of which would task the ingenious imagination and pen of all beholders, of which I am hopoful enough there would be a goodly number, for who that has the means would like to forego so splondid and magnificent a sight, such a display and variety of character of costume and taste—all the nations of the earth represented,

represented, Truly yours, THE REOPENING. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Permit me to answer, in part, a question asked in your paper of Thursday, in regard to the decorations of the tables on the reopening of the Fair, on Monday and Tuesday.

As a member of two committees, I have consulted with various ladies, and will authorize you to say that there is a disposition among them all to render the reopening of the l'air as attractive as at the first opening. Unusual exertions are being made in the "Horicultural," and in several other departments, to effect this object.

It is a duty we owe to those who will be with us on those days, many of whom have given what is far more than worldly goods—their kearts' love—to the great cause in which we are engaged. This war will have taught us in vain if it does not bring near in feeling all who have this object at heart.

Respectfully,

VOTES AT THE SANITARY FAIR To the Editor of The Press: .

VOTES AT THE SANITARY FAIR. JUNE 25, 10 P. M. -VOTE ON THE UNION VASE. Union League.. Lincoln ...... Welsh.....

VOTE ON THE CAMP CREST SILVER FIRE HORN.

3,750 Empire Hook & Ladder

3,751 United States Hose.

1,300 Northern Liberty Hose

1,652 Washington Hose

304 Good Intent Hose.

219 Weecacoe Engine.

107 Columbia Hose.

107 Columbia Hose.

108 Schuylkill Hose.

10 Moyamen-iyug Hose.

11 Franklin Engine.

11 Humane Eugino.

12 Perseverance Hose.

9 Mechanic Engine.

7 Shiffer Hose.

3 Independence Hose.

5 Columbia Kagino.

5 Western Engine.

5 Western Engine.

6 Pame Hose.

6 Ingenishton Hose.

6 Ingenishton Hose. VOTE ON SILVER FIRE HORN. Phaenix Hose...
Philadelphia Bugtne.
Philadelphia Bugtne.
Diligent Engine.
United Statos Engine.
Southwark Hose.
South Penn Hose.
Vigilant Engine.
Neptune Hose.
Marion Hose.
Washington Engine Neptune Hose
Marion Hose
Washington Engine.
Washington Engine.
Western Hose
Humane Hose
Hibernia Engine.
Globe Engine
Franklin Hose.
Good Intent Engine
Robort Morris Hose
Linion Engine.
Union Hose
Julian Hose
Mount Airy Engine
Hope Engine
Delaware Engine
Hope Hose
Hope Hose
Hope Hose 

ssistance Engine.

Gold Speculators. To the Editor of The Press Sin: Ought not these gold speculators to be taken in hand by the military powers? I think so. It is perfectly well known that there is a combination of hargical over it, and finally backed down to 198½!"

I shall not undertake to show how such action affects the nation and individuals—the poor espenations, therefore, to effect such an object are injucially. It is too well understood by everybody. 1 believe that every man who is deliberately engaged in attempting to raise the price of gold above is real value is worse than a robel; he is a traitor, and as such should be severely dealt with by the milipracticable. Then send for Gen. Butler, and see how ong it would be impracticable to interfere with unprincipled traitors in their efforts to assist the rebels, nd to oppress the poor man. The spirit of our laws does not interfore with ordinary and honest business, but it does and should in-

terdict such outrageous wickedness as those gold peculators are guilty of. J. R. D. E HOME ON A FURLOUGH.—This is the name of au engraving, by John Sartain, new being published by Bradley & Co., of this city, from an original painting by C. Schussele. It tells its own story, and might that story told. It will have an immense sale, for its subject commerce, they shall be guilty of a let subject competed many a heart and home. even be called dramatic, so plainly and spiritedly is

The Passenger Railways-Are the Prest. | have a deep interest, does not admit of a doubt. It dents of the Passenger Railways Liable to an Indictment for Conspiracy? To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The following question has been submitted for my opinion: "Whether the presidents of the city passenger railroads are liable to an indictmen for a conspiracy to increase the price of single fares

and of exchange tickets on all the city roads ?" The first charter of incorporation of what are commonly known as the City Passenger, Railways was approved on the 4th of April, 1854, P. L. 759. By that act, the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad Company were authorized to construct a railroad, beginning at a point north of Cherry street, Kensington, in Philadelphia county, and thence by way of Hatborough and New Hope, or Riegersville to the borough of Easton. It was given the right to connect with the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company at any point north of Cherry street, and, with the consent of the State of New Jersey, to construct a bridge over the Delaware river. By a supplement, approved June 9th, 1857, P. L. 802, this corporation was given authority to extend their road athwardly from its present terminus at Sixth and Cherry streets, Konsington, along the former street to Morris street in Southwark, with a single track, thence eastwardly along the same to Fifth street, hence northwardly along the latter street to Cherry street, with a provise that the read should be used exclusively for a City Passenger Railway, by horse locomotion, that its gauge should be five feet two inches, and that before the Company should use and occupy the said streets, the consent of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia should be first given The Councils were also authorized to establish from time to time, by ordinance, such regulations in regard to the said railway as might be required for the paving, re-paving, grading, culverting, and laying of water and gas pipes in and along said streets or to prevent obstructions thereon. By another ent, approved April 9, 1858, (P. L. 237) the name of the corporation was changed to the Frank-ford and Southwark City Passenger Railway Company, and they were authorized to extend their tracks from their present southward terminus a

Morris street, southward to Greenwich Point.

The incorporation of this Passenger Railwa

Company was followed by the incorporation of the

The result of these twenty-three charters was t give to these corporations the exclusive right or mononoly of constructing railroads upon the greate part of the principal streets of the city; and, by an ct passed at the last session of the Legislatur the Union Passenger Railroad Company was incorporated, with authority to construct such railroads upon more than thirty streets therein named, in cluding Seventh and Ninth streets. None of these charters of incorporation contain any provisions regulating the rates of fare, the only provisions bearing indirectly upon this subject being there imposing a tax upon all dividends exceeding a certain

There can be no question of the right of these companies to regulate, each for itself, its rate of farm: If one company advertises that it will raise its rates, it runs the risk of the line being more or less forsavenient line, which retains its old rate; and this ompetition, which is often called the soul of trade, s beneficial to the community. But when the companies combine; the community is left no choice there is no competition, and the people must either walk or pay the increased rate upon every line. Is such a combination unlawful? With the exception of the case incorrectly known as The Tub-women vs. The Brewers of London, reported 1 Leving. name is The King vs. Alderman Stirling and others, the earliest case on this subject is The King vs. The Journeymon Tailors of Cambridge, decided in 1721, 8 Modern 10, in which certain journeymen tailors were indicted for a conspiracy among themselves to raise their wages, and, being found guilty, it was by B. F. Archer, of Camden county, N. J. Also, one fine fat sheep, weighing 177 pounds; one pure moved in arrest of judgment that no crime appear-ed upon the face of the indictment, which only

it was not for the denial to work, but for the consni-

racy, that the defendants were indicted, "and a conspiracy," it was said, "of any kind is illegal, though the metter about which they conspired might have been lawful for them or any of them to do, if they had not conspired to do it : and this anpeared in the case of The Tub-women vs are of London." Whatever may be the character of this volume of reports (and few sustain a worse one) the soundness of the decision itself has never been questioned. In the Kingers, Mawbey, 6 Term R., 636, Grose, Justice, said. In many cases an agreement to do a certain thing has been considered a subject for an indictment for a conspiracy, though the same act, if done separately by each individual, without any agreement among themselves, would not have been illegal As in the case of journsymen conspiring to raise their rages, each may insist on raising his wages, if he can; but if several meet for the same purpose t is illegal, and the parties may be indicted for conspiracy," and the charge of C. J. Tindal to the grand jury, in 1642, reported in 1 Carr. & Blarshman, 661, and the directions of Erle, J., to the jury in the case of the Queen vs. Rowlands, 17 Ad. & El., 686, in the year 1851, contain the same view of the law. So, although one may hiss or applaud a player, he cannot enter into a combination to drive particular person from the stage-Macklin's Case, McNally, 631. And the books contain precedents of dictments against salt-makers for conspiring to eniance the price of salt; against journeymen lamplighters and journeymen curriers for conspiring to raise wages; against workmen for conspiring to lessen.

he time of labor and to compel masters to pay for whole day's work; against master rope makers or conspiring not to employ journeymen who had left their last master without his consent, and the like. Although such combinations were illegal at common law, yot in England they have been made the subject of several acts of Parliament, of which the principal ones are 5 Gco. IV, c. 95, (which repealed the prior statutes as to combinations of vorkmen,) and 6 Geo. IV, c. 129. Upon this side of the Atlantic the same view of the law has been taken. In 1806 certain journeymen boot and shoemakers were indicted for conspiring not to work at their trade for less than certain fixed

rates, and, under the charge of the Recorder, that the act, though innocent in itself, was rendered criminal by the confederacy to effect it, the defendants were convicted. In the case of The People of the State of New York vs. Melvin and others, the defendants, who were also journeymen shoemakers. ury were told that if the defendants had confederated either to do an unlawful act, to the injury of others, or to make use of unlawful means to attain their ends, they were liable to the charge of a conspiracy, and the defendants were thereupon conricted. In the case of The Commonwealth vs. Macky et al., the defendants, who were also journeymen shoemaker, were, in the year 1815, indicted and tried at Pittsburg, first for combining and conspiring together to form a society for the purpose of raising their wages and the wages of all journeymen shoe makers in that borough; secondly, for forming such an association, and enacting certain rules, by which they agreed not to work for any master shoemaker unless at certain regulated prices; and, thirdly, for with-drawing themselves, in consequence of such combination, from the employment of certain master shoemakers, and causing and procuring other journeymen so to withdraw themselves. In the charge to the jury, they were told that the case was not a controversy between the employers and the journey men; that with the regulation of wages, or the pro-

fits of one side or the other, the jury had nothing to do; it had been truly said that every man had a right to affix what price he pleased to his labor. It was not for demanding high prices that the defendants were indicted, but for employing unlawful means to extort their prices; if, therefore, the jury believed that the defendants conspired to compel men to work at certain prices, or to compel an employer to hire a certain description of persons, or to event a man from freely exercising his trade in particular place, they were guilty, and the defendants were thereupon convicted. So, in The People vs. Fisher—14 Wendell, 9, decided in New York, in 835-where certain shoemakers were indicted for a similar conspiracy, and the defendants having domurred to the indictment on the ground that it was not sufficient, in not describing an offence known to the laws of the State, the court below gave udgment on the demurrer for the defondants, whereupon the case was removed, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court. Although the indictment was framed under the Revised Statutes,\* the opinion of the court, delivered by the Chief Justice, affirmed the common law upon this subject, (which, indeed persons engaged in the unlawful business of raising it was said that the revisers did not intend to depart the price of gold far beyond its real value. Notice from in their code,) and it was held, that although from in their code,) and it was held, that although the following, taken from Wednesday's Press: "A gold dealer published on his bulletin-board, 'Gold not obliged to sell it for any particular price, he has wanted at 202. An honest man, wishing to test the no right to say that his neighbor shall not sell it for a matter, offered him \$5,000 at his own price. Ho less price, and that if one individual does not possess

rious, not only to the individual particularly oppressed, but to the public at large. And the judgment below was thereupon reversed. In the case of Hooker vs. Vandewater, 4 Denie, 349, decided in 1847, the law was so applied in the case of the proprietors tary authority. It may be said that it would be im- of five lines of boats on the Erie and Oswego Canal, who had entered into a contract which purported u to establish and maintain fair and uniform rates of freight, and to equalize the business of forwarding on the Eric and Oswego Canal among thom. selves, and to avoid all unnecessary expense in so doing." It was hold that this was an illegal contract the object of the combination was obviously to destroy competition between the several lines in the business engaged in. "That the raising of the price of freights," said Jewett J., "for the transportation of merchandise or passengers upon our canals, is a matter of public concern, and in which the public "(Note.)-The Revised Statutes provided that "If two | the employees, the salaries of the officers, the divi-

is a familiar maxim, that competition is the life of trade. It follows, that whatever destroys, or even relaxes competition in trade, isliniurious, if not fatal. (The People v. Fisher, 4 Wend. 9.) The object of the agreement, as expressed in the written contract, was plausible enough; but it is impossible to conceal the real intention. It is evident that the parties were the owners of five separate and power ful lines of boats provided for the transportation of then in use, and in active rivalry in the business, at ecting more or less, the price of freights; to destroy which rivalry and keep up the price to certain rates fixed by themselves, was the great, if not the sole object of that agreement. The transaction amounted, as I think, to a conspiracy to commit an act 'injuriou to trade' within the legal meaning of the statute denouncing it as a crime, and was therefore illegal and void." In the following year the same question came up

again in Stanton vs. Alten, 5 Denio, 434, and the same contract was held to be illegal, both under the revised statutes, and at common law. "It was als urged," said M'Kissock, J., in delivering the opinion, "that the association was a partnership But whether it is of that character or not, is immate rial. No one can be deceived by any supposed analogy between the principle of uniformity of price among the members of an ordinary business firm and the same thing in a confederacy formed for no other purpose or use than to bring it about. \* \* \* I conclude that the association in question had a manifest and necessary tendency to diminish the revenue of the State, impair the utility of a great mblic work intimately connected with the laterasts of the whole people, and that it must be eminently injurious to trade. The articles of association therefore, in our judgment, unquestionably contravene public policy, and are manifestly injurious to the interest of the State. Hence they are vold at In these two New York eases, the question was not presented upon indictments for conspiracy, but in actions of assumpsit in which the illegality of the contract was, upon the maxim ex turpi causa, non oritur actio, set up as the defence. But la a late case in Pennsylvania, reported in Wharton's precedents of Indictments, 653, note; an indictment for a conspiracy upon an agreement of similar purport with that in the New York cases, was sustained by Grier J., who held that "the objects of the confederation were nothing less than a combination between the chief capitalists and carriers on the line

of our public works to raise or depress the rate of freight, as it may suit their own interests either, to ncrease their profits, or crush a competition, and such a combination came, it was held, within the description of those which are punishable by indictment as conspiracies at common law. The case of The Commonwealth vs. Hunt, 4 Metcalf, 112, decided in Massachusetts in 1842, though it did not go to the extent of some of the cases just eferred to, cannot be considered as an authority on the other side of the question. On the contrary, the rinciples of the common law were affirmed, but it was held that the illegal purpose was not sufficiently ot forth in the indictment.

Before I refer to the next gense, it is proper to remark that in the trials of the two first sets of journeymen shoemakers, (in Philadelphia and New York, the jury were told that whatever might have been the motives of the defendants, whether to resist the supposed oppression of their masters, or to insist upon exavagant compensation, and the means used, viz: the conspiracy, were unlawful. To this proposition unqualified assent cannot, I think, be given, and the doctrine, in what I must consider its true bearing, was laid down in Pennsylvania by Chief Justice Gibson, in the case of The Commonwealth vs. Carlisle. Brightley's Rep. 36, decided in 1821. The defendants were master shoemakers, and had been committed on a charge of conspiracy. They had agreed not to employ any journeyman who would not consent to work at reduced wages, "but it also appeared that the object went no further than to resh certain rates which had prevailed a few onths before, from which there was reason to be-

believe the employers had been compelled to depart by a combination among the journeymen." Upon a writ of habeas corpus their discharge was moved for, on the ground that a combination to regulate wages is no offence by the common law of Pennsylvania.

It was held by the Chief Justice that the illegality of the combination depended upon the motive for combining, "or, what is the same thing, the nature of the object to be attained as a consequence of the lawful act is, in this class of cases, the discrimina-tive circumstance. Where the act is lawful for an individual, it can be the subject of a conspiracy when done in concert, only where there is a direct intention that injury shall result from it, or where the object is to benefit the conspirators to the prejudice of the public or the oppression of individuals, and where such prejudice or oppression is the natural and necessary consequence sion is the natural and necessary consequence. To give appropriate instance respectively refarable to this branch of this classification of ori minal intentions, it a standar of persons should combine to establish a ferry, not from motives of public or private utility, but to ruin or in jure the owner of a neighboring ferry, the wickedness of the motive would render the association oriminal, although it is otherwise where capital is combined, not for the purposes of oppression, but fair competition with others of the same calling. So with respect to the other branch: If the bakers of a town were to combine to hold up the article of. bread, and by means of a searcity thus produced extert an excription price for it, although the injury to the public would be only col-lateral to the object of the association, it would be indictable; and to one or the other of these may the motive in every decided case be traced.

\* \* I take it, then, a combination is criminal whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or to oppress indivi-duals by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purposes of the latter, whether of extortion or mischief. According to this view of the law, a combination of employers to depress the wages of journeymen below what they would be if there was no recurrence to artificial means by either side is criminal. There is, between the different parts of the body politic, a reciprocity of action on each other, which, like the action of antagonizing muscles in the natural body, not only prescribes to each its appropriate state and condition, but regulates the motion of the whole. The effort of an individual to disturb this equilibrium can never be perceptible, nor can the opera-tion of his interest on that of any other individual, beyond the limits of fair competition; but the increase of power by combination of means being in geometrical proportion to the number concerned an association may be able to give an impulse, not only oppressive to individuals, but mischievous to the public at large; and it is the employment of an engine so powerful and dangerous that gives criminality to an act that

would be perfectly innocent, at least in a legal view, when done by an an individual. \* \* \* It must be evident, therefore, that an association is criminal when its object is to depress the price of abor below what it would bring if it were left without artificial excitement, by either masters or jour-neymen, to take its chance in the market. But the motive may also be as important to avoid as to induce an inference of criminality. The mere act of combining to change the price of lator is perhaps evidence of Impropriety of intention but not conclusive: for if the accused can show that the object was not to give an undue value to labor, but to foil their antagenists in an attempt to assign to it, by surrentitious means, a value which it would not otherwise have, they will make out a good defence. In the trial of the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia, the Recorder, a lawyer of undoubted talents, instructed the jury that it was, no matter what the defendants' motives were, whether to resist the supposed oppression of their masters or to insist upon extravagant wages; but this, although perfectly true as applicable to that case where the combina tion was intended to coerce not only the employers but third persons, is not of universal application. A

combination coresist oppression not merely supposed but real would be perfectly innocent, for where the act to be done and the means of accomplishing it are lawful, and the object to be attained is meritorious. combination is not conspiracy. It is a fair employment of means not criminal in the abstract, but only so when directed to the attainment of a criminal object; and it is therefore idle to say the law affords a emedy to which the parties must recur; the legal emedy is cumulative and does not take away the reventative remedy by the act of the parties. It would be an assumption of the question to say it is criminal to do a lawful act by unlawful means when the object must determine the character of the means. It must therefore be obvious that the point n this case is, whether the relators have been actuated by an improper motive; and that being a uestion purely of fact, I am bound to refer its deision to a jury, the constitutional tryers of it." A distinction may be clearly said to exist, howr, between all the cases of operatives which I have referred to, and that of these passenger rallways If a community is oppressed by a combinaemakers or any other set of workmen, it can at least import another set of such workmen. But the Legislature has granted to these railway companies the absolute right to use the streets for the purposes of their railways, and none but they can so use the streets. If one line chooses to run its cars at a greater or a less rate than another or others, it can of course do so, and such a course will be attended with a corresponding loss or increase of business to itself, and a correspon loss of business to the other lines. This is competition which the law allows and encourages. But, when all combine (and the combination is made nerfect in this case by the regulation as to exchange tickets), not to run any cars on any line in the city for less than a certain rate, the community is powerless-it can get no ald elsewhere, for none but these companies have the right to use these streets, and it nust ofther not use the cars at all, or submit to the dictated terms. In other words, when thus combined, these companies form an absolute monopoly; and I am of opinion that the law would be more trictly held against such a combination than against those which I have already referred to. Subject to this remark, the reasonableness of the distinction, so clearly expressed in The Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, will, I think, be strikingly shown by its immediate application to the case of these passenger railways. If upon the trial under such an indictment, it should appear that their present expenses and a reasonable return to their stockholders were mot by their receipts under their old rates, their motive would be evidently mere desire of gain. and this combination would be deemed unlawful. Upon such a trial, many questions would be considered as pertinent to the issue; such as the actual

expenses of working the roads, the wages paid to

whether advantage was taken to raise the rates of fare at the time of an unusual influx of persons to the city, and many similar questions. All these would go to the jusy to enable them to pronounce as matter of fact, whether the defendants, in thus combining to raise their fares, were actuated by an improper motive, and, as I have before said, the pecultarity of their position in holding an absolute monopoly as against the community would cause the rules by which their motives were to be judged to be construed rather rigidly than indulgently. That the presidents of these roads are personally liable to indictment for improper combination to raise the rates of fare, needs no argument. If they assume to act, and do act for their respective com panies, and the result of this action is an unlawful combination, they are of course personally liable to indictment for such conspiracy.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the presidents re liable to indictment for a conspiracy to increase the price of single fares and of exchange tickets on

Interesting Debate in the Senate, June 15, 1864, RETWEEN HON, J. C. TEN RYCK, OF NEW JERSEY AND HON, WILLARD SAULSBURY, OF DELAWARE. The Senator from Delaware having made a stirring arangue against the bill for the organization of Freedman's Bureau, (then before the Senate,) a despatch was read announcing another of the move ments of General Grant, after which Senator Ten Evek rose and said :

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1864.

Eyek rose and said:

Mr. Ten Eyek. No doubt the reading of that despatch is as gratifying to the Senator from Delaware as it can possibly be to me, because it gives a further assurance that the authority of the Constitution, the infraction of which lies so near his heart, is likely to be maintained, and the mon who are guilty of its attempted destruction are likely to be overcome and overwhelmed. Although he has not mentloned the circumstance that rebels in the South are guilty of a violation of this Constitution, and the whole burden of his song has been directed to the violators of it, as he charges, in the North, still I have not the slightest doubt it brings the livellest satisfaction and joy to his heart to learn that this Constitution, thus violated and thus trampled upon, is likely to be placed upon a sure, stable, and upon, is likely to be placed upon a sure, stable, and firm foundation. Mr. Saulsbury. Allow me to interrupt the Sengtor.

Mr. Ten Evck. In a moment. The Senator will have an opportunity to reply when I am through—I often desire to put a question, or throw in a word, while a Senator is speaking, but I always restrain my anxiety until he has concluded—and then nothing can afford me greater pleasure than to give way to the Senator. The Senator from Delaware has frequently distinguished me by proposing questions. frequently distinguished me by proposing questions. Now I will propose one to him, as a legislator, not as a politician. It is this: whether he thinks the adoption of the amendment of his upon this bill can

adoption of the amendment of his upon this bill can be of any practical importance one way or the other?

As I understand it, it is a reaffirmance of certain cardinal principles of the Constitution of the United States, which we are all sworn to support. If we disregard the Constitution and our oaths also—II it he true that there are men in the North who do that thing—will we be likely to reverence and respect an act of Congress upon this subject? We reverence the doings of our ancestors when we pay but very little heed to the acts of those about us—certainly not to as great and ncostors when we pay but very little heed to the nets of those about us—certainly not to as great an extent as the acts and deeds of our forefathers and the men who framed this charter of our liberties.

I see, then, no practical use in incorporating this declaration of wise and wholesome doctrines in this bill. But if the object is to make a speeh, if the object is to attract the attention of the country, if the object is to arraign a pure and noble body of patriots in the North and to impress upon the public mind that the Administration and its friends are enemies to the Constitution, to the Government, and to the country, then I can understand why the Senator should propose this amendment and make his comments, and hall the boasted accession of strength which he anticipates as being on its way to join the true friends of the Union, of which the Senator from Delaware informs us he is one. He is welcome to all the strength becan secure from such a source as that. He can boast in his new friends, "woolly horse" and all.

Sit I could your wirnest any difficulty for this a source as that. He can boast in his new friends, "woolly horse" and all.

Sir, I could vote without any difficulty for this amendment; but where is the practical use of it? What is the object of it! I cannot impugn the motives of the Senator; I cannot dive into the heart of the Senator from Delaware and see the motive, design, and object that he has in view; and therefore I cannot attribute motives to him. Still, I can form my own opinions of his designs and purposes: form my own opinions of his designs and purposes; but being in the dark in relation to his object further than from his declaration that his amendment will bring a "thrill of joy" to the Northern heart, I cannot tully understand him. But, sir, as necessity has compelled the Government to lay its hands on traitors and to hinder them from pulling down the fabric of our Government, I can understand that a thrill of joy might rush through the veins of these if we should pass a law to fetter the action of the Government, and to restrain it from taking up these violators of the Constitution. It may bring a thrill of joy to the hearts of such men, but it will bring sorrow and regret to the hearts of patriots who are serving in the army, to the hearts of patriots who have lost sons and relatives in the service, and whose bodies are now festering in bloody graves.

Sir, I shall vote against this amendment for the reason stated.

Mr. Saulskury. The honorable Senator from

Sir, I shall vote against this amendment for the reasons stated.

Mr. SAULSBURY. The honorable Senator from New Jersey has referred to the joy that he felt on hearing the despatch from the Secretary of War read. He has expressed his opinion—at least he says he has no doubt—that I felt the same joy. I am sorry to hear that honorable Senator admit that at least one portion of that despatch brought joy to his heart; for, sir, there was one portion of it that brought no joy to mine. When it was announced by the Secretary of War that General Sturgis had been defented, and with great loss, and was on his retreat to hiemphis, I felt no joy; and I do not presime that it gave any joy to the heart of the honorable Senator from New Jersey. It was a word incautiously said, not properly weighed. I confess to the Senator that I felt no joy in hearing such an announcement upon this floor.

Mr. Tw. Evick. I meant the general progress and success of our arms. notingement upon this floor.

MI. TEN EYCK. I meant the general progress and success of our arms.

MI. EXALISBUAT. I have never, under any circumstances, in private or in public, whatever may be my opinion of this war and of its utter futility, felt any joy when those who bore the standard of the country in the field have met with disaster. Sir, I was born under that flag. I expect to live and die under that flag, and under no other, provided the friends of liberty can be successful in preventing despotic power from tearing it down, and provided they can in the future, as they have in the past, cause it to be the emblem of that constitutional liberty achieved for us by patriotic sires. When that disaster shall come over my country, I shall not be found among those who raise the standard of revolt against it. Should my State suffer the humilation of continuing to be a subject province, and her soms be permanently denied the enjoyment of liberty, I will see whether an asylum of liberty cannot be found upon some distant shore. I will not seek it where that flag has been stricken down, but, bidding farewell to the graves of my fathers, I can cherish the recollection that I and my fathers were here made it and lived under the unfall liberty pring.

will seek it across the waters, where, at least, I can cherish the recollection that I and my fathers were born under it and lived under it, until all the principles of which it was once the glorious emblem have been destroyed.

The honorable Senator says I do not refer to those Southern men who raised the standard of revoit against that flag. I appeal to the records of this Senate whether I have had any more participation in their movement than the Senator from New Jersey. As I have before said on this floor, on the day when Mr. Buchanan sent in his last annual message and Mr. Wigfall and Mr. Iverson made their speeches, proclaiming here in their seats the intention of the South to retire from the Union, though at that time the youngest member of this body, scarcely warm in my seat, before even the Senator from New Jersey rose, I was the first man to proclaim that the State of Delaware, which always has a watchful care, I should like to have said, over New Jersey, which always respects New Jersey, having been the first to enter this Union, would be the last to abandon it. We have made no attempt to abandon it even when deprived of our constitutional rights. I have seen, in violation of those principles of the Constitution which my amendment seeks to reaffirm, my neighbors and friends, four in one day, snatched from their helpless families and carried, by order of General Schenck, to Baltimore, denied a hearing, refused a statement of the charge against them, refused a trial, and banished the same afternoon to a hostile shore. I have seen, in violation of the principles of fundamental law which my amendments eaks to reaffirm those have who shall make the laws under which they shall live. Sir, the people of my State have witnessed all this, but they have never attempted to follow the leaders of secession.

Sir, it is fruitless here to be always denouncing the men who have seeded from the Union. I ask the honorable Senator what good that can do? He approves of their course as much as I do. I have but one mission cherish the recollection that I and my fathers were born under it and lived under it, until all the prin-

will imitate the example of New Jersey's some or or of unionary renown, and reaffirm the principles which they so fondly chorished.

Mr. Ten Eyek. Perhaps I may claim the indulgence and the patience of the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senato for a minute while I reply. to one or two of the points taken by the Senatorfrom Delaware.

I think it was rather an unfair application of my
remark by the Senator from Delaware, when he
stated that he had no joy in hearing the report that
General Sturgis had been worsted and was falling
back on Memphis. Why, sir, the joy I felt was on
account of the constant general success and progress of our armies, which, through the heroism
of our noble troops, are like a great and mighty
torrent sweeping away all treason and reboilion
from before them. I thought it was a very little
point indeed for the gentleman to selze hold of, and
by way of escape, that he could not rejoice at the
discomfiture of Sturgis. Sir, he did not rejoice, or at
least he did not declare even in his reply that he
rejoiced in the general progress of our arms; and I
have never heard him on this floor or anywhere else
express his gratification on that account.

The Seneter professes and I de not dispute it o one or two of the points taken by the Senator

rejoiced in the general progress of our arms; and I have never heard him on this floor or anywhere else express his gratification on that account.

The Senator professes, and I do not dispute it, that he is a warm friend of the Union and of the flag of the Union. He tells us that his ancestors were born under it; that he was born under it, and that he has lived under it. May I ask the Senator if he expects to die under it! I have not heard of his taking any step during the five years he and I have sat side by side upon this floor to maintain its supremacy over the longth and breadth of the Union established by our fathers. If so, in what respect? What has he sald, and what has he done that he might continue to live under it, and that when the day came for him to close his eyes in death, his last faint gaze might rest upon the emblem of our sovereignty futtering in the breeze? I do not expect the Senator to go Into the field and fight; his duties as a Senator could better be performed here than elsewhere; but when did he ever raise his voice in behalf of the army or navy, or the prosecution of the war? What vote did he ever give to raise a man and put him in the field, or to raise a dollar to maintain and keep him there? If he has over given such a vote it has escaped my observation.

The Senator, in the kladness of his heart, is

he has over given such a vote it has escaped my observation.

The Senator, in the kindness of his heart, is willing to extend the care of Delaware unto New Jersey. I thank the Senator for the warm and gushing impulses of his heart. I remember the early history of the "Blue Hen's Chlekens," and it is a proud one; the record is as proud as that of the early "Jersey Blues," but I trust the Senator will not undertake to indectrinate our people, when he is exercising this care over them, in the sentiments he has given utterance to upon this floor. There are too many men already in the Senator from Delaware unters here from day to day. Sir, there are a few men there who refuse to give a dollar to sustain that flag to which the Senator from Delaware has alluded. There are noble, patrictic hearts in Delaware. We will unite with them our last romaining man, and our last remaining man, and our last remaining man, and our last romaining man, and only praise and sympathy for robellion, and denunciation and approach to repetition, and finally for robellion, and denunciation and approach in the second these who we have a for these who we pass their working days and

sleepless nights in noble efforts to maintain the Union transmitted by our fathers.
There is but one other point to which I will allude, and that is the utility of this amendment. The Senator thinks there is great utility in reoneting the solemn declarations of the Constitution, that it would be ing joy to the hearts of the Constitution, that it would be inglished a thrill throughout their veins. If there he not sufficient loyalty to the Constitution and the Government in the people now under the Constitution, there will be not sufficient under an act of Congress that you may pass. I protest that no such violation of the Constitution has been commutted by those who are charged with the public service; and, by way of "excluding a conclusion," I will say if such has been the case; if, under the sterm necessity of the times, when this Government, so to speak, has been gasping for its breath, beneath the bloody stabs of traitors; if, under such ex. genetes, unusual, undefined, or unfamiliar powers, which I nowise admit, have been resorted to to save the nation's life, will the Senator from Delaware close his eyes to the great motive, and go howling through this

life, will the Senator from Delaware close his eyes to the great motive, and go howling through the land against the men who may have done this thing to preserve the country, while traitors and traitor sympathizers have striven to destroy it, and that, too, be it said, without rebuke or even comment from the Senator from Delaware? WM. HENRY RAWLE, ment from the Senator from Delaware?
Mr. President, I apologise for having taken up so much time; but it seemed to me before this vote was taken upon the call of the yeas and nayxit was perhaps proper, or at least excusable in me, the state why? I did not consider it necessary on this and every other occasion; to re-affirm the doctrines of the Constitution framed over seventy years ago, and which our fathers and ourselves have faithfully lived up to and maintained from the day of its ndeption down to the present hour.

THREE CENTS.

our fathers and ourselves have fathrully lived up to and maintained from the day of its adoption down to the present hour.

Mr. SASLERBRY. Mr. President, I shall not continue this debate any ferther than is absolutely necessary to take particular notice of some few remarks of the honorable Senator from New Jersey. With the general spirit which he has manifested in this discussion I am pleased; and yet I have been surprised that one 'so familiar with the proprieties of debate should be found using the words he has uttered in this instance. He spoke of the Senator from Delaware "professing" to be a friend of the Union, and of my "going howling through the land." The Senator is a man of taste.

Mr. Tan Eyen. I should like to withdraw that declaration. Sometimes in the hurry of debate we use expressions that we would not otherwise do. I did not propose to use that term.

Mr. Saulshury. So far as I have enducted this debate; in my humble way, I have made no personal allusions whatever to the honorable Senator. I am not now speaking in reference to those expressions. I do not choose to be put on trial upon every occasion by any Senator as to the propriety of the course which I as a free American Senator those to pursue I my judgment upon matters. But choose to pursue in my judgment upon matters. But the Senator has so far again forgotten what is in issue between him and me, the discussion of principles, as

between him and me, the discussion of principles, as to refer to our personal course since we have been Senators. He asks, what has the Senator from Delaware done since the commencement of these troubles? and he proclaims to the country the noble deeds and noble acts which he has performed. Sir, I need no trumpeter of what little lame I lave got, and if I needed one I would not be my own.

But, sir, the Senator has chosen to make a contrast between what he has done and what I have done upon this floor. The Senator and myself were both Senators when these troubles commenced, before a gun was fired, before a drop of blood was shed. He cannot forget the seene that transpired in these halls then. He cannot forget the anxiety of his countrymen from the lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean that these calamities should be spared to this great people. He cannot forget, that from every quarter of the land there came up in trumpet tones a prayer to him, a. prayer to me, a prayer to every one entrusted with the discharge of official duties, "Do what you possibly can to avert such a dire calamity as war; do not allow brethren of a common origin and of a common renown to imbue their hands in each other's blood." He recollects that responsive to that call a great statesman, a link between the glorious past and the then agitated but mighty present, a man who had seen Washington, who had been familiar with the great men who laid the deep foundations of this Government in the principles of constitutional liberty; that man, whose head was frosted with age, and trembling in every limb, stood up in his hearing in this Council Chamber and implored the warring sections to cease their strife. He offered an olive-branch of peace, which contained nothing but what had been judicially decided to be true by the highest legalitions of peace, and to accept of that olive-branch of hear of the country. The Senator saw the people of one entire section of the country, through their representatives, willing to receive those propositions of ples of peace so patriotically offered. He saw the Senator from Delaware persistently and con-tinuously, when present in the body, voting to accept that olive-branch of peace, voting to agree

upon these common terms upon which brethren should live. Although that honorable Senator could not mistake the voice of the people, nor be indifferent to the anxiety of his countrymen, upon every occasion, according to my reclection, he persistently voted against those propotions. Nothing but war, bloody war, a little mo dood-letting, in his judgment, could save the Ur Ie turned a deal car to their entreaties. He w blood-letting, in his judgment, could save the Union. He turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. He would not heed even the counsels of his own State; for he cannot disguise the fact, and he would not disguise the fact and he would not disguise the fact was then, as it is now, in favor of those principles of peace. He thought that one section of this country, because it was numerically stronger than the other, could restore this Union and preserve our liberties by force of arms. I, in the exercise of my judgment, never, from the beginning of these troubles to the present time, have had any such faith. But because I could not believe in the potency of the means which the Senator chose to adopt for the restoration of the Union, is that any evidence that I am less patriotic than he! Is a difference in judgment as to the means of restoring the Union to be evidence of the loyalty—I beg pardon for using the word—the patriotism of the one and the want of patriotism of the other! I shall go into no vindication of my votes or my record in this body. I believe that the judgment of a large majority of the people of this country now, as I know it was when these troubles commenced, is in perfect accord with my own.

people of this country now, as I know it was when these troubles commenced, is in perfect accord with my own.

But, sir, I am surprised to hear the honorable Senator talk about this war being a war for the restoration of the Union. Whatever was its original deeign, in view of the bill under consideration, and another bill which we have been notified is to come up for consideration on Friday next, can the Senator believe that those who are prosecuting this war—I mean those who have its management—mean a restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution? I have no doubt there are hundreds and thousands of men advocating this war who are doing it for the honest purpose, as they think, of restoring the Union and preserving the Constitution; but, sir, looking at the acts of those entrusted with the management of public affairs, the acts of this Administration, does any man believe it? If so, I ask how do you reconcile that with the fact that when the gallant and noble State of Maryland and the State of Delaware, and other States, geographically situated as they were, came honestly to tell the Executive what policy would conduce most to enable their people to support with cordiality the war for the maintenance of the Union, he turned a deaf ear to all their entreaties, and set up his judgment against that of those States!

Mr. President, I must say. in all

those States ? Mr. Ten Eyck. Mr. President, I must say. in all kindness, I think I ought not to have withdrawn the word of which the Senator from Delaware complainkindness, I think I ought not to have withdrawn the word of which the Senator from Delaware complained. From the emphatic manner of his speech and style, perhaps I would not have been much amiss if I said he "shouted" instead of "howled;" but, sir, I wish to be courteous, and avoid anything that looks like personal offence even toward gentlemen from whom I so widely differ.

But, sir, I ought to say a word in relation to my State. Allusion has been made to the State of New Jersey; and, although I do not care about prolonging this discussion in its personal aspects, still I should be recreant to the State I love, that I regard with the tender emotions I do the memory of the mother who bore me on her bosom, if I did not reply to a declaration of the Senator in relation to the character of my State. He says "New Jersey was always in favor of peace;" that it was the sentiment of her people, and that the Senator from New Jersey has disregarded her well-known voice. Sir, I deny that that now is or ever was the sontiment of her people. I admit that, owing to certain circumstances, about the time of the commencement of this war, or a little before, cortain persons get possession of seats in the Legister. cortain persons get possession of seats in the Legis-lative councils of our State, and held the majority on certain political questions; and they did—I do not know whether it was under the care or teaching of the Senator from Delaware—pass certain resolu-tions in favor of the Crittenden compromise, so called, or Crittenden resolutions. I do not refer the resolution—also called the Crittenden resolution—introduced afterwards in the Senate by And. John-

called, or Crittenden resolutions. I do not refer to the resolution—also called the Crittenden resolution—introduced afterwards in the Senate by And. Johnson, the present candidate for Vice President, and who, with Abraham Lincoln, I believe and trust, will be elected; but I mean the resolutions introduced by the late venerable Senator from Kentucky, one of which was designed to beat down the division line between free and slave soil, and open the free North to the slave power of the South. In my humble capacity as a Senator, without professing to have much firmness, and believing it to be a crime against both God and man, I voted against that resolution. I would have done it if an impending blow, deadly as a Hash from heaven, had fallen on my brow the very moment that I did it.

Last year the Legislature of my State undertook to pass a set of resolutions in favor of a peace. I believe some of them were willing to send commissioners to meet others from the rebel States, and descerate the consecrated ground of Independence Square by patching up a peace upon that sacred spot with traitors and with rebels; but there were many worthy men in that Legislature, Democrats as well as Republicans, who denounced and ulterly abhorred the thing; and the guilty authors of that deed have most of them already heard the voices of an outraged people on the subject.

The Senator from Delawatesays I have been individually opposed to peace, and "in fuvor of blood—of a little more blood-letting." Sir, I was not so much in favor of blood-letting as I was in favor of maintaining the Constitution and the laws. If it became necessary to maintain that Constitution and the laws to shed the blood of traitors, I was ready for it, and to carry on the war until the last of them succumbed. That is the way I stand to-day; and that is the way I mean to stand, first, last, and all the time.

But the Senator says it will be seen in the future whether his policy would not have been the best and wiscest to pursue, and that the people of the country

shouts of victory day by day, but also an act of gross injustice to the sacrod dead who have offered up their precious lives a sacrifice to this principle. So from voices of donunciation coming from the grave in onse you do not establish peace upon the torms the Senator from Delaware would have it, establish peace by surrendering your rights, by acknowledging secession, and without indicting pearishment upon criminals and robels, and you will have a voice of condomnation coming from the beds in hospitals where on yesterday I saw our herces in the cold embrace of death, others is their lest gasp, and others suffering pain and agony without a sign or groan. Sir, establish peace upon the principles sought by the Senator from Belaware, and you would have, if such a thing wore possible, the soldiers slain in battle, whose bodies its upon the road to Richmond, rising from their graves, bursting the crust of clay now resting on their bosoms, stalking forth upon the earth, and, with bony arms extended, denouncing fiercely all that class of mon who madly talk about a "peace" before this four rebollion is subdued.

A SINGULAR CHROUMSTANCE.—A girl who worked in the laboratory at the arsenal, where the heart-ronding calamity occurred on Friday last, escaped from peril by a singular circumstance. The young lady is usually remarkably taciturn, but on this day she folt an irrepressible desire to talk; and for no reason that she can imagine, her tongue ran on at such a rate that she was reprimanded by the overseer of the room. This did not cheek the unruly member, and finally he sent her home to get rid of her loquacity. Before she reached her dwelling, the explosion occurred, which sent out of existence a score of those who were at work around her.—Washindon Republican.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

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Red To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Military Books Mr. Van Nostrand, of New York, stands unapreached as a publisher of military works. Already hey form a substantive library, which all persons interested in the war may study with advantage. They are well printed, with excellent type, on goof paper, and have an uniform appearance. His most recent books are as follows: "Field Tactics for Infantry; comprising the Battalion Movement; and Brigade Evolutions useful in the Field, on the March, and in the Presence of the Eremy." This mall volume is by Major General William H. Morris, and lays down a system of tactics combining implicity, celerity, and least fatigue to the mon, which can readily be adopted by all familiar with he old U. S. Tactics. Numerous diagrams tend to simplify and facilitate the suggested improvements

"Military Bridges; with suggestions of new exedlents and constructions for crossing Streams and Charms; including, also, Designs for Trestle and Truss Bridges for Military Railroads, by Hermann Haupt, A. M., Civil Engineer, late Chief of Bureau in charge of the construction and operation of United States Military Railways," is an 8vo. volume of 310 pages, with sixty-nine lithographic engravings. In one of his former works ("General Theory of Bridge Construction"), Mr. Haupt had established his ability as a writer, and shown his practical skill as an engineer. Here, knowing how the movements of an army may be retarded by the transporting of ridge-trains to pass rivers, (even a moderate shower of rain in the Peninsula often rendering earthcoads impracticable for wagons;) he suggests practicable means whereby, with materials to be found in most localities, ten or twenty thousand men per nour may be conveyed across streams, without waiting for bridge equipages or even for pontoons. He says: "The Potomac Creek Bridge is a remarkable illustration of what may be accomplished under unfavorable circumstances. The detail of workmen for the construction of this bridge consisted of 200 common soldiers, the refuse of three regiments; very few of them were mechanics; many of them could not even handle an axe; none were engineer troops; none trained to the special duty to which they were assigned; some were not able, and many not willing to work ; and yet, by interrogating hese men as to their previous occupations, by classifying and forming them into squads, a degree of efficiency was secured which had satisfactory, and under the circumstances, very extraordinary results." Besides showing how to improvise means of crossing rivers, a variety of materials being pressed into the service, as convenience or necessity permitted, Mr. Haupt shows how to destroy bridges and locomotives with the greatest expedition, and has a special chapter on torpedoes. What foreign countries have done in the construction of military bridges is also stated here. Barrels, ropes, blankets, inflated skins, air-tight cases, logs, pontoons, and so on, are practicable materials for bridges in Mr. Haupt's hands. His book is of the greatest value.

General J. G. Barnard, who was Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac from its organization to the Peninsular Campaign, has written an 8vo volume entitled "The Peninsular Campaign and its Antecedents, as developed by the Report of Major General George B. McClellan, and other published documents." It is illustrated by a large, eccurate, and minute map of part of Southeastern Virginia, compiled at the United States Coast Survey Office from numerous authorities. Having written by far the best acco Battle of Bull Run, which Dr. Wm. H. Russell described without seeing, General Barnard is entitled to be heard as a military critic. There are points in his comments upon McClellan's campaign and Report which appear unanswerable, and show a thorough personal, as well as professional, acquaintance with his subject.

Mr. Van Nostrand will soon publish a translation of Baron de Jomini's Political and Military Life of Napoleon, long a standard work in Europe. All his publications can be procured at J. B. Lippincott's,

The History of the Rebellion, its Authors on Causes," an octavo volume of 598 pages, upon which Joshua R. Giddings bastowed three years of labor, has been published by Follett, Foster, & Co., and appears after the death of its lamented and patriotic author. It treats freely and fearlessly of the authors of the rebellion, most of whom Mr. Giddings knew, having long been a distinguished mem-ber of Congress, backing John Quincy Adams when put on his trial, in the House, for his anti-slavery action there, and being himself persecuted, in the same place, about the same time, for similar manifestations. Indeed, the greater part of this volume is the parliamentary history of the thirty years before the election of Mr. Lincoln, related with graphic power, and veritable, because written hy one who tells what he witnessed and shared in. There is a minute account of the election of Mr. Banks, as Speaker, in 1856, when the oath taken by that functionary was administered by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member of the House. The history is carried down to a period subsequent to the inaugu-ration of President Lincoln, and is evidently the production of an able, earnest, patriotic, and experienced statesman. It is enriched with an excelent analytical index. For sale by J. B. Lippincott.

"Christian Memorials of the War," a 12mo volume published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, is a compilation with historical notes by Professor H. B. Hackett, whose preface leaves it doubtful whether the book itself was written by him. It consists of a variety of anecdotes and incidents illustrating the religious faith, patriotism, and bravery of the army. It is readable, and may be found useful—especially

Already we have mentioned two volumes of the Red, White, and Blue Songs, collected and edited by Frank Moore, of the Rebellion Record, the best running history of the war. A third series, called "Songs of the Soldiers," has just been published by G. P. Putnam, New York, and may be said to represent the feelings of the army, for the larger portion of its contents was recommended, suggested and sent to Mr. Moore by the soldiers themselves. As the favorite war lyrics of the camp, this collection is therefore peculiarly interesting. There are over one hundred and fifty war lyries here; a few are feeble, some are pretentious, but most have a dash, a fire, and feeling in them, and are racy of the

soil. Lippincott & Co. are the publishers here "The Poor White; or, The Rebel Conscript," is a juvenile tale, published by Graves & Young, Roston. It is well written, barring the improbability of the main incidents, and winds up effectively with a battle scene on Roanoke Island.

Two other volumes we must class together. The first, published by Walker, Wise, & Co., is a fanciful biography of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and is called "The Forry Boy and the Financier." The other, published by Roberts Brothers also a Boston firm, is a life of General Grant, and is entitled "The Tanner Boy, and how he became Lieutenant General." Both books are handsomely got up, printed, and illustrated; and, we are bound to admit, seem generally faithful as to fact. More of Mr. Chase's early life is given; more of General Grant's military career. Any lad who desires to know from what commencement, and by what steps our leading financier and our foremost military leader reached their present position, will find it, fairly enough told, in these volumes. But we can not fancy the titles of these biographies. If, Mr. Chase, before he was in his teens, did occasionally, ward, ferry a traveller across a river in Ohio, and this only for a few months, it is absurd to call him a ferry boy, and represent him as having risen from hat grade. His father was very near being Governor of New Hampshire, one uncle was Chief Justice of Vermont, another was the venerated Bishop Chase of Ohio, and his own education was of the best. So, with General Grant, who is represented as a "Tanner Boy," because his excellent and industrious father had a tannery as well as a farm, and the lad may have assisted him on both, while a school-boy, prior to his becoming a cadet at West Point. The titles of these books, and there are at least half-a-dozen more of the same class, are deceptive-for they indicate that Mr. Chase and General Grant rose from being a ferry-boy and a tanner to what they are. If true, the more creditable to them. But each had the the great part he is playing now. Lippincott has

One of the most satisfactory books on the War has ust been published by Crosby & Nichols, Boston. It is "The Potomac and the Rapidan : Army Notes from the Failure at Winchester to the Reinforcement of Rosecrans, 1861-3," and its author is Alonzo H. Quint, chaplain of the 2d Massachusetts Infantry. gationalist forms the basis of this volume and we esire no better chronicler. The book has a good index, and a map, printed in colors, of the parts of in the text-actually from Gettysburg to Richmond The charm of Mr. Quint's writing is that he tells a great deal of what he saw and shared in, and says very little about himsoif—unlike an army chaplain whose book, lately noticed, had a sermon stuffed in at the end, to make up the requisite number of pages. Mr. Quint eschews cant and oxaggeration, but few men have better described the campaigns and the country in which they were made. On sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.—From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Cornhill Magazine and Temple Bar, for June. The leading attraction in the former is the eighth chapter of "Denis Duval," the novel which Thackeray left unfinished. The story breaks off leaving the hero aboard of the Serapis, just at the commencement of the great engagement with the Bon Homme Richard, comnanded by Paul Jones. An interesting note by the editor shows how Thackcray meant to have wound up the story. In the August number, Mr. Gaskill. author of "Cousin Phillis," will com novel, and a new scrial story by Wilkie Collins is also promised. Temple Bar is much more readable, with its social novels by Miss Braddon, Mr. Yates and Mr. By. There is also a desultory street sketch in Munich, by Mr. Sala, and a variety of other articles.

DUMMY Engines on Street Railroads.—A committee of the Board of Aldermen of Boston have recently gone to Philadelphia to witness the operation of the dummy engine on the street railroads of that city, with a view to its introduction here, in accordance with the petition of the Mearopolitan road.—Boston Post. An Iron-clad Fight.—On Thesday last the rebel battery on Hewlett's gut and the iron-clads on the James engaged our fleet under Admiral Lee, at long range. After an hour's firing the action coased, with no damage to either contestant.