MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. 432 CHESTNUT Street. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. CENTRAL EATING HOUSE,

for 10-40 BONDS, interest on both payable in gold.,

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All winds of uncurrent funds and Gold and Silver rought and sold, and Collections made.

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B. J. WILLIAMS.

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES,

REMOVED from No. 16 (in consequence of fire) to

No. 35 North Sixth Street,

Where he will be very glad to see his customers and friends, until his old establishment is rebuilt. no29 11t

JAMES S. EARLE & SON.

S16 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

LOOKING GLASSES.

of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATRST STYLES.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRAMES.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT

AUTHOR PRICES, to close a consignment of three cases of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, and GROUS, inst received from ROTTERDAM, and opened this day. They will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent, from my catalogue price.

ROBERT BUIST, JR., ROBERT BUIST, JR., and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth.

LINE WHISKIES .- OLD WHEAT,

Rye, and Bourbon Whisky, in cases, I doz, quart bottles, carefully selected for private use, for sale by no29-6t*

5 North FRONT Street.

ave now in store a very fine assortment of

OOKING GLASSES.

AND

BEMOVAL.

HARPER, BURNEY, & CO.,

CHARLES EMORY & CO.,

CHARLES EMORY.]

JOS. N. PIERSOL,

CASHIER.

LALBX. BENSON, JR

Opposite the Post Office,

PHILADELPHIA. THE WASHINGTON HOUSE-A CARD.—It having been announced by the Bulletin of the 25th instant, that this hotel would be closed on or about the 1st of December, the Lessee from January 1st, 1865, begs to inform the public that during the time the House may be closed it will be thoroughly renovated and refitted in a manner that cannot fall to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the establishment. ment.
Mr. CHARLES M. ALLMOND, formerly of the "Indian Queen," Wilmington, but more recently of the "States Union," Philadelphia, will have the entire management under the new administration, and he assures the public that no efforts will be spared on his part to make the House in all respects pleasant and agreeable to his users. The House will be re-opened on the 16th of January.

THE MAHONY HOUSE, IN ASH-LAND, Schuylkill county, after being closed for two months, is being handsomely fited up, and is now open for travellers and visitors. Mr. HENRY B. WEAVER, the present landlord, lately of Morthumberland county, who has had long experience in this line of business, will keep a FIRST CLASS HOUSE, and one that will compare favorably with the best Hotels in the country. ASHLAND, Pa., Nov. 9, 1864. COAL.

CHEAPEST COAL IN THE CITY:

Nat Coal #8 per ton.

Stove Coal #9 per ton.

At the MANTUA COAL YARD, Cor. THIRTY FIFT

Street and FEN SSYLVANIAR R. Mantua no28-11 E. SCHREINER, NEW COAL DE-Constantly on hand superior qualities of Lehigh and Schnylkill Coal, selected expressly for family purposes, at the lowest market prices. Wharf Twenty-third street, below Arch street. Office 119 South FOURTH GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL, W EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR TO LEHIGH.—A trial will secure your custom. Egg and Stove size, \$11.00 per ten; Large Sut, \$10.00. Office, 121 South FOURTH St. balow Chestant. Depot, 1219 Callowhill St. balow Chestant. Depot, 1219 Callowhill St. Sabve Broad. (self-Sml) ELLIS BEANSON.

GLASS SHADES, ROUND.
GLASS SHADES, SQUARE.
GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
8-1m No. 15 North FIFTH Street.

DURE PALM OIL SOAP.—THIS SOAP

GERMANTOWN. McCALLUM & CO. OARPET WAREHOUSE, *** CHESTNUT STREET. COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and best Locust Mountain, from Schuyltill; prepared expensity for Family use. Depot, M. W. corner RIGHTE and WILLOW Siz. Office, No. 112 South SEGOND St. aps-15

McCallum & Co., NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. WHITE CLOVER HONEY. detail department. NEW PARED PRACHES. CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, &c. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, ALBERT C. ROBERTS. OFFORITE INDEPENDENCE HALL Dealer in Fine Grocerles Corper ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. GLASS SHADES, OVAL.

no28-1m

CANTON MATTINGS. RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE

LL & F. K. WOMRATH

No. 415 Arch Street,

HAVE NOW OPER

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

MORE TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMBATH.

DIES' FANCY FURS,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

CHESTNUT STREET,

REDUCED PRICES.

RPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

LENECHO MILLS,

CASH

FALL

WARD RELLY,

COCOA MATTINGS.

McCALLUM & CO., 509 CHESTNUT Street. MATO CATSUP.—NEW TOMATO

La barrels. For tale by BRODES & WILLIAMS.

107 South WATER Street.

is made of pure, fresh Palm Oil, and is suitely a vegetable Soap; more suitable for Toilet use than those made from animal fat. In boxes of one dozen cakes, for \$2 per box. Manufactured by GEO. M ELKINTON & SON, No. 116 MARGARETTA Street, between Front and Second, above Callowhill. SKATES, SKATES, SKATES A full assortment of SKATES and SKATE STRAPS for sale at very low prices, at W. KNIGHT & SON'S, no26-tf 509 and 511 COMMERCE Street. CATAWBA GRAPES. Another appearer lot of those celebrated CATAWBA Another appearer lot of those celebrated CATAWBA GRAPES, in whole and half boxes, unequalled in quality by any in the country.

For sale in large or small quantities by JAMES HOMER & SON, Greens. DEACHES.-5,000 DOZEN HERMETIcally scaled Peaches of the finest quality, prepared by S. Edwards & Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Salesroom, BRIDDES & WILLIAMS, nolo 107 South WATEE Street. BOSO-wim 61* SEVENTH and NOBLE Streets.

Halleck's report, for 1863, informs us there were over twelve thousand cavalry in the Army of the Potomac at that time. To this single corps were furnished thirty thousand horses, allowing a fresh

emount to each man every two weeks. SHARP SABRE AND SPURS. Sharp sabre and spurs are the strength of cavalry. No blade should be blunt when its owner is in active ampaign. With us there is but one kind of mount ed service. Of cuirassiers, hussars, lancers, chas seurs, we know nothing. These branches will soon be unknown, save in history. At the instruction camp of Chalons, where all services are supposed t be represented, heavy and fancy cavalry cannot be found. An experiment was made with Rush's Lan-cers, (6th Pennsylvania Cavalry,) but after eighteen months' service their weapons were aban-doned. Many old officers of this command regret there was no opportunity to try the lance, as they thought that that arm would be very effective in a charge. Murat's regiment (the Red Lancers of Berg) were noted for the fury of their onset; Rush's Lancers were not. Nansonty's cuirassiers charged the Imperial Guard of Russia at Austerlitz, and had many killed and wounded. The latter were sent to Paris, and as the long line of ambulances wended its way through the narrow streets, the 'single line on their banners, "These were al wounded by the sabre," elicited from the thronging opulace cheers of enthusiasm and admiration. THE CAVALRY CHARGES AND MANCHURE. The future of our cavalry has been unknown and disputed. With regret its most ardent admirers acknowledged its uselessness in a general engagement. Regular cavalry, first created by the inventive mind of the Greek, had always been used to

decide the fate of battles, from the charge at Arbela, led by Alexander in person, to the furious failure of Murat's heavy black horse at Waterloo. Three year; of warfare have taught our horsemen experience and caution. Formerly cavalry could form at a distance of four hundred yards from the enemy's infantry and move forward in columns by squadron, at a trot, increased to a gallop as the foe was neared Little hope now remains of a successful charge, fo good rifles cover a thousand yards of ground. If this were all light, well-disciplined troops could ride rapidly over this extent and be successful. The new effective arm—Spencer's rifle—renders impossible his small chance; and infantry must be greatly de moralized before cayalry can hope to charge them with a chance of victory. The whole history of this war furnishes but a single instance where horsemen decided the fate of an engagement. It was in the Shenandoah, and is fresh in the memory of all news readers. What was once well done can be repeated for the genius and gallantry of the Yankee soldiers

ere never at fault. WHO TAUGHT US TO MAKE RAIDS. It was the rebels first taught us to make raids. A langerous knowledge it proved. Nothing could be more expensive. The enemy purchased more dearly the useless experience, bringing upon their crops and country disastrous retaliation—to their mounted vice disgrace almost bordering upon extinction There has been a growing opposition to raids, and our experience as well as that of the enemy goes to prove they are very expensive and productive of no real benefit. All ideas of engaging large bodies of cavalry in protracted and rapid marches are being ooked upon unfavorably. Infantry would improve in such service with each day's progress. Every successive stage of travel would be accomplished with greater ease and celerity, would increase their vigor and hardiness, while cavalry must necessarily oreak down before the completion of the journey, and at the very moment when strength and spirit are required there would be troops of feeble, worn-out horses, and men unaccustomed to foot marching

and fighting.
Personnel of our cavalry leaders. Sheridan's raid to Richmond must be memorable But little noticed at the time, because our grand army of Virginia was struggling through the pine of Spotisylvania, attracting all interest, it was not less daring in character, while much more magnificent than any other hasty invasion of similar na ture. Pleasanton, the old corps commander, had gone with Grant's coming. Kilpatrick had failed in his bold effort to enter the rebel metropolis, and

miles and a half of the place. Within was hurrying to and fro, bells rung, militia mustered. Without were men burning with impatience to possess the town, but having no orders to enter. The night be-fore denizens of Richmond looked out upon the empurpled sky, and thought it betokened a morrow of blood and conflagration. All things looked red and flushed, temple and dome, dreary prison walls,

and wide, extended roofs. SHERIDAN'S RAID CONTINUED. The road leading to Meadow Bridge was taken It was charged with torpedoes, many of which exploded under the moving column, killing several horses, but injuring no man. One mile west of this bridge was found Gracie's infantry nicely-entrench ed, and well backed by a large body of cavalry. The position was admirably chosen; gave our men some trouble before they were ejected. Wilson's division first felt their fire, and engaged them warmly for a considerable period. The whole corps was now massed between the Obickahominy and re-bel works, and fought brayely and successfully. Mer-ritt advanced to the Meadow Bridge. He was met by the enemy in great force, showing unmistakable signs of their intention to dispute its passage. A battery stationed on an eminence hard by com manded the frail bridge, and made the crossing very dangerous. Sheridan's position was precarious He was surrounded. Here was his best place o egress, and it was guarded by infantry and cavalry. The rebels laughed, they cheered, and news was straightway carried to town that the "horrid Yan-kee raiders" could not escape their toils.

On ether side of the road were great swamps. Crossings of cordured showed the traveller secure passages. Custer dismounted his brigade, and the sound of bugles soon invited forward. The bridge was traversed in a twinkling, in spite of shot and shell. Once over, a line was deployed on both sides of the track. The prospect was unpromising. In front was a broad marshy bottom, hemmed in by a towering hill, marked with breastworks, and teem ing with rebels. For over an hour Custer was held in check, and his ammunition was exhausted. Davis sent forth from his brigade the 9th New York and 17th Pennsylvania. The small reinforc ment was received with cheers. On the right of the road came the reserve brigade; on the left were these two regiments. Steadily marching till lost in the heavy shadow of the hill, the line was reformed, and a charge ordered. A more daring or gallan performance of a command was seldom witnessed Carried by assault were the works, their occupants captured or pursued for miles. Many an excellent officer lost life or limb near this place, and some tall ellows were laid low.

Wednesday, May 25th, was reached the left wing of Grant's army. Never was a more successful raid. The rebel cavalry received such severe treatment that they have not yet recovered, and will always continue to be in a crippled condition. Their chief was slain, his corps demoralized, and Richmond menaced at her very doors.

man in the Jarkness did not observe this until near [For The Press.] the fort, when he came upon the rebel picket line which had been established in his absonce. For tunately he was unobserved, and sinking down he

THE APPEARANCE—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR—DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR TURNER, ITS KEEP REDAMP, DARK, DESCRIPTION. "Edmund Kerke," who, it will be remembered, visited Richmond early last summer, as an amaieur peace commissioner, gives in the December Attacked an account of his visit to the is-Prison. It is so well written UNI. OIL REfer Prison. It is so well writter UN 1. OII Refear idea of this living tomb to so call the state of the solution o morning he strolled out through the deserted streets, in the direction of the prison, accompanied by Judge Ould. At last, he goes on to say, we reached a dingy brick building, from one corner of which pro truded a small sign, bearing, in black letters on a white ground the words:

They are strangers here, and I'll thank you to show them over the prison."
"Certainly, Colonel, most certainly. I'll do it with great pleasure."
And the little man bustled about, put on his cap gave a few orders te his subordinates, and then led us through another outside door into the prison. We entered a room about forty feet wide and a hundred teet deep, with bare brick walls, a rough plank floor, and narrow, dingy windows, to whose sash only a few broken panes were clinging. A row of tin-wash-basins, and a wooden trough which sorved as a bathing-tub, were at one end of it, and half a dozen cheap stools and hard-bottomed chairs were littered about the floor, but it had no other furniture. And this room, with five others of a smaller

In the sill of the attic window I found a minnie ball. Prying it out with my knife, and holding it up to Turner, I said:

"So ye keeps this room for a shootin' gallery, does

ye?"
"Yes," he replied, laughing. "The boys practice once in a while on the Yankees. You see, the rules forbid their coming within three feet of the windows. Sometimes they do, and then the boys take a pop at them."
"And sometimes hit 'em! Hit many on 'em!" "And sometimes into "Yes, a heap."

"Yes, a heap."

Our visit of an hour here ended, and I went away lek at heart, to view more enormities at Oastle Thunder and other prisons for our men."

Commercial Enterprise at Paris.—Recent French journals contain descriptions of the immense docks belonging to the joint-stock Dock Company of St. Ouen, at Paris. It was announced that one of these docks would be filled with water on the lith will, and a fighting warehouse launched on it. This establishments of the company are divided into four parts: the railway, the canal, the dock and the fioleng warehouses. The railway, of which the company have a lease for ninty-nine years, is detached from the railway executed round Paris between the passage of the Epinettes and that of the Avenue dee Batignolles. The railway was also to be opened to the public on the same day, from the Epinettes to the docks of St. Ouen. The canal, which the company holds by a lease forever, commanicates with the Seine in a direct line to the western point of the island St. Denis. Its quays are covered with merchandise, which is brought there both by boat and railway. It is on the banks of the canal, which are 1,800 ft. long and 180 ft. wide, presenting a superficies of 90,000 ft., that the floating warehouses are building. The dock presents a superficies of 75,000 ft., and a depth of 21 ft. There mond monacod at her very doors.

I have written more than I intended. It is time my goespipping pen rested from its labors.

Heroisk of a Pennsylvania Soldier.—Numerous examples of heroic endurance of suffering have been given by our soldiers during the war. The merous examples of heroic endurance of suffering have been given by our soldiers during the war. The communication with the com

FOUR CENTS. The Epigrammatist on Picket. GEORGIA EX-PATRIOTIC On the fugitive Georgians This best is of sermons: Since they've all lost the day, As the Germans would say, They have all become Sherman's!

THE REBRLLION A HOLLOW SHELL, General Grant Grant says the rebellion's a shell. Hood says that the thing doesn't follow: So, to prove that the the maxim holds well, herman beats him all hollow ERREL SCHORS.

Tell us, ye echoca, we of hope bereft, Of all our legions, what are really left? R. E. Lee left. Alas! who is it wears a face so surly, And in the Valley's making hurly-burly?

Early's too late-"Sherry's" too soon for thee, Thou caust not jubilate in the jubilee! In Jubal, Lee! Jeff is a knave-our army is a rabble But General Lee is Robert le Diable Lee, diable!

Now all the land for crime and falsehood food is-Say, State-craft, what a part is coming Judah's? lince sovereign Georgia Sherman's Yankees rob,

Who should grieve most the ruin, Howell Cobb? Howl, Cobb! Philosophy, alas! is out of date. And sacred slavery's at a desperate rate—

Spratt. Rhett! Congress is pulling freedom by the rook po What must the treasury do that wakes old Footeup Foote up!

learken, ye masters of the Richmond junta; Your speculations all are empty, Hunter. K O.

The Sinking of the Florida. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE COLLISION The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the World ives the following particulars of the sinking of the gives the following particulars of the sinking of the plrate Florida:

"On the 18th instant the Florida, then lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, was ordered by the Navy Department to be taken up the James river and anchored under the guns of the ram Atlanta; off Newport Nows. She was commanded by Acting Master Jonathan Baker, who had a crew of ten men, and there were besides, Third Assistant Engineer Lannar, an acting ensign and four firemen.

On the 19th the Florida went to Norfolk to coal, and just before starting was run into by the transport steamer Alliance, and very seriously damaged. The transport struck her on her bow, knocking off her head-chains and booms, and otherwise injuring her. She was in very bad condition when captured, and all the time since her arrival here she has leaked so badly as to keep the steam-pump engaged continually. The collision with the Alliance greatly increased the volume of the water which continually poured into her, causing her to fill at the rate of eight inches an hour. On the arrival of the Florida at Newport News an additional pump was secured from the Atlanta, and the two were kept uninterruptedly at work. The position of the vessel was about half a mile from the shore and three-quarters of a mile below the Atlanta. Here she had remained since the 20th. A very strict watch had been kept day and night, set it was supposed that measures might be taken by the rebels to attempt her destruction from the shore.

"About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening one of the irate Florida :

taken by the rebels to attempt her destruction from the shore.

"About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening one of the pumps on board suddenly gave out, throwing an additional burden upon the remaining one, though the water was for a time apparently kept down as before. At 12½ o'clock Mr. Baker inspected the pump, and observing that the water was not then gaining, retired. An hour afterwards the engineer in charge reported to him that he could not keep the vessel clear, and that the water was gaining constantly. The commander immediately called all hands, the deek pumps were rigged, and they commenced bailing actively. The Atlants was also signalled without delay, and two boats' crews were hurried from the ram to the aid of the sinking vessel. Before they arrived, however, the water had risen considerably above the fire-room floor, so that it was found necessary to put the fires out. The pump engine was thus stopped, and the water kept pouring in at a fearful rate. It fre-room floot, so that it was found necessary to put
the firse out. The pump engine was thus stopped,
and the water kept pouring in at a fearful rate. It
was impossible, at any time after it was found the
ill-fated ship was sinking, to move her toward the
shore, as there was but seven pounds pressure of
steam—just sufficient to work the pumps. Neither
were there means at hand for towing her ashore.
From the fact that the boilers of the Florida were
constructed for burning soft coal, and there was
only hard coal on board, it took, under any circumstances, a long time to get up sufficient steam to
work her engines.
"In a few minutes after sending the two boats to
the Florida, Capitain Woodward, of the Atlanta,
came himself on board to see what could be done to
keep her aftoat. But it was apparent that she must
soon sink, and the men were ordered to save their
effects, and prepare to leave her to her fate. The
Florida kept rapidly filling, so that at seven o'clock
the water was a foot above the berth-deck.
"At the same time that Mr. Baker signalled the
Atlanta he sent a telegraphic message to Admiral "At the same time that Mr. Baker signalled the Atlanta he sent a telegraphic message to Admiral Porter at this place that the Florida was sinking. The Admiral immediately ordered the tug Page to steam up to the Florida, and tow her into shoal water toward the shore. The tug came alongside at 7.16, but the Florida was by this time so near sinking that it was deemed dengerous to attach it, as in going down she would take the tug along with her. A sew minutes after, with eight feet of water in her, the careened over and disappeared stern for the Florida had all lies guins and overwhing on mained alongsids in the tug until the want mader. "The Florida had all lies guins and overwhing on heard, just as when she was captured. The cause of her sinking is considered undoubtedly to be the collision with the transport steamer, and it is supposed that the Government will call upon the owner of that vessel for damages."

down into the basement, and the day through the wall and eighty feet underground, into the yard of see the place step down will the "P".

We descended a rough plank stairway and entered the basement, it was a damp, moulty, discould as an lechouse. What must it have been made the modern and the property of the season of the leading distance of the season of the leading distance and the property of the season of the leading distance and the season of the leading against the wall, and

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The graduating class at the Naval Academy at Newport last week numbered thirty-one, and after a short leave of absence all will be ordered into active service with the rank of ensign. The following are from New England: Casper F. Goodrich, Connecticut; Henry C. White, Jr., Connecticut; Edward M. Stedman, Massachusetts; John Schouler, Massachusetts; Francis W. Dickens, Connecticut; George F. F. Wilde, Massachusetts; Charles H. Davis, Jr., Massachusetts; Charles J. Train, Massachusetts; George N. Flagg, Vermont.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS,

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 percopy. The money must always accin no instance can these ier in no instance can these terms be deviated from at they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Posimasters are requested to set as smeats for THE WAR PRISE. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as axira copy of the Paper will be given.

PERSONAL.

At the Tenth anniversary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Teachers' Convention, held in Bos-ton on the 18th ult., the following touching fact was related by one of the speakers, which was reported in the New York (Baptist) Chronicle:

"A gentleman, known to the speaker, having recently visited Washington on business with the President, was, on leaving home, requested by a friend to ask Mr. Lincoln whether he loved Jesus. The business being completed, the question was kindly asked. The President buried his face in his handserchief, terned away and wept. He then turned, and said:

"When I let home to take this chair of state, I requested my countrymen to pray for me; I was not then a Christian. When my son died, the severes: trial of my lile, I was not a Christian. But when I went to Getrysburg, and looked upon the graves of our dead heroes who had fallen in defeuce of their country, I then and there consecrated myself to Christ; I do love Jesus."

—The fellow-townsmen of Major General Country in the New York (Baptist) Chronicle: — The fellow townsmen of Major General Countrinonored him with a public dinner, on the eve of his departure for the West. General Couch, in reply departure for the West. General Couch, in reply to a toast in his behalf, said:

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-CITIZENS, FRISHDS, AND NEIGHBORS OF TAUNTON—I may add, of Reynham and Dighton—for I see gentlemen from those places around ms)—I am gized to be inside aware that the people at home are interested in me, and, by meeting your here, to be assured that the people of Taunton appreciate my services, which I am sure they would not have done unless I had done my duty. For my part, whenever on the march, or in the battle, I have done anything that amounted to anything, my first thought has been how it wend be thought of by the people of Taunton. [Immense appleaus.] I thank you for the compliment you have paid me here to-night, which, however, cannot be wholly meant for me personally. It is a means of showing your attachment and determination to support the General Government, and to bring the war to an honorable peace, with a complete suppression of the rebelion. I remember the time when I first became acquainted with many of you personally. It was in the Armory Hall on the Tugeday, Ithink, after Sampier, when you est the patricial example of assuring your galiant spiders that their chaldren and families should be prefided for—an example speedly followed by the other New England States and by the country, and which has had so much effect in recruiting our federal with has been suppressed by the band justice, and of being called a citizen of Taunton. [Loud appleaus, followed by music by the band.]

—Gen. Burnside having been deced an assection of the content of the Sanitary Commission, acknowo a toast in his behalf, said :

Gen. Burnside having ben elected an associate member of the Sanitary Commission, acknow ledges the compliment in the annexed letter:

"PROVIDENCE, NOV. 26, 1884.

"J. Foster Jenkins, Eag., Ceneral Secretary United States Sanitary Commission:

"My Dear Sir: I beg to thank your noble Commission for the honor conferred upon me by my election to an associate membership in the same.

"I have been a witness to so meny acts of your agents in the field, that have resulted in strength, comfort, and encouragement to our sick and wounded soldiers, and in gratification and happiness to all the army, that I feel myself honored by being seclosely associated with a Commission engaged in seglorious a work." ledges the compliment in the annexed letter:

glorious a work.
"I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,
"A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General." The Richmond Sentinel, in an article on the "Mysteries of the War," says: "Mysteries of the War," says:

"A few nights ago we heard one of our most intelligent generals remark that Jackson and Forrest were the mysteries of the war. Without explanation, his opinion with reference to these two great military chieftains would not be appreciated. For instance: before the war Stonewall Jackson was regarded as an ordinary tutor of boys in the natural sciences at the Military Institute. While his friends knew he was good, brave, and possessed of untiring energy, none of them supposed that he was a great captain; and yet the world has scarcely seen one more uniformly successful. He seemed to be emphatically a man of destiny, who controlled and ordered generals under him as if they were mere men upon the chees board. Forrest, too, in peace times, was regarded as chivalrous, generous, and brave; but nobody in his extended circle of friends dreamed that he was capable of rivalting Murat as a cavalry leader. And yet it is so; and as much as we appreciate a thorough military education in a general, we always feel a perfect confidence, though he happens to be without it, that whenever he is in the saddle, either in pursuit of Yankee cavalry, gunboats, or what not, that success will surely crown his citoris."

— Some of the rebels believe that there is "much - Some of the rebels believe that there is "much of the angel in our generals, demons as they usually are." A lady exile from Atlanta, who was under the necessity of calling on General Shern he was very kind and conciliating in his deportmen

towards her, and all others who visited him, and continues:

"He expressed much regret at the necessity which compelled him to order the citizens of Atlanta from their homes, but stated, in justification of his course, that he intended to make Atlanta a second Gibraitar; that when he completed his defensive works it would be held with their friends in the South they (the citizens) would suffer for food; that it was impossible for him to subsist his army, and feed the citizens too, by a single line of railroad; and that as he intended to hold Atlanta at all hazards he thought it was humanity to send them cut of the city, where they could obtain necessary supplies. He took my little child in his arms and patted her rosy cheeks, calling her a "poor little exile," and saying he was sorry to have to drive her away from her comfortable home, but that war was a cruel and inexorable thing, and its necessities compelled him to do many things which he heartilly regretted." - Our readers remember the feeling letter which the President sent to the sorrowing Boston mother, Mrs. Bixby, who had lost five sons in the war. The following are their names and regiments: Sergeaut Charles W. Bixby, Company D, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; Corporal Henry Bixby, K, 3d, killed at Gettysbury wounds in hospital at Fotty Island; 3. Co.; Privates Colver C. Bixby, E, 58th, and George W. Bixby, B, 58th, killed before Petersburg, July 30, 1864. - Mrs. Douglas, the widow of Senator Douglas, is living in quiet retirement with her mother, Mrs. Cutts, in the old homestead, near the Capitol building. Her brother, Capt. Catts/ who was wounded in one of the battles in Virginia last summer, has care at her hands. Mrs. Douglas says little about politics, but her sympathies are said to be strongly enlisted in the Federal cause. Mrs. Cutts is as great a rebel as can be found in Washington City, or even in Richmond, and loses no opportunity to ex-press her political sentiments. This will appear a

little strange to those who recollect that her husband, at the time of his death, was in the employ of earned a dollar in his life except in a Governme - Major General Banks is preparing to leave Washington to resume his position as head of the Department of the Gulf, including Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. His civil policy has met the approval of the President of the United States, and e returns to his post at the request of the Executive, and it is no less pleasant to announce that the kindliest relations exist between Major General Banks and Major General Canby, in charge of the

nilitary operations in the division of West Misissippi.

Abraham Lincoln is the first President from the Northern States who has been twice elected. THE STATE.

'SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT ERIS.—A monument to the memory of the soldiers of Eric county is now

eing erected. The Eric Dispatch describes it as being erected. The Eric Dispatch describes it as follows:

The base is to be 8 feet square by 18 inches thick, and another sub-base, 5 feet square by 2 feet thick, with a deep moulding on the upper edge. This base is to be surmounted by a die 1½ feet square and 3 feet high, to the cap, the four corners of which are to represent cannon from the trunnings to the muzzle, with laurel wreaths running spirally around them. The four sides of this die will form the panels upon which the inscriptions will be carved. The cap covering this die, and which forms the base for the rising column, will be deeply moulded and carved in bas relief, with emblematic war figures, the whole resting on a cornice of cannon balls. The column is to be of the Corinthian order, 17 feet high, broken off at the top, draped nearly to the bottom by the American flag, and surmounted by a wreath of laurel, over the whole of which is perched an American eagle with extended wings. The whole menument will be some 28 feet high. The design is an exceedingly handsome one, and cannot be fully carried out at a less expense than \$4,500.

IMPROVEMENTS ALONG THE LEHIGH—The new railroad of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is being energetically pushed forward. This road is to run from Mauch. Chunk to Easton, on the east bank of the Lehigh above the Alentown Furnace with a view to run a branch track to this side of the river down to the East Pennsylvania junction, where it is proposed to bridge the river-for both roads.

iunction, where it is proposed to bridge the river-for both roads.

The ancient borough of Connellsville, situated on the Youghiogheny river, at the foot of Chestnut Ridge, the present terminus of the railroad, has of late years grown into a place of importance. Not only has the town increased in population and many needed improvements been made, but its business has also vasity increased. Thegaliroad company has erected very extensive works, among which are a machine shop, carpenter shops, and a car factory, in which, in all, about one hundred men are constantly employed. All the castings except the wheels, used in the building of passenger and freight cars, are cast at the foundry of Mr. Francis, and the brass work required is also ext in the town. Several new passenger cars have recently been built and placed upon the road, which are not a whit inferior in point of elegance and durability to those of Eastern manufacture. Quite a large number of substantial freight cars have recently been built, and others are being nurried to completion, to meet the pressing demands of the local trade over the road. One drawback upon the read and growth of Connellsville, at present, is the scarcity of dwelling-houses, there being none to rent at any price.

JOURNALIEM. — The Wyeming Republican, Bur JOURNALISM. — The Wyeming Republican, of Tunkhannock, has changed editors, Mr. Wm. Burgess having laid aside the pen and taken up the sword in defence of the Union. He is succeeded by Mr. Ira Avery.

Mr. Thomas Challant, of the Danville Intelligencer, has been lying seriously ill for several weeks.

Mr. R. Lyle White has purchased and assumed control of the Megdville Republican.

On Translating the Divina Commedia. BY LONGFELLOW. BY LONGFELLOW.

Oft have I seen at some cathedral door
A laborer pausing in the dust and heat,
Lay down his burden, and with reverend fe
Enter, and cross himself, and on the floor
Kneel to repeat his pater-noster o'er;
Far off the noises of the world retreat;
The loud vociferations of the street
Become an undistinguishable rear.
So, as I enter here from day to day. Become an undistinguishable roar.
So, as I enter here from day to day,
And leave my burden at this minster gate,
Kneeling in prayer, and not salesmed to pray,
The tunult of the time disconsolate
To insrticulate murmurs dies away,
While the eternal ages watch and walt.

Allantic Monthly.

FARO.—A faro bank was recently started at Meadville, but the citizens of that place could not appreciate the honor which was done them by the enterprising menagers of the institution. "Accordingly," says the Republican, "the matter was brought to the attention of the grand jary, who presented the parties engaged in the internal enterprise, and they will be brought to justice." Knowledge, however, may be disseminated in a variety of ways, and the consequence of this affair in Meadville has been the publication of an article explanatory of the origin and process of playing the celebrated game of laro.