

The Army in Virginia.

The conspirators have failed in all their undertakings, been disappointed in all their expectations, and now only have one hope left. Before we state upon what they may rely, what now constitutes their hope, it is due to history to remind the slave-holders that those who promised them most aid, have most failed in the rebellion; and there is now no doubt that the rebellion itself would have been postponed many years, if not for an indefinite period, had the British aristocracy and the Northern Democracy not offered to aid the conspirators.

These officers of aid have failed, and now the only hope of the rebellion is concentrated in the army commanded by Lee. If we destroy the rebel army in Virginia, we at once break down all organized opposition to the Government of a stupendous or formidable character, thus reducing the rebellion to a mere force of marauding freebooters, horse thieves, highwaymen and bushwhackers. In order to render the destruction of Lee and his ragged followers more speedy and effectual, every recruit of the Potomac army should be filled to its maximum with drafted men. The quota of the New England States, of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, will be about 180,000; and every one of this should be thrown among the skeletons of the veteran regiments now on the Potomac. Mangled thus with old soldiers, they would be effectually drilled in two months, and be nearly as valuable as the veterans themselves. There is no occasion to throw any more forces to the South or West; there are already more men there than can be used to advantage; and if the Government will not transfer the surplus to Virginia, at least it can send the fresh recruits there, and make another desperate effort to capture Richmond, and disperse the only army of any consequence the rebels have in the field.

The \$300 Exemption.

The Indiana State Sentinel, remarking upon the opposition to the "draft," by the copperhead press and their dupes, claims that it is mainly on account of the 300 exemption clause. What is true of the opposition in the State of Indiana is also true of the opponents of the draft in the State of Pennsylvania. Here they claim that the \$300 exemption clause is liable to engender jealousy on the part of those unable thus to purchase release from the obligations of the draft, while it gives to the rich privileges and power which should not be guaranteed to them as common citizens of a common country. That the wealthy man, if drafted, can and will pay the \$300 instead of going, while the poor man, the day laborer, cannot do this and therefore will be compelled to serve. But these brawlers have not shown nor even attempted to show that such will be the effect of the law, or that it is a discrimination in favor of the rich. They jump at the conclusion, as they do in most cases, looking upon the matter doubtless as a sort of God-send, giving them another opportunity, with the aid of falsehood and sophistry, to incite the poorer classes against the war and the Government, thus engendering resistance to the laws and the authorities of the country—and all for the purpose of aiding and encouraging the rebellion. Let them show, if they can, or at least attempt, that this \$300 exemption is against the poor man and in favor of the rich. Let them show that this clause will force a single man into the ranks that would not be forced there if there were no such provision. That is the point. Suppose there was no money equivalent—nothing said on the subject, but that the matter of equivalent or substitution had been omitted entirely in the law—how then would it have fitted the poor man? Does not every man know that if it were not for the \$300 clause the price of substitutes would be at least twice that amount—perhaps three or four times as much? As it now is, the price cannot exceed \$300, for if it does, the drafted man can pay that sum instead of furnishing a substitute, and thus avoid serving so far at least as the present draft is concerned. If there was no limitation, as there now is, the rich man could pay for a substitute, no matter what the price, while the poor man could not. Many a man considered poor, can raise \$300; but if there was no limitation, and the price of substitutes went up to six, ten or fifteen hundred dollars, as it would, don't every one see that it would be entirely out of the reach of the poor man? There would then be some ground for complaint. Suppose the \$300 clause was stricken out. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that it is stricken out—that the Government, in deference to the clamors of the Copperheads, should strike it out—what then would be the effect, and what would the malcontents say? And how would it benefit the poor man? We know very well what they would say, from what they said when the Secretary of War a few weeks ago proposed to ignore the \$300 clause, regarding it as optional with him and not mandatory, to take it as an equivalent or not, just as he might decide, or might think the service

required. These very same men, who are now making such a fuss about the \$300 clause, condemned the proposition of Mr. Stanton as illegal and monstrous! We say, then, let them show wherein the \$300 exemption is an injury to the poor man—wherein it is worse than if there was no exemption price fixed, and wherein the law as it is, will force a single man, rich or poor, into the ranks, that would not be forced there if there were no such clause—or else cease their lying and mischievous appeals to the prejudices and passions of the poor. The \$300 exemption clause was put in for the benefit of the poor man, and not for that of the rich, and we conscientiously believe that it will so operate; for many a poor man will be able to exempt himself by raising the \$300, or by furnishing a substitute; who could not do so if it were not for this clause.

Unpopular Laws.

There is a good deal of clamor about enforcing unpopular laws. This is a popular Government, it is said—a Government wherein "the consent of the governed" is necessary to the enforcement of any law, policy or measure—that if "the people" are opposed to it, or it is repugnant to the public sentiment or conscience, it cannot be, or ought not to be enforced. We will admit that a law that is repugnant to the sentiments of the people, that is, to a majority of them, ought not to remain long on the statute books, and will not in a Republican Government; but it must be a majority of the whole people, not a majority simply of some district, county or State. The "consent of the governed," or, what is the same thing in a Republican Government—a majority of the whole; for in such a Government a majority of the whole is the whole.

But with what sort of grace does this talk come and this opposition to a law which is unpopular with a portion of the people only, from the party which is now making the complaint? Have they forgotten the Fugitive Slave Law? This law, which still remains on our National Statute Book, offended the sense of justice of a very large portion of the Northern people, we may say in many of the States a majority. And it was the better portion of the Northern people, the moral, religious and the more intelligent, to whom the law was repugnant and offensive. The objections to its constitutionality were, to say the least, quite as strong as those to the Conscription Act, and were backed by vastly more talent, learning and respectability. Yet we know how that law was executed in spite of the opposition to it—and we know what party it was that contended for both its constitutionality and its enforcement. We know with what parade it was executed in Boston, in the case of the negro Burns, and by the direction of President Pierce—and how he was sustained by the whole Democratic party. We know how it was executed and enforced, backed by the entire Democratic party, in other cases and other parts of the country. It was the law of the land, they said, and must be enforced. Singular enough, however, the very party and the very men who clamored for the fierce and full execution of that law, and preached its such homilies on the duty of sustaining and executing laws while they remained on the statute book, are now the very men and the very party who clamor most loudly and fiercely against the execution of the conscription law! We leave our readers to make their own reflections and draw their own conclusions.

The Death of Capt. Theodore D. Cochran.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. THEODORE D. COCHRAN, which took place at York, on Sunday morning last, has elicited very many expressions of regret among his numerous friends in this city. He was a true soldier, and a man, when living, full of those generous impulses which do not always bring joy to the heart where they throb, but which never fail to cement friendship and kindle the warmest regards in the feelings of the truly frank. Captain Cochran followed the stars and stripes, as a lieutenant, from victory to victory, until that flag floated over the ancient capital of Mexico. When treason showed its horrid front, and rallied to the overthrow of the Government, he was among the first brave men to rush to the defence of the National capital, and during the entire struggle with rebellion, was an active, earnest and faithful supporter of the Government. His valor won him a commission in the regular army.

The Tiger's Time to Hunt.

We are struck with a remark of a Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Tribune, to the effect that our officers were making a very superior guerrilla cavalry, out of the negroes, and setting them to hunting their masters, instead of being hunted by them as heretofore. This looks like turning the tables upon the cavalry. It is only a few years since a slave hunt, with high mettle horses and Spanish blood-hounds, was not an unusual pastime with the Minors of the Southern States. We doubt, however, whether this new kind of sport is quite so agreeable. "Gentlemen," said a British officer who had hunted more formidable game in India, "tiger hunting is a royal amusement, and a very stirring one; but if the tiger should take it into his head to hunt you—as he sometimes does—it elicits the case very much, and becomes anything but agreeable."

The Meanness and Ingratitude of the Southern Cavalry have become proverbial.

The Richmond papers of the 20th contain lengthy dissertations on the surrender of Vicksburg, in which they demonstrate that the garrison surrendered quite too soon; and yet the resistance at Vicksburg has but few parallels for stubborn determination. Pemberton and Lovell, northern renegades, are reaping the reward of their treachery in the oblique cast upon them by their chivalrous fellow traitors.

Major John H. Stover.

We had the pleasure of meeting this sturdy Centre county soldier this morning, who returns from his regiment, the 106th P. V., for the purpose of taking charge of the drafted men to be detailed to fill up the Second Brigade of the 3rd and 4th Divisions, Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Major Stover has been in the army from the beginning of the war, and rose from the ranks to the position he now holds. He is just the man to discharge the duty for which he has been despatched to Pennsylvania. It is not necessary for us to refer in detail to the splendid services which Major Stover has already rendered the Government. He is an earnest, gallant and determined supporter of the entire policy of that Government. He left a lucrative profession to engage in the war, and is one of those who are willing to fight until the rebellion is practically put down.

The Rebel Conscription.

The Columbus (Georgia) Times makes the following estimate of the number of men which will be added to the rebel army by Jeff Davis' wholesale conscription: Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious to know what addition may be made to our armies by the late call of the President, summoning to the field all persons between the ages of 17 and 45 years. The census of 1850 furnished data upon which an approximate estimate may be based. We have accordingly looked into that report and make the following rough calculation:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of men. Alabama 10,898; South Carolina 6,600; Arkansas 5,000; Tennessee 6,000; Florida 1,200; Texas 6,000; Georgia 12,221; Virginia 16,000; Louisiana 8,000; Mississippi 9,000; Making a total of 95,824.

This number, allowing that it can be raised, will not make the rebel army numerically as strong as on the 1st of May last. Their losses in that time have been in Mississippi, 65,000; Gettysburg, 25,000; Helena, 2,000; Morgan's men, 3,200; Charleston, 1,000; Tullahoma, 2,000. Total, 109,200. But when we reflect upon former sweeping conscriptions in the South, it will not be difficult to conclude that many of these will be rejected on account of physical disability. In addition to this, the 18,000 from the State of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas will be useless to the rebels, which would allow their own figures, reduce the number to 78,000. Our opinion is, that if the conscription is enforced in all its rigor, it will not add 50,000 to the rebel forces.

Everything indicates that Meade and Lee will take up their headquarters in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

Lee has marched two hundred and fifty miles, and lost 35,000 men, and returned with his influence and the prestige of his army broken. We have gained something; have given our army confidence; have defeated Lee, and taught him the dangers of an invasion of the free States; but we have missed two golden opportunities to have done much more. The campaign has been unfavorable to the rebels and favorable to us; but it might have been disastrous to them and glorious for us. But we are thankful for small favors.

The Daily Worker in the office of the Washington Daily Morning Chronicle.

The Daily Worker in the office of the Washington Daily Morning Chronicle, has organized a military company, and elected the publisher of that journal, D. C. Forney, Captain. The company tendered its services to the Secretary of War, who at once accepted and assigned it to duty.

Peckers!

Not a classical appellation by any means, but a very expressive one. Consider the term a moment—"pecker"—does not the word bring vividly before your mind one of these unfortunate mortals who find no other happy themselves, and try to prevail upon others to do the same? Not a classical appellation by any means, but a very expressive one. Consider the term a moment—"pecker"—does not the word bring vividly before your mind one of these unfortunate mortals who find no other happy themselves, and try to prevail upon others to do the same? Not a classical appellation by any means, but a very expressive one. Consider the term a moment—"pecker"—does not the word bring vividly before your mind one of these unfortunate mortals who find no other happy themselves, and try to prevail upon others to do the same?

Privateers and Blockade Runners.

MOVEMENTS AT NASSAU, N. P. New York, July 31. The steamer Corsica arrived at this port today from Nassau, N. P., whence she sailed on the 27th. The rebel steamer Beauregard returned to Nassau on the 26th, from an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston. She passed close to an American cruiser while entering Nassau harbor. Ten blockade running steamers cleared from Nassau on the 8th inst. Three steamers from Charleston, and one from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 11th. The rebel steamer Raccoon returned to Nassau on the 13th, from an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade. Several cargoes of coal had arrived from Cardiff, consigned to the notorious Advertiser, agent for the blockade running steamers. The gunboat Tigra arrived at Nassau on the 24th, and sailed again, after communicating with our consuls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1. Flour feeling in flour and rather more doing; sales of 1,400 bbls, chiefly Ohio; extra family at \$6, and fancy lots at \$6.50@7.00; receipts very small. Bye's steady at \$4.50, and corn meal at \$1.35 for good old red, \$1.22@1.35 for new. Small sales of rye at \$1.35. Corn held firmly with sales of 3,000 bus. at 74c for mixed western and yellow. Oats have declined and 3,000 bus. Penna. new at 70c@73c. Whisky steady at 47.

MORGAN'S CAPTURE.

We have received from an officer in the late expedition against Morgan another account of the part taken by the Pennsylvania militia, in the capture of the freebooter. The writer, after stating that the regiments of Colonel Beale and Porter did equally good service as that of Col. Gallagher, says: "None of the infantry regiments had an opportunity to attack the rebels, but were so posted by their different commanders, that their instructions from Gen. Brooks, as to cut off the retreat to the river, Morgan first attempted on Friday night and Saturday morning to cross by way of Warrenton Ferry, but his scouts found the roads leading to it guarded closely by Col. Porter's regiment. He then turned northward towards Smith's Bend and Blackwood. Col. Porter's regiment was then Mendenhall's, Brown's, Station's, six miles above Stauntonville, Brown's road leading from Richmond to the Ohio, and Island Creek Ford. Here the rebel scouts again encountered the pickets of Col. Porter, and were

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Army Massed for Battle at Culpeper. RAPIDAN AND RAPPAHANNOCK GUARDED. MOSEBY'S RAID ON FAIRFAX. Information received to day from the Army of the Potomac, states that General Lee massed his forces at Culpeper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpeper was to fall us in taking the Fredericksburg route, but finding that we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpeper. The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford, and on the upper part by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpeper. Information was received to-day of a raid by Mosely's men on Fairfax Court House last night. They entered the place about 10 o'clock, and captured a number of sutler's wagons loaded with goods. Col. Lowell, with the 2d Massachusetts regiment of cavalry, went in pursuit of them. CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. PRINCE ON THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS GAVE. HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS, Warrenton, Va., July 26. GENERAL ORDER No. 67.—The commanding officer of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, congratulates the division on the conspicuous part which fell to it in the operations in Manassas Gap day before yesterday and the evening previous, and desires them to notice that this part was only secured by hard marching.

FROM CHINA.

San Francisco, July 30. The ship Black Prince, from Hong Kong on June 6th, arrived here to day, bringing three hundred and sixty-six Chinese passengers. The American steamer Jamestown arrived at San Francisco on the 2d of June all well. The ship Don Quixote arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d of June. The news from China is not very encouraging. The latest news received at Hong Kong from Japan states that a war with France and England was certain. The Japanese are reported to be much better prepared for the war than was supposed. Dates from the Sandwich Islands to July 4th, state that the American Commissioner, Mr. McBride, had entered on his official duties. The volcano at Shilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava.

The Pirate Florida.

New York, July 31. A letter from Bermuda, dated the 22d July, says: The pirate Florida is still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish fuel; but she is getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Plowden, and will sail in a day or two on a voyage of destruction. Any vessel or war steamer in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is getting is inferior, and must also effect her speed.

Latest by Telegraph.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Continued Bombardment of Fort Wagner.

A LONG LINE OF BATTERIES ERECTED WITHIN 250 YARDS OF THE WORKS.

Three Heavy Siege Guns Mounted within a Mile and a Quarter of Fort Sumter.

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Died.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. MARY JONES, in the 64th year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, George Stulties, in E. 3rd street, below Market street, on Monday, August 3d, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to Hume-street. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

On the 1st inst., FRANKLIN CRULL, son of Gen. P. and Mary Chandler, aged 6 months and 22 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents in Third street, below Chesnut, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock, which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF COMMISSION FOR U. S. COLORED TROOPS. No. 1210 CHESTNUT Str. et, Philadelphia.

The following is the official order authorizing the recruiting of Colored Troops: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 17, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 178. Major GEORGE L. STEARNS, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is hereby appointed as Recruiting Commissioner for the United States Colored Troops, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, (signed.) Assistant Adjutant General.

To Major GEORGE L. STEARNS, Asst. Adj. General U. S. Volunteers. The undersigned is prepared to issue the proper authorization to colored men to enlist recruits for the Army of the United States. He will receive applications from those desirous of being made commissioned officers, and transmit the same to the Board of Inspectors at Washington, and will be glad to give full information on all matters connected with this branch of the service to those who may seek it.

The undersigned has the cooperation of a Committee of sixty citizens of Philadelphia. The Agent of the said Committee is B. R. COOPER, who is likewise the Agent of the undersigned.

GAMP WILLIAM PENN. at Chelton, Hills, has been elected as camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel LEWIS WAGNER placed in command of it. All recruits will be mustered in by companies of eighty men, and by squads, and immediately uniformed, equipped and sent to the camp.

Squads of men will be subsisted until companies are completed by the committee of citizens, at such localities as their agent may designate.

Papers in the interior of the State will copy this advertisement one time, and send the paper containing same, with bill, to these Headquarters.

Communications by letter will be promptly answered. GEORGE L. STEARNS, Major and A. G. Recruiting Commissioner for U. S. Colored Volunteers.

ESTRAY MARE—A bay mare, with hind feet white, and some white on her back, and left with the subscriber, on the corner of Filbert and Cumberland streets, near Pennsylvania avenue, on the 30th inst. The owner is requested to call, prove property, and take her away. [j31 3c] LEWIS FELLING.

EMPTY BOTTLES. 200 DOZ EMPTY BOTTLES, (pints and quarts) suitable for putting Wine or Fruit, for sale at Bar's Auction Store. Also, a general assortment of new and second hand furniture always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. Highest price paid for all kinds of second hand furniture and other articles. W. BARR & CO., Lic. used Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS WILL be received until Tuesday next, at six P. M., for the erection of a building 50 by 100 feet, agreeably to a plan that can be seen at my office, opposite foot of Walnut street. All the materials to be furnished by the contractor and job completed in 30 days. J. G. JOHNSON, Capt & A. Q. M.

LOST! A PACKAGE OF MAPS was entrusted to a soldier to a soldier to deliver to Horace J. Smith, which has not yet been delivered. Any one having it in charge will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the undersigned. J. G. JOHNSON, Capt & A. Q. M.

PIANO NOTICE. THE PUBLIC, and especially good judges, call at Wm's Music Store, 30th street, and examine a fine specimen of Bradbury's celebrated Pianos, just received, and sold cheap. Mr. W. is sole agent for "Bradbury's" Pianos for central Pennsylvania. j25-n-4-w

WANTED! SEVERAL laboring men at the [j30 3c] EAGLE WORKS.

WANTED! SEVERAL machinists at the [j30 3c] EAGLE WORKS.

LEAF TOBACCO. ONE HUNDRED CASES Pennsylvania Seed Tobacco for sale by EBY & KUNDEL.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, 29th inst., a small LEATHER TRUNK, supposed to have been exchanged at the N. C. R. Depot. Said trunk contained a lot of German and Medical Books, besides a Physician's Diploma and other testimonials. The finder will confer a favor on the undersigned by leaving the trunk at George Dress', on Third street. j30 3c DR. LUHRING.

COUNTY TREASURER—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer and solicits the support of all Union men. Subject to the nominating convention. ISAAC HERSHEY, Union Deposit, May 12, 1863. [my13 c.k.w.c]

THE PIC-NIC OF THE SEASON. THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY Will give their ANNUAL PIC-NIC AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863. Tickets.....25 CENTS. It is hoped that the citizens of Harrisburg will turn out en masse for a days picnic in the woods. The object of the picnic is to procure enough money to make a payment on their STREAM EXONERATION. No improper characters will be admitted on the grounds. COMMITTEES OF ARRANGEMENTS: William A. Parkhill, Andrew Schaefer, Sullivan B. Clark, George Earnest, J. W. Lesueur. j30