



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, Apr. 27 1864.

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FOR PRESIDENT.
GEO. B. McCLELLAN
(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

- Electors.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William Loughlin. | 13. Paul Leidy. |
| 2. Edward R. Helmbold. | 14. Robert Swinford. |
| 3. Edw. P. Dunn. | 15. John Ahl. |
| 4. Thos. McCollough. | 16. Henry G. Smith. |
| 5. Edw. T. Hess. | 17. Thaddeus Banks. |
| 6. Phillip S. Gerbard. | 18. Hugh Montgomery. |
| 7. G. G. Leiper. | 19. John M. Irwin. |
| 8. Michael Seltzer. | 20. Joseph M. Thompson. |
| 9. Patrick M'Arroy. | 21. Erasmus Brown. |
| 10. Thomas H. Walker. | 22. James P. Barr. |
| 11. Oo Dinmick. | 23. Wm. J. Kowitz. |
| 12. A. S. Dunning. | 24. W. Montgomery. |

THE REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTMENT bill now before the Legislature—and which will probably be passed, attaches this county to Susquehanna; and Sullivan to Bradford. Aspirants for Legislative honors, among the Democrats in these two counties, may as well hang their harps upon the willows, for the next seven years to come.

THE ARMY SWORD VOTE which has excited great interest, at the N. Y. Sanitary fair was decided in favor of Gen. Grant, by the heavy contributions of the secret "Loyal League" societies, after the public voting had closed. The total receipts in the army sword contest were \$44,963. The total receipts from all sources, were upwards of \$1,000,000.

The bill to remove the Capitol of this State to Philadelphia, has not yet finally passed; and we most sincerely hope it will not. It is a change that none of the people of this County have asked for, or want, at least so far as we have heard. Whatever offers the people of Philadelphia may make, as to the public buildings; the change, would certainly result in the addition of a million or two to the State debt; without any corresponding advantage.

The increased cost of legislation; the great temptation to corruption; the additional facilities offered to those who practice it;—which would almost inevitably follow, are among considerations that suggest themselves to us, against the proposed change.

Latest War News.

The news by the last evening's mail confirms the reports of the surrender of our forces, to the rebels, at Plymouth North Carolina on the 20th inst. Our loss in killed wounded and prisoners, is set down at 2750. An attack on Little Washington and New Bern is expected to follow.

The Red River battle, instead of being a substantial victory to our arms, turns out to be one of the most disastrous defeats of the war, considering the numbers engaged.—This great "Cotton raid," as it is called, of Gen. Bank's, has cost thousands of lives and all the stores, ammunition, guns &c. belonging to the expedition.

The army of the Potomac are said to be already in motion; and a battle may take place at any time. The next great struggle it is thought, will take place on the Rapidan, where both armies seem to be concentrating. 100,000 Militia, to serve one hundred days, have been called for in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. No call has yet been issued by Gov. Curtin, but it is rumored that it may shortly be made.

Has not the laboring class abundant employment, at better wages than he received two or three years ago?—Abolition paper.

Suppose he has, does it not cost him four times as much to live? Can he buy coffee at 12 cents, as he could two or three years ago? Can he buy muslin at 8 cents, as he could two or three years ago? Can he buy anything at reasonable prices, as he could then? Of course not. Then what advantage is it to him to get a dollar or two more a week?

John C. Rives, of the Washington Globe, died in that city last Sunday morning, at the age of sixty nine. He was formerly a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and subsequently a clerk in DEER GREEN'S Telegraph establishment; but early in General JACKSON'S administration he founded, with Mr. BEAUFORT, the Globe. Soon after the sale of that paper to Mr. RICHIE in 1845, he re-established the Globe as a journal of Congressional proceedings, and it is now considered the official record of debates.

A POSSE!—The Louisville Journal asks: "If Mr. Lincoln had full power to decide between peace, with McClellan in the Presidential chair, which would the country be likely to have—peace or war?"

CAMP OF ARTILLERY BRIGADE, 6 A. C. NEAR BRANDY STATION APRIL 16, 1864.

Ma. Editor:—This was the day appointed for the review of the 6th Army Corps, by Gen. Grant; but the inevitable rain put its veto upon the proceeding, and thus the affair did not come off—for which evident in disposition of Providence all the soldiers who were to have been actors in the show, are, or ought to be, abundantly thankful.—These reviews, under most circumstances, are both tiresome and tedious; and, so far as I can understand the actual benefit to be derived they are of very trifling moment.—The purposes for which they are held are that the General may judge of the morale, discipline and effectiveness of the forces under his command. The manner of conducting them and the haste with which all the details are gone through with, necessarily give the reviewing officer but the smallest opportunity for even the most superficial judgment. He first rides along the lines at a hand gallop—usually paying more attention to the paces of his horse than to the men before him,—the men are then wheeled into column, take up the quick step, and at this pace pass the reviewing officer, who has previously taken his position some considerable distance in front of the centre of the line; after which the columns break into files, proceed to their respective camps, and the review is a thing of the past. How much the confidence of the General in his fighting material has been strengthened, or how much the good qualities of the men themselves has been improved by the display, you can judge quite as well as I or any other actual witness.

Active preparations for an early advance of this army have been going forward for some days now, and every indication points to a forward movement so soon as the condition of the roads and the weather will permit—but "the rain—it raineth all the time," and you know rain makes mud and mud blocks the wheels. The neighboring streams, too, are filled to the banks, and need only a shower of little more than ordinary violence and duration to flood the low lands bordering them; thus making the crossings, even with the aid of our efficient engineers and pontonniers, difficult, if not impossible.

To keep this army supplied with forage, subsistence &c., even under the most favorable circumstances, is a matter of some magnitude, and certainly one of the most serious considerations which must enter into the plans of the General conducting its movements. Transportation, by wagon trains for any considerable distance, would be a simple impossibility, during the present unsettled state of the weather; and I would not take it as evidence of wisdom or good generalship were a movement undertaken until there is a reasonable assurance that the elements will prove propitious. For this reason, I do not think that the army will move much before the last of the month, notwithstanding that the orders relating to Sattlers, baggage, &c., which usually immediately precede the opening of a campaign, have already been issued. So far as my own personal feelings are concerned, I do not care how soon we break camp and enter the field in earnest, for it is the evident intention to make sharp, quick, and, I trust, decisive work of it. Thus the sooner it is commenced the quicker it will be over with.

The mountains west and north of us are yet covered with snow, and occasional fleecy squalls are by no means uncommon. Vegetation is unusually blackened—as at this time last year, and in this immediate neighborhood, peach trees were in full bloom, whilst at present the buds are but little swollen, and many days must elapse before they burst their winter coverings. Even the blue birds and robins, those early harbingers of spring, do not twitter among the leafless branches, nor do their sweet voiced songs hail the early morn. In the early April days of last year every bush was filled with melody, and the bright wings of the merry songsters floated everywhere in the sunlight. It may be that the wanton destruction of orchards and shade trees, and the leveling of immense forests have driven the birds from their usual summer haunts to seek coverts in more umbrageous shades.

Time was, before the ruthless hand of war had swept over this fair land, when this was perhaps the most beautiful, best cared for portion of Virginia. You will bear in mind that we are but a few miles from White Sulphur Springs, and on the direct road leading from Culpepper to that once aristocratic and fashionable Summer resort. Tall locusts once stretched their branches across this road, its entire length—filling the air with their fragrance, and inviting the weary traveler to rest beneath their grateful shade,—fair fields smiled upon the husbandman's busy care—fragrant orchards surrounded the stately mansion and the humble hut—flocks and herds grazed lazily within the enclosure upon the hill side, or cleaved the cud of meditation beneath the branches of some lonely oak, and the plough-boy whilst tles gay carucola's, returning by the brook-side, from his daily toil, then sweetened by contest—a better panacea for social ills than was ever dreamed of by modern philanthropists.

Now, alas! all is changed. Grim vizarded war has shown his wrinkled front. Houses are deserted, fields are desolated, orchards and road-side shade, forests and groves have sunk beneath the strokes of the soldiers' axe; the husbandman has fled from his fair heritage and the bat and the owl builds their nests beneath the roofs of once happy, hospitable houses;—the gay, careless, contented, happy farm hand, is now a morose, sullen, discontented contraband—bullied by the quartermaster, the but of the wagonmaster, courted by the soldier and cared for by none. What is freedom to him but a more degraded, less humanizing state of existence—Deep in his heart there are yearnings for the old life, the old plantation, the old ties, and the innumerable enjoyments, which, after all, centre around "the spot where he was borne in."

I have no undue prejudices against the African race—am not disposed to regard slavery as an institution at all calculated to alleviate or exercise a particularly civilizing influence upon it. On the contrary, I would rejoice to see every man, white or black, enjoy the largest liberty of which he is mentally and morally capable; but that the present generation of slaves are in any degree fitted for the enjoyments of liberty, is a fact, if it be a fact, that I cannot discover. The rights of humanity and the best interests of the slave, himself, requires that emancipation to be beneficent must be gradual; and it is doubtful, even then, if the actual condition of the race would be benefited by the change, in the cotton and rice producing States.—Sambo has a proverbial discrimination for work—would much rather steal, if it is just as convenient; and, if left to follow his own inclinations, would probably take to the latter mode of life as kindly as a kitten does to warm milk. I have seen sufficient of the southern darkey, both before and since the commencement of the war, in his former plantation life and in his present anomalous position, to convince me that no good will result to him from the change; and his future disposition will yet be a matter of grave concern to the nation. Meantime, so that Mr. Nigger has his creature comforts cared for and is not driven to toil, it is a matter of small moment to him which side wins the stake for which the opposing armies are contending.

According to the N. Y. Herald, one great feature of the Sanitary Fair, now being held in that city, is the contention between the admirers of Gen's. Grant and McClellan for the army sword donated by T. Fay & Co., and to be presented to the General having the greatest number of friends with dollars to spare. "Little Mac," so far, seems to have the odds on his side; but the plumpers in the shape of \$100 subscriptions which have gone down for Grant, have made the race, a pretty even thing. I have heard no opinion expressed here concerning the matter, and, indeed, it has created but little interest. If it was left for this army to decide between the prominent Generals, however, Grant would not stand the shadow of a chance, for notwithstanding that the soldiers are disposed to regard him favorably, as indeed they do any successful General, he can never stand so high in their esteem, as does their old commander. Their love for McClellan is distinct from all other emotions; and I really believe that many of them would follow him cheerfully to defeat, disaster and death, and with more enthusiastic devotion than it is possible for any other person to create. Those who think that his popularity or good name is in the least impaired, with his old soldiers, labor under a very serious mistake, to which their senses will become conscious next November.

It is snowing most beautifully, and gusts of cold winds come creeping in at the cracks and crevices and down the chimney. The guard is pacing his weary round buttoned to the chin and shivering before the blast. The ground is partially covered and all out of doors is wearing a wintry aspect. Can you beat such weather away up North, among the mountains of old Wyoming?

WELL DONE.—At a recent Democratic meeting in New York, one of the speakers, a German Colonel who has been in service in our army, told a large number of amusing stories, illustrating the absurd creed of the Administrationists. The two following, hit off the points described in an effective manner:

"A man once went for a doctor for his wife and asked him, 'how long have you been a doctor?' The answer was, 'Twenty-five years.' The man asked, 'How many patients have you killed in that time?' 'Only one' said the doctor; so the man hired the doctor to see his wife, and in a few days his wife was dead. So the man asked him in great wrath how it was possible he had only killed one person in twenty-five years. 'Oh,' said the doctor, 'I only had one patient.'—So the Republicans in twenty or thirty years have only one patient, and they have nearly killed him. In making this a year for abolition, they are like the man who set fire to his house, and burned in it his favorite wife and children, and when asked why he burned it, replied to kill cackras &c."

The latter story is decidedly well put.—The Administrationists seem bent on destroying the Federal Union and the happiness of the white men and women of the country, all for the sake of giving freedom to the negroes.

A "Loyal" Favorite
George Thompson, the notorious English abolitionist, said in a late speech in Boston in alluding to his visit to this country, some years ago:

"I was a disturber of the public peace—I was an enemy to the Union; I was then worthy to be denounced by your President in an address to Congress; I am unchanged." This is the man to whom the Federal House of Representatives, recently paid the compliment of voting the use of its hall for him to lecture in; and whose address on the occasion was listened to with apparent gratification by the President and Cabinet, the administrationists in Congress, and nearly all the shoddy aristocracy of Washington city. The person who was denounced by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Stephen A. Douglas as an enemy to the nation, unfit to receive anything but the scorn of Americans, is now entertained with distinguished honors by the administration leaders in every part of the country.

Navy has no rest.

The Dividends of War.

Those who desire to make the war a "permanent institution," as Senator Lane proposed at the Loyal League meeting in New York—amid the cheers of his audience,—should carefully scan both sides of the balance sheet of that institution. It doubtless pays dividends in jobs, contracts, stocks, office, epaulettes and glory. But it does more than this and we take from the Philadelphia North American (a loyal paper) the following list made up to the first of September, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.			
Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861. 1,270	3,945	2,772	7,987
1862. 14,256	47,214	15,776	77,646
1863. 12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
Total. 28,147	99,450	89,859	217,456

FEDERALS.			
Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861. 4,724	9,791	9,194	23,709
1862. 20,879	68,973	46,534	136,386
1863. 15,363	53,981	33,281	102,625
Total. 40,966	132,745	89,009	262,720

Federals died of disease and sickness, during same time, 290,000.
Federal losses in battles, &c., 262,720
" " by sickness, &c., 290,000
Federals, total loss in three years, 557,200
Confederate losses in battles, &c., 217,456
" " by sickness, &c., 130,000
Confederate total loss in 3 years, 347,465

Excess of Federal loss, 209,255
The total loss, North and South, according to this, has been 900,185—which, when the full three years of war are ended, will doubtless rise to a million!

REMOVED CALL FOR STATE MILITIA.—here are rumors from Washington of another call for two hundred thousand troops for six months, for garrison duty, so as to place all the available force possible in the field.

The following mysterious extract is taken from the New York correspondence of the Boston Journal:—

There is a small room in the Astor House, on the lower floor, around which clusters quite as much interest as any room in the nation, excepting the President's room in the White House. Its occupant—and he has held the room for many years—is a quiet and apparently unobtrusive man, moving about the corridors with a cat-like step, rarely speaking to any one, being rarely spoken to, and of so quiet and subdued a mien that his presence would not be noticed by a stranger. He comes and goes almost without observation—passing away in the evening train, and flitting back with the early morning light.—Few men of importance of rank in civil or military life, pass through New York without visiting this room. It is the headquarters of the conservative element of the land without regard to party. Fremont does not call, in his recent passage through New York but Gov. Seymour is quite at home in the Chambers. The plan for the re-organization of the rebel states, and the conservative plan for conducting the next presidential campaign, are here mapped out and perfected.—Influences that agitate Congress and the State Legislature, and knock into pi the schemes of politicians, can be traced to this little chamber, which is the New-York home of Thurlow Weed.

THE WORD ABOLITIONISTS.—An acrostical treatment of the word "Abolitionists" readily gives us the character of the Abolition party its history, the legitimate results of its teachings, together with its final aims, and the condition in which its corruption and incompetence have placed the country. The word develops as follows:

- A narchy.
- B lood-letting.
- O ld John Brown.
- L et the Union slide.
- I nsurrection.
- T ear down the flaunting lie.
- I mbecility.
- O pposition to the Constitution.
- N igger! Nigger!! Nigger!!!
- I n for miscegenation.
- S hoddy.
- T axes.

THE STRONG BAND.—The abolitionists are just now busy in organizing a new secret society, called the "Strong Band." The organization is said to be of a military character and designed no doubt, to terrorize over peaceful citizens, and carry the coming elections by violence and fraud.—The headquarters of the organization is at Chicago, Ill.—Camps have recently been instituted in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and it is designed to extend the organization over the whole State. This secret oath-bound society is only a repetition of Know-Nothingism and Wide Awakeism. The people experienced the evils flowing from the defunct organizations, just named, and if they encourage this new one they will have reason to regret it.

A STRIKE.—The Mechanics in the Employ of the Del. Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company have struck for higher wages.—They have been receiving \$1.90 and demanded a raise of 25 cents per diem which was refused. They now declare they will not resume their labors short of 50 cents in advance on the old price. It is not to much for good Mechanics in such times as the present. With all the necessities of life at three prices compared to former times, it is not exorbitant.—Er.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION PHILADELPHIA AGENCY No. 1327 Chestnut St. MARCH 1st 1864.

The undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the GREAT CENTRAL FAIR for the Sanitary Commission, beg to invite the co-operation of all their fellow-citizens, especially of those resident in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, in this important enterprise. It is proposed to hold the Fair in Philadelphia, in the FIRST WEEK IN JUNE NEXT, and it is confidently expected that the contributions, coming from a population so benevolent and patriotic as that which inhabits the Central States, and representing the most important and varied branches of industry and art, will secure a result in aid of the funds of the Commission, and for the benefit of the Soldiers, at least equal to that which has attended similar undertakings in other cities. It is not necessary to say a word to stimulate sympathy for the soldiers. We feel for them all as brethren, and the popular heart seeks only the best mode of manifesting that sympathy in the most efficient and practical way. These Fairs in other places have been productive of great results. By this means Chicago has recently raised for this object sixty thousand dollars, Boston one hundred and fifty thousand, and Cincinnati more than two hundred thousand. We appeal, then, with the greatest confidence to the inhabitants of the Central States, especially to those who constitute the great industrial classes to send as contributions the productions of their skill and workmanship. We appeal to them in the interest of no party, radical or conservative, Republican or Democratic, Administration or anti-Administration. We know only this, that to send our national soldiers in the field supplies to supplement those government undertakes to give them, but which they sometimes fail to receive, and thus to relieve them when sick and in misery, in a work of Christian charity, and that it is a work of intelligent patriotism also, as economizing their life, health and efficiency, on which, under God, the nation depends in this its time of trouble.

We therefore ask every citizen to announce his humane undertaking to his people, and to advise them to do what they can to further it. We ask the press to give it the widest publicity and the most earnest encouragement. We call on every workshop, factory and mill for a specimen of the best thing it can turn out; on every artist, great and small, for one of his creations; on all loyal women, for the exercise of their taste and industry; on farmers, for the products of their fields and dairies. The minor, the naturalist, the man of science, the traveller, can each send something that can at the very best be converted into a blanket that will warm, and may save from death, some one soldier whose government supplies have failed to reach. Every one who can produce anything that has money value is invited to give a sample of his best work as an offering to the cause of national unity. Every workman, mechanic or farmer, who can make a pair of shoes, or raise a barrel of apples is called on to contribute something that can be turned into money, and again from money into the means of economizing the health and the life of our national soldiers.

Committees have been appointed in each department of industry and art, whose business it will be to solicit contributions for the Fair, each in its own special branch. These Committees will place themselves in communication with those persons who may wish to aid us. In the meantime it is recommended that local committees or associations should be formed in every portion of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, with a view of organizing the industry of their respective neighborhoods, so as to secure contributions for the Fair.

Committees of Ladies have also been organized to co-operate with those of the gentlemen in soliciting contributions. We solicit the sympathy of every true hearted patriot in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, and elsewhere, as far as our appeal may reach, to respond nobly and generously to our call. We ask their earnest and untiring efforts and co-operation; and we confidently hope that every county, city, town and village will feel an honest pride in being worthily represented at "The Great Central Fair."

We would say, in conclusion, that there is a great work before us, and but a limited space of time in which to accomplish it. We should therefore earnestly represent to the ladies the importance of forming themselves, at once into Sewing Societies in every vicinity of country or city; the more effectively and agreeably to work for the approaching humane and patriotic undertaking. We feel every confidence that our loyal countrywomen, already ready to work in a good cause, even at the cost of great personal exertions and sacrifices, will not now be slow in ministering, though INDIRECTLY, none the less CERTAINLY, to the wants and sufferings of the noble defenders of their country's flag.

N. B.—The prices of all articles and donations must be marked on them, and the names of the contributors attached if desired. Due acknowledgement will be made of articles received.

The cost of transportation will be borne by the Sanitary Commission. Boxes and parcels to be addressed: Warehouse of "The Great Central Fair," Philadelphia, Penna., for Mrs. EBERHART CLARK, Chairman of "Fancy and Useful Articles (house-made)." CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

HAVING been assigned the "CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT" including Toys and Small Wares, in the GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, to be held in this City in June, we, the undersigned, beg leave earnestly to solicit your co-operation. We propose to make our Department unrivaled in attractiveness, especially to the children. And that it may not be behind any other department in the service it will render to the Blessed Cause for which the FAIR is to be held, we ask your aid. Our thanks, and the thanks of our brave soldiers, and the blessings of our beloved country will be yours for any assistance you may give, whether in toys or in money, whether in dolls or dollars.

Annexed will be found ample instructions for forwarding contributions. In forwarding contributions, please observe the following directions:— 1st. Mark each box, package, or bundle, clearly thus: GUSTAVUS A. SCHWAEZ, CENTRAL FAIR WAREHOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

- 2d. On one corner mark your name and county.
- 3d. Send by Express or Railroad Company, but do not pre-pay charges.
- 4th. Mail to me the receipt from the Express or Railroad Company, and a list of the articles, together with the donors names.
- 5th. Let all contributions be forwarded, so as to be delivered at the Warehouse, in Philadelphia, before the 15th of May,—the earlier the better.
- 6th. Let each article be marked, with its reasonable value.
- 7th. Let every box, parcel or package, be well and securely put up, and the contents carefully packed.

Every donation shall be duly acknowledged. GUSTAVUS A. SCHWAEZ, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET. The Committee on MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS invites the cordial co-operation of the Women of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. In order to render their services effective, it has been deemed advisable to form Sub-Committees in the various districts, so that each may draw around itself the musical talent of its respective neighborhood and by a series of Amateur and Professional Con-

certs, both Vocal and Instrumental, collect in the aggregate a large sum of money to be remitted to the Chairman of the Central Committee, who will record in a book expressly prepared for the purpose, the name of each donor or contributor, who by their accomplishments of their means; shall aid in this great and good work.

This book of record to be on exhibition during the Fair, and preserved in the Archiv's of the Sanitary Commission. The Committee on BENEFITS, ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS For the GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, address themselves to those gifted with talents and accomplishments among our people, and invite them to turn all their powers and requirements to account for the benefit of our brave and suffering soldiers.

I. We invite all theatrical companies in all the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and all dramatic artists everywhere to give one or more entertainments for the benefit of the Great Central Fair—all companies of minstrels, serenadeurs, and the like; all those exhibiting panoramas, stereopticons, museums, monagories, circuses, and all showmen to give us the proceeds of one or more exhibitions.

If we earnestly invite all amateurs to aid us.—Let the ordinary social amusements and entertainments be converted into a source of succor to the soldier. Let the gay and talented young people in city, town, and village form themselves at once into societies for the organization and management of amusements. Let them, without loss of time begin to prepare a series of tableaux, dramatic readings, illustrated by tableaux, amateur dramatic representations, chorales, Shakespearean readings, music, minstrelsy, and every variety of par or entertainments which the fancy may suggest. Let social gatherings, parties, balls, and picnics, private and public, be turned to account by charging admittance fees.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee to take charge of the Department of PERFORMING ARTS AND TABLET ARTICLES, in the GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, to be held in behalf of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, in the City of Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, earnestly ask your aid.

The worth of the cause, which is so powerfully calling out the sympathies and exciting to such extraordinary activity the energies of the Nation, needs no words of ours to set it forth. The present appeal is made to you in full faith that you acknowledge the debt that we all owe to our brave and suffering defenders, a debt which our most liberal benefactions can only partially repay. Donations, whether of appropriate articles, or of money, may be sent to any of the undersigned.

If the contributions are sent by Express or Railroad, do not pre-pay charges.

Mail to the Chairman the receipt of the Express or Railroad Company together with a list of the articles and the donors names.

On one corner of the box, or package mark the donor's name, and the city, town, village, or county from which it comes.

Bulk packages should be directed to the Chair- H. P. TAYLOR, CENTRAL FAIR WAREHOUSE, Philadelphia. Let all articles be forwarded so as to reach this City before the 15th of May,—the earlier the better.

H. P. TAYLOR, Chairman. 641 NORTH NINTH STREET, MRS. E. W. CLARK, Chairman Ladies Committee, 1509 SPRUCE STREET.

All contributions for the Restaurant Department are to be forwarded as early as the last week in May, except such articles as will not keep, which latter should be sent the first week in June. Please direct all Donations thus:— For, GEORGE T. LEWIS, Restaurant Department. Care of A. R. McHENRY, Reception Committee of the Great Central Fair Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Grinnell's genuine Abolitionists, in his speech on Tuesday night, in the House debate on expulsion remarked: "I would rather say a thousand times let the country be divided—the South go their way all slave and the North all free—rather than see the country once more under Democratic misrule.

This Grinnell is loyal, and voted for the expulsion of Mr. Harris for treasonable language.

Mrs. Lucretia Clay, the widow of the great statesman, Henry Clay, died on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at the residence of her son, John M. Clay, near Lexington, Kentucky. She was eighty-three years of age.

NEW CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.—It is reported that documents have been received from Rome, appointing Bishop John McCloskey of Albany, Archbishop of New York in succession to the late Archbishop Hughes, and Bishop Spalding of Louisville, Archbishop of Baltimore, in succession to the late Archbishop Kenrick.

THE REWARD OF VALOR.—The Knoxville correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says of Col. Frank Wolford, who was lately dismissed from the service:—

"No man has shown more steady devotion to the Union cause, or has been excelled in self-denial and gallantry in the field.—He has been seriously wounded six times, and had sixteen horses shot under him, in battle."

Yet this gallant officer, for presuming to speak the truth in a public address,—to denounce Mr. Abraham Lincoln for his broken pledges and his monstrous usurpation,—was dishonorably dismissed from the army! Truly, republics are ungrateful.

Mr. Blow, abolition member from Missouri, in a late speech in Congress, said, "This is an Abolition Government, and this is an Abolition Congress, and the army is an Abolition army." All true enough Mr. Blow except that the army is not, in itself, Abolition, but is used, or misused, for that guilty purpose.

The Louisville Journal says—Fred Douglas thinks that the blacks can never get rid of certain mischievous ideas except by amalgamation with the whites.—No doubt this is the only way to get the kinks out of their heads.