



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, May 4th 1864.

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

Electors.
Robert L. Johnson,
Richard Vaux.

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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William Loughlin. | 13. Paul Leiby. |
| 2. Edward R. Heintz. | 14. Robert Swinford. |
| 3. Edw. P. Dunn. | 15. John Ahl. |
| 4. Thos. McCullough. | 16. Henry G. Smith. |
| 5. Edw. P. Hess. | 17. Franklin 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. Avoy. | 21. Erasmus Brown. |
| 10. Thomas H. Walker. | 22. James P. Burt. |
| 11. O. O. Dimick. | 23. Wm. J. Keantz. |
| 12. A. S. Dunning. | 24. W. Montgomery. |

The Penna. Reserves.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been excited among the Penna. Reserves, by the claim on the part of the authorities at Washington to their service for two or three months after the expiration of their term of enlistment and service—three years. It will be recollected that this noble body of men was first organized under the State authorities; and after two or three months initiatory service and preparation, were turned over to the United States. From which time they have been in active unremitting service—shared in almost every battle, and everywhere have exhibited such bravery, fortitude and perseverance, that they have not only acquired the proud distinction of being the "bravest of the brave," but have had their ranks decimated over and over again. Of the original 15,000 splendidly armed men of three years ago, but a few hundred remain. Out of this handful of veterans, the "Government" wishes to write a few more weeks of hard service—a little more of toil and sweat and blood! Because, forsooth, they spent two or three months of their preparatory service in Pennsylvania, before being turned over to the United States authorities! What a noble generous "Government" we have! What a requital, for all the sacrifices of the "Brave Penna. Reserves!"

The Senatorial apportionment bill places Wyoming with Bradford and Susquehanna, and gives them one Senator. Wyoming and Susquehanna are made a Representative district, entitled to two members. We shall give the list for the entire State next week.

No changes of any very great moment, have taken place in any affairs since last week. Active operations in every direction, it is predicted will soon take place. The present list is only the calm before the storm.

The State Legislature adjourns on Thursday the 5th inst. (to-morrow). We have heard that any body was going to wear craps on their sleeves, or hats, on account of it.

We have received one of CLINT's admirably written letters; too late for publication this week. It will appear in our next.

Can We Stand It.

The following penetrating truths we mean to keep standing under our editorial head for people to read and ponder every day:

"The Americans, at the close of this war will be the most indebted people, nationally, and the dearest governed also on the face of the earth."
"Great Britain hitherto has held that unenviable distinction. Alas, the honor is now ours. Englishmen pay yearly thirteen dollars and three quarters per head for being governed. Swiss, ten dollars and three quarters. Frenchmen a little over ten dollars.—Hollanders, twelve dollars and a quarter."
"The debt of England divided up among the entire people, women and children, show a lien of \$148 upon each individual. France shows \$65 per head of her population. Russia \$22 per head. Switzerland nothing; she has no debt. What do we show? In 1865 we shall owe \$4,000,000,000, or \$200 for each man, woman and child in the North; and to support our government for the future, every man, woman and child will be taxed \$28 per head yearly."
"We are now the most indebted, the dearest governed, and heaviest taxed nation upon the face of the earth.—Hodges' Bank note Reporter."

Tax Two-Cent Piece.

The new two-cent piece which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress, resembles, as much as anything can, a gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the center of which is stamped "2 cents," and around this are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of Liberty, bearing the words "God is our Trust."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST.

A Very Curious Letter from Honest Old Abe.

Chop Logic for the Million—he saves the Constitution by overthrusting it—Why it was he snubbed Fremont, Cameron, and Hunter for doing what he afterwards did himself—He lays "a strong hand upon the colored element"—Events Concluded.

The Negro Question Quaintly Put.
Executive Mansion, April 4.

A. G. Hoopes Esq., Frankfort Kentucky:
MY DEAR SIR.—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette, and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:
I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel.—And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere detestation to my abstracted judgment, and feeling on slavery.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that government, that nation, of which the Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the Constitution? By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong I assume this ground and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country, and Constitution all together. When, early in the war, General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862 I made earnest and successive appeals to the border states to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They defied the proposition and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force—no loss by it anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seaman, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling.—We have the men, and we will not have had them without the measure.

And now, let any Union man man who complains of the measure test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be fatal for the measure he avows. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.
I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events but confess plainly that events have controlled me.—Now at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whether it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA

Chief Paymaster Brice, has divided Pennsylvania into three districts, and appointed paymasters for each district, to pay the militia of 1862. The following counties compose the second district:
Second District: Major D. H. McPhail, at Harrisburg. The counties of Adams, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union, Wyoming and York.

The word, miscegenation, is derived from the Latin *miscere*, to mix, and *gens* a race, and is used to denote the abstract idea of the mixture of two or more races.

The Conscription to be Enforced.

A despatch has been received in this city stating that the draft will at once go into operation in those districts throughout the State which are deficient in their quotas.—Philadelphia according to the report made to Select Council, at its last meeting, had more than furnished her quota of men, but some wards were behind while others were in excess which made up the deficiencies. As the books at Washington keep the accounts of men furnished by wards, some portions of our city may yet be subject to the conscription, while other portions may escape. This would by no means be fair, when the city's money has been expended and more than our quota furnished so far as we are concerned as a general body.
The draft will evidently take its course in some parts of the State which has still a deficiency, so it is said of 18,000. The new enrollment bill which has never been enforced since its passage by Congress is very severe in its provisions. It only exempts such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged.

So much of the Enrollment act as provided for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated. Old and young, married and single all in one proud class of conscripts.
Bonds of enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the preparatory enrolling officer; all persons who shall have arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act. Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll, in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of the payment of commutation money for the procuring of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section.

The bill is exceedingly severe and the chances of escape are few. The would-be "exempts" will have a delightful task in proving their claims for exemption when the conscription wheel is again set in motion and they are drawn among the many hundreds of other poor unfortunates, unable to pay their three hundred—Age.

True Eloquence.

The following truly eloquent passage is from the speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pundleton, of Ohio, on freedom of speech in Congress:—
"My imagination paints an other scene. When your work shall have been fully accomplished; when your mission shall have been all executed; when your Constitution shall be dead, your Government destroyed, our liberties gone; when these States, held in their proper position by the power of our matchless Constitution, and ennobling in their harmonious nation the stars which circle around the footstool of the Eternal throne, amidst the music of the spheres, shall have given place to 'States disordered, discordant, deluged; a land reeling with civil feuds, and drenched with fraternal blood;' imperial history will hold its dread request, and before appalled humanity will render judgment, that degenerate children, discarding the teachings of their fathers, deserting the lesson of the past, departing from 'the ways of pleasantness and peace,' rebelling against the wisdom and beneficence of God, with their hearts filled with pride and their souls filled with passion and fanaticism, raised their hands to strike the maternal blow, and received at that moment from the vengeance of aignant and outraged Heaven, the just punishment of their terrible and nameless crime."

ABOLITION PROGRESS.

Within a few days past the Senate of the United States has passed a bill allowing all negroes to vote who have resided in the city of Washington one year. They also passed a bill compelling the passenger railways to allow negroes the same privileges in the street cars as white men.—Heretofore cars have been run exclusively for the benefit of the negro population, and they were not allowed to crowd those occupied by white people; but this does not suit the Abolitionists of the Senate, who believe fully in the doctrine of negro equality, and the old of amalgamation under its new name of miscegenation. These recent acts of the United States ought to help to open the eyes of the people.

Important to Soldiers Friends.
We publish below very important information for the friends and relatives who may be inquiring or seeking after soldiers in our army hospitals. Not unfrequently, too, these directories of the Sanitary Commission are able to supply definite information as to those from whom their friends can get no tidings nor follow up any successful trace.—It has happened that soldiers have been killed and buried on the battle-field, or have have died in hospitals, before any information could be conveyed to their friends: even the fate of such the Commission is constantly searching out, and sending definite news of their death to their inquiring friends.—And in cases of soldiers in hospitals, too ill to write, their whereabouts have been disclosed, not unfrequently, through the instrumentality of the Commission.
The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.
For information in reference to patients in the Hospitals in Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana,—address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."
For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania,—address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."
For the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, and the New England States,—address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."
For the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, and the New England States,—address "Office of Women's Central Union, No. 10, Cooper Institute, New York."
For Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas,—address "Office of the Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."
In all cases the name, rank, company and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person; it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph an answer will be returned, immediately, at the enquirer's expense.
Soldiers' Aid societies, clergymen, editors and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently disseminating a knowledge of the above among those who have friends in the army.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY No. 1307 Chestnut St.
MAY 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 of 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, equal to that which has attended similar undertakings elsewhere. It is not necessary to stay a work to stimulate sympathy for the soldiers. We feel for them all as brethren, and the popular heart is already the best made 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 our 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 supplies 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 owners, for the products of their fields and gardens. The miner, the mariner, the man of science, the traveler, can each send something that can at the very last be converted into a blanket that will warm, and may save from death, some one soldier whom 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 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.

Greeley Turning "Copperhead."

A few days ago Greeley made a speech in Brooklyn, in which he uttered the following sentiment, as reported in the Tribune:—
He had great sympathy for a large class of people known as "poor whites" at the South.
He believed this great class of people the war was calculated to elevate. Mr. Greeley illustrated this point fully, and continued by saying that a country like the South could only be conquered through the good will of a part of her people, and there was a class of people entirely on our side.
Mark it! "A country like the South can only be conquered through the good will of a part of her people." This is what the conservative portion of the people have said from the beginning. After a bloody and exhausting war of three years, this most obvious truth just dawns upon Greeley's mind.
If the sentiment is correct, then it was the part of wisdom and true statesmanship to conciliate the "good will of a part" of the Southern people, and a party not utterly bereft of reason and really desirous of restoring the Union, would have adopted some measures adapted to that end. But how unlike this is the policy actually used? At the beginning of the war, the friends of the Union in the South were numbered by thousands. Instead of binding these friends to us by judicious treatment, every step taken by the administration has tended to estrange and irritate them, and to consolidate public opinion in the Seceded States against the old Union, and in favor of Southern independence.

If the country is to be saved, must we not speedily have a change of policy?
When shall "This Cruel War be Over?"
This is a question often asked with an interest that betokens an earnest desire for peace. But who can answer it? "Jim Lane," the Senator from Kansas, declares "that he liked the way this war was being carried on now; so far as he was concerned, he was willing to make this war a permanent institution." It is added that this sentiment was received by his audience with cheers. With this Senator agree the hungry horde of army contractors: the myriads of office holders who swarm in every village and hamlet, fattening at the public crib; the politician who uses the war to further his own selfish aspirations; and the band of fanatics who are ready to sacrifice all the interests most dear to society, in the pursuit of their own impracticable schemes. All these classes advocate a war of subjugation and extermination, and violently shut the door against the return of the rebellious States. It is safe to say that the war will not end so long as such men can control our National Councils.—Age.

Wholesale Miscegenation

—the freed black have been called "the children of the Government."—Constitutional Union.
"The Government" is called Abraham.—Abra, in the Hebrew, signifies father, and the negroes are the descendants of Ham.—Abra-Ham, the father of niggers. Singular that he should have been so named; but how appropriate!
Jones complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what it could be. Brown said he didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by the "dead letters."

CONCERTS, 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 report in a book expressly prepared for the purpose, the names of each donor or contributor, who by their contributions of their means, shall aid in this great and good work.

his book of record to be on exhibition during the Fair, and preserved in the Archives 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 acquisitions 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, sursenders, and the like; all those exhibiting panoramas, stereoscopes, museums, menageries, circuses, and all showmen to give us the proceeds of one or more exhibitions.
II We earnestly invite all amateurs to aid us—let the ordinary social amusements and entertainments be converted into a source of cheer to the soldier. Let the gay and talented young people, in city, town and village form themselves at once into circles for the organization and management of amusements. Let them, without loss of time begin to prepare a series of skits, dramatic readings, illustrated by tableaux, amateur dramatic representations, choruses, Shakespearean readings, music, minstrelsy, and every variety of parlor 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 PERFORMERS AND TOILET ARTICLES, in the Great Central Fair, to be held in behalf of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, in the City of Philadelphia for the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, earnestly ask you to aid.

The worth of the cause, which is so powerfully evoked by the sympathies and existing so extraordinary activity the energies of the Nation, under the words of ears to aid 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 donor's 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.
Early packages should be directed to the Chairman 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. H. TAYLOR, Chairman.
514 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MISS. E. W. CLARK, Chairman Ladies Committee,
1509 Spruce Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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:—
GEORGE T. LEWIS
Restaurant Department,
Care of
A. R. McHENRY,
Reception Committee of the Great Central Fair,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A "Loyal" Practice.

"Honest" Old Abe in his goodness of heart is supplying the wants of the rebels by sending them little necessities through the lines by his lively connections. It appears upon the authority of that intensely "loyal" sheet the New York Tribune, that a sister of Mrs. Lincoln is the medium (whether "spiritual" or mortal accounts be not say) through which the philanthropic Abraham ministers to the wants of his co-laborers in the thorough dismemberment of the Union. We give the Tribune's account:
Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she pressed into the Confederacy a few days ago by way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, etc., which will be doubtless of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts.
When Gen. Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln, enjoining upon the Federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels, or trunks, to any inspection or annoyance.—Mrs. White said to General Butler, or the officers in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. Here" (pushing it under their noses) "here is the positive order of your master!"
Mrs. White was allowed to pass beyond the lines in accordance to the President's order. Is this not directly giving aid and comfort to the enemy?

TAKE THE PAPERS.

That this will be a year of great events needs no prophet to foretell. The campaign of the rebellion, the Presidential campaign, and last, but not least the European war will all excite public attention, and concerning which all should keep posted. Then in regard to local matters, we shall have much to engage consideration, and about which no well regulated family should be ignorant. By taking your home paper you will get the local as well as the general news, and thus two purposes will be served at one price; whereas, if you take a foreign paper it will be purely accidental if you see an item concerning your locality once in a whole year.

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 any assistance you may give, whether in toys or in money, whether in dolls or in dollars.
Anaxel 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. SCHWARZ,
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 donor's names.
5th. Let all contributions be forwarded, so as to be delivered at the Warehouse, 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. SCHWARZ,
No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.
The Committee on MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, invite 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 talents of its respective neighborhood and by a service of Amateur and Professional