ILLINOIS AND THE WAR. The commercial relations and changed conditions of the Northern States in the present aspect of our national affairs de serve the most careful consideration; and the peculiar resources of our own State, occupying as it does a central position in the Northern empire are liable to be affected in a remarkable degree. We have today a paralysis in the manufactures of the Eastern States; we have large bodies of men diverted from their usual pursuits, for in addition to the army of three hundred thousand men now formed, as many more are directly and indirectly employed in the support and maintainance of that army. The Government is also organizing a large navy and it will not be deemed an extravagant computation to say that seven hundred and fifty thousand men are at this moment separated from their homes and organized in various camps and positions to which the Government or State author ities will find it necessary to transport all the food that may be required for their sustenance. Thus the number of men usually composing an entire State will require to be fed by those who remain a heme. The attention of the Government as well as that of the Union defence committee of the city of New York which has afforded the most powerful aid to the Government, has already been called to this most important

subject, and we learn from a well advised source, that the deepest solicitude has been felt in leading commercial and financial circles, lest the embarrassments from the local interests in Chicago arising mainly from our currency difficulties should continue and prove a serious bar to the export of our produce. Letters have been received in this city from the highest eastern commer cial sources, manifesting the greatest gratification at the action of the Board of Trade of Chicago, which reduced values to a coin basis and has simplified the transactions in our market and placed Illinois for the first time in her history, in a position to avail herself of the extraordinary advantages with which nature has bless our State. We are possibly upon the eve of a long war. The experience of all time demon strates that in all countries engaged in war. the tendencies of the price of food is upward. Breadstuffs and provisions constantly appreciate in value. Even those nations which are not directly engaged in the war lay in large supplies of food. England, especially, dependent as she is upon supplies from abroad, is keenly alive to the possibility of a short supply. This is especially noticeable if any of the continental nations manifest the slightest sign of an imbrioglio If, for example, the Emperor of France threatens Austria, breadstuffs rise in England, and we observe in the foreign journals-the London Economist and others of

Ohio and Indiana, it is evident that Illinois will command the market, and that the application of capital to the soil will, in the next few years, leave a great impress upon our State. A bushel of corn can we should lend ourselves even to the apwe should lend ourselves even to the appearance of striving to make gain of it. But we shall not lessen the sad reality by a proper effort to make the most of the natural advantages we possess. This mighty question, the greatest that ever agitated a civilized nation, will be adjusted through the power and the resources of the parties engaged in it. The men, the unpay the arms and the implements the money, the arms, and the implements of war must come mainly from the Eastern States; the subsistence of the Eastern States and the supplies for the army are of equal importance, and must come from the West. A distinguished statesman remarked, a few days since, that at the close of this war Illinois would take her position next to New York in the National Government. Her resources would be stimulated to an almost unnatural development by the war, and could in no wise be dimin-

We look with pride upon the devotion manifested by Illinois for the Union and for the Government, and we rejoice in the certainty that the resources of our State will be equal to every emergency. Illinois will be able to respond to every requisition the war may impose upon her. No matter if she burdens herself with debt for the support of the national arm-she will have a larger population; she will have twice the surface of soil under cultivation, and she will demonstrate, were it necessary to do so, that she can, in a single year, spare one hundred millions of bushels of grain, if that amount is required.

We think these considerations specially deserving the attention of our friends in the interior at the present moment; and we hope this may induce many to extend their broad fields; to preserve all their young cattle; to raise all the pork they can, and to provide themselves for any emergency which may tax the resources of our

we are now nearly through the ordeal of a sudden and violent sinking out of sight of our local medium of circulation. The time is never opportune to destroy an established interest. Parties who have profited by our bank charters would never ready to redeem or close business. The utterers of this currency, thrust by millions into the hands of producers, with no responsibility for its redemption, were very unwilling to give up so ingenious and ready a method of coining money. They were fruitful in arguments and pretexts for the postponement of what the most clamorous of them all admitted would be a necessary measure at some future day. We think at no previous period in our history was the time so opportune as at the present moment for the blotting out and utter consuming of this fictitious system of converting the values of our wheat and corn into mere fragments of paper without an owner, without an abiding place, fugitives in this blessed land, like Cain from an earthly Paradise. And, like the family of Adam, after Cain was expelled from it, let us now sit down in

peace and attend to our focks and our personance of the things of the personance of the personance of the things of the personance of the

said so, and a great many thousands of people repeated it daily and nightly. We may remark in passing that Senator Douglas never said so. While he doubted at one time the policy of coercion, he express ly declared that coercion was the very essence of all government—that without it there could be no such thing as government. Nevertheless, a great many well-meaning persons, as well as a great many ill-meaning ones, vociferated loudly and continually against coercion, as something in the last degree infamous and unconstitu tional. For some reason, we will not undertake to say what, the word " coercion" has disappeared from public use as completely as the quaint phrases in Chaucer's

Canterbury Tales. Invasion and subjugation were at one time even more potent than coercion, but they too have fled the country. "The Union and the Constitution" have trampled them out of sight. The first cannon that opened on Fort Sumter blew away whole reams of cunning sophistry, and leveled a thousand masked batteries of treason all over the land.

Position of Kentucky. It is currently reported at Louisville that Senators Breckinridge and Powell will shortly resign. They are both rank secessionists, an want to have Kentucky precipitated out of the Union. The Union men desire them to resign their seats, as they are no longer true and faithful exponents of the sentiments of the loyal majority of Kentuckians. The National Legislature those Senators call an "Abolition Congress." The Union men think it would be very inconsistent on their part t attend its sessions, lest they might be consupport the Constitution, without adding perjury to treason? is asked, and no satisfac

tory response is given.

Kentucky is not going to secede The secession epidemic has spent its force without carrying off its victim. Every day hence will add to the strength of the Union cause. The nearest approach to secession was the "armed neutrality" dodge But that is almost played out. Gov. Magoffi will not be sustained in the position taken is his message, "warning the National Government not to put foot upon or occupy an fort, post or place in Kentucky, on their This notion is scouted in Louisville and not sustained anywhere except in the six western counties, called "the Purchase which are under the traitorous influence the rebel crew at Memphis.

Hon. Robert Mallory, who is an unconditional Union candidate to the "Abolition Congress," made a speech a few nights ago is Louisville. Referring to Governor Magoffin's warning" the Government not to occupy any Government has clear constitutional rights upon cur soil, and they must be respected and maintained. The Government has in Kentucky its courts, its custom-houses, its post-offices, its arsenal, its barracks, its arms and munitions, its troops, its officers-military, judicial and civil; and the Government has a perfect right to keep them here. The Con-

nals—the London Economist and others of the highest authority—that the English statesmen are looking with as much anxiety to a supply of food as to a supply of cotton. At the moderate prices which now prevail in this country, it is quite evident that the forecast and the prudence of that country will induce England to lay in a large supply of breadstuffs. Thus it is apparent that an unusual demand will exist both for the United States Government and for foreign shipment.

This is not a local neighborhood traffic which may be controlled by petty considerations. It will be taken up under a broader view, and the source of supply will be determined at the point of the largest production and upon the lowest terms. There are no granaries east of the Ohio. Neither Pennsylvania nor New York will Mr. Mallory went on to say on the general There are no granaries east of the Ohio. Neither Pennsylvania nor New York will produce enough this year for home consumption. The States of the Northwest must therefore be called upon for large supplies of food. If the cost of producing a bushel of Indian corn or a bushel of wheat is less upon the prairie soil of Illinois than upon the cleared wood-lands of College and Students of States and Stringer Stewill fold the constitution. While she will not strive for peace and reunion, she will not the former the strive for peace and reunion, she will not the constitution. The more supplies of for their sakes. For Kentucky to secede would be pusillaminity, cowardic, treason. Let her, if need be, be the the constitution will strive for peace and reunion, she will not describe the stars and Stripes. She will find

Among other things, he said: upon our State. A bushel of corn can easily be produced in Illinois for ten cents; a bushel of wheat for fifty cents.

God forbid that in this unhappy contest.

God forbid that in this unhappy contest in the hour of battle, as of advising Kentucky in the hour of battle, as of advising Kentucky.

Both these gentlemen warn Kentucky Se-cessionists to cease counterlancing the enlist-ment of Kentucky troops for Jeff Davis. They intend to abide by the Constitution of the United States, whoever administers it, to etand true to the Government, to perform all their duties to the Union. They are not for a neutrality which, like the old ery against "coercion," Lowever well meant, alds and plays into the hands of the United States Government; and they declare that neutrality is not the position which Kentucky ought hereafter

o hold.
The Congressional campaign will be short and decisive. Every District will probably send a flat-footed Unionist. No open or conditional Disunionist dare make the race or face the people on the stump and at the polls, except, perhapa, in "Jackson's Purchase," the little section west of the Tennessee River, the headquarters of which are at Paducah, where the Secessionists are very noisy and insolent. The companies of volunteer Secessionists sent from Kentucky to Jeff Davis were mostly boys will pay them a visit one of these days which may mend their manners and improve their loyalty. "Old Kentuck" may be count-

ed on the side of the Union during the war. Rev. Hoses Ballou, D.D., President of Tufts College, died a few days since in Massa-chusetts. Dr. Ballou was a nephew of the distinguished Universalist preacher and author of the same name, who died some years since, and was well known as Hosea Ballou. 2d. He was a man of extensive learning, author of the "Ancient History of Universalism." and many years editor of "The Universal Ex-positor and Quarterly Review." He had been settled pastor at Stafford, Conn., and Roxbury nd Medford, Mass. Though as a preacher he had not the highest order of eloquence, he was always interesting and instructive. He has been President of Tufts College from its comnencement, and was much honored and loved by the Universalist denomination. He was about sixty five years of age at the time of his

death. MR. CISCO ACCEPTS.-Mr. John J. Cisco, who was Sub-Treasurer in New York during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and resign-ed on the accession of Lincoln, was requested by Mr. Lincoln, a short time since, to withdraw his resignation and continue his admin. crnment. In compliance with the request of the President, Mr. Cisco has withdrawn his resignation, and will remain Sub-Treasurer of New York.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen.—Gov. Morton has appointed Hon. Robert Dale Owen, late Minister to Naples, an agent to go Europe to buy arms for Indiana. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. Owen, himself an Englishman, is widely acquainted in Europe, speaks nearly all the European tongues, and is familiar with the European ways of doing busi-

CLEVELAND JOURNALS.—The Cleveland Re-

MR. LARNED'S LETTER. The Rhode Island Troops—Another Regiment with Figure Artillery—Uniform of the Regiments—Colley of the Government—Accept its men New Let the Power of the Republic be put forth.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] The funeral procession of Col. Ellsworth was a most imposing affair. The whole population turned out en masse. It is difficult to realize that so many men have gone to the war in the presence of such thronging multitudes. There are certainly plenty more remaining a

I left for a flying visit to Rhode Island after

the funeral ceremonies, where I found the greatest enthusiasm and devotion. Rhode Island has organized another regiment, which will soon be off for the war. It will be accompanied by another battery of flying artillery, perfectly equipped. This will make two regiments of infantry and two batteries of flying artillery, which this little Siste, having a population no larger than the county of Cook, has raised for the war; and splendid troops they are. No troops have gone so thoroughly equipped. The first regiment took with them rations for sixty days. Their uniform, while it looks well and is very easy and comfortable, cost one-third the price paid for those stiff, high collared frock costs, fitting close around unsuitable for actual service. It does very well for fancy soldiers to march through the streets in, but for actual duty, is worse than useless. It impedes the motion of the soldier and is hot and uncomfortable. The Rhode Island uniform is a very loose sort of monkey jacket, of thick but dark blue flannel, and pan-talcone of the same, and a black felt hat turned no and having an eagle on the side. It is very cheap, and very comfortable and serviceable. and the appearance of the regiment is impos

The Flying Artilery corps attached to this regiment has attained to great proficiency in the working of their pieces. They went out the other day and drilled side by side with Sherman's Battery of regulars, and although the latter surpassed them in some of the niceties of the drill, the Rhode Island boys loaded and fired twice to the regulars once. vames's rifled cannon, and are found to be a most valuable arm.

Maior Major Sherman came over to the Rhode

Island camp the other day for the purpose of examining them, and was so much pleased with their operation that he said he should have his battery changed to the James rifled as have his battery changed to the James rifled as soon as it could be done. By means of the peculiar construction of this gun, a six pounder with the same amount of powder will throw a fourteen round ball with great accuracy and force. The ball can be irred with the utmost precision, even at long ranges, and does not become heated in firing. The great obstacle to the successful use of the Armstrong gun is the bursting of the pack ing at the bore immediately upon the explosion, by which the gunners are often killed or severely injured. No such difficulty exists with the James gun, and it will be found a most serviceable arm.

Another great error in the matter of the ruiform of troops is in the knapsack. These are usually made heavy and heavily loaded. Those of the Tist New York, when on their march to Washington, via Annapolls, weighed thirteen pounds. The Rhode Island knapsecks were very light, and as little cotton as

march to Washington, via Annapolis, weighed thirteen pounds. The Rhode Island knapseks were very light, and as little cotton as possible put in them, but three days rations, while the Tist had but one. The result was that the Rhode Island regiment marched with so much more ease and speed that they got several hours ahead of the Tist, and on the second day had to feed that out of their superfluous store. Nor are revolvers desirable as a part of the equipment. They are not serviceable to infantry. When in sufficiently close quarters for their use, the bayonet is much preferable, and all extra weight is to be avoided. In long marches it makes a great difference to the efficiency of the men, and the result often is that the small arms are thrown away. They are also dangerous weapons to be constantly in the hands of the men. The experience of all the regiments in Washington who have been thus armed, is, I believe, unanimous against it. It is a great expense to no purpose.

Judge Bullock, one of the most influential men in the State, spoke at the same meeting.

been hatched. She was the author and mover in this stuphadous scheme of wickedness. Let the retribution fall upon her gnilty head. The State had been for a quarter of a century a place for treason and traitors. She has been false to the Union, and been plotting its destruction. Her borders are filled with men who hate republican institutions. There, where this foul wickedness was conceived and brought forth, let the hand of swift, sure and terrible retribution fall heaviest. Let Charleston be blotted out; let the ground be plowed over the place where the false and traitorous city once stood. Let the whole State be devastated and a punishment so terrible visited upon it that it shall stand through all history as a warning to traitors.

Some such punishment is required to eatisfy the sense of justice and right of the American people. South Carolina has few friends even in the South. She has always stuck herselt up above the rest, and looked down upon her sister slave States with a haughty disdain which has not called forth any very warm affection. Such an example made of her would probably recall all other States to their senses, and could be made without enlisting the sympathies of the other States as warmly as would be the case were it to be visited upon Virginia or Tennessee. The North will never rest satisfied until the flag files again ever Sumter. In truth, that is one of the very earliest points (after Washington) where the honor of the old flag should be viridicated.

I rejoice to see by the papers that Gov.

where the honor of the old flag should be vindicated.

I rejoice to see by the papers that Gov. Barks is urging the polley of organizing a large force at once. This is so obviously the true policy of the Government that every one who has any influence or voice at Washington should use it at once to give furtherance to these views. There is, as I know, opposition on the part of the War Department, to such a course. They are opposed to receiving more regiments, and this opposition is based almost entirely on economical considerations. It is thought that as the warm scasen will necessarily interfere with active operations in the South until fall—that it is an unwise expense to have all these men to support for some months. In the fall it is admitted they will all be wanted. But this is very short sighted and mistaken policy in our judgment. The time to get the men is now when they are offering and eager to go. The difference of expense incurred by a two or three months' extra time, will be nothing in comparison with the advantages resulting from their immediate acceptance. Accept them

when they are offering and eager to go. The difference of expense incurred by a two or three months' extra time, will be nothing in comparison with the advantages resulting from their immediate acceptance. Accept them now and they go at once to camp satisfied and gled. The months between now and fall will periect them in the drill and discipline of the soldier. Disband and refuse them now and you can never get them again. You spread disaffection and ill feeling through the country, and do more injury to the cause than can be madegood by thrice what has beensaved by this mistaken economy. What are a hundred millions, more or less, to this great country in comparison with the object to be accomplished. I trust that these views, now supported by Gov. Banks, and which have been in truth so carnestly supported by the leading presses in the country, will prevail. The fact that Colfex has secured the acceptance of his six regiments looks propitions—for this was a master of much doubt when I was in Washington. I trust that our German Regiment will fare as well; and I feel confident that if the Indians regiments have been accepted the German cannot be refused.

The march of great events is already entered oppon. I trust it will go on rapidly, and that blow after blow will be struck with such rapidity and force as to strike terror into the Virginia traitors, and make Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew begin to tremble and to see with what swift and terrible certainty their destruction is coming upon them. This campaign is to be the all-crowning glory of the filustrions chieffain who has for so immay years led the armies of his country. Fitting is it that the hero of Lundy's Lane and of Mexico, should have the glory of giving all the ripe fruits of his long and varied experience for the salvation of the country for which he has fought upon so many battlefields. He has preserved her from foreign foce, and to him is given the high destiny of maintaining the Union against traitors and rebels at home. When he shall have cruched o

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AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS,

Surprising Course of Gen. Harney—Reasons why Union Men Dislike II—The Steambost J. C. Swon—Gen. Harney vs. the German Regiment—Interesting Gairo Item—Bacon for Ituducah via Metropolis—All the Negroes Quiet—A St. Louis Incident Disproving Il—Reported Arrangement Between Jeft: Davis and the Gosernor of Missouri—The Southern Confederacy to Assume the War Debt of the State—Interference to Prevent the Formation of an Irish Brigade—Alleged Science of the United States Land Office at Warsaw, etc.

Sr. Louis, May 80, 1881.

Special Correspondence of the Unicago Truunci.

Sr. Louis, May 30, 1831.

Surprise is manifested among Union men at the recent action of Gen. Harney in several important matters. If he goes on in this way the confidence of his real friends, which was so strong two weeks ago, will vanish. There can be no doubt that Gen. Harney counsels too freely with the encmies of his Government; not open and avowed Secessionists like the editor of the Exening Journal or Gov. Jackson, but the conditional Secessionists who have invelphed so loud and so long against coercion—a class of men who profess an intense love for the Stars and Stripes, but would not for the world see them again planted on Fort Sumter against the wishes of South Carolina. Some of these men have been exposed heretofore. There are many of them in St. Louis, and it is noticed with regret that their advice is listened to and followed in ne that by silence at least, they have assented to the flying of the Secession flag from the corner of Frith and Pine streets; that they are allied in business with open Secessionlats that they have never discouraged assaults upon unconditional Union men, and generally by their countenance and personal presence, have encouraged them. Now, what are we to think of the inture, if so soon after the pointed declarations of Gen. Harney, in his recent proclamations, he follows the advice of the men who were the first to denounce the capture of Comp Jackson, which Harney approved? Certainly something is due to consistency.

To show you that these fears are not unfounded, a few facts will suffice. A few days ago, Gen. Harney sent an order toothe Arsenal to deliver up the steamboat J. C. Swon to her owners. The Swon is charged with carrying contraband articles, and if the charge can be proved is labele to confession.

to denver up the steampoot J. C. swon to her jowners. The Swon is charged with carrying contraband articles, and if the charge can be proved, is liable to conflectation. The troops are clear that the things were brought hither on the Swon from Baton Rouge, and if the knowledge of the fact can be shown, the conflection is bound to Iulow. Why should Gen. Harney deliver up the boat, therefore, without the forms of law? It is enough now to say that Gen. Harney was convinced of the impropriety of the order, and accordingly revoked it. Last week, Gen. Harney revoked an order, issued by Gen. Lyon, to take all steamboats stopped at Arsensi Island. The next day the J. D. Perry slipped down the river, with gunpowder concealed in butter fikins. At the same time he broke up the encampment of Col. Sigel's and Col. Boernstein's regiment in the suburbs. Although the men were rapidly approaching a fine degree of ciscipline, and becoming inured to camp life, all of which it was desirable to the men were rapidly approaching a fine degree of ciscipline, and becoming inured to
camp life, all of which it was desirable to
continue, when they were suddenly ordered to Jefferson barracks. The worst,
however, is yet to come, and as
it is not likely to remain secret
any longer, the public may as
wellknow it. Gen. Harney refuses to accept
either Col. Sige's or Col. Boernstiens regiments
for the three years service, and no argument
or appeal can move him from this position. It
may be asked whether this "one man power"

Everywhere throughout the South the effect of the present war upon negroes is noticeable. As a further proof that the darkeys know that the trouble is acount heir people, let me give you an incident which occurred in this city on the day that Camp Jackson was taken. When it became known down town that Gen. Frost's command was to be summoned to surrender, Mr. Thomas Day, of the well known firm of shapleigh, Day & Co., hardware dealers, seized his pistols and ammunition and started heme preparatory to going to the State Encampment. When he reached home he found his slaves thirtier in number, in the back yard, dancing and singing—"We are free, we are free—Camp Jackson is taken and we are going to be free."

This was the substance of their wild declamations. Mr. Day drove them all into the house at once, had them separated, and stopped their noise immediately. He then went to Camp Jackson, and several of his personal friends declare that he arrived on the ground just in time to be disarmed. There are only fifteen hundred slaves in this city out of apopulation of 160,000. Do you think they are so besofted with ignorance that they don't know that the conflict in the Southern States has something to do with negro slavery.

A rich report has been roccived from Chariton county. It is stated that one of the members of the Legislature of that Senatorial district, has written a letter to Brunawick, Mo., to quiet the fears of the people in relation to the enormous debt which they think the military bill will entail upon the State. What think you is the ealve which his to relieve this fear? Why, nothing less than this—that an arrangement has been made by Gov. Jackson, will have to deny this statement, or in default of denial, if may be the basis of a prosecution for high treaton; and unless he ceased his traditorous proceedings, and that is, the unenviable reputation of being the first Governor of an American State executed for treason. Gov. Jackson has the Jeff. Davis fug flying over his residence every day at Jackrason will have to deny this statement, or in default of them is residence every vin thartion county. One of the most contemptible outrages that

faithfully executed and enforce the decrees of Th following is Gen. Cadwalader's letter to Judge Taney:
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
FORT MCHENRY, May 25, 1861.

rick A. January, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was also at that meeting. While there a memorial was drawn up declaring Capt. Lyon's conduct/odious, &c. Wayman Crow, with his usual weak kneedness, moved to strike out the word "odious" for obvious reasons. Mr. January opposed the motion in a speech, and the word "odious" was retained. It is some satisfaction to know Capt. Lyon has been retained likewise.

The connection of Wayman Crow with the Harney Price paper has been somewhat mixed up. Mr. Crow went to Jefferson City as a self appointed commissioner to wait on

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
Sr. Official Horri, Camo, }
Thursday, May 30.

Now that Bird's Point is attended to, and while the work of fortification goes on so well here, what is the next move in order? "To Memphs," is the response. I think not, just yet. Our benner nny advance to Columbus, Kentucky, but not further South than this within at least ten days. And that is far enough for the present. Columbus is a hotbed of treason, and needs attending to. They give the secession banner already, and have concentrated five hundred Kentucky troops to ward off an attack. Gen. Pillow has, indeed, dealed them the two 32-pounders which they were having brought from New Orleans, but they have two or three small pleces of their own. They are of great assistance to Pillow, and no little inconvenience to us. If Gen. Scott would only give the order, a regiment or two of Illinois boys would go down there and in one day stop a great nuisance. The Chency, the Pearl, and the other boats plying between Cairo and Columbus, and in the interest of the rebels, and their bad faith, and the many subterfages they take to dodge us here, are a constant source of trouble. We ought to have Columbus, and lolding both cans of this go-between line we could regahere, are a constant source of trouble. We ought to have Columbus, and holding both ends of this go-between line we could repair to this go-between line we could repair to this go-between into the could repair the order will be given for a "forward march," the order will be given for a "forward march," capacitally if Gen. Scott is convinced the rebels their own people and by the army of the training the convince of the convinc will presently be attacked by thousands of their own people and by the army of the Union. Should they resort to the wager of battle their destruction will be complete.

"I will not be surprised if a full delegation from Virgina is present at the special seasion of Congress, on the 4th of July. Boteler of the Harper's Ferry District, who was so blatant in behalf of the Union a few days ago, like most of the slave aristocracy, of which he is a fair representative, and probably under the impression that the Union was clean gone, and that Secession would relgn paramount, turned upon his friends and his pledges, and ran as a candidate for the Legislature and was elected. But the Union men were determined not to be cheated, and they ran Mr. Pendleton, unconditionally in favor of the Government, and threw quite a number of votes for him. He will, of course, be put upon the roll by the Clerk, and be the representative from the Harper's Ferry District in the next Congress.

"Late information from Richmond assures that, owing to the vigor with which the blockade is maintained, the utmost distress and disastification prevailed among the people and troops that point. There is no money and no confidence; nothing but general alarm. Every day the citizens are startled with every imaginable tumor as as to the approach of the Federal troops. The leaders suspect each other. The Wise faction, who hate Gov. Letcher so bitterly, accuse the latter of dissimulation, while in many quarters the Letcher men do not hesitate to say that all the calamities which have befallen, and are abont to befall poor old Virginia, may be directly traced to the intemperate and irsane counsels of that pestiferous malignant who dates his letters from Olney, near Ononcock." are ready for an attack. We are ready, and until our troops get something to do they will make but little more improvement in drill or other preparation. Nearly the entire line is now in uniform, and the knapsacks and bayonets which government has been so long sending are expected now every day. The troops have heard with infinite satisfaction that their services are accepted "for the war." This

now in uniform, and the knapsaces and bayonets which government has been so long sending are expected now every day. The troops have heard with infinite satistaction that thosis services are accepted "for the war." This services are accepted the bits good news for themselves, and at least, if through treachery or misrepresentation they are not accepted, they will go in for the fight anyway they can get in. Says Capt. Ilawley, of the Lockport Artillery, when he was acked about it, "I shall follow that old flag wherever I see it."

It looks to us here as though the advance of a division of Ohio troops into western Virginia, was with the intent to go still further into the heart of the enemy's country, and, holding the connection between Tennessee and Virginia, keep therebel troops in check on each side while Butter attacks them on the Chessical war in the same and Prentise on the Mississippi. Gen. Pillow is rapidly concentrating all his fighting men at Union City, and special trains were run last (Wednesday) night to bring them up to that point. He says he will have 10,000 well armed troops there by Saturday, and perhaps he may. No fears are now felt of an attack upon this place. The possession of Bird's Point, and the strright of our own batterles, precludes the further indulgence of such an idea. The redoubt on the site of the old distillery has already taken shape, and heavy timbers for the flooring arrived to day. There will be, besides three thirty-two-pounders mounted on privots, an eight inch howitzer, an eight inch mortar, and three twenty four-pounders mounted on wheels; these latter being the siege pleces that will go South war the army does.

rous malignant who dates his letters from Olney, near Ononcock."

Tory Newspaper in Chicago.

We have a tory newspaper in Milwankee whose course about the war, has awakened the contempt of the entire community and State. It is unnecessary to say that it is the News, and that "soreness" and spite at something, one hardly knows what, display themselves in almost every line that appears upon the subject. The Chicago Times is similarly situated. Although it dare not come out openly against the North, yet being edited and owned by Southerners, it covertly panders to the South, and exhibits sympathy for them, in every issue of the paper. Not one word has yet been uttered by it, in condemnation of the dastardly rebellion with which the South is now attempting to destroy this Republic; nor has it uttered a word in approval of the measures taken to suppress the rebellion. While it professes to give the facts on both sides, yet it never hesitates to carp at Northern operations that do not exactly coincide with its notions, and to publish all that it dare, favorable to Southern operations. It is an out and out tory sheet, and the only wonder is that the people of Chicago tolerate it by extending to it any support whatever. We never advise, and would not countenance mob law. The better way to remedy all such evils, is for the people to withdraw from such papers their entire patronage. Nothing will bring the proprietors to a realizing sense of the contemptibleness and pustllanimity of their course, so soon as this. There are only a few such tories in Chicago, or in Milwankee—not enough by any mens to support a paper. The great mass of the people, in fact the entire people, Democrate as well as Republicans, sustain the Government in this criais, and as soon as they all turn the cold shoulder to these tory newspapers, the suddenness of their coursein does take place, and they become faithful representatives of the people, and loyal to the Government, then we would glady see them prosper and grow strong. But until the other of Old Mr. Taney and Gen. Cadwallader.
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

BALTIMORS, May 23, 1881.

As I intimated in my letter of yesterday, Chief Justice Taney, on hearing the reply of General Cadwallader (declining to produce the body of Mr. Merryman) ordered a writ of attachment for contempt of court to issue against that officer. The U. S. Marshal, Mr. Boulfant, took the writ, and proceeded with it tachment for contempt of court to issue against that officer. The U.S. Marshal, Mr. Bonifant, took the writ, and proceeded with it this morning to Fort McHenry. He was about to walk in the gate, when he became aware that a sharp-pointed and very ugly looking piece of steel had had been suddenly brought in close proximity to his head, and that a grim warrior in the appropriate garb of the regular service, was holding the same in the attitude of "charge bayonet." In reply to his request to enter the Fort, the soldier, a veritable Teuton, gravely informed him that "entrance was not to him," nor to any one, without a pass from the commanding officer. Finding Remrod inexorable, the Marshal sent for the sergeant of the guard, and requested him to take his card to General Cadwalader, and to say to him that he had come there in pursuance of the order of the Court, to serve a writ of attachment upon him. The sergeant went, delivered his message, and brought back to the astonished Marshal this laconfe response:—

"General Cadwalder has received Marshal Eonifant's message, and has no reply to make thereto."

Whereupon Marshal Bonifant retraced his steps, and entering the court room where Whereupon Marshal Bonifant retraced his steps, and entering the court room where Chief Justice Taney was sitting, reported what had taken place. ly see them prosper and grow strong. But until then they do not deserve to thrive.—Mil-Chief Justice Tancy was sitting, reported what had taken place.

The venerable Judge was evidently greatly affected and displeased. He then read the following statement:

"I ordered the attachment yesterday because upon the face of the return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon two grannide.

A True Patriot. An old gentleman, the head of a large family, arrived at Cairo per the packet Cheney, Monday evening, he having been driven from the vicinity of Hermando, Mississippi. He was [almost wholly destitute, and could not tell from whence or from whom the bread was to come to appease the growing hunger of his children.

He said that he hed been driven from a comtion of the prisoner new manner the Constitu-grounds: The President, under the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize any military officer to do second, A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a verson, nor subject him to

was to come to appease the growing hunger of his children.

He said that he had been driven from a comfortable little home which he and his son had, by honest toll, 'partly paid for, and that although the loss to him was a heavy one, he would not, to regain it, 'sscrilice a moment of the happiness he was then experiencing in gazing at the stars and stripes floating over Camp Defiance, and at the marshaled hosts here ready to replace that flag wherever it had been torn down and trampled upon on the continent of-America. He [felt particularly good, shook hands with everybody, seemed to love everybody; and when the brigade had siruck up "Yankee Doodle," he danced and shed tears as an indication of the great stream of joy that was swelling up from his patriotic heart. He left on the train in the erminic, having by some means secured a passage to Wisconsin.—Cairo City Gaztte. do co.

"Scond, A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, nor subject him to the rules and articles of war for an offense against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority and subject to its control, and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law.

"I forebore yesterday to state orally the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which make these principles the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it. I shall, therefore, put my opinion in writing and file it in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the course of this week."

The Judge added that the military authority was always subordinate to civil. That, under ordinary circumstances, it would be the duty of the Marahal to proceed with posse comitatus, and bring the party named in the writino Court; but, from the notoriously superior force that he would encounter, this would be impossible. He said the Marahal had done all in his power to discharge his duty.

During the week, he should prepare his opinion in the premises, and forward it to the President, calling apon him to perform his constitutional duty, and see that the laws be

SOUTHERN CONTIDENCE.—As a significant indication of Southern confidence in the insecurity of affairs in that section, we may mention the fact that within a few days past, we have received from parties residing in Slave States thousands of dollars intrusted to us for safe keeping. This shows in language stronger than words can express it, what some of our Southern friends think of us and of the Government under which we live. We received one single draft for \$10,000.—Scientific American.

Wisconsin Military Items.

Col. Starkweather received a dispatch from Cot. Starkweamer received a super-izablington this moon, for the first regiment t Camp Scott to be ready to more at two our's notice. The regiment were on parade then the dispatch was reed, and they received To the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the supreme Court of the United States, Baltimore, then the dispatch was recu, the thin immense enthusiasm. They to their hats, shouled, and fairly lost the in their joy at the announcement. Supreme Court of the United States, Baltimore, Md:

Md:

Sin: The undersigned, to whom the annexed writ of this date signed by Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, is directed, most respectfully states—That the arrest of Mr. John Merryman, in the said writ named, was not made with the knowledge, or by his order or direction, but was made by Col. Samuel Yoke, acting under the orders of Major General Wn. H. Keim, both of said officers being in the military service of the United States, but not within the limits of his command.

The prisoner was brought to this post on the 20th inst., by Adjutant James Wittimore and Lieut. Wm. H. Abel, by order of Colonel Yoke, and is charged with being publicly associated with and holding a commission as licutenant in a company having in their possession arms belonging to the United States, atowing his purpose of armed hostility against the Government. Gov. Randall has appointed Edwin R. Wads-worth, Esq., of Beloit, Commissary General.

Mr. Wadsworth is one of the best business men in the State, and a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. The following are the officers of the six regiments of Wisconsin volunteers : FIRST REGIMENT.

John C. Starkweather, Milwaukee, Colonel, Charles L. Harris, Madison, Lt. Colonel, David H. Lain, Kenosha, Major. SECOND REGIMENT.
S. Park Coon, Milwaukee, Colonel.
H. W. Peck, Green Co., Lt. Colonel.
Durcan McDonald, Milwaukee, Major.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Halbert E. Paine, Milwaukee, Colonel. Sidney A. Bean, Waukesha, Lt. Colonel. Fred. A. Boardman, La Crosse, Major.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Amasa Cohb, Mineral Point, Colonel. Harvey W. Emery, Portage City, Lt. Col. Charles H. Larabee, Horicon, Major. SIXTH REGIMENT.

his purpose of armed hostility against the Government.

He is also informed that it can be clearly established that the prisoner has made often and unreserved declarations of his association with the organized force, as being in arowed hostility to the Government, and in readiness to co-operate with those engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States.

He has further to inform you that he is duly authorized by the President of the United States, in such cases to suspend the writ of labeas corpus, for the public safety. This is a high and delicate trust, and it has been enjoined upon him that it should be executed with judgment and discretion, but he is never theless also instructed that in times of civil strife, errors, if any, should be on the side of safety to the country.

He most respectfully submits to your concideration that those who should co-operate in the present trying and psinful position in Lysander Cutler, Milwaukee, Colonel. Julius P. Atwood, Madison, Lt. Colonel. Benjamin J. Sweet, Chilton, Major. Gov. Randall is going to the war to look after the comfort of the Wisconsin boys. The sideration that those who should co-operate in the present trying and painful position in which our country is placed, should not by which our country is praced, should not by reason of any unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embarrassments. He therefore respectfully requests that you will postpone further action upon the case until he can receive instructions from the President of the United States, when you shall hear further from him

ter the comfort of the Wisconsin boys. The Madison Argus tays:

The Governor's excellent tact and judgment are enough to keep him from taking military command without even the rudiments of a military education. But his purpose, we believe, is established to go, where our troops are engaged, when the arrangement of military affairs for this State is completed. While present with them, his object will be to counsel with those in immediate command, to dovote attention to the comfort and welfare of the troops from thi State, and to show by his presence and exertions the interest taken by the people whose executive he is, in the great issues of the struggle. It would be quite like him, if a fight arose, to take an active hand in, but as our troops are more likely to be sta-Repudiation in Missouri-The New but, if a light stose, to take an active hand in, but as our troops are more likely to be stationed in some position where outbreaks are rather to be repressed than open hostilities encountered, the probabilities of his leading a charge in buttle are small. But he will do his duty wherever he is.

How Western Virginia Can Check-mate the Secessionists.

Hepudiation in Missouri—The New Bodge.

[From the St. Louis Evaning News, May 30.]

There is being developed a design on the part of the Fund Commissioners of this State to commit an act of semi-repudiation that will place Missouri alongside Mississippi, and utterly disgrace her credit in the cyse of all honest men. On the first of June there will rill due Revenue Bonds of the State to the amount of \$400,000, issued to the Boatmen's Savings Institution and the State Savings Association, for that smount of money loaned by those institutions to the State two years ago; and on the 1st of July there will fall due something over \$500,000 of regular semi-annual interest on the State Bonds issued to Railroads.

It seems that the Fund Commissioners propose to pay these amounts, not in money, but Missourl bank paper; or, in other words, not to pay the debts at all, but to stave them off for two years by giving to the State's creditors the notes of third parties, not redeemable till the first of January, 1863.

This is not positive repudiation, but it is so nearly akin to it, that it will be difficult to tell How Western Virginia Can Checkmate the Secessionists.

Says the Albany Evening Journal:

If the Western counties of Virginia were "to apply for admission into the Union as a new State," the other counties might indeed refuse their consent to the application. But the Western counties will make no such application. What they intend to do is to stay in the Union on their present footing, and maintain their position under the Federal Constitution; and their right to do so does not require the consent of the other counties. "Old Virginia" is still a State of the Union, and an election will be held on the 23d inst., under State authority, to determine whether she shall secede or not. If the Eastern counties vote for secession, and the Western counties rote against it, all that the Western counties rote sgainst it, all that the Western counties have to do is to stay where they are, and let the Eastern counties go out by themselves.—Who can complain? The theory of the Administration is that no State has a right to seceed; the Secession theory is that there must be no coercion. The Western counties remain, vote for members of Congress, and continue to exercise their other Federal functions; and the Eastern counties of the Gulf States, according to the programme of ex-Secretary Cobb., Vice President Stephens and others, advising the Gulf States "to go on with their planting and other business as usual; that the var would be along the borders of the Ohio river, and in Virginia." The Western counties would thus be, practically, "The State of Virginia." crous creditors, had themselves refused to advance the required loan.

The Savings Institutions, notwithstanding they had just been made the victims of harsh and diliberal legislation, were too loyal to the State, and too jealous of its honor to allow its bonds to go to protest; and they, therefore, came generously forward with the assistance which the banks had coolly refused, and saved the State's credit by paying the interest on its bonds. In return for this act of generosity, the In return for this act of generosity, the Fund Commissioners propose to repay the Savings Institutions by giving them Missouri currency which is cominally fifteen per cent. discount now, which may be twenty-five per cent. discount next week, and which is not really, and intrinsically, worth more than fifty certs on the dollar! And the \$500,000 of semi annual interest on the State Bonds is to be paid—no, not paid, but "met," in the same way.

Manufacture of War Material at the State Arsenal.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows concerning he manufacture of war material in that city : We have just returned from a short visit to the different places in the city, where warlike preparations are being made. Through the kindness and courtesy of Quartermaster-General James Dunlop, we were enabled to see what was going on, and, inasmuch as there is no secret about the matter, will inform you.

rame way.

This is the most pitiful piece of brekerage we have heard of for a great while. It is worthy the bankrupt of owner a Nebraska currency shop. It is not a payment at all, it is merely compelling the creditors of the let State to release the State, and look to the Banks for their more.

be creditors of the State to accept the sub-titute, whether they like it or not.

Affairs in Virginia

The Washington correspondent of Philadelphia Press writes:

there is no secret about the matter, whe had form you. In the first place we visited, we found two men over a hot furnace, engaged in making Minle and musket balls. They informed us that they turned out 20,000 balls daily.

The next establishment visited was one where musket and rifle cartridges were being made. The number employed in making them comprises one Superintendent, two assistants, eighteen boys, and eighteen girls. About lifteen thousand cartridges are made daily

aily. We then visited the Arzenal, where we found several hands employed in repairing guns of various descriptions. Several brass field-pieces—six-pounders—shope as bright as a new dollar. In the front yard of the Arsenal were to be seen several stacks of balls for six and twenty-four pounders.

The Arsenaliis guarded at all hours by a de-tachment from the regiment encamped at

A subscriber at Monticello informs us that this post has made its appearance in that vicinity within the past ten days, and the numbers of the invaders appear to be increasing rapidly. The ravages of the worm, so far, are confined mainly to meadows, but should they continue to increase, they will, doubless, also attack the grain fields.—Alton Democrat.—We learn from farmers of different sections of our county that the wheat crop has already sustained considerable damage through the agency of army worms, chintz bugs, and rust. There are many fields, however, that yet remain uninjured. In some neighborhoods the meadows are being destroyed by the worms, which will materially shorten the supply of stock feed the coming winter.—Chester Democrat. The Army Worm

ply of stock feed the coming winter.—Chesler Democrat.

—The ermy worm is doing considerable damage in various localities. In Twelve-mile Prairic the young corn is being literally davoured by this pestiferous insect. One gentleman informs us that he has at least forty acres of young growing corn utterly destrored by it, and others in the same locality have suffered just as much as he has.

The neighborhood of Mascontah has also been devastated considerably by this worm, but the farmers are trying to prevent its spread by an extensive system of ditching.—Isolated Dispatch.

Jeff. Davis.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 20th.]

A gentieman from Montgomery, Alabama, who arrived in this city yeaterday, reports that Jeff. Davis was fellow passenger on the train with him as far as Atlanta, Georgia. It was Davis's expressed intention to proceed directly to Richmend, Virginia, to direct the military movements of the rebel States in that quarter. The gentleman who brings this news is a Northern man and on his way to Philadelphia. This is the litest news we have of the whereabours of the rebel chieftain. We may know more of his movements hereafter when he falls into the hands of Uncle Sam's boys.

Vanity Fairies.

Signs of the Times—Ensigns.
The Source of Champage—Apple source.
The Brigade that ought to Reap Glory—Sickles's Brigade.
C. S. A.—Many ignorant persons have supposed that they well understood the meaning of the above symbols, but the late Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his recent speeches, has shown them to mean "Cotton Slave Aristocray."
The Proper Name for the Rebel Land—Southern Conthieversey.

A SAD CASE. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, DRAKE & BROTHER

uthern Conthieverney.

A SAD CASE.

Virginia, we're told, was a virgin of old,
And so all her artists still sketch her;
Ales! for the fate of the fair Virgin State.
She's now in the hands of a Letchen! A BUNCH OF KRYS. The Key of the Palace. Lee key.
The Key of the Stable. Joe key.
The Key of the Convent. Mon-key.
The Key of the Kitchen. Tur-key.
The Key of the Rebellion. Whis-key!

THE TURNING POINT OF VIRGINIA.-Wheel RHYMES BY A DEAF MAN. PRONUNCIATION LEARNED FROM SPELLING.

PRONUNCIATION LEARNED FROM SPELLING.

A pig much crippled in the hough,
Went illmping through the old borough,
And drinking from the public trough,
And drinking from the public trough,
Then turned to est some lumps of dough,
His pigalip soon had got enough,
For he was taken with hiccough.
He then went back the village through,
And retted 'neath a shady bough.
COLOR BLINDNESS.—The Secessionists persist in calling our Volunteers Green troops.
This is probably owing to the fact of their feeling intensely Blue themselves, and looking upon the Partict forces from a Jaundiced point of view at the same time. Yellow and Blue naturally produce Green. We predict, moreover, that if they continue in rebellion everything at Home will shortly look decidedly Black to these victims of Color (and other)
Blindness.

Boarders, Ahoy:

Editors Varity Fare:—Our patriotic landlady will allow the board of such of her boarders as desire to volunteer in the service of their country to Run Right On during their absence. USEDCE.

Lafayette Place, Saturday Morning.

C. S. A.—Confederate Stealing Association. The line that divides Eastern from Western Virginia—Mason & Dixcy's. Signs of the Times—Countersigns. The Staff of Life—The Union flag staff. How the Eastern Virginians reason-A-Pry-Why Parson Brownlow is so warlike—He has lived so long in Knockaville.

Southerners to their Peculiar Institution 4 Hoe I ye that labor." Floyd's Brigade—The Washington Riflers. "The Right Man in the Right Place."—
"Col. A. F. Rudler," who advertises in the Augusta (6a.) papers his desire to enlist a regiment for the Confederate army, is said to be no other than William Rissane of "Martha Washington" memory and other fragrant associations."

Col. Ellsworth. It fell upon us like a crushing woo, Sudden and terrible. "Can it be?" we said, "That he from whom we hoped so much is dead, Most foully murdered, ere he met the foe?" Why not? The men that would disrupt the State By such base plots as theirs—frauds, thefts, and

By such base plots as theirs—frauds, thefts, and lies—
What code of honor do they recognize?
They thirst for blood to easilst their bate,
Our blood: so be it; but for every blow
Woe, shall befall them; not in their wild way,
But stern and pitiless, we will repay,
Until, like swollen streams, their blood shall flow:
And should we pause, the thought of ELLSWONTH
alsin.

elain. Will eteel our sching hearts to strike again! May 24th, 1861. R. H. Stoddard

A CAPTURED REBEL—One of the rabels captured by our scouts appealed to Secretary Seward to aid him in recovering his liberty and his horse. He stated that he was from Monroe, N. Y., and that though armed and in the rebel maks, he was not a rabel. He wanted to get off, and go back to Monroe county. Mr. Seward, I believe, ventured to compromise that he would aid him to recover his own liberty, but that his horse was too good a patriot to be given up to the rebels.—Washington Correspondence.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—The dispatches taken by the Government from the various telegraph offices, are entrusted to none but persons of known character and respectability, by whom all private matters will be held sacred. Each packet is examined, and after extracting such dispatches as are or may become of importance to the Government, is carefully returned to the original envelope. In this condition the whole will be returned to the respective offices from which they were taken.

ington correspondent of the New York Jour-nal of Commerce, speaking of the recent military advance, says:

ry advance, says:

The time had come when it was necessary for the defense of this city, as well as to niterior operations, that the town and county of Alexandria should be occupied by the Federal Government. The time will never comeagain when it will be otherwise. As long as this city shall be the seat of Government, the Alexandria heights will be fortified and garrisoned. It is the only means of defending the city on the Potomac front.

ENGLISH SENTIMENTS.—Our correspondent "Ringbolt" who has recently returned from Europe, informs us that he did not see a man during his tarry in England who did not heartily sympathize with the North, in its struggle for the maintenance of the Government and the suppression of the rebedion. He thinks that too much importance is attached in this country to the comments of the London Times upon public affairs, for it is by no means an exponent of British sentiment or in sympathy with the masses.—Boston Journal.

THE PRINCES ALICE'S DOWNY.—The Princes Alice's Downy.—The Princes Alice's Downy.—The Princes Princes Alice's Downy.—The Princes Alice's Downy. cess Alice, of England, has been voted a dowry of £20,000, and an annulty of £6,000. Her sister, the Princess Royal, received £40,000, and £3,000 a year, but her younger sister makes a less distinguished marriage, and £5,000 will be no unwelcome addition to the income of a Prince of a small German State.

The patriotic Albanians have been taken in 10 the extent of about \$3,000 by a nice young man who proposed to scenre one thousand copies of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress to be presented to Col. Townsend's regiment. Slick young man got his money and disappeared from the generous Albanians.

"Some Military."—A bold soldier boy, belonging to the Thirteenth N. Y. Regiment, writes from Washington to his sister—'I have grown two feet in two days, prefer gunpowder to butter on my bread, and have made arrangements to sleep foreyer in a cannon."

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—The rebels say "their privateers will shortly awarm the seas." And thercupon our war vessels will immediately proceed to seize the awarm. Cheerful little distinction for the use of the rebels! VAN SCHAACK,

47 - - - - State Street, - - - - 47 HAS THE "PEACE MAKER,"

A COOKING STOVE . WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FOLL SIZE Roasting and Broiling Chamber,

In which Rossting can be done on a turn spit, direct-LY report the file; and Brolling be done over live COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the THE BAKING OVEN s large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furn'shed with Patent Ensmeled Oven Bottom—a new valuable and structive invention. The stove is supplied with a

MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR. which is more convenient than the ordinary permi-net Copner Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED O REMOVED AT PLEASURE. THE PEACE MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler, boiles, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GIFEATER, and contain in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the collinary work of a hoszehold with

ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPAICH D. B. COOKE & CO.'S Law Book House, ESTABLISHED IN 1852. Standard Edition of the Laws.

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OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

A NOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE FOR HERRING'S SAFES.

BREITS, Wis., April 19th, 18tl.
MESSIG. HERRING & CO.,
In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one
of the sufferers, leaving lost my store and its entire
contents. I had in my store two Safet, one large on
the cuber a small giae HERRING'S PATENT CHAM.
PION of your make. The large Eagle stood by the side

AND

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House and Sign Painters, Paper Han-

gers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

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Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,

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ting them to your satisfaction. non-only JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

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Iregard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENI GHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the on which so trumphantly passed through the Athal AT.

The above face can now be seen in front of our store that the same size of the F. E. RIGBY & CO. IMPORTERS AND JORDAES OF

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

DISPATCH *A STITUE IN TIME SAVES HOSE." As secidents will happen, even in well regulated amilies, it is very desirable to have some cheep and ouvenient way for repairing Furniturs, Toya, Crock-ty, &c.

ets all such emergencies, and no household can ad ford to be without it. It is always ready, and to te

he sticking point. . REELAT IN RANKA HORST.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Codar Street, New York. CAUTION. OAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are parameter to
paim off on the unsuspecting public, initiations of a
PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons t manilini esti tati ose dina "gataasiruy svotat the inilinam SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of ous or flox HEADACHE may be prevented as taken at the commencement of an attack immed ellef from pain and sickness will be obtained, They seldom fall in removing the Nausra and Hwar cur to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels-removing Co. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as LAXATIVE, improving the appertue, giving tone and ural elasticity and strength of the whole system, The CRPHALIC PILLS are the result of long tarms. figation and carefully conducted experiments, having cen in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and offering from Headache, whether originating in the

MERYOUS system or from a deranged state of its BTOMACEL may be taken at all times with period safety without making any change of dist, and the absence of art DISACRETARE TARTE RESIDES IT MANY TO ADMIT

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The genuine have five signatures of HRSEY C. FALDING on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be seat by mail, prepaid, on receip

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Will convince all who suffer from

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery. MASOHVILLE, Conn., Feb. 584, 1881,

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. Co., 1951. MR. SPALDING,
SHE -- I wisk you to send me one more box of you
Cerhalic Fills, I have recurred a onear deal, or
Enthalic Fills, I have recurred a onear deal, or
Enthalic Fills, I have recurred a onear deal, or

SPEUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa. } January 18th, 18th. H. C. SPAIDING,
BRE-YOU Will please send me two books of Your
Cribalic Pilla. Send them immediately.

Exspectfully your
P. L.—I have used our box of your Pilla, and
PRAD THEM EXCELLENT.

FIGH THEM EXCELLENT.

BEILE VERNOY, Onlo, Jal. 14a, 19a.

HENEY (. SPALING, Eq.

Plessed: Acclosed twonty-dwo cents, for which read
me another ', "Et of your Cephalic P.Hs. THEY ARE
TRULY THEM AT PLANT WERE THEM.

Direct

Be lie vernon, Wyandot County, O,

REYNOLDEBUSO, Franklin County, Onio, January 8th, 1921.

Truly yours, C. FILLER. TPSILANTI, Mich., January 18th, 1951.

GOOD AN APPARAMENT MAIL Direct to
A. H. WHEELRIK
Yoshkatt, Eick

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Caphalic Pills accomplish the object for which they ere made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms. [From the Kraminer, Nortolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousastses, with entire success.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. L.

The Cophalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very bear or that very frequent complaint which has ager bear iscovered. [From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, III.] We heartly endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrival ophalic Pills.

We are sure that persons suffering with the head-che, who try them, will stick to them. [From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] [From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa,]

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] slic Pills are taking the place of all kinds,

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

GLUE will save ten times its cost sanually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

BAYS THE PIECES!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

N. R.-A Brush accompanies each Bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. 11, 2 24, 5, 34 and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also. Saperier Wooden Saction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. F. Thylis. mh48-19 corner Polk and Canal siz, Chicago, Is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindly countrefelts.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING.

HEADACHE

Ls these Testimonials were unsolicited by Ur SPALDING, they afford unquestionable

Mx. SPALDING,
Size—I have tried your Cephalle Fills, and I like
First so want that I want you to send me two dollars
worth more.
Fart of these are for the neighbers, to whom I gave
a for the the first box; got from your
a for the Fills by mail, and oblice
Your obedient servant.
JAMES KENNEDK.

HAM Yours respectfully, MAKY AND STOIKHOUSE,

Be lie Vernon, Wyandor County, ...

H. C. Bralding, Esq.
I wish for some circuit-r of large show hills, to bring
your Cephalic Fills more earticularly before my custo me. If you have acything of the hind, please send
to me. On preshours, who is subject to severe Sick
Headache, (lausily laking two days,) was county oy
as attack in own nor by took Fills, which I
senthere.

HENRY C. SPALDINS,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR Sir-Incised and twenty-ave cents, (25) for which send box of "Cephalic fills. Send to address of the wind of the control of the control

MR. SPALDING, Since I sent to you for a box of Cop-Sins—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cop-bits Pills for the curry of the Nervous Headache and the Pills of the Copy of the Nervous Headache and Good A Markot That I was inducted to sain you

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn,] If you are, or have been troubled with the headacing and for a box. (Cophalic Pills.) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Karawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.1

Try them! you that are smileted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numer ous list that has received benealts that no other medical cine can produce. The immense demand for the article (Cophalic Pilit) rapidly increasing.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an aricle he did not know to possess real marit. [From the Advertiser, Providence, E. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most especiable quarters.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache,