RETURNING FUGITIVES. We trust that the order transmitted to Gen. Butler, to harbor no more slaves at Fortress Monroe, was based upon the fact that he is not prepared by the condition of his quarters and the state of his commissariat to give them a resting place; and that it is by no means an indication of the policy which the government will order its commanders to adopt. The country needs and demands a practical assurance from the Government that the war brought upon the Republic by the insanity and folly of the South, is not on our side to be conducted with the gentle courtesy that marks the conduct of a man in his treatment of a rebellious and erring child; but that as long as the Southern army wars upon the material interests and political prosperity of loyal men, striking at our trade, our manufactures our commerce and our agricul ture, with the venom of a serpent; issuing letters of marque, threatening the safety of our commercial towns, and do ing whatever else their malignity and ferocity may suggest—as long as they do these things, the blows aimed at them should be such that when they fall they will tell upon the general result, and tend to bring this conflict to a speedy close. This is not a war of bulletins and proclamations-not a contest between cologne water on one side and sugar-plums on the other; and if we enter into it and carry it on under the impression that the enemy will restrain their hands when they have the power to cripple our resources, destro our property, or take our lives, we fight at the disadvantage which would attend the man who should attempt to tame a hyens pelting him with seap-hub War means quick destruction It means death to combatants by any of the means which civilized nations may employ. It means exhaustion of the reources of the parties engaged therein, in such a way that one or the other will confess inability to carry it on. Now if there

is any method by which the right arm of

the enemy against whom we contend may

be sooner paralyzed, or his intolerable

boasting and arrogance be sooner subdued than by striking at the main resource upon

which he relies for his bread—the labor of

his slaves—we should be happy to have some one wiser than we are point it out! We tell the powers that be that there has been enough sending back of prisoners, enough scrupulousness in regard to the sancitity of slave " property," enough mistaken leniency and forbearance lest some right should be violated. The people, while offering their lives in count isands and their treasures in untold millions, that rebellion may be overcome want the assurance that the Administration is in downright earnest as they are ready to seize occasions as they rise, to take advantage of any weak side the enemy presents, and to turn to quick and rapid account any disability by which he is embarrassed. If prisoners are seized, let them be sent to the rear of the base line and put in camp and treated as their crimes warrant. If traitors who are worth the trouble are got within Federal power, let them be tried, and, if guilty of the overt act, hung up like malefactors and assessing as they are. If slaves escape, let them run, and woe be to him who sends one back. They are the backbone of the rebellion They work while the traitors fight. They produce the bread that treason eats They dig the trenches and throw up the embankments behind which traitors strut. They are more valuable to-day, man for man, to the rebel cause than the whites who defend it. Without them the war would end in a month. Wherever they are cleaned out, there the contest is ended In the name of all that's prudent and patriotic, let our boys have their way, and hit hard where they can! Have we not dealt in cologne and sugar plums long

The reported fight at great Bethel, in which Gen. Butler's command is said to appetite for the fight that they, have prohave carried the rebel batteries at that voked. Reckless and indiscriminate lying place, by storm, capturing all the cannon and a thousand men, may be another Sew- Southern press has provoked between the ell's Point engagement—the coinage of sections; and to make that hate effectmin . hut at this moment we assume that our dispatches are true. If is steadily kept up. As a specimen brick, they are, what must be the chagrin and we copy the following from the New mortification of the First Families of Virginia over such an untoward and ignominious result. Imagine for example that the editor of the Richmond Whig, who is no doubt the pink of chivalry and courtesy, is among the captured, with these words which we find in his paper of a late date, fresh in his recollection:

To be conquered in open and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjugated to their sway, might not drive as raving distracted with rage and shame; but for Yankees—the most con-temptible and detestable of God's creation—the vile wretches, whose daily sustenance consists in that anybody else will buy-for them to lord it over us—the English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification and shame. No, it is not possible that we can be re-duced to a state which there are no words to de-

Instead of this, we must bring these enfran-chised slaves back to their true condition. They have long; very properly, looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs—their mean, niggardy lives—their low, vnigar and sordid occu-pations have ground this conviction into them. But of a sudden, they have come to imagine that But of a sudden, they have come to imagine that their numerical strength gives them power—and they have burst the bonds of servitude, and are running riot with more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast. Their uprising has all the characteristics of a feroclous servile insurrection. Their first aim is demolition—the destruction of everything which has the appearance of superior virtue, which excites their envy and hate, end which, by contrast, exposes the shameful de-

formity their own lives.

They have suggested to us the invasion of their territory, and the robbery of their banks and jow-elry stores. We may profit by the suggestion, so far as the invasion goes, for that will enable us to restore them to their normal condition of vassalrestore them to their normal condition of restore them to them that capin-hand is the proper attitude of the serrant before his master. A cock Imagine, we say, the author of the above

ed by a cclebrated journalist, Abraham Lincoln.

"S. P. Chase, the new Finance Minister, (Secretary of the Treasury,) was born in the year 1808, at Washington, in Ohio. He received his early cincation at Cincinnati College, of which his uncle, Bishop Chase, was Preddent. Chase left that institution to proceed to New Hampshire, where his mother's family were settled, and he finished his studies at Dartmouth College.

"Montgomery Blair, the Minister of Marine in the present Cabinet of the North American Union, is the son of Francis. B Blair, who, in the days of Frasident Jackson, was a man of high repute.

"Gideon Wells, the Pottmater General, is a native of the of the State of Consimuti, and was a prisoner in Gen. Butler's hands, doing the work to which prisoners are eendemned, with a "vile wretch of a Yankee" over him to compel him to the com-pletion of his task! What a spectacle for

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The State Journal replies to our recent notice of the contracts made in the Quartermaster's Department at Springfied, as

follows: —

follows: —

follows, if the Transmis editor, whose chief business
of late seems to be that of finding fault with the
State officials, had read paragraph 944, army regulations, he would have seen the rule by which
these contracts are awarded. That paragraph
reads three.

state officials, had read paragraph 944, army requisitions, he would have seen the rule by which these contracts are swarded. That paragraph reads thus:

"When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public arigency the article or service required may be procured by open purchase or contracts at the places, and in the mode in which such articles are neually bought and sold, or such services comployed, between individuals."

When a man's house is burning, he does not stop to advertise for water from the lowest bidder to put it out; and though is times of peace, when it is known months beforehand, just what will be required for the use of the army, it may do to advertise for these supplies, when the or aften these sund men have been congregated on a week's notice, we rame; seen the Tanguag would have found graver causes of complaint, if those men had been left destitute of the supplies they daily needed until they had been advertised in the Ohicago papers. Besides, the fact that there was so much competition, and between so many points, is evidence that the fast was generally known that supplies were needed.

On the own we do not be now in the city, and so we do not not be one of the supplies were needed.

On the words not now in the city, and so we do not not be made to the would occur to any sense the ment. We have the will be found that the Hilsois volunteers have he equipped as well and the Hilsois volunteers have he equipped as well and do all the fursibiling.

Well then, it only remains to be shown

found graver cames of complaint, if these men had been left destitute of the supplies they daily needed will they had been advertised in the Ohicago papers. Besides, the fact that there was so much competition, and between so many points, is evidence that the hat was generally known that strongles were needed.

The JAY-HAWKERS.—As we passed from our residence to our office, Tuesday noon, we met a fine company of cavalry just campling, and inquired of some of the bory what company they were, when two or three responded—they were the court to in a site moment, and what we think wo come to in a site moment, and what we think wo come to in a site moment, and what we think wo come to in a site moment, and what we think wo come to in a site moment, and what we think we will be found that the Illisois volunteers have been equipped as well and as cheaply as any others in the United States, and that ought to be sundent, seen if Chacgo did not do all the furnishing.

Well then, it only remains to be shown that the public exigency was such as did not admit of the delay incident to advertising for the supplies. The general Government advertised for its supplies in the present emergency. The government of Ohio advertised for its supplies. Several Ohio advertised for its supplies. Several Ohio advertised for its supplies. Several Ohio advertised for its supplies. The Journal's attempt to shift the matter to a controversy about Chicago newspapers and Chicago wholesale houses is exceed-

. .

ingly unfair to the Quartermaster General, whom, as we before remarked, we believe o be a thoroughly upright man. We have too much regard for him to take advantage of the Journal's method of defending his policy. We expressly declared that while Chicago houses had received the lion's share of the contracts, we did not regard that circumstance as altering it. And as for the advertising patronage, we have only to say that our opinion differs from the Journal's as to the amount likely to influence the course of a daily news-

even "Seccesion stocks," which the late swin paper. Now this whole question is a very sim dle offered? Is Chicago, whose merchants and business have suffered the most from the recent disc. ple one. A reason has been offered, to explain why the proposals were were not ter, is this city to be made the den from which called for by advertisement. Consideraill issue these new "Cats ?" Strange as the bly more than a month has clapsed since freak may appear, nevertheless, at present. It the contractors first began together at The "Merchants' Bank," Macon, Georgia, Springfield, was there was no time to adveris once more resuscitated and put in circula-tion. This is the "par funds" promised to the farmers for their corn and wheat, beef and ise. We will not question the fact, if the pork. "Stump tail" bankers settle with their fleeced depositors and pay them off in "Georgia," after a suitable discount on the " old discount." The owner of this homeless institution will furnish "promises to pay" to the country brokers at the "lowest living rates," in fact it

Quartermaster is of that opinion. He knows, of course, better than we do. But it is not unreasonable to ask what are the prices agreed to be paid for the various arlicles. The public have a right to this information. We have seen some of the schedules in the hands of private partle and we are glad to say that the rates are is the cheaptet article in the market. It very fair and advantageous to the State was remarked by one of these brokers, Nevertheless it is just and proper that all to whom a merchant applied for a reason for these things be conducted in the daylight circulating such a poor currency, that bank-No good end can be served by secresy ers, like merchants, were in the habit of buying cheap articles for the sake of the profit The high reputation of the Quartermaster this same broker, it is said, can command General, among all classes and all parties especially demands the publicity. If the "Macon" in any reasonable amount at 3 per State Journal has that regard for him cent. interest, for the present, provi makes a successful effort in giving it curwhich we have, it will not seek to throw dust in people's eyes when respectful in The owner is making fair promises to re-

The U. S. Senatorship. The Chicago TRIBUNE of Sunday, feeling tha

quiries are made concerning public busi-

some apology was needed for its breach of det in beginning the discussion cinning the discussion about Mr. Dourias's ssor in the U. S. Senate, before even the body of the deceased was yet cold in death, co tains the following:

one man or another either before or since

the death of Senator Douglas, "except by

A word as to those who seem to think

that we are doing an unheard-of thing in

the question were between two individuals

exceptionable character, we should proba

bly have nothing to say. But this a ques tion of public policy. It is eminently one

which public journals are privileged t

discuss. So far as the right to discuss it is

Gov. Yates to do what we think is the be

for the interests of the State and nation

that we had to urge Smith, Brown an

Robinson to vote for him instead of Mr.

Allen. And it is equally his right to adopt

a different line of policy if he does not se

that we are usurping the Governor's pre-

rogatives, pay him a very poor compli-

THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPI.

play to give the people of the South an

By the Southwestern and American Lines.

amounted to only six

The Federalists were well provided with
light artillery, manned by regulars from Carlisle Barracks. The Confederates were without cannon.

This is faint and feeble compared with

many of the lies which the chivalry have in-

vented; but as it refers to a matter, the

history of which is fully known, we use it

to illustrate the tactics by which the battle

Blunders of a British Press.

The Illustrated London Times thus illustrate

he accurate knowledge of American affairs in England. It is not farther from the truth one

way than its namesake, the Thunderer is in

other ways. The former is out as to the facts.

other ways. The former is out as to the facts, the latter as to principles and policies:

"In 1834 Wm. H. Seward became a candidate for the post of Governor of New York; but March, who was afterward Franklin. Pierce's Minister of War, 's chosen in his stead. At the Republican Jonvention (assembled a few years ago at Chicago) Seward, was one of the most distinguished candidates for the Presidency; but his pretensions to this very natural goal of his ambition were thwarted by a celebrated journalist, Abraham Lincoln.

high repute. "Gldeon Wells, the Petrinoster-General, is a native of the of the State of Chneinati, and was originally a Democrat, but of late years has alien into the ranks of the Republicans. Yan Buren made him Poetmaster at Hartfort, but in 1840 he gave are hat poet. In: 1860 he was one-of the delegates to the Convention of Chicago, and he was also a member of the Committee appointed to nominate Lincoin in Epringiteid."

The Jay-Hawkers on the Wing.

The Jay-Hawkers,—As we passed from or caldence to our office, Tuesday noon, we mi

in the South is carried on.

Orleans Crescent of the 8th:

it in the light we do. Those who asser

concerned, we have the same right to urge

the CHICAGO TRIBUNE," we protest!

exchange on New York for "Georgia" at 12 per cent.—"specie basis"!—specious basis! The worst feature of this movement is that cains the following:

QUESTION OF TANES.—The Springfield Journe and Quincy Whity effect to be greatly grieved at the Chicago Trindvar's exhibition of bad taste in discussion of early the question of Serator Douglas' successor. The Journal knows, if the Whity does not, that Gov. Yates was vigorously besieged by the friends of candidates two weeks before Mr. Douglas expired. Let us have the views of those journals on this branch of the subject, before there is ano more walling about our breach of decorming. We would simply remark we have the best of reasons for knowing that there is not one particle of truth in the above statement. The letters of one of our mest respectable Railroad companies is giving credit to this swindle by re ceiving it "at its face" for freights, and at the same time have a "Railroad list" for a currency of far higher respectability. Consider-ing corporations, bodies destitute of souls, it is easy to see that it is for their present inte est to take this currency for freights, since the owner redeems it every night-but those who of truth in the above statement. The letters control the money operations of the "C. B. & Q." are certainly doing a great wrong to the of truth in the move statement. In states of the Thiburn, which talks so confidently on this point, certainly must have been miscarried. Gov. Yates was not "besieged by the friends of candidates two weeks before Mr. Douglas expired," and has not been yet, except by the Chicaco Thiburn, which has suddenly fallen so deeply in love community who have confidence in their sa-gacity and honor; believing that they would not handle money which has no respo tached to its circulation. The "C. B. & with Democracy that it can no longer see any me Q.'s" are in fact indorsing this currency and it in or necessity for its own party.—State Jou the people are to be losers in the end. This Railroad has done good service in other times We have the best of reasons for knowing that the Journal is misinformed in general and particular, except so far as its denia and has been foremost in giving the alarm when banks have been in failing circumstant relates to its own knowledge of matters ces, or when unround currency was attempte transpiring in Springfield. We cannot to be circulated among us, and we can hardly believe that this worthy corporation would be of course, adhere to the opinion that the Journal was aware of this or that circum guilty of thus being accessory to the cefrandstance, when it denies such information But when the impression is sought to be The brokers at the stations on this road alconveyed that Gov. Yates has not been so licited, in one way or another, to appoint

says refer their customers to the "C. B. & Q," and upon inquiry it turns out that as many bushels of wheat or corn go to Chica-go for a "V" of "Georgia" as a "half eagle" of "U.S." This is a knock-down argument and it goes.

THE CURBENCY QUESTION.

Capital Letter from a Galesburgh May

By a strong effort the "Red-door" of Ill

now, even before we have begun to recover from their ravages, our ears are saluted with

howl from the "Wild Cata" from the Swamp

of Georgia.

Is it possible that our business community

will allow itself thus to be imposed upon and

defrauded by a currency whose responsibility has not even the semblance of security—not

deem at fair rates of exchange, and doubtless he does well by the fraternity who render him

But to give you an idea of what the "fair rate

of excharge" is, one of Mr. Gurney's promi-nent "retailers" in Central Illinois will sell

When we look at the best side the case pre sents, and suppose Mr. Gurney (as they say he advising Gov. Yates in the premises. If is a man of wealth) is honorable and responsible; yet will business men countenance a cur-rency which is converted at an expense of 12 per cent. into Eastern funds, whose actual ed at all—and liable to be 88 percent, discount any day by the misfortunes of its owner or by his transfer to other parties whose responsibility is not as apparent, as his exhorbitant rates of exchange may be lowered for the present to give currency to the issue. But the end of "wild cats" has always been destructive. Where is "LaGrange" to day? the bes of its kind; its owner was one of our best business men, but it has been his misfortune like other good men to be unsuccessful, and he holders of his bills are so unfortunate as not to be known in his "assignment." has and will follow in the wake of the recent

destruction in our Illinois currency, if so be we allow them our sanction. The "Cherokee" savage has made his appearance in a sly The agencies by which secession was made an accomplished fact are kept in full cript there has appeared a notice along back that "Cherokee would be redeemed at nen!" The owner helds nearly every bill of its issues, which he has bought up in "chips was the prime cause of the hate which the and whetstones" at most generous rates-of discount /-- and new seeks in this sly way to give the rotten institution a new ex new credit, that it may be palmed off anew It has already been offered, I am credibly in-

There are Eastern institutions that are no "promises to pay" are making their appearance. Let their sentence be "death without By the Southwesters and American Lines.]
CHARLESTON, June 7.—The Mercury's special
Richmond dispatch says a sharp and brilliant
fight occurred on Monday, near Philippi, in the
northern part of Virginia.
Nine hundred Confederate troops were suddenly attacked by three thousand Federalists.
At first the Confederate troops were thrown
into 'confusion, retreated two miles, railled
three times and repulsed the Federalists, notwithstanding the despatity of numbers.
About seventy Federalists were killed during
the fight. The loss on the Confederate side
amounted to only six. benefit of clergy."

Now what is to be done in these perilous times? Shall we permit these worthless swindles, whose name is legion, to curse us? Now that war is upon us, and war prices rule in our shops, and war prices threaten our far-mers with destruction, shall these values, already at minimum figures, be still further lessened by sacrifice on depreciated currency or lost entirely by worthless semblances of money? The people of Illinois and the North-west look to Chicago for support, and let them not look in vain. The business men and the press of Chicago should be united and agreed in the plan of a specie basis—and not only passively committed to this measure, but actively battle with every other dog mathat is attempt-

ed to be promulgated.

I repeat it, the Northwest looks to Chicago to take and maintain this stand : and the well fare and prosperity of the city demand this course to be pursued. If the country is filled with uncurrent money, then Chicago will be obliged to take it—or what is worse, take nothing. Remember that when any derange-ment in money matters occurs, that the large cities are the great sufferers.

The Tribune has boldly spoken the thoughts and feelings of the people upon these subjects, and it will not—it cannot—now be silent. The people demand a hearing, and they will have it now as always through its columns. Death to "red dogs" and "wild-CATALINE.

More Sewthern Literature.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The gallant State of Florida is determined not to be outdone by any of her Confederate eisters in acts of "shivelry." She is "bent" upon schiering a reputation that shall adorn the pages of Southran history, as it reveals to a startled and far off posterity the noble deeds of heroism performed by her loyal sons, in their struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of Northern men. The latest effort of Floridianic patriotism was the expulsion from the municipality of Apalachicols of Mr. D. V. Dean, a native of Michigan. Mr. Dean was engaged in teaching a school of budding chivaly in the thriving city named, and while dilligently pursuing his avocation; one day, was surprised to receive the following communication from the Mayor of the Dixisnic burg. We give the epistle serotain at theration, etc., in hopes that it may in some measure excuss the conduct of His Honor, believing as we do that our readers will agree with us, that his averaion to schoolmasters was natural to him, has no doubt existed from his infancy; and has steadily increased since the days of his youth:

"Dear air it having been proved to me by respectible testimony that you have mad use of treesonable expressions against the confederate states. of america you are hearby commanded to lever this town by the verry turst oppertunity or it, will becum my duty to have you dealt with under the act of treson, you are also required to deliver up to the bearer of this communication all arms such as guns pistolls Dutks Boue Knifes Swoards Cains & Co and in refusing at once to comply you will be compelled to submit to a proper search.

Mr. 27 1861."

Accompanying the above, was the following highly consolatory document:

Ma. Drax—Sir: the undersined having More Southern Literature The Kind of News the Southern Peo-ple Get.

We find the following dispatch in the Nash-ville Union and Gazetie of Sunday, and repro-Ville Union and Gazzie of Sunday, and reproduce it verbatim:

[Special Private Dispatch.]

RROWNOND, June 7, 1891.

J. E. R. Ray, Secretary of State:

At last reliable news from Phillippi; though a surprise, it was a giorious victory for the Virginian, twelve hundred of twhom three-times beat back three thousand of the Federal troops with cannon, killing seventy of the enemy, only six of the Virginians—this is reliable. Vive Republic.

ray 27 1861.

Accompanying the above, was the following highly consolatory document:

"Mr. Dran-Sir: the undersined having herd that you have given utterance to treason able language would say to you that to avoid the penalties of the law in such cases made and providen for trainers to leave by the furst epportunity for moar northern climbs."

esportunity for moar northern climbs."

EST A Turin paper says "It is known that
Davis & Co. have sent commissioners to Enrope to solicit for the Southern Confederacy a
place emong nations. Should they come to
lialy, the government of Victor Emmanical
will doubliess say to them—

"We know but one nation founded by
Washington. Italy struggled too long for her
own nationality to encourage the breaking up
of the country which we consider the advance
guard of human liberty.—Even the cotton and
the fire trade which you offer cannot tempt.

III. "A confederacy made up" of States which
have repudiated their public debts, whose citizens, but now under the authority. of their
government, swindled their creditors a coninderacy set up by men who proved traitors to
their own country, offers little inducements
for either ecumercial or diplomatic relations.
Gentlemen, we decline to makeyour acquaintance!"

EVENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE. The Alabama Volunteers Attack s Union Meeting—Exciting Scene—Spir-ited Resolutions of the Union Men

We find in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig of freedry last the particulars of a most wanton and unprovoked assault by Southern troops on a meeting of Unionists at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. The Whig says: Plains, Tenn. The Walf says:

We have never witnessed such a scene as we beheld on Wednesday, the 5th Inst., at Strawberry Plains, and we hope never to see the like again. The procession of Union men on horseback, about four deep, was half a mile long, variously estimated to contain from eight to twelve hundred men. At the head of each division the stars and stripes were floating to the number of six banners. Marching by the Plains, and passing the depot, there was a train of cars having on board some Alabama troops, who, strange to say, remained ima troops, who, strange to say, remained nere with steem up for three hours. But

it happened:
"At the request of Dr. Brownlow and other
gentlemen, I walked from the stand down to
the railroad, to hurry up our Union men, and
urge them not to say or do anything to the
train then slowly coming by... One man came train then slowly coming by. One man came within the inclosure, quietly, and I was about twenty leet from the fence, inside of my field, the railroad and wagon road passing along close to the fence. There were two men in uniform on the top of one of the care; each had a revolver in his hand, one of them a stone, which he threw at me with great force and precision, and I barely dodged it. This was followed up by one of them deliberately firing at me. One of them knew me; for he had previously come to the house and asked him in filling, treating him as politely as I knew how. This was the commencement of the firing, and it was without any provocation

whatever. "A. K. MEEK, St.

The statement is corroborated by about a
dozen gentlemen who were present, at the
scene. Mr. Wm. M. Lowis, of Jefferson county, says he was standing close by when an
open knife was thrown at him from the care,
which knife he picked up, and has in his pospiled:—"No I have no time to discuss these things now."

The Bishop then withdrew. After he had gone Mrs. Douglas requested Mr. Rhodes to sak her husband if he desired the ministrations of any other clergyman, Mr. Rhodes then said to Mr. Douglas:—"Do you know the clergymen of this city?" To which Mr. Douglas replied:—"Nearly every one of them."

Mr. Rhodes—Do you wish to have either or any of them to call to see you and converse upon religious subjects? Mr. Douglas—No, I thank you.

Soon after this, about five o'clock, he desired have his position in bed changed, the bilinds opened and the windows raised. Mr. Rhodes lifted him to an easier position, where he could look out upon the street and drink in the fresh morning sir. For a few moments be seemed to gain new life. Then he began to sink away; his eyes partially closed, and in slow and measured cachece, with considerable pause between each accent, he uttered, "Death!—I heath!—I heath!—I have the street in the second in the second in the second in the considerable pause between each accent, when the second in th

effect we have not rearred as an array on without halting.

But a wild and terrible scene occurred instantly, by the rush of one thousand men, instantly, by the rush of one thousand men, instantly, by the rush of the track, and to burn the bridge over the Holsten. Col Thorney, Temple, Dr. Mynatt, Mr. Meek himself, and the editor of this paper, all repaired to with the Union teaters are the story of June.
The people are exasperated, and they will
gight to the death, and no leaders we have can
restrain them, if, indeed, they ought to do so,
which we think is questionable.
The following document was presented by

Col. Thornburg, and adopted without a dis-senting volte:

We, a large portion of the people of the coun-ties of Jeffersou, Knox and Sevier, (mer., women and children.) who bave assembled to-day at Strawberry Pains, to the number of 3,000 to 5,000 to consult together for our common good, having bean wantonly and without provocation, assaulted during our peaceful deliberations' by a missile thrown and a shot fired frem the train of cars in very slow metion by certain troops in the service of the so-called Confederate States, do hereby unan-imously declare to the werld, that while we have ever been and still are ready to comply with every constitutional obligation of the clizes, we can never be driven or coerced into abject and unmanly submission; and we hereby piedge to each other our lives, our property and our sacred honor in the common defense of ourselves, our fresides, our wives and our children from any assault, no matter from what quarter it may come.

2d. That we heartily approve the determined spirit manifested by the East Tonnessee Union Convention, held at Knoxyille on the 30th and 31st May, 1861; and we hereby pledge ourselves to the Union men of East Tennessee, that we will co-operate with them in whatever policy they may acopt. Their course shall be onveree.

How the Indiana Eleventh Received the Orders to March. [From the Cincinnata Commercial-] WEDNESDAY, June 5 .- The day rose hot and whitened the side of a high hill at the foot of which is the parade ground, which stretches to

which is the parauc ground, made and Col.
About nine o'clock, Col. Wallace and Col.
McGinnis, were seen coming down the hill at
double quick. The boys knew something had
happened—the players dropped their cards,
mulciane hald by their instuments, the sentiments bent to listen, and all pressed up while
the order was read.
Then such a shout as they gave! Had eight
bundsed timers roared at once, they could not

The day was given up to propassion. An ilsatisation was forgotien: the grumblers who complained of the "seven hours drill a day," were thankful they were in some sort of trim to appear before Gen. Scott. Visitors from Evansville came with flowers and presents, the last of many such favors, for the Zouaves.

At five o'clock the drum beat for dress parade. From the hill-top the view below made a picture of living beauty such as I have never before seen, and can never forget. White tents dotted the hillside, shaded by grand old forest trees. Beyond, the mea with pictureque dress and flashing arms were drawn up in battle array. The last light of day fell on the golden-brown river, lighting upstream and shore; over all bent the blue sky, "like the protecting hand of God above us." And listening to the trumpet call, the music of the band, the shouts of command, the ratile and clang of arms, dead indeed must be the soul that stirred not to the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

It was one o'clock next day before we were fairly off. Crowds followed us to the depot; salutes were fired, good-byes spoken, and amid cheers and shouts the long trains thundered It was one o'clock next day before we were fairly off. Crowds followed us to the depot; salutes were fired, good-byes spoken, and smid cheers and shouts the long trains thundered on their way. Plowmen stopped to wave their lats as we passed along; at the stations newspers and handkerchies were flourished, and not a few stood in drenching rain to wave a flag to the soldiers.

At Terre Haute and Indianapolis the whole city seemed to have turned outfor siwelcome. Refreshments were ready, and hundreds crowded round with blessings and tears, prayers that will follow them, and kisses they must bring back sgain.

Chawrondsville, Ind., June 8.

The Chartered Steamer Vanderbilt. The Chartered Steamer Vanderbilt.

On Monday last the United States Government chartered the noble steamer Vanderbilt, as a transport for war purposes. By the terms of the contract the steamer is to be employed thirt, five days, and as much longer as the Government has use for her.

She is now taking on board an immense freight of milliary stores and ordnance, including eight ten inch Columbiads weighing eight tons, and two seven inch rified cannon. A portion of her freight is now on board: a part of

tons, and two seven men med cannon a por-tion of her freight is now on board; a part of which is white pine plank to the extent of ser-enty-two thousand feet.

A ecow from the navy yard lies along side, isden to the water's edge with shot, shell, and mortars. The weight of metal in ordnance and projectiles alone is several hundred form. As the Vanderbuilt carries about three times

upon the Vanderbunt's storage capacity, only.

A large scow will form a part of the freight, and several score of mules, which gives force to the impression that the ecaled orders under which she sails will be found to indicate Fort Fickens as the point of disembarkation, or some point wherea landing is made on a sandy beach. Some of the heaviest guns, however, are marked, Major George Arnold, Fort Jefferson. Torturas.

are marked, Msjor George Arnold, Fort Jefferson, Tortogas.

The Vanderbult, which is one of the finest steamers offoat, has been lying idle for several months, undergoing, in the meantime, thorough repairs. She was built in 1859 by Mr. Simonson, under the immediate eye of Commodore Vanderbilt. Unoxceptionable oak was used in, her construction, and great care taken is stringthening her frame by all the appliances known in marine architecture.

She measures three hundred and fifty feet in length, has forty-two feet breadth of beam, and, when loaded, draws twenty-four feet of water.

water.

Her tenusge is registered as thirty-six hundred, but her entire bulk is something overfive thousand. She will carry on the present-voyage, over two thousand tons of dead weight. weight.
She is furnished with two engines of ninetyisch cylinders, with twelve feet stroke, both
turned out from the Allaire works at the time
the vessel was built. They work besutifully,
as noiseless as a hady's watch, and with scarcely a visible tremor.
The Vanderbuilt is capable of great and

as neueless as a lady's watch, and with scarcely a visible tremor.

The Vanderbuilt is capable of great speed,
and has made with ease, three hundred and
seventy-five miles in twenty-four hours. She
is provided with the sailing power of a full
rigged brig in addition to her forty-two feet
paddles. Bhe is now coaled, for a voyago of
thirty days, and will start about Wednesday
for an unknown point of destination. It is
not known as yet whether or not she will carry United States troops.—X. Y. Commercial
Addertise. From Hayti.

A letter from Cape Haytten, dated May 20th, says the government of Haytten, dated May 20th, says the government of Haytten, dated May 20th, thousand men to garrison Hinche, on the Spanish frontier, and a collision was apprehended. About one week before, a deputation of Dominican officers went to Fort Liberty, in order to communicate with the President; to whom an express was at once sent with despatches. "Report says they wanted be know if they would be allowed refuge on this side in case of their being repulsed by the Spaniards whom they were disposed to resist. The Dominicans do not take the annexation of their country to Spain quite as quietly as the latter desires to make it appear, and I am told large bodies of them will fight rather than allow themselves to be disarmed."

The Death of Judge Douglas.

A letter from Chicago relates the following a relation to the closing scenes of the life of MR. RUSSEL'S LAST LETTER We make a few extracts from Mr. Russell's Judge Douglas;
At about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Bishop Duggan called at the request of friends to converse with Douglas, who was then, for the first time, perfectly rational. Mr. Douglas immediately recognized the Bishop, and expressed his gratification at the visit. Bishop Duggan soon asked,
"Mr. Douglas, have you ever been baptized according to the rites of the church?" Mr. Douglas replied, "Never."
The Bishop continued—"Do you desire to have mass said after the ordinances of the holy Catholic church?" "No, sir; when I do I will communicate with you freely."
The Bishop then turned to Mr. Rhodes and said: "Do you thisk he is fully possessed of his mental faculties?" Mr. Rhodes replied, "I do not know—perhaps you had better ask The letter is dated April 30th, and was vidently commenced at Charleston WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

his mental faculties?" Mr. Rhodes replied,
"I do not know-perhaps you had better ask
him again." The Blabop repeated his question, to which Mr. Douglas answered, in

strong, full voice. "You perhaps did not un-derstand me. When I desire it I will commu-nicate with you freely."

The Bishop then remarked to Mr. Rhodes,
"He is undoubtedly in his right mind, and does not desire my offices." He then with-

iled.

Mrs. Douglas continued—" Your boys, Robide and Stevie, and your mother and sister Saah—have you any message for them?" The
lying man replied—" Fell them to obey the
aws and support the constitution of the Uni-

ted States."

At about five o'cleck Dr. Miller came into the room, and noticing the open shutters and windows inquired, "Why have you all these windows raised and so much light?" Mr. Douglas replied, "So that we can have fresh air."

lle comfortably;" in reply to which Mr. Douglas said, "He is—very comfortable."

These were his last intelligible words. From
free o'clock he was speechless, but evidently
retained his consciounness. When, a few moments betore his death, his wife leaned over
him and sobbingly saked, "Husband, do you
know me? will you kiss me?" he raised his
eyes and smilled, and though too weak to
eyes at smilled, and though too weak to
eyes at mouth evinced that he was making an almost
dying struggle to comply with her request.
His death was calm and peaceful; a few faint
breaths after nine o'clock; a slight rattling of
his throat; a short, quick, convulsive shudder, and Stephen A. Douglas had passed from

From the Bloomington Pantagraph, 10th.]
ie proposal simultaneously made by the
ago TRIBUNE and the Puntagraph, that a

"Among the names spoken of above, our choic would be John A. McClernand. This gentlema is the near friend of the departed Senator; he is bemocrat, and one, too, who led his own partisan in the onret against the Southern rebellion should gov. Yates see fit to appoint him, he will save performed an act which will combine sit

ius Manning of Peoris, as the appointee.

The Springfield Journal thinks such early discussion of the subject is indecent, but takes occasion to intimate pretty plainly its opinion that a Democrat should not be appointed.

[From the Green Bay (Wis.) Press.]

The Border State Conference.

helf plantations, I have conversed with them reely and fully, and I have enjoyed that frank, controons, and, graceful intercourse which constitutes an irrestable charm of their solety. From all quarters has come to my ears the caches of the same voice; it may be felgued, but there is no discord in the note, leigneet, but there is no discord in the note, and it sounds in wonderful strength and monotony all over the country.

Shades of George III., of North, of Johnson, of all who contended against the great-rebellion which tore these colonies from England, can you hear the chorus which rings through the state of Marion, Sumter and through the state of marton, cunter accepting and not clap your ghostly hands in triumph? That voice says, "If we could on yig et one of the royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content." Let there be does not desire my officea." He then withdrew.

During the day (Sunday) Mr. Douglas seemed to be much better, and strong hopes were
entertained of his recovery; as he slept most
of the day, and in the evening seemed much
refreshed. Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Bhodes remained with him during the night. At about
four o'clock on Monday morning he seemed to
be much worse, and sank rapidly; his friends
were cent ior, and at the request of Mrs. Douglas, Bishop Duggan again visited him. Soon
after the Bishop entered, he approached the
bedside, and addressing the patient said:

"Mr. Douglas, you know your condition
fully, and in view of your approaching dissoover us, we should be content." Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been reacted to me over and over again. There is a general admission that the means to such an end are wanting, and that the desire cannot be gratified. But the admiration of monarchial institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undleguised and apparently genuine. genure.
With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinlan's hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow if we could." An intense affection for the British connection, a love of British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment; law, authority, order, civilization, and literature, pre-eminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, clorving in their descent from suclent fami-

lies on the three islands, whose fortunes they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion of which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations the people of New England and the populations of the Northern States, whom they regard as tainted beyond cure by the venom of "Puritainsm." Whatever may be the cause, this is the fact and the effect. DISLIKE OF THE NORTH. "The State of South Carolina was," I am

"The State of South Carolina was," I am old "founded by gentlemen." It was not stablished by witch-burning Puritans, by ruel, persecuting fanatics, who implanted in he North the standard of Torquemads, and reathed into the nostrils of their newly born clonies all the ferocity, blood-thirstiness, and abid intolerance of the Inquisition. It is besolutely astonishing to a stranger who aims the preservation of a decent neutrality to mark the violence of these opinions. "If —Death!—Death!!"

After this he seemed to revive slightly, and
Mr. Rhodes asked him whether he had any
message to send to his mother, or sister Sarah,
or his boys, "Robble" and "Stevie," to which
he made no reply, evidently not understanding
the question. Mrs. Douglas then placed her
arm around his neck and said, "My dear, do
voy krow? Cough. Dea 22." "My dear, do absolutely astonishing to a stranger who aims at the preservation of a decent neutrality to mark the violence of these opinions. "If that confounded ship had sunk with those—Pilgrim Fathers on board," says one, "we never should have been driven to these extremities!" "We could have got on with the fanatics if they had been either Christians or gentiemen," says another; "for in the first place they would have acted with common charity, and in the second they would have clught when they insulted us; but there are neither Christians nor gentiemen among them!"

to submit to any union with the ordinal, ugoled blackguards of the New England States,
who neither comprehend nor regard the feelings of gentlemen! Man, woman, and child,
we'll die first." Imagine these, and an infinite variety of similar sentiments uttered by
countly, well-educated men, who set great
store on a sice observance of the usages of society, and who are only moved to extreme
bitterness and anger when they speak of the
North, and you will fail to conceive the intensity of the dislike of the South Carolinians for
the Free States.

The contests of Cavaller and Roundhead,
of Vendean and Republican, even of Orangemen and Croppy, have been elegant joustings,
regulated by the finest rules of chivalry, compared with those which the North and South
will carry on if their deeds support their
words, "Immortal hate, the study of revenge" will actuate every blow, and never in
the history of the world, perhaps, will go forth

worse, "Immortal fake, the study of reverge" will actuate every blow, and never in the history of the world, perhaps, will go forth such a dreadful ver victic as that which may be heard before the fight has begun. There is nothing in all the dark caves of human passion so cruel and deadly as the hatred the South Carolinians profess for the Yankees. That hatred has been swelling for years till it is the very life blood of the State. It has set Scuth Carolina to work steadily to organize her resources for the struggle which she intended to provoke if it did not come in the course of time.

"Incompatibility of temper" would have been sufficient ground for the divorce, and I am satisfied that there has been a deep rooted design, conceived in some men's minds thirty years ago, and extended gradually year after year to others', to break away from the Union at the very first opportunity. The North is to South Carolina a corrupt and evil thing, to which for long years she has been bound by burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her lender limbs. New En

burning chains, while monopolists and manufacturers fed on her tender limbs. Now England is to her the incarnation of moral and political wickedness and social corruptios. It is the source of everything which South Carolina hates, and of the torrents of free thought and taxed manufactures, of abolitionism and of fillibustering, which have flooded the land. A partion of the letter dated at Savannah. May 1st, is devoted to a description of For Pulaski and a visit to the fort with ex-Com-

modore Tatnall. Of this person Mr. Russell It was strange to look at such a man as the Commodore, who for forty-nine long years had served under the Stars and Stripes, quietly preparing to meet his old comrades and friends, if needs be, in the battle-field—his allegiance to his country and to his flag renounced, his long service fung away, his old ties and coa-The Peoria Union (Democratic) approves the Tribune's article, and suggests Hon. Ju-

long service flung away, his old ties and coanections severed—and all this in defence of the search rights of rebellion on the part of "his State." He is not now, nor has he been for years, as laveowner; all his family and familiar associations connect him with the North. There are no naval stations on the Southern coast except one at Pensacola, and he knows almost no one in the South. He has no fortune whatever—his fleet consists of two small river or coasting steamers, without guns, and as he said, in talking over the resources of the South, "My bones will be bleached many a long year before the Confederate States can hope to have a navy." that a Democrat should not be appointed.

[From the Pantagraph, 1ith.]

THE SENATORSHIP.—The Chicago Tribune,
Bloomington Puntagraph, Bloomington, Advertiser, Pontiac Sentinel, Decatur Chronicle,
Belleville Advocate, Jacksonville Journal,
Menard Index, Alton Telegraph, and Macomb
Journal, all Republican papers, agree in recommending the appointment of a Democrat in
place of Douglas. The Chicago Journal
thought it indecent to discuss the matter at
the time it was first broached, and now thinks
it improper to discuss it at all, preferring to
leave the matter entirely in the hands of the
Governor. The same logic would prevent the
discussion of any appointment which was to
be made by popular election. We have seen
no Republican paper as yet taking decided
ground ognimat the appointment of a Democrat, except the Peoria Transcript, though two
or three equint in that direction.

[From the Rock Island Register.] THE ARMAMENT OF FORT PULASEI.

THE ARMAMENT OF FORT FULASKI.

The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk navy yard, where between seven hundred and eight kundred guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and, if there are no columbiads among them, the Merrimuca and and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns unlayered, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters. A CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.

cret, except the Peoria Transcript, though two or three squint in that direction.

[From the Rock Island Register.]
Several newspapers in Illinois are casting about and proposing this and that gentleman as a suitable man for Jüdge Douglas success. Sor. One paper urges that he should be a Democrat, another that he should be a Republican. Now, so far as the Register's soncerned and we believe we express the feeling of the people of this section on this point, we are willing to leave the whole matter in the hands of Gov. Yates, who will make the appointment, and who will act for the good of the country at large. The Governor will in the appointment take into the account the necessities of the crisis—that we want no mere politician to represent Illinois in the Senate now, but require a man of unbonding integrity and patriotism, who will do all in his power to sustain the hands of the General Government in this time of rebellion. If a Democrat of this stamp cannot be found, we do not know that Gov. Yates will be censured if he appoints a Republican. Under date of May 2d, Mr. Russell writes:
There is a suddeaness of admiration for
Tacklie tendencies which can with difficulty be
accounted for, unless the news from the North
these last few days has something to do with
it. Not a word now about an instant march
on Washington! No more threats to seize on
Fancuil Hail! The Georgians are by no means
so keen as the Carolinians on their bordernay, they are not so belligerent to-day as they
were a week ago. Mr. Jefferson Davil's message is prilsed for its moderation, and for
other qualities which were by no means in
such favor while the Sumter fever was at its
height. Men look grave and talk about the
interference of Eegland and Franca, which
"cannot allow this thing to go on." But the
change which has come over them is unmistakeable, and the best men begin to look
grave. As for me, I must prepare to open my
lines of retreat—my communications are in
danger. not know that Gov. Yates will be censured if he appoints a Republican. Whoever Gov. Yates does appoint will only hold the position until the meeting of the next session of the Legislature, when that body will elect for the unexpired term of Judge Douglas.

The Case of Harvey.

The recall of Harvey from Portugal has caused a deal of speculation as to his guilt or innocence. No doubt there is satisfactory proof at head-quarters on the point at issue, and if Harvey sees fit to call for it, on his return, he will be accommodated. Meantime, we have a word to say as to the a prior resoning of some of his triends.

In 1841 Harvey held a clerkship under Tyler, in the State Department, and he there had access to state secreta. In the apring of that year a series of letters appeared in the New Weshington, and revealing all manner of such secreta. The Administration were much perplexed at these revelations, and made efforts to discover the traitor. Harvey, among others, was suspected, and he was at length cistically accused of the authorship of the letters in an editorial article in the Aurora, a daily paper then published in New York by Anson Herrick. Harvey wrote to the Aurora, indignantify denying the charge, and enclosing a letter from the proprietor of the New World, which seemed to sustain the fact.

At this stage of the proceedings some "goodnatured friend" obtained from the office of the New World a page or two ofthe original "copy" of one of the Washington letters, and from the office of the Aurora the original letter of Harvey in contradiction of the charge. These were found to be in the handwriting of one and the same person. They were forwarded to Precident Tyler, who had interested himself in the investigation, and Harvey was promptly removed from his office.

These facts show that, whether Harvey is innocent or not of the treason now charged upon him, he cannot claim an acquitation the ground of previous good character.—New York York. From the Green Bay (Wie.) Press.]
It seems to us that Governor Yates can render greater service to his country at this time, by appointing some political friend of the late Senator, to the vacancy than in any other way. The sincerity of Republican professions can be eiter demonstrated, the confidence of the people better retained, the confidence of the yupport of the Democratic party—now left without a great leader—to the administration, better secured by such an act, than by any other. better secured by such an act, than by any other.

Besides, it seems unbecoming a great party, entimited by the American people with the administration of the Government in such a crisis, to take advantage of a great calamity like this to increase their representation in a body, in which treason had already left them a majority ample for all party purposes.

We shall a wait the action of the distinguished Governor with much anxiety. From the Philadelphia Press.]
The Conference presents to the people of the United States two distinct propositions, in the following words, as a remedy for our attonal troubles and an effective measure of weignations. national troubles and an effective measure or pacification: lst. That Congress shall at once propose

Manufacture of Reavy Ordanace for the Government,

The Boston Traveller states that the South Boston Iron Foundry now employes two hun-dred operatives in the manufacture of heavy ordanace and projectiles for the government. Some of the machinery is kept in motion the whole twenty-four hours, so urgent are the

Some of the machinery is kept in motion the whole twenty-lour hours, so urgent are the demends. The Traveller adds:

"At this foundry are now making not only twelve and thirteen-inch shell for mortars but shell for twelve and six-pounders, with canister and grape. From two to three hundred of shot and shell are made per day, and about twelve guns per week. Many persons suppose that mortars and heavy ordnance are cast hollow, ready, after finishing, for use. This is a mistake. The gun is cast solid and then bored.

Nebraska Regiment. , [From the Omaha (Neb.) Republic

[From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican.]

The work of raising the regiment of volunteers called for from this Territory, progresses slowly, and all owing to the fact that the Territory is without means to defray the expense of keeping the men here until the whole regiment is ready to be mustered into service. Gov. Raunders and Licut. Merrill, Joined in requesting the War Department to allow the companies to be received and mustered into service whenever any company, regularly or ganized, might present itself at the place of rendezvous; but up to last night no answer had been received. If the War Department should adopt the course suggested by the Governor, there could be no doubt about the regiment being made up and in camp within ten days from this time.

That our readers may fully understand the difficulty that prevents the regiment from being at once formed, we will say, that in the States to defray all the expenses of the companies from the time, they are accepted by the Governor until they are mustered into the service of the United States. This costs an immense sum, often thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty thousand dollars. In this Territory we have no such funds for such expenses, and it is to avoid this expense that Gov. Saunders is now corresponding with the Department. The Governor is anxious to have this regiment in the field, still he proposes to wait a few days in order to save this heavy expense to the Territory. Some seven or eight companies have filed their papers, and are awaiting the instructions from the War Department.

From Hayti-A Conflict Expected-The Spanish Annexation. We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in this city, dated:

extract from a private latter received in this city, dated:

* * * * "The government (of Hayti) have just sent off two thousand men to garrison Hinche, on the Spanish frontier, and I should not be surprised if a collision takes place before a great while. A deputation of Dominican officers came to Fort Liberty a week sgo, in order to communicate with the President, (of Hayti), to whom an express was at once sent with despatches.

"Report says they wanted to know if they would be allowed refuge on this side in case of their repulse by the Spaniards, whom they were disposed to resist. The Dominicans do not take the annexation of their country to Spain quite as quietly as the latter desires to make it appear, and I am told large bodies of them will light rather than allow themselves to be disarmed."

The Huecke mentioned in the above letter

make it appears them that fight rather than anow them will fight rather than anow to be disarmed."

The Hiwche mentioned in the above letter is a Heytlen post, which lies in the tract of disputed boundary, and, as the Spaniarts now cleim, within the newly annexed Spanish teritory.

cleim, within the new y ritery.

From all that we hear it appears probable that the Haytlens will forget old fends and help the Dominicans, if these make any or ganized resistence to the acts of Spain.—N. Y. King Cotton.

In the Chamber of Commerce yesterday an interesting discussion was had on various substitutes for cotton. Of these, cottonized flax seems to give the best promise of taking the place of cotton, and to a very considerable ex-

gin the southern monopoly would never have gained its great power in the world. And, to destroy this monopoly, it seems to be only necessary to devise means by which another fibre—the product of a different climate—can be prepared for use with equal cheapness. This discovery it is claimed that a citizen of New York has perfected.

The Evening Dut has already given some account of the process by which this gentleman prepares far, and divests it in a few minutes, and at a trifling expense, of all the woody and resinous particles which interfere with its use by manufacturers. We have already seen paper made from flax and cane fibre prepared by this new process, which is equal to the finest qualities of cotton paper, and can, we are assured, be made at a much cheaper rate. And there is scarce a doubt that from the immense quantities of flax which go to waste every year in the North, where the plast is grown for the sale of the seed, a fibre can be produced so cheap, so abundant, and of such a quality, that it will come in opposition to cetton.—

N. Y. Evening Post.

Bestructive Flood on the Red Biver of the North. The Toronto Globe has received the Nor-Wester of the lat of May. The principal item of interest was a great flood, which was causing much damage. So great was the rising of the water that the Nor-Wester says: "The general flood which is overspreading the country will necessitate a temporary suspension in the publication of the Nor-Wester. If the waters continue to rise any longer, we shall be compelled to migrate with the multi-ude to distant ridges, and enjoy the red manisifie for some weeks. Should they recede, we shall continue uninterruptedly; but there may be difficulty in the delivery, as nearly all the bridges are swept away."

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Br. Win. W. Egleston, Veterinary Surgon, Chicago,
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These Refrigerators are superior to any ever offered and have taken premiums over all others wherever exhibited. VANDER/VOORT, DICKERSON & CO je5-c667-im 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MASSER'S IMPROVED

Five Minute

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

In the ordinary mode of freezing, the ice formed on the outside of the mass of cream, acts as a non condition of the mass of cream, acts as a non condition of the condition of

FOR SALE AT

VAN ECHAACK'S, 47 State Street.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

VAN SCHAACK

47 ---- State Street, ---- 47

HAS THE

"PEACE MAKER,"

A COOKING STOVE

WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE

Roasting and Broiling Chamber,

n which Ressting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY EXPORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIV MAIS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the

THE BAKING OVEN

s large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furn'shed with Fatent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and stiractive invention. The stove is supplied with a

MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,

which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir. AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.

THE PEACE MAKER

Occupies no more room than the common kind of tooking store with orly four boils, holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GERATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with

ECONOMY, CORVENIENCE AND DISPATCH

A SSIGNEE'S SALE

VALUABLE BOOKS, JEWELRY, ETC.,

At a Great Sacrifice.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK YOUR LIBRARIES.

The largest stock of Standard and Miscellance 300ks in the city at

118 Randolph Street,

AT GREAT BARGAINS

env28-e817.5w JAMES P. BREWSTER, Assigned.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

PAPER HANGINGS,

General House Painters.

81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

PAPER HANGINGS

WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Han-

gers, Ric., Ric., NO. 184 CLARK STREET. (oclay)

BUTTONS !-BUTTONS!!-

Bird Cages,

Belts, Box Toys,

Beads, Brooms,

Baskets

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT PEUGEOT'S

CREAT VARIETY STORE,

No. 111 Randolph Street

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

We offer to the Trade at from

10 to 25 per cent, below Eastern Maxifacturer' Prices

1000 BARRELS GLUE, Of our own manufacture. Also 500 TONS BONES,

Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Grower

WAHL BROTHERS,
155 South Water street.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We Will sell

At Not Cost,

For the next strty days, our Jobbing Stock of

Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,

Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.

We can insure Bargains,

A NOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST FOR HERRING'S SAFES.

FOR HERRING'S SAFES.

BREILIN, Wis., April 19th, 19th,

MESSIA HERRING & CO.

In the recent disastreus fire in this city, I was one
of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire
contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one
said to have been manufactured in Sochester. N. T.
the other a small size HERRING'S FATEST CLASSICAL

of the building and fell into the cellar and was not
subjected to a great amount of neat; the contents
were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have
been entirely destroyed if it had been located whate
the small herring's Safe was. The short fell into the
cease of the safe of the safe of the small store of the safe of t

UNINJURED.

UNINJURED,

And without the Loss of a Single Cont
Iregard this as a most satisfactory test of the supericrity of the fire-preof qualities of your PATRNT
CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have
to-say ordered another of the same time as the one
which so trumphantly passed through as the one
Yours respectfully.

The shore bath can asswee seem in front of our stare.

dell'Solyrdpz

40 State street.

dell'60-ly?dpg

J. A. SMITH & CO., spin-section is lake street.

KINGSBURY BLOCK

Brushes,

AND

.... _or_

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands: RUDESHBIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER, ROLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER, NURSTRINER, GUMNELDINGER,

NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE. ALL KINDS OF DRUGS, Eto,

HEADACHE

By the use of these the periodic attacks of Nan vous ex Stor Headacen may be prevented and if ment of an attack immediat olief from pain and sickness will be obt They seldom fall in removing the Naussa and Huan LOWE to which females are so subject

CURE

SICK READACES

Wholesale Druggists, 94 Lake street For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a REFRIGERATORS AND ICE LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving Tone and VISOR to the digestive organs, and rest ural elasticity and strength of the whole system The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long tave een in use many years, during which time they have Plain and Japanned Tin Ware revented and relieved a vast amount of pain and uffering from Headsche, whether originating in the MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICR CREAM FREEZERS.

TOYACE, may be taken at all times with perioct safety withou making any chango of diet, and the adenuous by any HAGE TARTS RESIDENCE TART TO ADD

BEWARE OF COUNTERPRITE: The genuine have five signatures of HHNRY C.

WINSHIP'S PATENT EFALDING on each Box. Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, A Box will be sout by mail, prepaid, on receipt PRICE, 25 CENTS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

HENRY O. SPALDING No. 48 Coder Street, New York

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

The Following Endorsement

WIE convince all who suffer from HEADACHE

SPEEDY AND SURE CURT IS WITHIN THRIR BEACH.

As these Testimonials were unselicited by He SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CORR., Feb. 54b, 1861. Maconvilla, toning such and I rive size the have tried your Cophalic Piles and I rive prime so want that I want you to send me two delians worth more, are for the neighbers, to whom I gave had to the day but. I got from you. Send the Pills by mail at 1 oblight servant, Send the Pills by mail at 1 oblight servant. JAMES KENNEDT. HAVESTOND, Pa. Feb. 5th, 1961.

LIA. SPALDING,
SIR.—I with you to send me one more box of your
Cephalic Pills, I BAYE EXCHINED A GENET DEAL OF
EMPLYIT FROM THEM
YOUR TREAST
MARY ANN STOIRHOUSE, SPEUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Ps., } H. C. Braldys,
Bir:—You will please said me two boxes of your
ceptable Pills. Sead them immediately.

Mespecifully your
JNO, B. J.MORS.
PLOTHER EXCELLENT.

H. C. SPALDETS, Eq.

I wish for some circular criarge show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more restocalarly before my customers. If you have suppling of the kind, please seek to me, Company to the company of the o me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sid
Jeadache, (usually filting two days,) was curate of
MATTACK IN ONE MOUSE BY TOUR PILLS, which lent here.

Respectfully young.
Bespectfully young.

RETROLDERUZO, Franklin County, Unio, 1 January 5th, 1882. DEFET C. SPALDERS,
No. 65 Cedar street, N. Y.
DELESIEs.—Inclosed find swenty-dwe owsts, (%) for
Cophalic Size. Dills. Send to address
of Deve of the Cophalic Street, Cophalic S

, Ohio. Tour Pills work lier a orlyn—ours fram-orr almost explayer. Truly yours.

Mr. SPALDENS,
Bre-Noting since I sent to you fir a box of Cap-halle Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and right Mas so GOOD AN SPEROT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEED YOU NOTE.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. H. WHINLING.
Tydhami, Mes.

[From the Examinor, Nowfelk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which t were made, vis: Cure of Headache in all its form [From the Kraminer, Noriolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a Universe, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been troubled with the keadachs, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills) so that you may have hem in case of an attack. [From the Advertiser, Providence, B. L.]
The Cophalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the vary best for that very frequent complaint which has ever best discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gasotte, Chicage, III.]

[Prom the Western R. R. Gasotte, Chicage, III.]

[Prom the Western R. R. Gasotte, Chicage, III.]

[Prom the Western R. R. Gasotte, Chicage, III.]

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure t sat persons suffering with the head-che, who try them, will stick to them. [From the Southern Path Finder, New Oriesas, La.]
Try them I you that are afficted, and we are sura
that your testimony can be added to the aiready numerous list that has received benedits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cophalic Fill.)
is rapidly increasing. [From the Gazette, Daverport, Iowa,]

Mr. Spaiding would not connect his name with an
article he did not arrow to possess real marit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the respectable quarters. [From the Daily News, Hewport, R. I.] take Pills are taking the place of all kinds

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Obse

FOR A single bottle of SPALDING'S PRINCARE CLUE will save ten times its cost sunually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUET

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

SAVE THE PIECES! "A STATE IN THE SAVES HORE." _#1

As accidents will happen, even in well regular purifies, is in very desirable to have some cheep an convenient way the repeting Ferniture, Toys, Credi wy, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE foots all such emergencies, and no household can offord to be without it. It is always ready, and up to ac sticking point.

- UBREAT IN EAREX HORSE. N. B.-A Brush accompanies each Bottle PRICE, 25 CENTS

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

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pains off on the unsuspecting public, initiations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons of areins before purchasing, and see that the industri ST SPALDINGS PREPARED CLUR ____ Is on the extrice wrapper: "I others are swind!

racification:

Ist. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments as will secure to elaveholders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2d. If this should tait to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a voluntary Convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the States, in which measures of peaceful adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calmities of civil war.

The logic of the address is very weak, its pathos very effective, and its recommendations of an impracticable and inefficient character. We have an instinctive respect for any exhibition of grief, and there are many manifestations of such a feeling in this address. War always brings woe, and the rhetoric of woe must necessarily be very affecting. We have a large number of pretty specimens in our literature, but many far more commonplace than peasures of the document before us. If peace could ever tesuit from painful metaphors and sad similes, we would comment the gentlemen of the Border State Conference as fully equal to the work of picification; but the hour, glasi calls for deeds, not words, and these worthy people have yet to show themselves equal to its demands.

MOUNTED MEN OF THE RIGHT KIND.—Col. DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUS-USED BY EVERYBODY, mistice. The gun-is cost solid and then bored.

"The government inspection is of the most rigid character, sad for the slightest deviation, even the thousandth part of an inch, the gun is rejected. We saw one heavy nine-inch babligren navy gun, which was cut, in three pieces for the furnace, simply because in hinishing the outside, where it could not be turned, the workman had chipped off abit of iron as hig only as a ten cent. plece. The gun was just as good as any one that had been made; but the inspector had rejected it." Ard sold Wholesale and Betall by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, No. 201 Randolph street MOUNTED MEN OF THE RIGHT KIND.—Col. Young, of Louisvelle, Ky., has arrived in this cityle offer to the Government four companies of mounted men from his Siate and elsewhere in the Scuthwest. One troop is composed almost entirely of men who have seen years of service in the seddle along with Col. Young, who is an old Texas Ranger. They furnish their own horses and sime.—Rapublican, to be disarmed."

The Hinche mentioned in the letter is a Haytien post which lies in the tract of desputed boundary, and, as the Spanish now claim, within the newly annexed Spanish territory. From all their we learn it appears probable that the Haytiens will forget old feuds and help the Dominicans, if these make any organized resistance to the acts of Spain. OTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The beat and cheapeat Dye in use. A large involve just cocired by GALE BIFTHERS, wholesale and Retail Drugglist, my:3 Wholesale and Retail Drugglist, and the company of ARGE OR SMALL ORDERS A for Feed, Meal or Floor filled in short order and