Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE OCUNTR

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PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY. MARC 1 15, 186 ..

BU ET N BUILDING 112 SOUTH THIRD ST

CITY BULLETIN.

"THE GREAT CENTRAL PAIR" FOR THE

tates of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Second—To obtain the contribution of one day'

"revenue" from all the great employing establish-ments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads

and works.

Third—To obtain the contribution of one day's

EVENING BULLETIN PEACOCK, CHAMBERS & CO.. PROPRIETORS.

112 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The BULLETIE is served to Subscribers in the try at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, resease any any and the carriers,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Malf Square, 1 time. \$25|1 Square, 2 weeks. \$3 25 2 Square, 1 times..... 55|1 Square, 2 months. 5 68 2 Square, 2 times..... 75|1 Square, 2 months. 18 68 2 Square, 2 times.... 75|1 Square, 2 months. 11 68 2 Square, 1 week.... 1 75|1 Square, 6 months. 20 68 Six lines constitute one square; three lines

TYPHOLSTERY. Promptness,
Purity of Materials,
Good Workmanship

Good Workmansup, Low Charges, W. HENRY PATTEN, 1408 Chestnut street.

MARRIED. BURCH-REED—On Thursday, March 10th, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Reed, Charles E. Burch. Esq., U. S. Consul to Cardiff, to Eva A., eldest daughter of Osmon Reed, Esq., all of Philadelphia

ALLISON—This morning, Mrs. Frances Allison, wife of the late Dr. Jeseph Allison. Due notice will be given of the funeral. *
ASHMEAD—Harry Eugene, youngest child of Henry B. and Mary A. Ashmead, aged 1 year and 11 months. 11 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 1525
Girard avenue, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. EDWARDS-On the 14th instant, John Ed-ELWARDS—On the 14th instant, John Edwards, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 130 Coates street, on Friday afternoon at 2 e' clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cametory 12. Cemetery.

HOWE—On Monday, March 14th, at the residence of his son, the Rev. Dr. Howe, the Hon. John Howe, aged 80 years. His remains will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for interment.

HOWELL—On the 11th inst., Sarah Howell, widow of the late James Howell, in the 85th year of her age. of her age.

MORRIS—On the 13th instant, Harriet Morris,

anghter of the late Benjamin Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, near Phomixville, Pa., on Wednesday next, at half-past 10 o'clock.

WHITE—On the 13th mst., Mrs. Eliza White, in the 24th was nof her age. n the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) aftercon at 3 o'clock, from No. 332 South Seventeenth street.

**
WILLESS—On the 12th instant, Mr. Arthur

WILLESS—On the 12th instant, Mr. Arthur H. Willess, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Spring Garden Lodge, No. 99, I. O. of O. F., the National Encampment, No. 47, and the Crystal Fount Division, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1027 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NEW SPRING MOURNING GOODS daily opened by opened by

BESSON & SON.

Mourning Store, No. 918 CHESTNUT street.

N. B. Wholesale Rooms on second floor. REST BLACK SILK IN THE CITY.

Spring Fancy Silks, Paris style Cherie. London style Shawis. Broadway style Cloaks. EYRE & LANDELL COMMENCEMENT.—The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the FEMALE ME. FICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be held at the College Building, North College avenue, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock. Professor Preston will deliver the Valedictory Address.

dictory Address.

MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1884.—THE
WOMEN'S PENNA. BRANCH U. S.
SANITARY COMMISSION also acknowledges
the receipt of the following donations in hospital
supplies since the last report. pplies since the last report:
tdies' Aid, New London, Chester county, Miss
E. I. Conard, Sec., Box No. 7.
ebrew Women's Aid, Miss R. Moss, Sec.,

boxes No. 19, 20. 21.

Ladies' Aid. Springhill, Bradford county, 1 box.
Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, Mrs. Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, Mrs. Goddard, Sec., 1 package.
St. Luke's Auxiliary, Mrs. James, Sec., 2 pkgs. School Lane Circle, Mrs. Warner Johnson 1 pkg. Ladies' Aid, Ayr township, Fulton county, Miss. D. M. Lesher, 2 boxes, 1 barrel, 1 keg. Ladies' Aid, Riverton, N. J., 2 boxes. Ladies' Aid, Roubury, Northumberland countp, E. Donald, Secretary, 2 boxes. Ladies' Aid, Bedford, Miss Mary F. Barclay, Secretary, 1 box.
Mrs. George Plitt, 1 package.
A Lady of Lancaster county (aged 66 years), through Mrs. Birkenbine, 1 package.
St. Peter's Church, Miss Dunlap, Secretary, 2 packages.

packages.
Ladies' Aid, Milton, Northumberland county, S.
M. Dougai, Secretary, 1 box.
Ladies' Aid, Danville, Montour county, Miss M. Ladies' Aid, Danville, Montour county, Miss Di.
A. Montgomery, 2 boxes.
Central Aid Society, Chester county, Mrs. R. S.
Price, Secretary, 1 box.
Vaughan Sewing Clicle, Mrs. Furness, Sec., 1 pkg. Ladies' Aid, Upper Merion, Montgomery co., 1 bbl.
Ladies' Aid, N. and E. Coventry, Montgomery co., Mrs. Oliver Wells, 1 box.
Miss Seitzinger, Port Kennedy, Montgomery co.,

Alsa Settzinger, Fort Rennety, Montgomery Co., 2 boxes.
Calvary Church, Mrs. W. Strong, 2 pkgs.
'For Freedmen down South,'' 1 pkg. No address.
Ladies' Aid, Olifford, Susquehanna co., Miss
Persis K. Stevens, 1 bbl. 1 firkin.
Ladies' Aid, Palmyrs, N. Y., 1 bbl.
Colored Women's Loyal Union League, 404 Wal-Colored Women's Loyal Union League, 404 Walnut street, 1 package.
Aid Society, St. Clement's Church. Mrs. Clapp, Sec., 1 package.
St. James's Church, Miss Green, Sec., 1 package.
Ladies' Aid, Swedesboro', N. J., Mrs. Garrison, Sec. 1 hor.

Ladies' Aid, Swedesboro', N. J., Mrs. Garrison, Sec., 1 box.
Mrs. Jessup, 1 package.
Garden Seed from the East Whiteland and Reeseville Presbyterian Churches, Chester county, through Rev. J. McLeod.
Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, Miss Haven, 1 package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Prof. DUNBAR, whose Speaking and Singing created such a sensation, last Friday Evening, at the Academy of Music, has been prevailed upon to lecture for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16th, in CONCERT HALL, on CHESTNUT, above Twelfth. Subject of lecture—'Our Country and the War.' Tickets, 50 cents, sold by T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. Doors open 7 P. M. Lecture quarter before 8. No reserved seats.

eats.
Mr. Dunbar is spoken of by the press generally as an "inimitable lecturer and enchanting singer." As an "inimitable lecturer and enchanting singer." Our citizens may expect an exciting entertainment.

The cause deserves every attention. mh14-3t, rp* The cause deserves every attention. mhi4-35, TP*

GREAT MEETING ON BEHALF OF
THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—A public
meeting on behalf of the loyal Cherokee Indians,
who are in a STARVING condition, in consequence of their unswerying loyalty to our government and participation in the war, will be held,
under the auspices of the U.S. CHRISTIAN
COMMISSION, at CONCERT HALL, on
TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8
o'clock.

O'CIOCK.
Rev. THOMAS B. VAN HORNE, Chaptain
13th O. V. I., former principal of the Cherokee
National Male Seminary, will present such facts
in the history of the Cherokees as will make their in the history of the Cherokees as will make their claims for present assistance imperative. The meeting will also be addressed by Hon. JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and Lieutenant-Colonel DOWNING, a full blooded Indian, and an officer in one of the three Cherokee regiments, who are now fighting the battles of the Union. Rev. Dr. BRAINERD, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and others will be present, from some of whom remarks may be expected. Admission free. It is hoped that the friends of the Aborigines will manifest their interest by a large attendance. A collection will be taken to large attendance. A collection will be taken to relieve the immediate necessities of the sufferers.

HORTICULTURAL HALL Southwest corner BROAD and WALNUT streets.—
Stated meeting THIS EVENING. 1t U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—Second
Collection District of Pannsylvania

Stated meeting THIS EVENING.

U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—Second Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards of the city of Philadelphia.

The sunual assessment for 1863 for the abovenamed district, of persons liable to a tax in Oarriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out licenses, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) at his office, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets, on and after MONPAY, the 7th inst., and until and including Saturday, the 2d day of April next ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who tail to pay their Annual taxes upon Carriages, pleasure Yachts, Billiard tables, and Gold or Silver plate, on or before the aforesaid 2d day of April 1864, will mear a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs as provided for in the 19th sectuo of the excise law of 1st July 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses as required by law, on or upon the 2d day of April 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th Section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury notes issued under nuthority of the United States, or in notes of Panks organized under the act to provide a National Ourrency, known as National Banks.

No further notice will be given.

National Banks.
No further notice will be given.
JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.
mh5-tap2§ S. W. cor. Third and Walnut streets.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1526 LOMBARD Street, DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT. Medical treatment and medical treat

GEN. BUTLER AND THE COPPERHEADS. The copperhead journals are again trying to annihilate General Butler, or the "malicious human brute," as the World terms him. They do not relish his treatment of their friends in Dixie, more especially his sentence of bank cashiers and clergymen to menial labor, to which their delicate hands have been unaccustomed. The World is particularly severe, and to show how far such sympathizing sheets will go to serve the traitors who are almost daily murdering loyal citizens, we republish the following extracts from the official report of the examination of one of the clerical friends of our New York cotemporary, a Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, who was recently sentenced

to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras. After refusing to answer whether he was a loyal man in letter and spirit, and what companion it was that had made the remark he "would like to spit upon Northern Yankees." the following examination was made of the "harmless clergyman," as the World would

Q. Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause? A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Con-

gress.
Q. Did you object at that time to doing so? A. Ro. sir. No. str.

Q. Have you since the commencement of the war preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause, one that would please the loyal the Union cause, one that would please the loyal and displease the disloyal? A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you born? A. In New Jersey.
I came to Virginia when nineteen years old.

Q. Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion? A. I have. Q. Do you think this a wicked rebellion ! A.

Q. Do you mink this a wicked receiver. A. No, sir.
Q. Have you, since the commencement of the war, opened your church on any fast or Thanksgiving day recommended by the President of the United States! A. No, sir.
Q. Did you ever open your church on Jeff. Davis's recommendation! A. There has been meeting for prayer. Q. Should the President of the United States within a short time recommend a day of thanks-giving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in the sovernment of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meetings to that end? A. I should

not.
Q. Do you look upon slavery as a divine institution? A. I look upon it as allowable.
Q. Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right? A. I did.
Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the prominent rebeis—Jeff. Davis, for instance—as just and right? A. I should not.
Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment? A. I am not.
Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his confederates as deserving any severe punishment. confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the government since the commencement of the war! A. I do not. Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate! A. With the Confederate.
Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, J.
M. Mason, and their former colleagues in the
United States Congress just preceding the year
1860 as perjured men, and deserving a traiter's reputation for all time, until they show works meet
for repentance? A. I to not.
Q. Did or do you now regret the federal loss at
Smithfield a few weeks since? A. I do not. Smithfield a few weeks since ! A. I do not.
Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter
by the rebels justifiable ! A. I prefer not answer-

ing.
Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old fing l. A. I do
Q. Should you know of any blockade-runners or secret mail-carriers to or from the rebels, would be a secret mail to the control of the rebels. or secret mail-carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information thereof to our au-thorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserve? A. I would not have any-thing to do with it.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The New York Commercial has a despatch from Washington as follows:

"It is understood that the Department has its eye on the Navy Agents in two or three Northern cities, who are reported to have been making a "big thing" in a side way out of their respective official positions. The Government is determined to ferret out frauds and abuses without regard to the force of the blow or the direction of the inquiry. Names are given in the cases alluded to, but correspondents are requested to suppress them for the present. When they are made public there will be a profound sensation in certain quarters. The frauds are said to be of enormous dimensions, but no arrests have been made as yet."

The Tribun's Washington correspondent writes as follows:

i follows:

'' The marine guard at the Navy Yard yesterday as follows.

"The marine guard at the Navy Yard yesterday took possession of the naval store, by order of Secretary Welles. Capt. Dolan's detectives, also on an order yesterday arrested Mr. R. C. Johnson, Jos. L. Savage, principal clerk, F. Hoones of the Navy Agent's, and W. A. Marks of the Naval Storekeeper's office, all to be used as witnesses against Savage and other parties in Philadelphia and New York, charged with having swindled the Government in naval contracts. The 'Ring' is already discovered to be large, and inclusive of very respectable agents of the Department."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Tribune writes as fol-The correspondent of the Tribune writes as follows:

The Court of Inquiry, consisting of Generals Hunter, Cadwalader and Wadsworth, appointed to investigate the conduct of Generals McGook, Crittenden and Negley at the battle of Ohickamauga, has reported the results of its investigations to the War Department. They find that Gen. McGook did his entire duty in the battle proper, but made a mistake, arising from an error of judgment, in going into Chattanooga. Gen. Crittenden is held entirely blameless, and the Court speak in commendatory terms of his conduct. His forces had been sent piecemeal to General Thomas, and he found himself without a command before leaving for Chattanooga. General Negley is also exonerated.

General Warren has been appointed to the care exonerated.

General Warren has been appointed to the command of the 3d Corps.

General Sickles will start on his tour of Western

THE SHERMAN EXPEDITION.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Vicksbung, Miss., Feb. 28, 1864.—Considerable commotion exists in this obnoxions town to-day, occasioned by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the veteran hero Maj.—Gen. W. T. Sherman. The daring Yankee expedition into the interior of this rebel domain, Mississippi, has returned in triumph, accomplishing its important objects with but little loss of life. The entire force of Gen. Sherman at an early hour this afternoon, covered with dust, and accompanied by three or four staff officers and two mounted orderlies, created a great sensation among the secesh, with whem it had been currently reported that a rebel bullet had laid him low.

created a great sensation among the secesh, with whem it had been currently reported that a rebel bullet had laid him low.

On the morning of Feb. 3, Gen. Sherman, with a force of 25,000 men, marched from hig Black River. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hurlbat's division for seed at Messenger's Ferry, five miles above the line of the Southern Railroad, and General McPherson's division at the railroad crossing. After the entire army had crossed safely, orderwere at once given to push on to Belton, a small station at the Raymond Junction on the Southern Railroad, some fifteen miles from the Big Black river. At this point our advance had a lively skirmish with the enemy, resulting in the killing of twelve men, and the wounding of thirty-five. The rebel loss was much larger, a number of their dead being left on the field General McPherson's infantry forces marched up rapidly, and dispersed Lee's cavalry, estimated at 6,000 men, without any serious encounter. With his usual energy, Gen. McPherson continued to press them closely, and so hotly were the retreating rebels pursued that, four miles east of Bolton, Acting Brig, Gen. Winsiow, formerly a Colonel of the 4th Iowa cavalry, succeeded in flanking them with a force of 1,400 cavalry. The capture of the whole force seemed inevitable at this juncture, but the main body escaped, and only a few prisoners were taken.

Without much opposition, the entire army

of the whole force seemed inevitable at this juncture, but the main body escaped, and only a few prisoners were taken.

Without much opposition, the entire army marched rapidly toward Jackson. Lee's rebelcavalry fleeing in the greatest disorder in the direction of Canton, a flourishing little town twenty miles north of Jackson. Here Acting Brigader-General Winslow's Cavalry closed in upon the rebel columns, capturing a large number of prisoners and one piece of artillery, a 10-pounder Parrott gun, together with a caisson stocked with ammunition, which was subsequently used with good effect upon the enemy's line. The prisoners taken belonged to Mississippi and Georgia cavairy regiments, with a few muunted infantrymen. Jackson was reached on the evening of February 5th and Gen Micherson at once ordered the gallant 10th Missouri Cavalry Regiment to secure the rebel pontoon bridge across Pearl River. Gen. French, the rebel officer, had crossen this bridge but a few moments in advance of our cavalry, and a large gang of rebels were busily engaged in destroying it, when the sudden appearance of the brave and determined Missourians caused them to beat a precipitate retreat. A number of their men embraced this favorable opportunity to desert to our lines, telling us doleful stories of the demoralization of the so-

THE SHERMAN EXPEDITION.

caused them to beat a precipitate retreat. A number of their men embraced this favorable opportunity to desert to our lines, telling us doleful stories of the demoralization of the so-called Confederates. The bridge was saved, and the next day our troops found this rebel pontoon bridge convenient for crossing Pearl river. Gen. Sherman ordered the advance to proceed to Brandon, some tweive miles distant, arriving there Sunday noon, meeting with but slight resistance on their march.

At Jackson, some twenty buildings were destroyed by the slaves in retaliation for the inhuman cruelties perpetrated upon them by their rebel masters. At Brandon, similar scenes were witnessed, and the ontraged bondmen and bondwomen revenged the brutality of those they once were compelled to call masters.

From Brandon the expedition movel on to Morton, a small village depot us, the Southern Railroad, where the depot and outbuildings were speedily consumed by fire. Only a few buildings were speedily consumed by fire. Only a few buildings were speedily consumed by fire. Only a few buildings were burned at Brandon by the troops, the so-called Confederate Government not occupying many. There was, however, every evidence that Brandon was shortly to be a supply depot of considerable importance, large quantities of stores having been removed at the news of our approach. General Loring, with his demoralized army, crossed Pearl River on the 5th of February, at Madison Crossing and formed a junction with Gen. French, the two forces amounting to 1,500 men. Gen. Sherman felt quite confident the enemy would make a stand at this strong position, but our scouts soon brought the amusing intelligence that the rebels were infull retreat on the Hillsboro road. The cause of this change of base, we learned from a deserter who entered our lines, was the supposition that General Sherman was endeavoring to flauk them yea the line of the Southern Railroad. Colonel Winslow, commanding a brigade of cavality, consisting of the 4th Iowa, 6th Wisconsin, 10th Miss and immense quantities of ammunition of all tinds, together with a large supply of copper and

lead.

The Ragsdale and Burton Hotels were destroyed after the furniture had been removed, it being the intention of General Sherman to destroy nothing except that which might be used by the rebel Government. The State Arsenal was stocked with valuable machinery for the manufacture and repair of small-arms and all sorts of ordnance stores, the destruction of which will prove a serious blow to the enemy. Twelve extensive Government sheds, a large building called the Soldier's Home, and a number of hospitals and warehouses, filled with miscellaneous military stores, were set on fire and totally destroyed. Two large grist-milis were likewise burned, after our army had ground a sufficient supply of corn meal. Twenty thousand bushels of corn fell into our hands, and was espeedily converted into corncakes for the hungry soldiers. Nearly everybuilding in Meridian was destroyed save those which were occupied, and the smoking rains with their blackened walls and chimneys standing as glant sentinels over the sorrowful scene, sent a thrill of pity to the hearts of those whom stern war and military necessity compelled to apply the torch.

It was part of the military programme for Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition, which left Memphis, Tenn, to operate in conjunction with Gen. Sherman's force, and to unite at Meridian; and it was the failure of this portion of the plan that induced Gen. Sherman to remain seven days in Meridian. Gen. Sherman to remain seven days in Meridian. Gen. Sherman to remain seven days in Meridian. end.
The Rugsdale and Burton Hotels were destroyed.

outs, but was unable to gather any intelligence of A number of small expeditions were sent from

his movements.

A number of small expeditions were sent from Meridian in different directions, for the purpose of destroying whatever might benefit the rebellion. Among the places devastated were Enterprise, Marion, Quitman, Hilleboro, Canton, Lake Station, Decatur, Bolton, and Landerdale Springs. At Enterprise, the depot, two flour mills, 15,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bales of fine cotton branded O. S. A., two military hospitals, and several new buildings connected with a parole camp were laid in ashes.

At Marion the railroad station, woodhouse, and a few small buildings were burned, Quitman was visited, and two flour mills, a fine saw mill, railroad depot and other storege buildings, with several thousand feet of lumber, fell a prey to the fire king. At Hillsboro several stores were set on fire. Seventeen damaged locomotives, six locomotives in fine running order, a number of cars, and a repair shop, with hand-cars, quantities of sleepers, and tool-house, were destroyed at Canton—all belonging to the Mississippi Central railroad. No private property was moested or injured at Canton, the inhabitants never having fired upon our troops.

Our troops raised sad havoc with the Mobile and

or troops raised sad havor with the Mobile and Onion, the inhabitants never having fired upon our troops.

Our troops raised sad havor with the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern railroad lines, inflicting such damage as a million dollars cannot repair. The Southern road was torn up, rails twisted, and sleepers burnt from Jackson to twenty miles east of Meridian to Cuba Station. The Mobile and Ohio road was destroyed for 56 miles, extending from Quitinan to Lauderdale Springs. Five costly bridges were totally destroyed; the one spanning the Chickasawhay River was 210 feet long with trestle-work which required four months hard labor of hundreds of mechanics to construct it. It was a substantial, covered bridge. The bridges over Octchibacah, Alligator, Talhasha, and Chunkey Rivers were also burned. On the 11th, Captain Foster, of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, recalved instructions to make a raid on Lake Stanon, seventeen miles from Hillsboro', and to destroy all property available for the rebels. Two livery stables, several machine-shops, three locomotives, watertark, time-table, 35 railroad cars, engine-house, two saw-mills, and thousands of dollars worth of lumber were consumed, spirits of turpentine from the Signal Corps, aiding materially in the rapid destruction of the buildings.

Decatur was entered on the 12th of February, where some thirty buildings were burned. Decatur is the county seat of Newton county. The 16th Army Corps, Gen. Hurlbut, entered Meridian on the 14th of February, just in time to witness the hurried departure of Gen. Baldwin's rebel' brigade on a special train for Mobile. A few shells went bissing after the train, but we could not learn of any damage resulting from them.

About two miles east of Decatur, a party of 40

or to receive attached one of only trains, killing ity mules. The guard repulsed them, killing five and capturing three. None of our men were injured. General Sherman, with two of his staff, were in a perilous condition at this time, and it was feared the entire party would be surrounded by the guerilas. They escaped, however, and joined their command, some four miles distant, without molestation.

currilas. They escaped, however, and joined their command, some four miles distant, without molestation.

Gen. Crocker, commanding the 4th Division; 17th Army Corps, deserves great credit for the effectual manner in which he destroyed Enterprise and other places, and for the disciptine he maintained among the troops, preventing lawlessness or pillage on private property. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact loss of either armies, no reports baving been made up to the present time. Staff officers estimate that our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 60 men with about 100 captured. The captured men were taken to Mobile. The rebil loss in killed and wounded is much greater, their loss by desertion and captures being estimated a over 600. Among the prisoners are Lieut Tomlines on of the rebil tons ription officer at Jackson. The deserters who flocked to our lines in squads report a universal feeling of cissatisfaction in Bishop Polk's almy, and the renegade Bishop has publicly proclaimed his mability to restrain his men from insubordination and desertion.

The Mobile and Ohio Road, which was so thoroughly destroyed, was considered by engineers to be the finest built road in the United States, cotting \$50,000 per mile. It was built principally by English capitalists, and George Peabody, the Loudon banker, owned several thousand shares. The destruction of this road will prevent the rebe s from re-enforcing Mobile by rail, and effectually cuts off the fertile region of country in Northern Mississippi from which the rebels derived immense subsistence supplies. Such a strong influence has Gen. Sherman over his brave men that but very little straggling was observable, although the expedition marched over 4t0 miles in twenty-four days.

Ten thousand slaves were liberated from cruel bondage, and a full brigade of athletic colored troops will immediately be organized. The slaves form a most mournful curiosity, with their lacerated backs, branded faces and ragged garments. Such a heterogeneo

perhaps, never before gathered together. They embrace both sexes of every shade of complexion, and vary in age from one month to 100

rears.

Coosa river is the present rebel line of defence, and it is reported that they are strongly intrenched on the east bank of the river. The 17th Army Corps lost about eight men killed and thirty-two wounded.

struction of a large amount of army stores, and spreading a wholesome terror over a pretty wide section of rebeldom contiguous to that occupied by our forces on the peninsula. The expedition embarked at Gloncester on transports, going to West Point, and thence to King and Queen county.

About the first thing done was to lay in ashes King and Queen county Court House. Not a building was left standing. The run of the town was complete. About twenty buildings constituted the town, and these old and mainly wooden structures. The affrighted rebels fied before the appreach of our forces, but did not all escape.

At Carleton's : tore, not far from King and Queen county Court House, were found the 5th and 9th Virginia cara'ry regiments, altogether numbering some twelve hundred, including a large number of citizens who had joined them. Here was their camp, which our troops, after rouing its occupants, destroyed, together with a mill filled with grain and other rebel property. Our forces chased the enemy ten miles in the direction of Fredericksburg, killing and wounding a good many and taking over thirty prisoners.

While our cavalry were engaged in the above operations the infantry regiments made a thorough scouring of Mathews and Middlesex counties. The guerillas abounding in these counties, such as did not make their escape in flight were pretty thoroughly cleaned out and a number taken prisoners. Several rebel storehouses and their

pretty thoroughly cleaned out and a number taken prisoners. Several rebel storehouses and their prisoners. Several rebel storehouses and their contents were burned.

The expedition returned last evening. Our loss will not exceed half a dozen wounded; none were killed and no prisoners were taken.

General Kilpatrick has come back with more positive evidence that Colonel Dahlgren was nothing less than most wantonly and inhumanly murdered—at least such is the interpretation he places upon the mode of his death. Hesides other evidence the obtained was a letter found at King and Queen county Court House, written by Mrs. Lumpkins to her husband, which letter was scaled, a stamp placed on the envelope, and awaiting to be forwarded to its intended destination. This letter, the original of which has been given to Admiral Dahlgren, is da'ed Wier's Mills, near the Court House. It says that, learning of the approach of some of our cavalry, their boys, as she calls them lay in ambush and fired on them as they came up, killing, among others, the Yankee colonel who led them. The colonel, as he fell from his horse exclaimed, "Oh, I am hurt so bad," upon which one of their men said to him, "Damn you, make baste, then, and die." A Mr. Arnold is mentioned as attempting to take off his boots, upon which Colonel Dahlgren gave him a kitck, causing him to desist. He soon died, however, and then was stripped of everything he had on except his drawers. In his pockets were \$300 in greenbacks. After robbing and stripping him a hote was dug at the forks of the road, and he was there buried. The next day Jeff. Davis sent for his body, and it was dug up and sent on to Richmond.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER. The following order has just been published:—
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.—General
Orders No. 98.—The President of the United States
orders as follows:—
First—Major-General Halleck is, at his own re-

quest, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant is as-signed to the command of the armies of the United States. The Headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieut.-Gen. Grant in the field.

the field.

Second—Major Gen. Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chiefof Staffof the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieut. Gen. Commanding; his orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third—Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas. kansas.
Fourth—Major-General J B. McPherson is as-

Fourth—Major-General J B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Aimy of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Major-General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been persponsible duties of that position have been perspective. sponsible duties of that position have been

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Gen. Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on Feb. 27, with his wife and child. The General is reported as in excellent health. His advent created no excitement whatever. It was rumored that he had recognized the French intervention on condition that he should be permitted to issue a manifesto to the Mexican people, but that after he had affixed his signature to the document, he was informed that he would not be allowed to make public his manifesto.

It was expected that Minister Corwin would leave Vera Cruz for the United States in the April steamer. steamer.

It was the generally received opinion in well-informed circles that as soon as the French could organize 15,000 men from the Foreign Legion and the native Mexicans, they would withdraw their main army from Mexico, as the number named was regarded as sufficient to guard Maximilian.

PARDONED.—Issac Fishel, confined at Carlisle PARDONED.—Issac Fishel, confined at Carlisle barracks, and under sentence to be shot for desertion and piloting the rebels in their last raid into this State, was unconditionally pardoned by the President on the 10th inst. The pardon was procured through the exertions of Mr. Ebaugh and other gentlemen, of York county, who it is said procured evidence of the man's insanity, and through the assistance of Hon. Joseph Bally.

STATE OF THE THER MOMETER THIS DAY
AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

9 A. M., 47 12 M., 55° 12 P. M., 52°
Ministrum Temperature during last 24 hours, 35°
Weather clear—Wind Southwest.

Weather clear—Wind Southwest.

"The Great Centrale Fair" for the United States Sanitary Commission.—Office of the Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invide cooperation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed as no portion of the peopleare more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should shike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at this same lime the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a single day's labor from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success-of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the gravians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in fur hering this great work of patriotism and homanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

First—To obtain the contribution of cone day's labor, or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employe; president, casher, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, rail-oad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker; importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and saleman; designer finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every Government officer, contractor, and employe; grecer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horriculturist, and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelthood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

THE CAVALRY OPERATIONS UP THE YORK

Third—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person and person of fortune, male and female, living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors, and professors; and all other persons engaged in the learned or other professors. THE CAVALRY OPERATIONS UP THE YORK

RIVER.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Heraid.]

NOBPOLK, Ya., March 12, 1861.—General
Kipatrick has been indulging in another raid.
A portion of Col. Spears's lith Pennsylvania
Cavalry Regiment, Col. Onderdonk's New York
Mounted Rides, Gen. Wistar's brigade of infantry
and Eattery L., 4th regulars, under Lieut. Hunt,
made up the expedition. General Wistar's
brigade is comprised wholly of colored troops.
One object of the expedition was to clean
out the land pirates and guerllias who rendered such savage aid in the ambush and murder
of the gallant Col. Dahlgren. This object was most
effectually accomplished, together with the destruction of a large amount of army stores, and
spreading a wholesome terror over a pretty wide
section of rebeldom contiguous to that occupied by other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated, with the Committee in carrying out the plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people to assemble themselves together in every town, township and county and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great werk and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts, especially, let there be organizations in the larger towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee, may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation. Indeed, there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

formed to reach them.

The Commutee cannot close without urging upon all proprietors of establishments the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States hamed. In the coming campaigns of our armies the labors of the Sanitary Commission will be greatly augmented. By the first of June, 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operaing in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field. These sufferings it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened prople, enjoying the blessings of a Government of their own making, cannot retuse assistance to men uffering to maintain its authority, and we will not

believe that the

GREAT CRATRAL PAIR,

drawing its products from the three States of

Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so
alliuent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial

wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which

has yet been made for the relief of the nation's

children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars, no

forther authority than this circular will be neces
rary for any employing firm or company, or any

respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen to

proceed at once in the work of this committee.

Subscriptions will be immediately acknowledged Subscriptions will be immediately acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia, and it is very desirable that they commence at once, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate further effort.

All subscriptions should be addressed to John W. Chaghorn, Treasurer, Office of the Committee, No. 118 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.
L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
McGregor J. Mitcheson, Secretary. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—
A stated meeting was held last evening. The following committee was appointed to take charge of the erection of a hall:—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hon. John M. Read, Joseph Harrison, Charles Macalaster, Joseph Patterson, John Jordan. J. Francis Fisher, William Wallace, William Duane, William Bucknell, J. Morris Waln, A. G. Cattell, A. G. Coffin. A. G. Fell, H. N. Broughton, and Colonel G. W. Childs. Colonel Snowden presented to the Society a speaker's hammer, which he had used while Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1842. Colonel Childs offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to procure the photographs of recent battle fields, which was unanimously adopted. A list of valuable historical contributions to the Society were read by the Secretary. A communication from John William Wallace accepting the position of Vice President was also read.

Disorderly House Cases.—Sarah Gaynor HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA .-

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASES .- Sarah Gaynor was before Ald. Beitler this morning, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 1535 Cabot street, 15th Ward. She was held in \$1000 bail to answer. Four persons found in the house were placed under bail to keep the peace.

A disturbance occurred about three o'clock this A disturbance occurred about three o'clock this morning, at a restaurant at Ninth and Market streets. The police made a descent upon the establisment and arrested Franklin Williams, George Swan, Wm. H. Kern, John B. Hunter, Frederica Swan, and Geo. Hammel. The whole party had a hearing before Ald. Deviln. Swan was held in \$600 bail upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Mis. Swan is alleged to have had a pistol upon her person, and was held for carrying concaled deadly weapons, and the others were held for a breach of the peace.

THE LATE TROUBLE ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.—
The body of Captain Theodore Reed, recently killed on the Chesapeake Bay, has arrived in this city and will be buried on Sunday next, from his late residence 108 Prime street. The three cyster schooners captured at the time of the affair have also reached this port. They are the Margaret, late Captain Reed; the Fifield and Matthews, Capt. Melson; and the W. H. Gatzmer, Capt. Olark. It is reported that the crews of the vessels were fined \$5 each, and had their cysters stolen, and that \$600 ransom was charged for the release of the vessels. One Capt. Long, of the 1st Maryland regiment is accused of perpetrating these acts of oppression; and it is said that he not only stole the cysters but sold them in Baltimore. The matter should be investigated by the proper authorities at once. THE LATE TROUBLE ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The journeymen boot and shoe makers yesterday made a formal demand upon their employers for an advance of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. upon their wages. Those of the 'bosses' who refused to accede to the demand had to endure a strike and suspend operations until the differences between themselves and their journeymen can be accommodated. Between the increased cost of materials, the revenue taxes and the mercurial propensity of wages to move upward and onward, foot-gear promises to become a costly luxury. Boots and shoes in Philadelphia are still far inside of Richmond prices; but there is a very decided upward tendency Another Strike.—The journeymen boot

which is not encouraging to the weaters of either coarse brogans or patent leather boots. ALLEGED BURGLARS COMMITTED. - Before ALLEGED BURGLARS COMMITTED. — Before Alderman Butler, yesterday afternoon, Albert Wise and Charles White were charged with having cutered and robbed the dwelling of Mrs. Rachsel day, fiernoon, while the occupants were at church. The articles stolen coisisted of a gold chain and breastpin, a bag containing \$700 in gold, a pocketbook with \$117 in notes, some postage stamps, and a tew pieces of silver. No facts beyond those already published in the Bulletin were elicited by the evidence. The testimony against the defondants was positive, and they were committed in detail to \$2,000 ball to saswer.

The Army Hospital.—During the past week

THE ARMY HOSPITAL.—During the past week THE ARMY HOSPITAL.—During the past week there were admitted into the various U. S. Military Pospitals in this department, 150 patients; returned to duty, 109; died, S; remaining 2-703. The robusing deaths were reported yesterday: John Robinson, 112th Pa. Vols., Company G; John Barney, 7th Pa. Cavalry, Company I, who died at the Convalescent Hospital.

PRIZE SALE .- By order of United States FRIZE SALE.—By order of United States Marshal the following prize goods were disposed of yest-rday. 164 baies and bags damaged cotton at 57.70c.; 10 barrels rosin at \$35.50 per barrel; 53 boxes tobacco at 28342c., subject to duty; and 20 bbls. spirits turpentine at \$3.3933.41 per gallon, cash.

THAT COLLISION .- By the collision between THAT COLLISION.—By the Collision between the ferry boat William Champion and treschoons on the Delaware restrict, Lavinia Robinson, or Camden, who was in the ladies' cabin, was seriously injured. The other women were somewhat bruised. The ladies cabin of the boat was carried away.

LARCENY OF COAL.—Before Alderman Hainers, it is morning, Richard Bloomer was charged with the larceny of coal from Rodgers's Yard, at Twelfth and Callowhill streets. It is alleged that he has been engaged in stealing coal during the winter. He has peddled it about the neighborhood. Last night he was caught in the act. The accused was held in \$500 ball to answer.

SPANISH OLIVES.—Messrs. Davis & Richards, dcalers in fine family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh importation of Spanish Olives, very large and fine, which are selling by the gallon, quart or bottle.

FINE ARTS.—We notice a beautiful collec-FINE ARTS.—We notice a beautiful collection of 0il Paintings on exhibition at the spacious gallery of Messrs. Scott & Stewart, No. 620 Chestnut street, and would say to these who are desireus of adorning their parlors with works of art.—Visit the gallery, as there are some of the choicest productions of the day. They will be sold at auction on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, 17th. 18th and 19th instants, at 8 o'clock. Now open for examination, with descriptive catalogues, until 9% o'clock P. M.

Spring Goods for Gentlemen .- The most fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's goods, suitable for the season, can now be found at Oakfords', Continental Hotel.

GENTS' HATS, CAPS, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and every article necessary for Gents' toilet, csn be had at the lowest prices, at Oakfords', Conti-POUND CAKE, Lady and Almond Sponge, 85 cents, at Morse's, 238 South Eleventh street.

BEFORE purchasing Spring Mattrasses or having old ones repaired, persons would do well to call at No. 1200 Chestnut street, southwest corner, and examine our new improvements. DEAR READERS .- The establishment in the DEAR READERS.—The establishment in the Continental Hotel, mentioned in our columns, has become the special resort of the guests, and the reput ation it has attained among our citizens has made it an indispensable necessity to their wants. By all means go and see the stock of Gents' Dress Goods displayed by C. C. Dittrich & Co., Merchant Tailors.

FINE CLOTHING, Ready-made and made to order, in the best manner and most fashionable styles. The subscriber is able to offer to the public the strongest inducements to purchase clothing of him, and will guarantee to all his customers entire satisfaction. WILLIAM S. JONES, Successor to Robert Adams, S. E. corner Seventh and Market Sis.

Victory.—Ice Cream and Water Ices, at to cents per quart, Morse's 238 S. Eleventh street. BEST AND PUREST COAL in the city; none etter; please try it. Samuel W. Hess, Broad treet, above Race, east side. Deafness and Blindness.—J. Isaacs, M.D.,

Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the atmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 Pine street. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No. charges made for an examination. Office hows from 8 to 11 A.M., 2 to 6 P. M., No. 511 Pine street. CORNS, BUNIONS, Inverted Nails, Enlarged

Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 321 Chestnut street. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of the

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD AND CHESTAUT.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestmut

Overcoats, Overcoats, \$7 to \$32.

Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestnus Frock Coats, Frock Coats, S13 to S24.
Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestnut. Business Coats, \$9 to \$20. \$9 to \$20. Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestnut.

Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestnut.

Pants,
S5 to S12.

Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestnut,
Vests,
Vests,
S2 to S8.

Extensive Clothing House, Third and Chestnut.
Thousands of Garments in store.
Thousands of Garments in store.
PERRY & CO.'S
Extensive Clothing House,
Nos. 303 and 305 Chestnut street.

GEV. GRANT, GOING, TO. WASHINGTON.

Nos. 363and 365 Chestnut street.

GEN. GRANT GOING TO WASHINGTON,—We understand that Lieutenant-General Grant is to be permanently located at Washington, and, that he will proceed to that city as soon as he can conclude some military arrangements which he has on hand in the West. His principal object in being at the seat of Government is, of course, to be able to direct the movements of all the armies of the Union, but he is also prompted by a desire to be convenient to Philadelphia, so as to be able to procure his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 663 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The General is a man of taste and while partial to honor he is not unmindful of broadcloth, and while not neglectful of strategy, he pays proper attention to suits.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT.—Last evening Edwin Adams appeared at the Walnut in the part of Hamlet. A brilliant audience welcomed him and enjoyed to the utmost his striking and original personation of this difficult character. He has made the part of the melancholy prince the subject of profound study, and its results were seen in the exquisitely beautiful acting of last night. In the soliloquies, in the final scene with Ophelia, and in the closing scene of the tragedy, he was truly superb, and gave us many new and striking evidences of his genius and judgment. He was handsomely supported, particularly by Mr. Tilton as the Ghost, Mrs. Grattan as the Queen, Mr. Young as the King, Mr. Bailey as Polonius, Mr. Hemple as the first grave digger, and Mr. Bascomb as the twater fly 'Osric. To-night he appears as James V., in "The King of the Commons," when he will have a crowded and fashionable house.

THE ARCH.—Ne Philadelphian need be told that will have a crowded and fashionable house.

THE ARCH.—No Philadelphian need be told that Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were hailed by an overflowing and delighted audience last evening, and that they enjoyed a repetition of their old triumphs among us. This evening they appear in two plays, "The Fairy Circle" and "The Custom of the Country." "John Wopps" closes the entertainment. Those who wish to obtain good seats should make an early start, as there is but little chance for eligible places after the doors have been of "The Chestnut.—This evening the superb play of "The Colleen Bawn" will be repeated. Several changes have been made in the cast, which have made the play more effective, and will give entire satisfaction to the audiences who nightly throng this beautiful theatre.

this beautiful theatre THE CIRCUS will give a grand entertainment to-night at National Hall. THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE is doing a flourishing business The bill for this evening is a very good one, judiciously arranged. THE BIBLE PANORAMA IS Still on exhibition at Concert Hall. To-morrow afternoon a matinea will be given.