THE WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. CAIRO, March 18.—The steamer Continenta has arrived with New Orleans advices to the 10th inst. She brings the 12th Wisconsin and and 15th Iowa regiments of veteran volunteers. The 12th Wisconsin has disembarked here. The other regiments go to St. Louis without debarkation. An expedition, composed of three brigades, started from Vicksburg just before the Continental lett. The 16th Army Corps has also left for the South, but their destination is unknown. General Lee's cavillation on alry, which followed Sherman's expedition on its return, had returned to the interior. New Orleans papers of the 10th and Memphis of the 16th inst., contain no news of interest. The Memphis Bulletin says the increased revenue tax of 2 cents per pound, with the amount of stock on hand and reported weakness in the northern market, has depressed cotton, the market closing last evening with a decline of 4c. on previous rates. No sales are reported, but prices may be stated at 61c. for middling to strictly do. 62 a 63c for good middling. Large quantities of forage are coming into Cairo, being inspected by government inspectors on account of adulteration and inferiority of

quality. The military authorities used every exertion to protect the voters. The hospital steamer C. C. Wood, from Vicksburg and Memphis, arrived to-day with 349 sick and wounded troops. She left this morning for St. Louis. Eight men died on the way up—among them Julius Reamer, of the 35th New Jersey volunteers, who was buried at Helena.

The estimated forces of the enemy at the recent fight at Yazoo City was 5,000, and 5 guns. Two stern-wheel boats were there, but could render no service without endangering our

The Eighth Louisiana colored regiment lost 80 in killed, wounded and missing.

The 1st Mississippi cavalry lost fifty in wounded. In all 9 out of 18 officers of the 8th Louisiana were found dead. THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, March 18.—Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's proclamation to replace Arkansas in the

There are 43 counties to be heard from, which will give fully 5,000 more votes. new state constitution framed by the late Convention, was almost unanimously ratified, there being so far only 137 votes against it.

Arkansas is thus declared a free State by the voluntary action of he own citizens. Governor Isaac Murphy and the whole State ticket is Guerilla bands made violent threats, notwithstanding which the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives.

ARREST OF REBEL RECRUITS AND RE-

CRUITING AGENTS.

CAIRO, March 18.—Several men were arrested a few days since below Hickman, Kentucky, for having, with others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed pur-pose of entering the rebel service. A number of rebel sympathisers have recently been actively recruiting for the rebel army. Guerilla bands have been formed by the citizens of several towns in Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and

REFUTATION OF A LIBELOUS REPORT St. Louis, March 18.—A Washington special to the New York Commercial, stating that the Military Committee of the Senate refused to recommend for promotion Col. Sanderson of the 13th Regulars, because of proof of his cowardice at Chickamagua, was telegraphed West last night. Col. Sanderson is Provost Marshal of this Department, and as an act of justice to a deserving officer, Gen. Rosecrans authorizes the statement that he has no knowledge that such a charge was ever made, and i made, he believes it unfounded in truth. and that so far as his personal observation went. Sanderson conducted himself in such a manner as to entitle him to special mention in his (Rosecrans's) official report of the battle of Chicka-

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 18th, 1864.—Judge Kelley left for Philadelphia to-night, accom-Kelley left for Philadelphia to-night, accompanied by Messrs. Garfield, Schenck and Spalding (Ohio), Kasson and Allison (Iowa), Rollins (Mo.), Pike (Me.), Strouse (Pa.), Ambrose W. Clark (N. Y.), Norton (Ill.), Beaman (Mich), Brown (Wis.), Yeaman (Ky.), Brandagee (Conn.), and Webster (Md.). Their intention is to visit League Island to-morrow, and consider its position has a site for the and consider its position as a site for the new iron-clad navy yard.

A special despatch from Culpeper Court House, says that the signal officers on Cedar Mountain report that yesterday the rebels, who have been in camp across the Rapidan all winter, broke up their camp and set fire to their huts, marching off in the direction of the She nandoah Valley. It was not known whether this was merely a change of camp or the commencement of an active campaign.

The House Committee of Foreign Affairs have under consideration Mexican affairs, and will introduce resolutions in which they will reaffirm the Monroe doctrine. The Committee look upon the attempted occupation of Mexico as fraught with evil, and say that it should not be countenanced by the United States. The House Military Committee have adopted

the Senate bill making a Board of Officers to examine paymasters, quartermasters and com-missaries, with an amendment providing that the majority of the said Board shall be volunteer officers. The Senate in executive session went through

the entire calendar, confirming Gen, Birney as Major General.

The President has ordered Generals Milroy and Stahl to report to General Sigel. General Stahl will be Chief of Staff to General Sigel, and General Milroy will command a division.

Averill will be Chief of Cavalry.

A General Order issued to-day, by the War

Department, changes the name of the Invalid Corps to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Generals Wool, Humphreys and Neal Dow were on the floor of the House to-day, and received much attention from members.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon and authorized to be reported, when that shall be again called up, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate he reciprocity treaty, made with Great Britain for the British provinces, at the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz., September, 1854, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; and the President is also authorized to appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon the true principles

of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing A report from Solicitor Whiting embodies the opinions of Caleb Cushing, Judge McLean Crittenden, and Attorney-General Bates, to the effect that the title to Rock Island, Illinois, emains vested in the United States, excepting

193 acres deeded by special act of Congress to Davenport & Sears, and 13 acres claimed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, leaving 600 acres still in the control of the War De-

The Solicitor suggests the entire island may be taken by right of eminent domain, or by act of Congress, with suitable appropriation for satisfaction of private rights invaded, if deemed necessary, for the location of an arsenal, and that civil and criminal jurisdiction may doubtess be obtained by an act of the Illinois Legislature, in compensation for the location of the

The great case of the brig Nardella et al., vs. Gray et al., will come up for argument before the Supreme Court on Monday, upon cross writs of error, from the California Circuit Court. The action is ejectment, the heirs of Gray claiming an immense amount of valuable land in the business part of San Francisco. Ten years ago the estate was appraised in the Probate Court there at \$250,000. The litigation in regard to it has continued ten years. P. G. Galpin, of New York, will argue the case for the heirs, and James M. Carlisle, of Washington, for the present owners.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed several hundred promotions of officers of the regular army and navy. Among

them were the following:
In the Martne Corps—Captain Shuttleworth to be Major: Lieutenant Houston to be Captain: Second Lieutenant Robert N. Ford to be First Lieutenant; Edward C. Gabandeau, Israel H. Washburne, Me.; Albert B. Young, Mass.; Frank D. Webster, N. H. and John W. Haverstick, Pa., to be Second Lieutenants.

Captain Winfield S. Hancock was confirmed

as Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, vice

Belger, removed. The following were confirmed as additional Paymasters: Benj. L. Hewitt, N. L. Yarnell, Robert J. Stevens, Pa.; W. D. Weller, Mass., Walter Evans, N. Y.; Robert H. Howell, N. J., and as Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain, A. J. McGinniglane, John Power, Pa.; Joshua L. C. Ames, Mass.; C. M. Levi, N. Y.; Wm. Stanton, Ohio, (the last two in the regular army); Charles Green to be Captain in the Navy, and Asaph Hall, Mass., and Wm. Harkness; to be Professors of Mathematics in the Navy. John C. Gregg and Paul Wald, Hospital Chaplains; Maunsell B. Field, V. Y., confirmed as additional Secretaries of the Treasury; ex-Congressman John F. Potter, Wis., Direct Tax Commissioner for Florida; I V. Provost, Md., Consulat Guayaquil; Wm.B. Byers, Deputy Postmaster at Denver City,

Colonel Taylor, Chief of Staff, at the headquarters of the Department of Washington, o-day addressed a letter to Corporal Trayner, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, saying the Major-General commanding desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrades while disarmed and in the hands of armed guerillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves Confederate soldiers.

This refers to an occurrence of Wednesday.

Traynors and a companion were captured near Munson's Hill by four guerillas, and were taken to the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both of them and escaped. One of the slain was a Rebel Lieutenant.

A letter from the army of the Potomac says a very large number of persons attended the celebration of St. Patrick's day, yesterday, among whom were many women from Wash ington. This will be the last festival the latter will have the privilege of attending, as they were to-day ordered to leave the army. During the horse-racing, owing to a collision, Captain Holart was thrown from his horse and slightly injured. His horse was killed. There have been rumors of a rebel raid by Stuart from the direction of Fredericksburg, but nothing of a reliable character is known concerning it.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864. Senate.—Mr. Collamer called up the House bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports, and for other purposes, as reported from Senate committee, with amendments, which was passed.

The Senate amendments repeal the act of August, 1862, authorizing the conveyance of letters otherwise than in the mails, except money letters and accompanying packages. And also refuse to extend the pre-paid letter postage rates over the overland route to California, to bona-fide subscribers of newspapers.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of citizens of Brooklyn, New York, asking that the lands of rebels may be confiscated, and divided into parcels of one hundred and sixty acres, for distribution among soldiers and other men. Re

Mr. Grimes's resolution to amend the rules of the Senate, so as to require that all action upon nominations shall be made in open Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments, his amendment as a substitute for the bill being in order.

This amendment provides for the freedom of the wife and children of the slave recruit, in the first section. The second section authorize the Commissioners in Slave States, appointed under the act of Congress of 1863, to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensation.

Mr. Wilson said it was becoming evident that negroes would not enlist unless they knew that protection would be afforded their families. He read letters to show that in Missouri the secession masters of slaves mustered into our service, as a measure of retaliation, were committing the most unheard of cruelties towards their families, selling them in most cases into

slavery.

Mr. Wilkinson moved to strike out the se cond section. Mr. Pomeroy thought it was a late day to

say that there was nothing due to the slave. The Chairman of Indian Affairs brings in bills to set up the Indians in their new condition. Here is a class who have rendered the whites service all their life long. Why should they not be set up in their new line? He proposed to amend the second section of Mr. Wilson's amendment, by providing that the commissioners shall be authorized to settle the account between every such person made free, and his or her loyal owners, and award to each party such just compensation as may be found due.

Mr. Sumner said the main proposition was to strike down slavery wherever we found it. It would take a long time to carry the constituional proposition before Congress and the Legislatures of the country. Let us not postpone this matter under the delusion that it can only be done by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Wilson also hoped the bill would not be postponed a day. We wanted soldiers at this time, and to_get them is costing the country about nine hundred dollars each. Here was a way to promote enlistments, by saying to every loyal slave that his wife and child should b free from the moment of his enlistment. With what grace could we ask men to enlist in our army when the moment their backs are turned from their homes their wives and children may be sold into the most abject slavery by thei exasperated masters? This should be corrected by the passage of the bill at once. As to the matter of dollars and cents, which had been urged as an objection, he had no idea that the average value of these slaves would be two hundred dollars.

Mr. Conness asked if they would not be worth less after a while? He did not approve of the idea of the government rushing into the market to buy shares when they were high. It

was waiting for the price to fall, the man is waiting to have his wife and children prote and, that he may enter the service of the country, and the country is going to ruin for the want of soldiers. The enlistment of colored men were decreasing on this very account.

Mr. Wilkinson did not want this Government to become the purchaser of slaves. We had already gone too far in the way of acknowledging property in slaves. We already pay three hundred dollars for the slave recruit, and now we propose to pay for his wife and children. g these to be four, with the money we pay to the recruit himself, they would cost the Government about hineteen hundred dollars. These persons owed service to the Government, and we had no more obligation to protect their families than we had the families of loval white men who have entered the service. was in favor of freeing the wives and children without compensation to masters. He believed the bill should be postponed, as it involved millions of dollars outlay to no practical

purpose. Mr. Lane (Kansas) thought the bill should pass immediately, or we would stop enlisting colored men altogether. The proposition that we should take these men into the service, without securing freedom to their wives and children, was absurd and inhuman. He would vote against giving their masters one cent of

compensation.

Mr. Brown did not think we should hesitate n this matter while the wives and children of the brave men who are sacrificing their lives for the country are being sold into bondage. This was a scene too disgraceful to be tolerated for a moment. We can't accomplish what we want by the proposed constitutional amendments; why then raise technical objections when these gross outrages are being perpetrated every day before our eyes?

Mr. Sherman said there was no guarantee that this bill would effect the object desired. The system in this bill is detective and impracticable, as he had heretofore shown, because of the peculiar domestic relations of these people, and especially the relation of marriage. There were insuperable obstacles to carrying out the provision to free the wives and children of these slaves, as they were bound to each other by ties not recognized by us. Let us destroy the institution by such constitutional amendments as those proposed by Mr. Henderson, so that Courts nor lawyers can find fault with our action. He wanted to do this work in an effective way, under a general system based upon constitutional amendments. Mr. Grimes thought the marriage relation did legally exist among the colored slaves of the South. He confirmed the statements of Mr. Wilson as to the wives and children of slave recruits being sold in Missouri and elsewhere, and could produce a hundred letters to prove it. He hoped that it would pass, and that we would not wait for the tardy passage of a constitutional enactment. There was nor would be no more important measure than this, and it was our impe-

rative duty to pass it at once. Mr. Wilson did not believe the value of these slaves would average one hundred dollars. If we passed the amendments to the Constitution, we will have to get three-fourths of the States in favor of it, if, indeed, it would pass the other House, and for thirty years he had not seen more devotion to the idol of slavery than in this session of the House. The only security we had for the accomplishment of the end was to take the occasion by the hand. He would be willing to free the wives and children of slave recruits, and leave the question of compensation to the future.

A message was received announcing the nonconcurrence of the House in the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide for the carrying of the mails, and asking a committee of conference, and the Chair was authorized to appoint such a committee. Mr. Conness moved to recommit the enlist-

ment bill. Mr. Doolittle said there were one thousand of these colored soldiers in Delaware, six thousand in Indiana, ten thousand in Kentucky, and ten thousand in Missouri, or twenty-seven thousand in these loys States. The passage of this bill would affect \$1,000 persons. These, at the lowest figure, would cost \$8,000,000. He believed that the proposed amendments to the Constitution would prevail, and that it would settle this whole question beyond change -beyond the legislative, executive and judi-cial departments of the Government, by the supreme verdict of the people. The amendment offered by Mr. Henderson, a Senator from a slave State, embodying the regeneration which all these States are to undergo, supported in the committee and in the Senate by he bold speeches of the Senator from Marvland, and by the judgment of the country, will

empt, but a reality, and that reality shall restore the hope of the country.

The bill affects loyal States at the very time they are perfecting measures of emancipation, and the very fact of holding out this promised compensation will cause these people to op-pose the action of their conventions. In the language of Mr. Conness, "Why purchase them now, when their price is decreasing?"

not be, in the language of Mr. Sumner, an at-

Mr. Carlile would wish to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee. He would call the attention of its friends to the extent of power involved in it. Granting the power to conscript colored men who were slaves, he asked, where do you get the power to take his wife and child from their master without the consent of the master? In reference to the question of marriage among Southern slaves, though there was not what might be called a proper marriage under the law, there would be to difficulty in the Southern States in ascertaining those who bore the relation of wives

and children to slave recruits.

Mr. Clark said that we might just as well discuss the question here, as he knew of no more important business before the Senate for action, and whatever might be that Committee's action, it would be criticized on this floor. He certainly thought it more important than the fugitive slave bill, which the Senator from Massachusetts was so anxious to have passed, since no one wanted to render up a fugitive

Mr Howard hoped the bill would not go to the Judiciary Committee. There could be no doubt of the power of the Government to enlist persons known as slaves. This had been proven by our former acts. They are persons owing allegiance in the same sense as whites. If they had a right to employ them they had the right to make the act effective, and, if so, to remove any obstacles, even to the extent of freeing their wives and children.

Mr. Fessenden was in doubt, at first, whether it was right to take persons of this description, but he had become convinced that the Governmeni had the right to use all reasonable powers to secure its salvation.

We decide not only upon the law but upon the necessity which causes the law. He should vote for the amendment. As for the question of compensation, the Government could take property for public uses. The moral and constitutional obligations is that they should pay for it, but not at the time. Therefore we may take the property, because there is no such thing as making the Government pay, as its obligation allows its own time and node of payment. The further consideration of the bill was

postponed. The Senate went into Executive session, and

soon after adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Julian (Ind.) introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the homestead law to persons in the naval and military service on confiscated and forfeited lands. Mr. Julian argued was bad economy.

Mr. Wilson replied, that while the Senator be a source of revenue, and spoke of the bene-

cent and important national results of the omestead, principle already initiated. This ad been justly styled the "slaveholders' reellion," and it was besides a landholders rehellion. We have taken measures for the chastisement of traitors and the punishment of treason by the confiscation of their lauds under the rights of war. For the traitors the Coustitution has ceased to exist. They are enenies of the United States, and as a consequence public enemies. The rights of war and the rights of peace cannot exist at the same time. As to the rebels, the Constitution has nothing to do with them, unless we choose to apply its principles to them as citizens. He repeated that the rebels are belligerents,

and we should deal with them as a conquered people, simply under the laws of war, untramneled by the Constitution. It was a war of subjugation. Our triumph is not as near at hand as some suppose. The rebels will resist to the death and we must employ all our weaons to suppress them. We must take away the fee-simple of the land from the rebels and totally confiscate it; and he was advised that the President is prepared to aid them in such a measure. Should Congress and the Courts stand in the way, the wrath of the people will consume those who fail to execute the national will. We must fight with hard and heavy blows. and will certainly win. Unless the forfeited and confiscated lands be disposed of as the bill provides, they will fall into the hands of specuators and become a frightful monopoly. alternative is presented and pressed to a speedy decision. The estates divided into farms would attract the settlement of loyal men. Slavery destroyed root and branch, the sail would be tilled by free men, bringing forth great individual and national wealth, and exending the blessings of civilization and Chrisianity. This measure was demanded by humanity and patriotism, to place the republic on he basis of justice and equal rights. No question was taken on the bill.

Mr. Bennett (Colorado) introduced a bill in elation to the mines and minerals in the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It recognizes the right of loyal citizens to mine upon the public domain of the United States; recognizes the local laws of the mining districts; restricts a person from holding more than one claim of each class of the different kinds of mines, to wit: one lode, one placer, and one water claim, within each district; requires a permit from the United States collector to work a claim, for which he must pay ---- dollars for the first year, and afterwards an increased sum per annum, and on the failure to pay it forfeit the claim to the Government. In short, it licenses under the direction of the Treasury Department and the General Land Office, the working of the gold, silver and copper mines of the United States.

The House next passed to the consideration of the Senate bill, to facilitate entries under the Homestead bill of 1862.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) offered an amendment in effect relieving any person in the military or naval employment who has served not less than three months from paying the required ten dollar entry fee. He could see no justice in the argument of his colleague, Mr. Julian, to give lands to freedmen who have not raised their hands to suppress the rebellion, while men, who have made sacrifices and entered the service from patriotic motives, are required to pay a stipulated fee. The restrictions should not be imposed on soldiers.

Mr. Julian said the adoption of his colleagues amendment proposed a departure from the Homestead policy, which looked to the settlement and improvement of the land. He would not enter upon the discussion of the African

topic with his colleague. Messrs. Higbee and Driggs also opposed Mr. Holman's amendment, the former saying, if the gentleman wanted to help the soldiers' let him

do so in some other bill. Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected by four majority, and the bill passed. It provides for facilitating entries by soldiers under the Homestead law, enabling them to take oath before military officers, instead of before land

fficers, etc. Mr. Smith (Ky.) from the special committee on the subject, made a favorable report on paying Gales & Seaton for certain volumes of Congressional annals and debates, claimed to be delivered before the resolution authorizing

the supply was repealed. During the debate, Mr. Windom said the amount involved was \$25,000. He read from the testimony to show that while he did not charge that Gales & Seaton had anything to do n directing improper influences upon the House, there were lobby agents at work trying to force the resolution through, and that apparently fifteen hundred dollars was floating as neentive to action. The book-keeper of the National Intelligencer, however, testified that he had never made such proposition to the obbyists.

Mr. Spaulding spoke about the value of the books, which contained the history or Congress from 1789 to 1845, and gave facts of the transaction

Mr. James C. Allen would not support the appropriation to an original proposition, but, considering all the circumstances, the money ought to be paid. The House in good faith ought to fulfil its part of the contract. After further debate, the whole subject was tabled—67 against 50. The House, at 5.15 P. M., adjourned.

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

ELMIRA, March 18 .- The New Presbyterian Church in which the Sanitary Fair was being held was burned, this evening, with all its contents. It is feared that some visitors to the fair perished in the flames. The church was valued at \$35,000, and was insured for \$10,000. ELECTION IN HUNTINGDON.

Huntingbon, Pa., March 18 .- After a warm contest for judge of elections, school directors, ustice of the peace, &c., the Democrats were defeated to-day by 46 majority. They had worked secretly throughout, and expected by such means to succeed. DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

New York, March 18.—The 14th New Hampshire regiment left to-day for New Orleans. The 11th Indiana was reviewed by the city government this afternoon, and will leave for their homes to-morrow. UNION VICTORY IN ERIE. ERIE, PA., March 18.—The Union candidate for Mayor was elected to-day by 336 majority.

COAL STATEMENT. The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Thursday, March 17, 1864, and since Jan. 1, together with corresponding period ast year: Week. Previously. Tons. 6,672 1863..... 6,009

Increase		14,557	13,2:
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" Auburn			3,732
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWENTY. SECOND WARD BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE are requested to meet at the LEAGUE HOUSE, Germantown; on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st, at eight o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is desired.

T. C. HENRY, President.

W. E. STONE, Secretary. mh.8-3ty

FOURTEENTH WARD, -- THE NATION'S CALL IS OUR OWN."-A adjourned stated meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth, Ware, irrespective of party, will be held at SPRING GARN EN HALL, on SATUR-DAY EVENING NEXT, March 19th, in order to close up the business under previous calls.

The Treasurer desires to make a final statement of his accounts at that meeting, and tuerefore exracestly requests that the Chairmen of the several Pre-inct Committees will furnish him with their

inal reports immediately. •
The catl just issued for an additional 200,000 men will require the most energetic efforts on the would AVOID THE DRAFT. tor raising the quota of the Ward by Voluntary Enlistments will be discussed, and, to please all nterested, let all such attend. mb18-2t WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman.

mhis-2t WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman.

NOTICE.—The subscr.bers to the stock of the "NEW LONDON UOPPER COMPANY," of Frederick county, Maryland, are hereby notified that their subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of MATTHEW T. MILL. I.ER & CO., No. 45 South THIRD street, on the 22d ins ant.

A B. MILLER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1861. mb17:226 THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Capital \$100,000—Privious to increase to \$500,000—PHILADELPHIA,

March 12th, 1864.

The THRD NATIONAL BANK will open on MONDAY, 14th inst., for business, on the Southwest corner MARKET Street and PENN Square, where all banking business will be transacted the same as in other city Banks.

The location is a very desirable one and central for all merchants and others doing business in the western parts of the city.

vertern parts of the city.
Collections will be made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms; and the interests and requirem his of the customers of the Bank, will have careful and prompt attention.
mhi2-18t6 R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

SOUTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY.

The FIRST MEETING of the SOUTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, under its artcles of Association, will be held on the 3th of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of No. 411 (Second story) WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

office of No. 411 (Second Story) WALKUT States.
Philadelphia.
WATERMAN PALMER, Pittsborgh,
WM A. RHODES, Philadelphia,
Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
PHILADELTHIA, March 5th, 1861. mb3 15t* PHILADELPHIA, March 311, 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1864.

NOTICE.—The first meeting of the Corporators of the MOHAWK MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, under its Articles of Association, will be held at 326 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, 28th inst. at 4. P. M.

WM. HENRY TROTTER,

JACOB P. JONES, mb12'286] Two of the Associates of said Corp'n. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1864.

NOTICE.—The first meeting of the Corporators of the WINNEBAGO MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, under its articles of association will be held at 326 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, 28th inst. at 4 P. M. W. P. JENKS,

mh12-14th EDWARD SALES,

Type of the Associates of said Corporation Two of the Associates of said corporation.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COM-MISSION.—SUMMARY TO JANUARY Work now in Progress in the Army at Rest-Christian Commission Stations largely increased in Number—The Work Abundantly Prospered in Number.—The Work Abundantly Prospered.—
Many more Stations needed to meet the wants of
the Army.—Unprecedented Call for Delegates and
Supplies.—Preparations for the Coming Campaign,
with its Movements and Battles.
The Christian Commission depends mainly upon
direct contributions, and must not be forgotten by
Loyal Christian People.
INCREASING WANTS DEMAND INCREASED LIBERALITY.
Receipts of Money, Stores, &c., to January 1,
1841, \$1,145,663 94.
Number of Boxes of Stores, &c., shipped to the
field or distributed at home, 16,330.

ield or distributed at home, 16,330. Number of Delegates sent, 1,563.

Number of Delegates sent, 1,563.
Copies of Scriptures distributed, 568,275; Hymn and Psalm Books, 502,556; Knapsack Hooks, 1,370,-348; Library Books, 42,163: Pamphlets, 155, 145; Religious Newspapers, 2,316,250; Pages of Tracts, 22,180,455, Silent Comforters, 4,115.
The United States Christian Commission has seized the present golden opportunity of rest for the Army to extend its work for the good of the Soldiers. STATIONS have been multiplied, each with its chapel and store tents, free writing tables, and clothing, comforts and reading matter for gracient testimony to their power and interest.

uitous distribution.
VOLUNTARY DELEGATES, in numbers greater than ever before, have been sent to preach the Gospel at the stations and in regiments, bat-teries and camps without Chaplains, distribute reading matter and stores, and labor for the good

reading matter and stores, and labor for the good of the Soldiers.

A PERMANENT FIELD AGENCY has been sufficiently extended to establish stations and superintend the work.

THE BLESSING OF GOD rests signally on all parts of the work. Many thousands have been cheered, benefited and saved. Still a large part of the Army remains unreached, and double the number, both of stations and delegates, are needed to meet the urgent demand for them.

The Christian Commussion offers of the people a perfectly reliable and wonderfully economical channel to reach the entire army in all its various fields. The money given goes in full measure, in benefits for body and soul, directly to the Soldiers; and stores also, immediately from the hands of kir duess to the gifts when bestowed.

kir duess to the gifts when bestowed. Let the peor le give the Money and Stores, and

Let the peor le give the Money and Stores, and the work will be done.

The large corps of Delegates now in the field will serve as a grand corps of relief when the armies shall move and battles be fought, and the greater their number the more prompt and effective will be the relief they shall render.

Let not the present work languish. Wait not for the cry of the wounded and oying before providing relief. viding relief.

Send now and send abundantly both money and stores, and the soldiers' blessing shall be upon

Send money to JOSEPH PATTERSON, Tressurer, at Western Bank, and stores to GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman Christ an Cimmission, No. 13 BANK street, Philadelphia.

W. E. BOARDMAN, Secretary mbs. 1fe United States C. C. mhS the United States C. C.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMIS MISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street, Philaleiphia, December 19, 1863.

The Commission for the ayment of the City
Bonnty are now prepared to receive and adjust
the claims of all new recruits in old regiments.

Until further notice, the Commission will sit
daily from 3 to 5 P. M.

Bounties will be paid to those only whose names
are borne on rolls furnished to the Commission by
the Assistant Provost Marshal-General, or the
United States Mustering Officer for Philadelphia.
Claimants for the bounty must be vouched for
oy a responsible United States Officer. Officers
will bring their men to the office in squads for the
purpose.

purpose. In a few days notice will be given when and how recruits in new organizations and veterans re-en listing in the field can receive their bounty. By order of the Commission.

ja4 if SAMUEL C. DAWSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Railroad Company, Office 227 South Fourth
Street. PHILADELPHIA. September 3, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The following named
persons are entitled to a Dividend on the common
stock of this Company. The residence of several
of them is unknown, and it is therefore necessary
that the Certificates of Stock should be received. that the Certificates of Stock should be presented on calling for the Dividend.

S. BRADFURD,
STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.
Timothy C. Boyle,
S. Lancaster,
Andrew Turner,
Mrs. Rebecca Ulrich.
fe26-tf5 Benjamin F. Newport, fe26-tf5

NOTIOE.—The first meeting of the corporative of the SIOUX M.NING COM. PANY. F MICHIGAN, under its articles of association, will be held at No. 326 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. HENSZEY, mh12-14t6 JAMES ABBOTT, Two of the associates of said corporation.

TWO of the associates of said corporation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT —OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1864.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsyivania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled 'an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved February 25th, 1863, and has compiled with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commencing the business of Banking.

Banking, Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptrol-Now, therefore, I, Hugh McChiloch. Computation of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FOURTH-NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADEL-PHIA, county of Philadelphia, and State of Peausylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Eanking, under the act airresaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal in testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-sixth day of February, 1861.

Much McGulllouh, Compiroller of the Currency. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMING-TON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
The Foard of Directors have his day declared a semi arm in Dividend of FIVE PER CENT... coar of the United States Tax. payable on and after 18to of April axt. ALFRED HORNER, 1 mh17-th.s.tn.sty

after 1st of April next. ALFRED HORNER, i mh17-th s.tn s/s Treasurer;

OFFICE F THE PHILADELPH'A, GE' MANTOWN AND NOERISTOWN R.—PHILADELPHIA. March 10, 1804.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of F: UR PER CENT on the Oupital loca—the company assuming the National Tax—for the six mooths ed ding the 31st inst.; payable on a after the first day of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed for ten days after the 21st that.

mh12 s tuth-t-api(W. S. WILSON; mh12 s tuth-t-api(Treasurer.

mb12 s tu-th-1-ap1§

NOTICE.—The first me ting of the Corporators of the CHOOTAW MINING COMPANY OF MICH GAN, under its articles of association, will be held at No. 326 WALNUT street, Pulladelphia, on MONDAY, the 28th March (instant), at 40 clock P. M.

GEORGE TROTTER,

mh13228

EDWARD SALES,

Two of the Associates of said Corporation. mh12:28\ EDWARD SALES,
Two of the Associates of said Corporation.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COM-MIISSION, No. 412 PRUNE street, December 29, 1863; Warrants for the City Bounty (two hundred and fifty dollars) will be issued to all new recruits for old regments, cred ted to the quota of Philadelphis on the coming draft.

Muster rolls, certified by proper mustering officers, must be sent to the office of the Commission one day previous to the issuing of the warrants.

Officers must accompany and vouch for their men when the warrants are delivered.

Philadelphia soldiers re-enlisting in the field will receive their warrants as soon as certified copies of the muster-in-rolls are furnished to the Commission by the Adjutant-General of the State.

Bien enlisted in Col. McLean's Regiment (183d-Pennsylvania Volunteers), will receive the bounty in companies when duly mustered into the U. S. sarvice, and credited to the quota of the city. The Commission sits daily from 3 to 5 P. M., during which hours only warrants are delivered. These warrants are cashed on presentation at the office of the City Treasurer, Girard Bank.

By order of the Commission. this on the coming draft.

By order of the Commission.

jai-tfo SAMUEL C. DAWSON, Sec'y. jal-tfo SANUEL C. DAWSON, Sec'y.

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