The Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

THE silence of the rebel papers concerning SHERMAN is equivalent to an assurance of his safety. If they had reason for the vaunts they iterate so persistently we should not long be in ignorance of it. At this crisis the smallest rebel victory would be exaggerated tenfold, for never before did the rebel soldiers and the Southern people stand in greater need of encouragement. They are silent of SHERMAN because they dare not report his progress. Our Government is not absolutely ignorant of his position. The plan on which he moves is sound, and he has the power to execute it successfully.

OUR Charleston correspondence shows that the work of regeneration has already begun in that city. By the power of the sword that drove out rebellion free schools are established, and the triumphs of war are made to minister to the perpetuation of peace.

WASHINGTON.

Proclamation Regarding Deserters.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, The twenty first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 3d inst., entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, "all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation, hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and requited forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment"—

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the tenth day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE LAW OF PRIZE—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided a case involving many international and municipal questions in the law of prize. It was that of the United States, appellant, against ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, the claimant of seventy-two bales of cotton, an appeal from the Southern District Court of Illinois, which had awarded restitution to the latter. This was a test case, involving all the cotton, valued at over two millions of dollars, captured by the navy during the Red river expedition. The cotton was claimed by the navy as lawful prize of war on the general ground of belligerent rights, that part of Louisiana being claimed as the enemy's country. The cotton was taken on land, at various distances from the water, teams having been sent out to gather it. The claimant took the amnesty oath under the proclamation of the President, although she had taken no part in the rebellion. The argument occupied several days—the Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General, and CHARLES EMORY, Esq., of Washington, representing the Government and captors, and Messrs. R. M. COWDIN, of California, and WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, of Illinois, being the counsel for the claimant. The court, by Chief Justice CHASE, decided that there could be no seizure as prize of war of private property by the navy on the inland waters of the United States or on land since the acts of Congress of 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and that, therefore, this property was not in that view a lawful prize of war. But the court thought the property should have been turned over to the treasury officers, as captured or abandoned property, under the act of March 12, 1863. This act prescribes the mode by which loyal citizens may recover compensation. The libel was ordered to be dismissed. Thus the navy was ignored in this case.

The Court also held that the possession of the Red river country was temporary, but long enough to secure the rights of property to the citizens of that part of Louisiana, and that the election then held in the Red river country was not legal, and conferred no rights.

Special Session of the U. S. Senate.

NEW SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, presented the credentials of J. A. J. Cresswell, elected Senator by the Legislature of Maryland, in place of Mr. Hicks, deceased. He was qualified, and took his seat.

PAYMENT OF MILEAGE, ETC.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to pay compensation and mileage to the claimants of seats from Louisiana and Arkansas, and against which the committee to audit the contingent expenses had reported.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that this resolution involved an expenditure of nine thousand six hundred dollars. One of the persons, Mr. Fishback, could not take the oath required of every Senator, without committing perjury.

Mr. LANE said that was not true. Mr Fishback was known to be a radical Republican from the commencement of the rebellion, and was one up to this moment, and opposed in every possible way the ordinance of secession, until he was compelled to vote for it to save his life. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr Sumner) had just voted to place a bust from the Academy of Science. For himself (Mr. Lane) he was not disposed to do a wrong to save a little money.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, did not see what claim the sentlemen claiming seats from Arkansas could have to mileage. The Committee on the Judiciary had investigated the matter, and the Senate, by a decided vote, decided they were not entitled to seats. This was done at the first session of the 38th Congress. And they were paid mileage long ago; but, after it was decided that they were not entitled to seats, and although no new election had taken place, they again come here and ask to be admitted to seats. He then proceeded to state the grounds on which the Committee on the Judiciary came to the conclusion to recognize the new State Government of Louisiana. The Constitution was one of the most liberal in the United States. One clause abolished slavery and prohibited the Legislature from passing any law recognizing property in man. Not only are white males entitled to suffrage but the Legislature has power to extend it to other persons. Five sixths of its State Constitution do not allow colored people to vote, and, prohibit the Legislature from making laws to enable them to do so. Education for all the children in the State was provided for by its Free State Constitution.

The object of recognizing that Government was to get rid of the military usurpation. He proceeded to show that notwithstanding the military orders issued, no loyal people were prevented from voting, and, forsooth, that two-thirds of the people of the entire State took part in the election of the delegates to the Convention which framed the new Constitution.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, expressed his astonishment that the Senator should now make an elaborate speech. He could only conceive that it was made up to be delivered and scattered before the Senate was adjourned. They were making power had declared Louisiana to be in rebellion against the people of the United States. It was not in the power of the President to bring back such a State. It was deliberately opposed to a republican Government. The people are utterly unqualified to set up a State Government until the barriers are removed and Congress declares they are in a condition to establish a Government for themselves. The brigandes of a State was not to be initiated by the President. The President could no more, by order No. 32, authorize a rebellious State to set up a Government than he could create something out of nothing. He had striven to elect the President, but he could never sanction such a process as that. It was a dangerous precedent, and, if continued without our assent, would reduce our Government to a mere military despotism. If such a course could be pursued in Louisiana, it could be done in all the other rebellious States, and Senators might be introduced here as Senators mere creatures of the President, representing military power. Won't the Senator from Illinois sanction this? to bring in here unwashed rebels, men who have perjured themselves to the lowest hell, to associate with the patriotic Senator from Illinois. Sir, it will never do. Michael Hahn was a scandalous of the President, who said to him, in an order, "Be Governor of Louisiana," and then was done without consulting the Senate or any other body. The Senator from Illinois had urged that the people of Louisiana had acted without restraint, and that two thirds of the people had taken part in the election. Will you permit two thirds to make a Constitution for the entire people, while the other third is in duress? Is that your idea? He made further remarks on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an amendment to the resolution, so as to provide for paying only the Louisiana claimants, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A UNION FORCE LANDED AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Seizure of a Large Quantity of Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The *Star* has the following: On Monday last thirteen transports, with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore Read, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Com. R. Hooker, and Yankee, Acting Master Cook, proceeded up the Rappahannock on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg to be smuggled into our lines. On the way up the expedition proceeded very cautiously, and the gunboats scoured the river well for torpedoes, and, it is believed, cleared it of all such missiles as far as Fredericksburg. A schooner bound up, with a cargo of whisky and salt, was first captured by the Read. The crew were secured as prisoners, and after the cargo had been removed the schooner was blown up. On arriving at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by the rebels, who, however, offered no resistance, and the troops were landed, as well as a detachment of sailors, the latter being under command of Captain Hooker, and the town was taken possession of.

The rebels retreating, our forces captured the tobacco, which had lately arrived, to the amount of ninety-five tons. It was manufactured, and is estimated to be worth three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The depot of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad was destroyed, as well as considerable rolling stock. The railroad bridge on the rear of the city was also destroyed, and a force went out some distance on the railroad, destroying culverts, bridges, &c. The country about Fredericksburg was scoured pretty thoroughly, and during the raid over four hundred prisoners were taken.

Our men several times came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and some shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt on our side. The gunboats returned to their original stations on Wednesday night. On the way down the river both banks were found to be well lined with the enemy's pickets, Mosby's men being on the northern bank, but not a shot was fired by them, although at one place where a number of them were seen several shells were thrown into their midst. At one point a number of deserters came off and gave themselves up. At one point eight men who had deserted from the 24th Virginia Cavalry came off. They were very anxious to get to their homes in Accomac county, Virginia.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The expedition under the command of Brevet Brig. Gen. Roberts, comprising about 1,600 men of the 24th Army Corps which left here last Sunday, returned last evening, having fully accomplished the object of its mission. All the steamers of the fleet went clear up the Rappahannock river, and landed at the very wharves of Fredericksburg, without any resistance being made and without a rebel force of any kind being seen.

Eleven hundred boxes of tobacco and a large railroad bridge, with a great amount of stores, destined for Richmond, were destroyed. The tobacco was stored in Fredericksburg, preparatory, it is said, to its being shipped to Nassau by means of an English blockade-runner. The expedition brought with it six hundred of the boxes of tobacco and burnt the remaining five hundred boxes, and captured about one hundred prisoners.

REBEL NEWS.

THE BILL TO ARM THE SLAVES.

NO REPORTS OF SHERMAN.

ALL QUIET NEAR RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Richmond papers, of Wednesday, March 8th, have been received. They are very boastful over the absence of news from Sherman, but a specimen of their reliability may be seen in the fact that the *Whig* says that "news from the valley reports all quiet."

THE BILL TO ARM SLAVES.

On Wednesday the bill to arm negro slaves was taken up and read in open session, as follows:

"ENACTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion maintain rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient for and during the war to perform military service, in what ever capacity he may direct.

"SEC. 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

"SEC. 3. That while employed in service such troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed other troops in the same branch of the service.

"SEC. 4. That if, under previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State whenever he thinks it expedient for her quo a of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary, to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, as in each State the proper authorities thereof may determine.

"SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owner, except by consent of their owners, and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof."

The *Enquirer* says, in speaking of the bill, the Virginia Legislature, having instructed their Senators to vote for the proposition, secures the passage of the law.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th says the Bank of Virginia is redeeming six dollars of its notes with one of gold. It calls upon the Confederate authorities to seize the gold for the defence of Richmond. It says it is needed now, and the strong arm of power should be felt in that direction.

President Lincoln's inaugural address is published in all of Thursday's Richmond papers. The *Enquirer* says: "It reads like the tail-end of a sermon."

MEXICO.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 6th inst says:

"We have a very important piece of news which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies the prospect of serious difficulties between the United States and France. It is the confirmation of previous reports in Northern newspapers to the effect that the French Consul at Matamoros, who was accredited to the Juarez Government, has been ordered away by Maximilian. It is also said that clearances for United States merchant vessels from that port are now refused."

THE TAX BILL.

"Both Houses of Congress succeeded, yesterday, in passing a tax law. It levies a tax of eight per cent. on all property not expressly taxed at a different rate; on specie and bills of exchange, twenty per cent.; on currency five per cent. The interest of Government bonds is taxed as income under the existing law. Upon the profits made by buying and selling merchandise or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent. is levied, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., a tax of twenty-five per cent. The property, and the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation; also all property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines.

The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the first day of June next, one half to be paid in Treasury notes, and the other half at the option of the party in certificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest.

It is also provided that upon all subjects of taxation mentioned in this act, and the act approved 17th February, 1864, there shall be assessed for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year 1863, which tax shall be payable in Treasury notes of the new issue, and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers; provided that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax in kind.

The following important section we quote at length:

Congress having intended by the act of 17th February, 1864, that the tax laid by the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled, &c., as amended by the act of 17th February amended in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and all the taxes imposed by said act shall be collected without any discount or any other value of the tax in kind or the income tax, and all the taxes on income and profits under existing laws shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the ad valorem tax.

THE WAR.

The *Whig* of the 8th says: "Sherman is played out. If our readers do not hear or read of any good news from South Carolina it is a *non-sequitur* that there is none to communicate. In a few days they will hear where Sherman is and what has befallen him. Let everybody be patient. Sherman's opportunity to establish military reputation has fled, and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace."

The Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 1st inst., in an article on the situation, says:

"If the army of Gen. Lee defeated that of Grant at Spottsylvania, and around the Virginia capital, when the Yankee commander counted his two hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and we had less than sixty thousand, why may we not as severely punish the two combined Federal armies, whose aggregate will be less than one hundred and fifty thousand?

"The times about Richmond are impregnable. The resources of Virginia have been held in reserve. Notwithstanding more than a month has elapsed since the evacuation of Georgia and a portion of South Carolina have been cut off, the men of Lee's army still live on full rations, and there is no reason to apprehend that they will fail to enjoy plenty to the end."

The Fayetteville *Telegraph* assures its readers that it is not the wish of the Government to conceal anything from them, but to prevent, if possible, the Yankee forces in Washington and South Carolina from learning anything of the movements of each other. All our information thus far is of an encouraging character.

NEW ORLEANS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—SOLDIERS KILLED—SHIP NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—A train on the Opelousas Railroad, bringing the 53d Illinois regiment from Terre Haute, when four miles from this city, yesterday ran over a horse, throwing eleven cars off the track and instantly killing ten and severely wounding thirty-nine men.

The Exchange.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND DESTITUTE UNION PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE—DEPARTURE OF HEALTHY AND WELL-CLOTHED REBELS.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Nine steamers arrived at Annapolis day, bringing about 5,000 Union prisoners. Most of them are in a sad state of emaciation, and nearly all are destitute of clothing. Several died on the passage, and five dead bodies were taken from one of the boats.

Some fifteen hundred of the poor fellows had to go to the hospital.

A large number of rebel prisoners passed through Baltimore to-day to be exchanged. All are in good health and well clothed. Many of them have carpet bags full of clothing.

Destructive Fire at St. Joseph's, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The extensive pork house of Thomas Hall & Co., at St. Joseph's, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The loss amounted to $200,000; insured for $110,000.

New York Evening Stock Board.

MARCH 11.—Gold 189¾; after call excited, and large sales at 190¼, closing at 189¾. New York Central 105¾, Erie 62⅞, Hudson River 109⅝. Reading 107⅞, Michigan Central 109, do. Southern 66¾, Illinois Central 113¾, Pittsburg 72¾, Rock Island 95¾, Northwestern 82¾, do. preferred 61¾, Fort Wayne 88¾, Cumberland 70¼, Mariposa 11¾.

CITY ITEMS

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A "RISE" IN OIL.—There have been many thousands of dollars made within the last few weeks from the advance in oil stocks, and the most sagacious predict that the furore in Petroleum will go on increasing for some weeks to come. Unquestionably, the way to make the best profit out of a "rise" now is by securing the most promising stocks coming on the market. *A subscription prices.* The great advance in "Sugar Creek" has sent lands in that immediate vicinity up to fabulous prices, as it is believed to be fully as *certain* as the best lands on Oil Creek, while the oil it yields is more than twice as valuable. The "Ashland" Oil Company, the stock of which is now nearly all subscribed, owns a very large fee simple interest directly adjacent to the new "Sugar Creek" well. Its lands, of course, were purchased before the late advance in their value; otherwise their stock would necessarily be issued at a much higher figure—the present subscription price being only *one dollar per share.* The moment the books are closed, which will be very soon, it is believed that "Ashland" will advance to three, perhaps five, times its cost.

Applications for this stock can be made at the Banking House of Messrs. Harper, Durney & Co., No. 55 South Third street. We know of no more certain way of making money quickly than by subscribing in the "*Ashland*" Company.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS.—Mr. John M. Finn, Southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets, has now in store a splendid line of Corsets, to which we invite special attention. They are fully equal in quality and variety to any stock in the city, and the prices of them are *lower* than the average market rates. We find that among these Corsets there is an article as low as $1.40 per pair—a very superior article for the price. Mr. Finn also offers a few odd pair at a still lower figure. We are well assured that an examination of this capital stock of Corsets will secure for it the preference over all others in the city, and would say to our lady readers that for this, and a thousand other fancy articles and things of use, the most popular establishment in Philadelphia is that of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets. We should add that the best grade of these Corsets has been tested, and meets with a large demand, being made from the best quality of whalebone.

A POPULAR ARTICLE WITH THE LADIES.—We have already taken occasion to speak in approving terms of the celebrated "*Eureka Zephyr*," of which Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets, is the originator and proprietor. As a substitute for the *German Zephyrs*, it surpasses, vastly, any other article that has ever been introduced in the market. In fact, the "Eureka" is rapidly becoming a universal favorite. In fibre it is almost equal to the imported article, while in colors, even to the most delicate shading, it has never been surpassed, and the colors, moreover, are quite equal to the German Zephyrs in preserving their brilliancy. Nor is this all. The great *economy* of using the "*Eureka Zephyr*," being fully double as much per cent. cheaper than the imported Zephyrs, is another consideration which should not be overlooked; nor is it, if we may judge from the immense sale which the "*Eureka*" has attained. For all purposes to which Zephyrs are applied, this splendid substitute is found to be as desirable as its imported rival, and, being sold at one-half the price, we are not surprised to hear of the enormous sales which, in Mr. Finn's competent hands, it has attained.

JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS changes a roughened or grated skin to the texture and color of freshly-polished alabaster, effectually removes all unsightly black worm, specks, and discolorations of the skin. Sold by Druggists, Perfumers, and Coiffeurs.

JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS is especially endorsed by Mdlle. Vestvali, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, and many ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters, for obvious reasons, cannot be published. Sold by Druggists, Perfumers, and Hair-dressers.

JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS is used by the most retiring and sensitive ladies, it being no vulgar paste or paint. Orders by mail should be addressed to "Jared & Rene, Philada."

A CHANCE FOR EVERY ONE TO INVEST IN OIL.—Read the prospectus of the Great Republic Mutual Oil Company, in this paper. Shares fifty cents. mh11-tf

THE PRIZE-MEDAL SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, are the best-made and best-fitting shirts in the world. The very choicest goods in this department are always for sale at Mr Grant's counters.

OIL IN RUSSIA.—The existence of petroleum in large quantities throughout the Russian Empire has led to the grant of a concession by the Czar to a French company for the utilization of this mineral oil in the production of gas and the lighting of St. Petersburg upon a more economical system than that now in operation. We have not yet "struck ile" in Philadelphia, but we have struck upon an establishment where the most elegant garments extant are made. We refer, of course, to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

PICKLES, warranted equal to English, for sale by the undersigned.

Please see that my name,
H. C. KELLOGG,
is blown on each bottle.
HENRY C. KELLOGG,
S. W. cor. Water and Chestnut streets.

My Pickles are for sale by the following Grocers:
Edward Friel, N. W. cor. Ninth and Spring Garden streets.
Alex. Russell, Twelfth and Lombard streets.
Esher & Fox, Ninth and Cherry streets.
Davis & Richards, Tenth and Arch streets.
Henry Brooks, Sixteenth and Spruce streets.
Caleb Wood, 624 South Second street.
James Dobbins, 1037 Market street.
Wm. B. Chambers, Fifth and Pine streets.
Joshua H. County, 118 South Second street.
Simon Colton & Clarke, Broad and Walnut streets.
Joshua Wright, Franklin and Spring Garden streets.
Thompson Black & Son, Broad and Chestnut streets, and others.

THE CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The present and prospective value of the stock of this company may be inferred from the fact that it owns a fee simple interest in 473 (four hundred and seventy-three) acres of the richest tested oil territory in Venango county, believed by the most experienced oil men in that region to be capable of producing a net annual income to the Company of one and a half million dollars, or three times the entire cost of the stock, which would be equivalent to twenty-five per cent. a month on its subscription price, or *one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum on its par value.* Books of subscription open for a few days at the offices of E. G. James, No. 101 Walnut street, and A. Douglas, S. E. corner Seventh and Chestnut streets. mh11-2t

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS.—Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, beats the world in the manufacture of fine French and American Confections. His delicious Bonbons, fine Mixtures, Sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, and other choice preparations, no less than his splendid Malaga Grapes and other Fruits, charm every one.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK CLOTHING.—Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 628 Chestnut street, have now ready their Spring stock of ready-made garments and rich, new, spring cloth goods. For elegant, new, fashionable Clothing, this is the place to go to. First-class suits, for military officers, made up in best style at shortest notice. Give them a call.

ATTENTION is requested to an advertisement in another column, headed $1,000 reward.

CHOICE PROPERTY on Cherry Run, Pithole, and Slippery Rock Creek. Read the prospectus of the Great Republic Mutual Oil Company. mh11-tf

A CONVENIENT POCKET BOOK.—Decidedly the most complete article of the kind we have ever seen is that of Mason & Hughes, No. 44 North Sixth street. It is made of one piece of leather by folding, and is the most durable book made. mh11-swim

READ the prospectus of the Great Republic Mutual Oil Company. Shares fifty cents for full-paid stock. mh11-tf

EVERY SHAREHOLDER ON THE GROUND FLOOR.—Splendid property on Cherry Run, Pithole, and Slippery Rock Creek. Read the prospectus of the Great Republic Mutual Oil Company, in another column of to-day's paper. Shares only fifty cents. mh11-tf

FIFTY CENTS for full-paid stock. Read the prospectus of the Great Republic Mutual Oil Company. mh11-tf

VESTIBULE CURTAINS AND GILT AND SILVER RODS.—All goods sold are put up gratis by careful workmen, at W. Henry Patten's Curtain Store, 1408 Chestnut street. mh11-2t

BED CHAIRS, suitable for Invalids, at W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Chestnut street. mh11-2t

EYE OPERATIONS.—All surgical operations to restore sight, or correct deformity, performed by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Oculist, 1027 Walnut street.

SPRER'S SAMBURG PORT WINE.—Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating it above French wines. It is said to be unsurpassed for summer complaints, and for weakly persons. Our druggists have obtained some direct from Mr. Speer. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a bottle in the house. mh11-2t

FOR EXTENSIVE SALES of Real Estate see Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogue issued to-day.

FINE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS,
Elegant Styles,
and moderate prices,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth. mh10-2t

CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY, Offices 101 Walnut street, E. G. James; and southeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut, A. Douglas, where full particulars can be obtained and subscriptions received. Books open but a few days longer. Subscription price $2 50 per share. mh10-3t

OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DESPATCH removed to No. 40 South Fifth street. feb17-tf

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination.

By means of the system of conjoint advertising rendered practicable by Messrs. Joy, Coe, & Co., through their newspaper agency, advertisers save the postage and avoid the labor of corresponding with publishers, risk of remittances miscarriage and the vexatious deceptions of journals of dubious character, and losses from contracting with incompetent and irresponsible persons.

Business men may learn through this agency just what journals to advertise in, to reach effectively and cheaply the sections wherein their trade may be extended.

Advertisers receive copies of journals in which their advertisements are inserted.

A list of newspapers of United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central and South America, kept at the office for use of advertisers. fe25-stath9t

CHOICE OIL TRACT FOR SALE.—Oil companies, about organizing, see advertisement elsewhere. 11-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY Disease of the Scalp.

NO DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH THE *London Hair Colour Restorer and Dressing. London Hair Colour Restorer and Dressing. London Hair Colour Restorer and Dressing.*

As this preparation contains no mineral substances, and is delicately performed, its application is a pleasure instead of a task.

1—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3—It will restore the natural secretions.
4—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5—It will make the hair soft, glossy, and flexible.
6—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

BALDNESS.—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald spots in *all cases* where the follicles are left.

Price 75 cents a bottle; six bottles $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street. Sent by express to any part of the United States. 1t

TASSEL HOOKS, BRASS AND PORCELAIN KNOBS, Window Shade Fixtures, Rollers and Slats, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

HILTON'S CEMENT AND RICHARDS' CEMENT, for wood, leather, bone crockery, &c., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

STAMMERING, HESITATION OF SPEECH, Mispronunciation of Letters and Words, cured by PHILIP LAWRENCE, Professor of Elocution, 2029 LOCUST Street. mh11-3t*

ENRICHED BLOOD, CLEAR COMPLEXION, &c.

"Dr. Swayne's" "Panacea,"
"Dr. Swayne's" Purify "Panacea,"
"Dr. Swayne's" the "Panacea."
"Dr. Swayne's" Blood. "Panacea,"
"Dr. Swayne's" "Panacea"

For Scrofula, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Indolent Tumors, Blotches, Pimples, &c., its reputation is world-wide. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GROVER AND BAKER'S
Highest premium,
Elastic Stitch and Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With latest improvements.
mh1-1m No. 730 CHESTNUT Street.

ARMY ITCH—ALL SKIN DISEASES.
ARMY ITCH. TETTER.
ARMY ITCH. TETTER.

"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT" never fails to cure the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. Prepared by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH St. 1t

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENTED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. fe23-tethaly

A JUST REBUKE.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Old Mr. Grabman says, and leers
(With rapture, we suppose.)
"Wife, do you know how many years
I've worn this suit of clothes?
It's been so long that I've forgot
The date when they were bought,
And such economy is not,
You see, employed for nought!"

His wife replied, "I can declare
That they've been worn—*too long;*
Grease spots they show, the threads are bare,
The seams no more are strong;
Yet very well you could afford
Respectably to dress,
If you would ope your heart, and hoard
Your precious greenbacks less.

Pray send that suit, whose little cost
And long wear you admire,
To some poor soul whose clothes were lost
In the late dreadful fire;
And for yourself, that no vile jeets
May on your locks be cast,
Go buy a suit of Bennett's best,
Which will still longer last.

Special inducements to purchasers of Winter Clothing.
Balance of Stock selling at greatly Reduced Prices.
Call and examine.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET Street.
BENNETT & CO.
1t

JONES',
THE LOWEST
SELLING PRICE
is marked in figures
on each article,
AND NEVER VARIED,
AT
JONES'
Cressent One-price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
MARKET STREET,
above Sixth,
No 604.

☞ Prices reduced to suit the times.
A fine assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for all seasons, constantly on hand.
Custom-work made to order at short notice. [mh7-3m

ANNUAL EXHIBITION!
GREAT SHOW!
STUPENDOUS DISPLAY!
MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENT!
MOMENTOUS OCCASION!
AND SO FORTH!

A mighty exhibition.
As sure as I'm alive!
For people's entertainment
In the spring of sixty-five.
'Tis not of bears or lions,
Or creatures such as those,
Nor calves, nor cows, nor monkeys,
But of fine Spring Clothes.

Never was better clothing
Than what's displayed this day.
To rig in splendid costume
The folks who come and pay.
'Tis not for sale on mortgage—
(Such selling would be rash—)
But people get it speedily,
Who come and bring their cash.

Finest collection of handsome ready-made Clothing and piece goods (to be made up to order) ever displayed in Philadelphia, now ready.

Those who have not yet become acquainted with our house are very particularly invited to call, and if not *well* suited with our style and satisfied that our prices are considerably less than most others (because of our very large business and facilities in purchasing), they will not be expected to become customers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers, Oak Hall,
S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. S., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	J. E. GOULD, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	mch9-tf	CABINET ORGANS.

MARRIED.

WOLBERT—ECKFELDT.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. E. G. Chase, Charles J. Wolbert, Jr., to Miss Martha A., daughter of the late Geo. Eckfeldt. No cards.

DIED.

ALEE.—Friday morning, March 10, Emma Louise, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Lee.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

COLHOUN.—On the 10th inst., Humphrey Colhoun, late of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 43 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1122 North Twelfth street, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARTON.—On Saturday morning, 11th instant, S. Douglas, youngest son of Samuel and Mary Barton, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 532 North Fourth street, on Monday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BORAEF.—On the 10th inst., Valentine Borsef, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, southeast corner Sixth and Master streets, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GRIFFITH.—In Andersonville, Ga., Prisoner, September 10, 1864, of starvation and cruelty, Sergeant Major John H. Griffith, Company D, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 23 years, son of the late John Griffith, Dundee, N. J.

KITE.—On the morning of the 10th inst., Elizabeth C. Kite, daughter of the late Joseph and Deborah Kite.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Dr. John L. Kite, No. 457 North Fifth street, on Second-day, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

STEINMETZ.—On the 10th inst., Theodore Steinmetz, son of Adam and Margaret Steinmetz, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1304 Wallace street, on Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HILLIARD.—On the 9th inst., William K., son of Townsend Hilliard, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 810 North Twenty-first street, on First-day (Sunday), the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—On Thursday morning, aged 12 years, Marshall, only son of Marshall and Harriet S. Hill.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1506 Arch street, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 8 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On the 8th inst., Patrick Campbell, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, M. Campbell, No. 1118 South Twelfth street, on Monday morning, 13th inst., at 8½ o'clock. Services and Interment at St. Mary's Church.

BLLISON.—On Third-day evening, the 7th instant, John S. Ellison, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock.

ELLIGER.—On the 18th inst., Otto, son of Dr. George and Christiana Elliger, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1112 Spring Garden street, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

STRETCH.—On the evening of the 7th inst., Dr. Joshua B. Stretch, formerly of Salem, New Jersey, in the 65th year of his age, son-in-law of the late Hadi Baner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 656