The Press.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865.

The Wail of Jefferson Davis.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has spoken to the people of the South in the language of prophecy and penitence. He may not have intended it, but he plainly predicts the quick-coming overthrow of the rebellion, and as plainly repents of his part in it. Such a document as this would, in ordinary times, stir the dullest people to revolt. The confession of DAVIS must now impel the Southern population to a speedy surrender to the National authority. He asks impossibilities and he recommends impossibilities. And he knew this when he sent his wail into the so-called Confederate Congress. The farmers refuse to give their produce to the despots for the wretched paper money of the rebels. To demand this is not only an insult to them, but a robbery to boot. And in order to get food for the army, DAVIS asks for "two millions of dollars in coin!" How is he to get it? One of the Richmond papers urged, a few weeks ago, that the specie should be got out of the Richmond banks; in other words, that these banks should be plundered for the sake of keeping up the rebellion. In fact, DAVIS proposes a grand scheme of spoliation upon the private property of the people of the South. To this end he further proposes that the law should be repealed which prohibits the officers of the army from impressing provisions without making payment at the time they are impressed. His excuse for this is that the limit for issuing treasury notes is nearly reached, and that these notes cannot furnish prompt payment for these supplies; and he coolly adds that the law to raise revenue from taxes is useless, and has only been signed by his ragged Majesty! And then he utters this most dismal groan: "*In this condition of things it is impossible to supply the army, although ample stores may exist in the country.*" But take the remainder of this forlorn and heart-broken passage:

"Whenever the owners refuse to give credit to the public officer it is necessary that this restriction on the power of impressment be removed. The power is admitted to be objectionable, liable to abuse, and unequal in its operation on individuals; yet all these objections must yield to absolute necessity. It is also suggested that the system of valuation now established ought to be radically changed. The legislation requires in such cases of impressment that the market price be paid; but there is really no market price in many cases, and then valuation is made arbitrarily, and in a depreciated currency. The result is that the most extravagant prices are fixed, such as no one ever expects to be paid in coin. None believes that the Government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour. It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin—to give the obligation of the Government for the payment of the price in coin, with reasonable interest, or, at the option of the creditor, to return in kind the wheat or corn impressed, with a reasonable interest, also payable in kind, and to make the obligations thus issued receivable for all payments due in coin to the Government. Whatever be the value attached by Congress to these suggestions, it is hoped that there will be no hesitation in so changing the law as to render it possible to supply the army in case of necessity by the impressment of provisions for that purpose."

It is unnecessary to point out other portions of this message. The whole case is given up. All that we have ever contended would happen to the authors of this conspiracy has already happened, and now the witness is the chief of the conspirators himself. How long can such a rebellion last? How long can a people endure who are deprived of their sons, brothers, and fathers, and then plundered of their hard earnings?

This, we are told by DAVIS, is the darkest hour of the rebellion; and he seems resolved to make it so dark that the sun will never rise upon it again. The gloom of defeat has come, and it is to be succeeded by the midnight of despair. We shall soon hear either that the Southern people have accepted Mr. LINCOLN's conditions of peace, or have hurled DAVIS from the power he first usurped and then abused.

Advanced Carriage Fares.

There is a municipal tariff which fixes the amount of fares to be legally claimed by the drivers of carriages which ply for hire in our streets. No one now pretends to pay the regulated fares—the amount of which has never been officially reduced, and, unless the hirer makes a bargain before-hand, he is at the mercy of the driver's cupidity. Carriage-owners, in the face of the steady fall in gold, have combined to raise the price of their vehicles attending funerals. We would suggest that they may attain the desired result, without imposing a fresh exaction on the public, by discontinuing the per centage which is now paid to undertakers, viz: fifty cents per carriage, to most of the trade, and, in a few instances, as much as seventy-five cents for each funeral trip. The whole system of having a long line of carriages at funerals is extremely costly and a terrible tax, to the nominal honor of the dead, upon the means, often scanty, of the survivors. We might advantageously adopt the English plan, of having no carriages at a funeral, except those containing the nearest male relatives of the deceased.

Cost of Living.

The great decline in gold has not yet had the effect, in Philadelphia, of reducing the prices of provisions, except eggs. On the contrary, meat averaged about two cents a pound higher, on Saturday, than it had reached since the war commenced. The market people, quick and ready in raising prices when gold is "up," are slow in reducing them now that it is "down." Country produce—which includes meat, fowl, and vegetables—is higher than before. Bread is a little lower, and so is fish—the supply of the latter, however, being always too small for our population, which is nearly, if not quite, as large as that of New York. The retail grocers have reduced their prices, and the dry-goods' vendors have also come down; and, no doubt, the fall in gold, should it continue, will still further operate to the advantage of the public. The country dealers, the first to raise their prices, will be the last to lower them. The advance which they clapped on, last Saturday, is wholly unwarrantable. They know, of course, that the public are at the mercy of their established monopoly.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1865.

INDIAN SAVAGES ARMED AGAINST US.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, reliable information has been received that hostile Indians within the limits of the United States have been furnished with arms and munitions of war by persons dwelling in a foreign territory, and are thereby enabled to prosecute their savage warfare upon the exposed and sparse settlements of the frontier:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all persons detected in that nefarious traffic shall be arrested and tried by court martial at the nearest military post, and, if convicted, shall receive the punishment due to their deeds.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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

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

DEPOSITORIES FOR QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARIES' FUNDS.

The order of the War Department of April 22d, 1864, directing all officers of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, having public moneys in their charge, in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco, not to deposit in the national banks, but solely with the assistant treasurers and collectors, has been rescinded by Secretary STANTON, upon the request of Secretary MCCULLOCH, except so far as it applies to New York and San Francisco, and a new order issued, giving such officers permission to deposit with any of the national banks of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, designated as depositories under the law.

This is done that the large payments into the depository banks on account of the sales of seven-thirties, which the Secretary of the Treasury desires to have disbursed as speedily as possible, may not embarrass and disturb the ordinary course of the money market. The checks drawn upon the depository national banks will pass through the exchanges without disturbing the money market. The measure is very satisfactory to the banks that receive these deposits, and it is hoped that it will be applied to New York, where the bulk of the money is received and disbursed.

THE NEW SIX HUNDRED MILLION LOAN.

The popular appreciation and rapid absorption of the 7.30 loan under the management of JAY COOKE, general subscription agent, has determined Secretary MCCULLOCH to make no change in the character of the loan to be placed in the market after the present one shall be disposed of. The arrangement heretofore existing between the department and the subscription agent will be continued, and the new series of 7.30s will date from June 15th, next, and will consist of an issue of $300,000,000, payable three years after date, and convertible at maturity into 6-20 bonds, at the option of the holder. Excepting in dates of issue and maturity, the new series will be in all respects the same as the current series, which at the present rate of subscription will be taken up during the coming month. In addition to arrangements which have been made by the subscription agent with WELLS, FARGO, & Co., for placing the loan through their offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado, special agents are being despatched to the Pacific coast and the South Atlantic and Gulf cities, including Beaufort, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR MONTAUK.

The monitor Montauk, which was recently engaged at Fort Fisher, and struck by over 200 shot, was towed up to the navy yard, on Saturday, where her fighting material will be exchanged for 15-inch guns, and some slight repairs be made to her turret and machinery.

A VERDICT SET ASIDE.

The proceedings in the case of FRANKLIN and BENJAMIN W. SMITH, of Boston, who were tried by court-martial for frauds upon the Government, found guilty, and each sentenced to two years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine, have been set aside by the President.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

ACTIVE AND MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

HEAVY STORM AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF SOLDIERS FROM FALLING TREES.

EVIDENCES OF AN INTENDED EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG.

SINGULAR HEAVY EXPLOSION.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that our troops are in the best possible condition, and are ready to move at any time occasion may require. Rumors continue to prevail in camp that the rebels contemplate an evacuation.

On Thursday and Friday the enemy along the centre of the line were very busy in moving troops from point to point; at one time massing at one place, and in a short time thereafter at another, thus necessitating the utmost watchfulness on our entire life.

Secretary Stanton, accompanied by his wife and several other ladies, arrived at headquarters on Thursday afternoon, and soon after proceeded to the left of the line, where the 5th Corps were reviewed by him and General Meade. The party returned to City Point on a special train, where they would soon start for Washington.

Another account says: All day on Wednesday and Thursday the rebels were in active motion in front of the 9th Corps. The camps were struck within their lines, and large bodies of troops could be seen, from our signal stations, to be moving to and fro.

They kept up an unusually bold front, at times completely swarming Cemetery Hill with men, and frequently opening upon our troops with cannon, which was promptly replied to.

It is believed that they were endeavoring to hide the evacuation of Petersburg, from which all the people have been ordered away, for the purpose of falling back to their new line of works on the north side of the Appomattox, with their right resting on the Lynchburg Railroad.

On Thursday night a snow storm prevailed at the front, which blew down tents, uprooted trees, &c. A number of men of the 37th Wisconsin were killed and crushed by the falling trees.

A heavy explosion took place on Thursday, which shook the boats on the James and Appomattox rivers. It appeared to be in the direction of Petersburg, and it was reported at City Point that it was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to blow up Fort Hell, which had been previously evacuated by our troops, knowing that the rebels had undermined it.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY—ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Information from the Army of the Potomac says St. Patrick's day was gaily celebrated by the Irish brigade, the principal entertainment consisting of both horse and foot-racing. Generals Humphreys and Miles acted as judges, and Colonel Nugent had charge of the course. General Meade was present most of the time, with nearly all of the general officers of the army, together with thousands of non-commissioned officers and men.

During the second hurdle-race Colonel Von Schaick, of the 7th New York Volunteers, was thrown from his horse and was severely injured.

The execution of several deserters, previously fixed for Friday, was postponed until the following day.

SHERIDAN.

REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND HANOVER JUNCTION—SHERIDAN SUCCESSFUL.

A despatch to the *Herald*, dated City Point, March 17, says:

A despatch from White House this morning, via Yorktown and Fortress Monroe, states that Sheridan had not arrived in that vicinity up to that time. Scouts sent out to communicate with him yesterday proceeded as far as Hanover Junction without obtaining any reliable information of his "whereabouts." They were informed by citizens that Pickett's division was sent to Ashland station, four-teen miles north of Richmond and ten south of Hanover Junction, to intercept Sheridan's advance in that direction, and that a fight came off between the respective forces two days before. No one was found able or willing to furnish particulars concerning the result, although it was conceded to have been in our favor.

The same scouts were to be sent out as far as Baltern's bridge to-day, in the hope of meeting Sheridan's forces, or obtaining additional information concerning them.

This account agrees precisely with the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners. The latter state that Pickett's division passed Castle Thunder in great haste on last Sunday, on their way to meet Sheridan, and the former bring in the news of an engagement "somewhere between Richmond and Hanover Junction." The deserters also confirm the report of Sheridan's success.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

THE DRAFT AT NEW ORLEANS—CAPTURE AND SALE OF NEGROES IN TEXAS—A FLAG-OF-TRUCE-BOAT FIRED ON BY THE REBELS, NEAR MOBILE.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The United States transport George Cromwell has arrived with New Orleans advices of March 12th.

The draft was progressing quietly. Two United States transports were reported ashore on the 10th instant, near Pelican Island, close to Fort Morgan.

There is a slight break in the levee on the west bank of the Mississippi, six miles below Baton Rouge.

The George Cromwell's news-letter from Texas says that 2,000 negroes captured at Berwick Bay were mostly taken to Houston and sold at auction, by Col. Sydnor, he knowing they had been legally emancipated by the United States, and were only liable to be treated as prisoners of war. Letters from Dauphin Island state that our flag of truce-boat Nashua, which went within 22½ miles of Mobile to exchange prisoners, on the 24 inst., was fired upon by rebel batteries, and was compelled to retreat, although she was not injured. The rebels subsequently declared that they did not see the flag of truce until they had fired fourteen shots. Our fleet is reported to have crossed Dog River Bar.

Cotton, at New Orleans, is quoted at 76@77c. for middling. The market is nearly bare of sugar and molasses.

The steamship Evening Star, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th.

OUR MOBILE FLEET ACROSS DOG-RIVER BAR—PANIC IN MOBILE—TEXAN SOLDIERS TIRED OF THE WAR, AND LIBERATING UNION PRISONERS AT JACKSON.

CAIRO, March 18.—New Orleans dates of the 12th have been received.

The steamship Evening Star, from New York, had arrived.

The *Times* correspondent at Mobile bay reports that our fleet had crossed Dog-river bar.

The rebels are unusually strict in guarding their lines.

A copy of the *Tribune* has been obtained. It contains a report that the commanding general has ordered all able-bodied men into the ranks, and all others, with the women and children, to be sent out of the city.

The steamer Mobile City, from Memphis, has passed up with 400 bales of cotton and other freight for St. Louis. 77 bales and 74 sacks of cotton have come into Memphis through the lines since they were reopened.

Six guerillas were captured on the 13th by citizens outside of the lines, near Memphis, and were brought in to-day and lodged in Irving prison.

The Vicksburg *Herald* has information derived from persons lately arrived in that city, to the effect that a few days ago a regiment of Texans moved on the prison pen at Jackson, and literally demolished it, telling the prisoners confined there to go home, for that they themselves had had enough of the war, and were going to Texas. This story was also vouched for by a rebel officer, who stated that he was in Jackson on the day the stockade was destroyed.

The *Herald* also learns from parties who ran the gauntlet, and came in from beyond the Big Black river, that the lines of communication between us had been closed by order of Forrest, and no cotton or people are allowed to come within the Union lines. Also, that a goodly number of the late General Hood's command are scattered through the country from Rodney to Yazoo City, and that they are levying black mail on all cotton coming in and other property going out of our lines. This is done, of course, in violation of Forrest's order, who does not intend that any sort of trade shall go on.

The guerillas declare that no cotton shall be raised in that part of the country, and that they will kill immediately all Yankees who attempt to work the plantations, and all Southern men who remain at home.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—There is a fair demand for cotton. Good ordinary 69@71c, low middling 73@75c, middling 76@76c. Of sugar and molasses the market is nearly bare, and the small lots remaining for sale are insufficient to attract buyers. There are no sales of Louisiana productions.

The Newspaper Press in the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Danville *Register*, of Wednesday, remarks that "the recent movements of Sherman and Sheridan have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country. In Virginia we have daily papers issued from four points—Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, and Petersburg, and the weekly at Clarksville. The Petersburg paper has been largely curtailed in North Carolina, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, &c., are in the hands of the enemy. The Yankees have a paper at Wilmington. Some think that Raleigh may, too, go. Greensboro and Charlotte, and some smaller places will be alone left in South Carolina. It is even worse. The *Mercury* was printed across Charleston some time before the occupation of the city by the enemy, and the *Courier*, which remained, was taken in charge by the Yankees, notwithstanding it opposed nullification in 1832, and is now issued as a Yankee newspaper. All the papers in Columbia have been discontinued. The *South Carolinian* is now published at Charlotte, North Carolina."

The Freshet in the Susquehanna.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—The flood in the Susquehanna is unprecedented. It exceeds by thirty inches in height the memorable and destructive freshet of 1846. Thousands of timber logs, with millions of feet of sawed lumber, have already passed this point.

Intelligence from the north and west of us indicates the most frightful destruction of private and public property on the many streams emptying into the Susquehanna. Bridges have been swept away and torn to pieces, and from the character of the ruins floating by Harrisburg it is fair to infer that many dwelling-houses, barns, &c., have been swept from the shores.

At 7 o'clock this morning it was ascertained that the bridges at Northumberland, Duncan's Island, and part of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, above this city, had been carried away, while, as I write, a bridge, said to be from the Juniata, is being borne with fearful violence down the stream.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, which is also used by the Northern Railroad, is in imminent danger, several spans at the eastern end being submerged to the depth of two feet. It is scarcely possible, as the water is steadily rising, that the submerged portion can resist the force of the flood for many hours.

There have been no trains passing through Harrisburg from Pittsburg or Philadelphia for the last twelve hours. The lower part of the city is completely submerged, and much suffering has been inflicted upon the poor families living in that part of the suburbs.

At Middletown, Dauphin county, and the villages along the shore close to Columbia, in Lancaster county, the destruction of private property and the suffering among individuals is immense. The fires in several iron furnaces have been quenched, and, of course, the furnaces will chill.

Thousands of dollars' worth of lumber, usually stocked at Marietta, Columbia, and Middletown, was swept away. The bank in front of the city has been lined all day with thousands of people, watching the progress of the flood. Families are being removed from the streets in the lower section of the city, which was not approached by the waters of the great flood of 1846, but which are now considered in imminent danger of being overflowed. Our city water works are completely submerged, and all the pumps stopped.

It is conceded on all hands, alike by our oldest inhabitants and experienced river men, that this is the most immense flood that has taken place in the Susquehanna within the memory of the oldest.

DANVILLE, Pa., March 18.—The most destructive flood ever heard of is now raging on the north branch of the Susquehanna. The railroad is submerged, and all travel suspended.

All the bridges on the west branch as far as Williamsport are gone. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is under water in places ten feet. The canal in many places is completely destroyed. Half of Danville is under water, and the river is rapidly rising.

The wires south have been broken by the cables across the Susquehanna, as Havre-de-Grace, being carried away. We are consequently without despatches from Baltimore and Washington.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—The break in the telegraph at the Susquehanna is not yet repaired, and all messages have to be sent across the river by the boat. This necessarily causes considerable delay, but it will probably be remedied in the course of to-morrow. It is not certainly known as yet to what extent the cable is damaged. It is probably only broken loose on one side, and as soon as the high water passes off can be under-run and readjusted. The weather continues clear and pleasant.

The Freshet in New York.

ALBANY, March 18.—Owing to the damage to the track between Castleton and Stuyvesant by the freshet, no trains have arrived or gone out on the Hudson River Railroad to-day. Passengers are carried around from Hudson for the Berkshire road. No trains have arrived here from west of Fonda, Montgomery county, since Thursday P. M., and none will be sent out for places beyond that point before Monday. The Central Railroad tracks are more or less damaged between Fonda and Rome, and some bridges have been carried away. A large gang of men are employed in repairing the road. A telegram received from Fonda this evening says the tracks will be in running order as soon as the water falls sufficiently to enable them to see the tracks. The greatest damage done to this road is in the vicinity of Fonda, where three or four miles of the road have been washed away. Travel beyond the points west of Fonda cannot be resumed before Monday or Tuesday morning.

ALBANY, March 18.—No damage or detention is reported on the Harlem Railroad, or on the Susquehanna Railroad.

BUFFALO, March 18.—We learn this morning from Rochester that the New York Central Railroad bridge was swept away last night, and it is reported that four men were drowned. The water is three feet deep in the Arcade Building at Rochester, preventing all ingress or egress. All the lower portion of Rochester is under water, and the damage will be enormous. There is no communication from one part of the city to the other. No papers will be published, the water having extinguished the fires under their boilers. There is no telegraphic communication east of Rochester, but the Western Union Company are making efforts to have their lines working by to-night.

The injuries to the Erie road extend over a distance of nearly 100 miles, mostly east of Dunkirk. Hornellsville, and there are several breaks between Hornellsville and Dunkirk. The Lake Shore road is slightly damaged, but will soon be repaired.

ALBANY, March 19.—The river has fallen between four and five feet, and, as a boat has arrived from Catskill, it is believed that navigation is fairly open to New York. A passenger boat is expected to-morrow morning. Telegraphic communication with the West was resumed to-night. Two trains from beyond the Fonda break, on the New York Central Railroad, have arrived, being the first since Thursday. The regular 11 P. M. train went out to-night.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 19.—The recent floods have damaged the salt works to the extent of nearly $200,000. Three hundred dwellings are more or less flooded, and the probable total loss in this county will be half a million dollars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—The flood has subsided. The bridges on the Central and Genesee Valley Railroads have been swept away. Many buildings have been undermined and have fallen.

About a thousand of the principal stores are filled with water. The gas-works and newspapers have suspended. No lives have been lost, but the damage amounts to several millions of dollars.

Havana.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamer Western Metropolis has arrived from Havana, which port she left on the 12th inst.

The Western Metropolis left this port on the 20th ult., reaching Graytown, after a long passage, owing to an accident to her machinery. She took on board 704 California passengers, but being short of water she sailed direct for Havana, where she attracted much attention.

Having once captured a blockade-runner, it was learned that there would be an effort made to capture her. Information was given to the captain, and the result was that twelve suspicious persons were found aboard, seven of whom were sent ashore.

On the 11th, the blockade-runner Wren arrived at Havana, from Galveston, with 700 bales of cotton.

Flour sold in Havana as high as $40 per barrel.

Meeting of the Christian Commission.

NEW YORK, March 19.—An immense meeting of the United States Christian Commission was held at the Academy of Music this evening. It was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Durries, of New York, and Mengins, of Philadelphia, both of whom have recently returned from Commission work in front of Richmond. A heavy collection was raised.

AMERICAN WIT AND HUMOR.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued six more volumes of this series, which has been out of print for some time, and is now as good as new. Each volume has an illustrated cover, printed in colors and gold, and an average of ten engravings, chiefly humorous, from original designs by Darley. The present batch consists of "Frank Forrester's Shooting Box," Joseph C. Neal's "Peter Goldy," "Pickings from the Picayune," the late W. E. Burton's "Yankee among the Mermaids," and the late Mrs. C. L. Hentz's "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag." These are works of various character, purpose, and merit—pleasant reading, all of them.

Public Entertainments.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—The Hon. Horace Greeley will deliver his lecture on Tuesday evening, at Concert Hall, on "Self-made Men."

The Hon. William D. Kelley will deliver the last lecture of the course at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening, before the Social and Statistical Society for the redemption of the colored race.

Miss Emma Hardinge, a patriotic lady and eloquent advocate of our country, will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of a meritorious institution known as the Temporary Home.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke continues here during this week, appearing, to-morrow evening, in the play of "Nicholas Nickleby," in a new character. His benefit, which takes place to-night, ought to bring a good house.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander's engagement ended on Saturday evening, and has been alike satisfactory to the public, the management, and herself. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence a fortnight's engagement, sustaining their usual varieties of Irish and Yankee characters. As usual, too, it may be fairly anticipated that they will fill the theatre, as long as their pleasure or engagements may tempt them to remain here.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—A novel, though informal, entertainment was given on Thursday last, at Gould's piano-forte warerooms, before a select audience, composed principally of the clergymen of the city, with a sprinkling of ladies and professional gentlemen. Master Richard Coker, principal soprano of Trinity Church, New York, assisted by Dr. Cutler, organist of Trinity, gave the entertainment. Master Coker is a boy of 12 years, and sings like Malibran. We can, perhaps, understand where he gets his voice—that was the gift of nature—but whence came the musical sentiment, the expression, the airs and graces of a prima donna, the technical knowledge and cultivation that would do honor to a woman of thirty! He sang two sacred pieces, a ballad, Gottschalk Lullaby, and the grand aria from "I Lombardi," eliciting the enthusiastic admiration of all who heard him. Our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing him on the occasion of the forthcoming choral festival to be given by Trinity Choir, of New York, at St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry streets, some time in Easter week.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c., THIS DAY.—The early particular attention of purchasers is requested to the very choice assortment of French, German, and India dry goods, embracing about 750 lots of fancy and staple articles, including Paris de laines, poplins, mozambiques, barege, crepe d'Espagne, percales, French flannels, &c., of the celebrated importation of *Messrs. Fevez Freres & Charvet*; also, fancy and black dress silks, Vienna broche long and square and stella shawls, bonnet and velvet ribbons, silk and cloth cloaks and mantles, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continued throughout the day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CITY ITEMS.

A GREAT INVESTMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Aurora Petroleum Company is organized to benefit the People. Each subscriber to the stock becomes a purchaser of the property at cost. The stock is issued fully paid at "20c." per share. The gentlemen connected with this Company are men of energy. Mr. Israel R. Pancoast, the energetic president of the Philadelphia Mutual, is one of the directors. The Company owns fifty-three acres of land, in fee simple, in the best portions of the oil lands in Pennsylvania. There are three leases in the Ashland Company's land, in Sugar Creek township, Venango county; one lease on the Philadelphia Mutual Company's land, on Cherry Tree Run, with one-half of the oil of these leased premises.

The property owned by the company is divided into seven tracts, all of which are among the most valuable in Pennsylvania. One tract is in Sugar Creek township, half a mile from the Sugar Creek well, and contains twenty acres of land. Another tract is on West Oil Creek, in Crawford county, and contains eight acres. Another tract is on Trout Run, near the Clay and Trout Run Mining Company. All these tracts have been noted as valuable, and the surrounding territory, as far as developed, has never failed to yield a handsome revenue to the companies fortunate enough to own it. The oil is of a superior quality, and readily commands a high price in the market.

The other tracts are on leases. The one on Cherry Tree Run, in Venango county, is a most valuable property. A one-hundred barrel well has been struck on this run, a half a mile from the property leased by the Aurora. The Big Tank Company's land is close to the property, and here again a well said to yield one hundred and thirty barrels per day has been struck. Wells are going down above and below this property with fine show of oil. This tract is not over one and a half miles from the Egbert Farm, upon which are the celebrated Maple Shade, Jersey, and Coquette Wells, all of which have produced over five hundred barrels per day, and are now yielding from two hundred and fifty to five hundred barrels. Books for subscription will be opened this morning at the office of the Company, No. 128 South Sixth street. A limited number of shares will be sold.

PINE GROVE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Directly in the heart of Venango county, where the soil itself exhales the odor of petroleum, and where old women in times gone by used to gather the viscous liquid for medicinal purposes, is situated the tract of land purchased by the Pine Grove Petroleum Company. The Company have purchased sixty-five acres, in fee simple, directly in the centre of the oleaginous clay. P. Janney, a citizen known and esteemed by everybody, is the president of the Company, and Col. John K. Zeilin, of the Commonwealth Bank, is the secretary of the Company. The Company has a great deal of valuable territory. Free simple fact is that they are in luck.

On the Graff and Hasson tract, which adjoins them on the south, they are now developing, and have two wells, one of 108 and one of 90 barrels per day. To the north they have the Corn Planter Company. Their 150 barrel well is close to us. At the low price of the stock, being offered at 25 cents per share, every one will have the opportunity of securing an interest in most valuable land located in Venango county, which, with the proper energy in developing, can be made to prove as remunerative as the lands of the most favored companies now in operation in Venango county.

Mr. J. Massey Martien, a prominent geologist, reports that this tract promises more richly than the fabled El Dorado. There is no company extant offering corresponding inducements for investment.

GOLD GOING DOWN.—With gold the cry is still down it goes. It is confidently believed that it will not go below 100, and holders may console themselves with the reflection that it will touch bottom at that figure. Money is, at best, a slippery commodity to deal in, and the best possible way to invest a portion of one's surplus revenue is to purchase a new spring outfit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

ALL LOVERS of the fine arts will be at Messrs. Earle & Sons' sale of Paintings, at the *Academy of Fine Arts*, Chestnut street, above Tenth, north-side, on the evenings of the 23d and 24th of March. The collection is open for exhibition day and evening until the time of sale.

"GOLD 100."

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled,
Heavy to get, and light to hold,
Now going down, as we are told,
We can buy cheaper and sell our old!
To Charles Stokes & Co.,
With haste we'll go,
And in buying, we'll not be like those who sadly,
In buying Gold, afterwards find themselves badly—
Sold.

OFFICES OF CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 101 Walnut street, E. G. James; and southeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut, A. Dougles, where full particulars can be obtained and subscriptions received. Books open but a few days longer. Subscription price, $2.50 per share. mh20 6t

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE is "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand, in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

SPECIAL.—If you have ten dollars to invest call early at Folwell & Brother, No. 81 Bank street, and secure a Corporate interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company.

For further information read the circular in another column. mh18-2t

EFFECTS OF WINE OR DISEASE.—Dr. Gale observes, in his treatise on disease, that the great use of wine in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where pure wine is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where Samburg port wine is the principal beverage, not only the gout, but the gravel are scarcely known. Dr. La Pote relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effects of Samburg port wine on gout, the case of Dr. Daveran, who was attacked with the gout at the age of 25, and had it severely till he was upwards of 50, with chalk-stones in the joints of his hand and feet, but for four years preceding the time when his case had been given to Dr. La Pote to lay before the public, he had by advice used Samburg port wine, and had no return of the gout afterward.—*London Paper.*

Mr. Speer, of New Jersey, has the only vineyard in this country of the above grape. The only genuine Samburg wine in this country has Mr. Speer's signature on the cork of the bottle.

Druggists keep it. mh18-2t

A NEW PLAN.—The Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company is divided into 5,000 Corporate Interests at $10 each. 2,000 Corporate interests reserved for working capital. Each Corporate interest entitles the holder to 100 shares, costing the corporator but 10 cents per share.

Read the prospectus, or call at the office of the Company, No. 31 Bank street, where full particulars will be given. mh18-2t

TEN DOLLARS for a Corporate interest of one hundred shares. The lands of the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company were examined in person by the president, Alexander Omensetter, and the treasurer, Mr. Samuel C. Folwell. Read their testimony, in the prospectus.

Subscription to the Corporate interests received at the office of Folwell & Brother, No. 81 Bank street. mh18-2t

PARTIES who invest in the Corporate interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company may rely that the working capital of twenty thousand dollars will be used to sink wells upon their land immediately. Every corporator has a vote in election of officers and management of the affairs of the Company.

Ten dollars secures a Corporate interest of one hundred shares. mh18-2t

EVERY ONE A CORPORATOR.—Lubricating Oil is the most valuable of all the various kinds of oil yet discovered. This Oil is found on the land of the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company. This Company is based upon a new plan; nothing like it has been offered to the public.

Corporate interests at ten dollars, of one hundred shares each, subscribed for at the office of FOLWELL & BROTHER, No. 81 Bank street. mh18-2t

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ, for their own satisfaction and interest, the latest plan yet proposed for an investment in oil stock: A Corporate interest in a reliable Company for ten dollars, one hundred shares for ten dollars, or ten cents per share, in the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company. President, Alexander Omensetter; treasurer, Samuel C. Folwell; attorney, George Junken, Jr.

Books of the Company will be opened on Monday, the 20th instant, for subscription to the stock, at the office, 31 Bank street. mh18-2t

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

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

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

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

OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DESPATCH removed to No. 40 South Fifth street. fs17-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOX! LOX!! LOX!!!—RIM, MORTISE, Cupboard, Till, Bureau, Chest, Pad, Box, and other Locks, of various qualities, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

PRUNING KNIVES—PRUNING SHEARS, combination Grafting Tools, and a variety of Garden Tools, are for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

VERDICT OF AN ACTRESS.—THE REQUIREMENTS of a theatrical life, in all that relate to the dress and *toilette*, render the judgment of ladies in this profession unerring and valuable. JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" has had its last and unqualified approval. It is so utterly unlike a glaring paste or powder, or a vulgar paint, that ladies, highest in the profession, have not hesitated to testify in letters to its efficacy in beautifying and preserving the skin. Read the letter of the beautiful and popular Lucille Western is appended:

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

Jules Jarod & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received, and, with entire satisfaction used, the "Email de Paris." Compelled, as I am, to the use of powders as stage requirements, I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lily, white, with the great and peculiar advantage of total harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and smoothness of the skin, without conveying the slightest meretricious look.

I have no hesitation in recommending it to the profession and the public. And so, believe me, with thanks, yours truly,

LUCILLE WESTERN.

"L'Email de Paris" can be obtained of all Druggists, Perfumers, and Ladies' Hair Dressers generally. Messrs. EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut; JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & COWDEN, and DYOTT & CO., are the general agents for the trade. mh18-smw 1t

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Instantaneous, and reliable; produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown; remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. ja2-mwfry

AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Whereas, under the head of "Caution," one William R. Lockwood claims, under a reissue of a patent granted to Walter Hunt in 1854, "the exclusive right of making, selling, and using Collars and Cuffs made entirely of paper in imitation of starched linen," we notify the public that said Lockwood has no such patent, and we propose to contest such claim whenever and wherever made, and request any party who may be sued on such reissued patent to inform us of the fact, in order that the defense in such suit may be fully and fairly made. C. W. GALLOUPE, President.
S. D. NICKERSON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, March 8, 1865. mh18 6t

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY POWDERS AND WASHES which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in