LACK SILKS In great variety, including the best goods im ported. Royal Armures, Gro Grains, Lyons Taffeta, Parisiennes, Drap de France, Drap de Lyon, Gre de Rhine, Gro d'Afrique, &c., &c.

Lored Silks In desirable shades, plain and corded colored Taffeta and Taffetas Parisiennes, Meat Foulards

RING DRESS GOODS. Lupin's aholoset fabrics, single and double width, Mous de Laines, new shades, 8-4 Her nahi's Grepe Maretz, and Tamartines, Steel plored Mobair Poplins, Rich Mobair Valencias French Jaconeis, Organdies, Percales, &c.

PIN'S BOMBAZINES. Tamise, Mous de Laines, 8-4 Hernani's Mo hairs, Alpacas, and other black goods at great-

ks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Fancy ad other popular White Goods at low prices. LINEN GOODS. ity reduced rates, including Shirting, Sheeting,

REAT REDUCTION IN COTTON GOODS. ached Muslins in popular brands at and below

OURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED-BID GLOVES. PRINTED LINES CAMBRIC DRESSES. rices are marked in plain figures, from which

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

ECLINE IN DRY GOODS

REDUCTIONS IN OUR PRICES

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.

IMPORTED GOODS,

DECLINE IN GOLD.

Buyers may rely upon getting fairly all the thage of a reduced price inmediately it takes

COOPER & CONARD,

E. Corner Ninth and Market Streets. PEAT REDUOTION IN THE PERIOR OF DRY GOODS—JOHN F. YOUNG, O North FOURTH Street, is new offering one of sit complete Stocks of Dry Goods is this market, ing many searce Goods, all of which will be sold ing to the gold value.

Domestic Goods are down to the lowest prices; mee, 30 cents; 50 pieces tip-top Pricts, fact colors, one; 1 lot French Chintz, 75 cents and 51% cents, and ine of Towelings, Russis Crash, good quastationers. EIVED 17 pieces Green Flatd India Silks. Price worth \$1 76. mbll stuthfit ODS GREATLY REDUCED !!!

OODS GREATLY REDUCED !!!

THE TIME TO BUY HAS COME!!!
A SPLEED DID STUCK JUST OPENBU!!!!
e have held off buying until prices west right down,
then stepped in and bougs tires!y, and are now preset to SELL COMPAPATIVELY CHEAP!!!
ain Silks in all colors,
col De Laines, in all solors,
sured De Laines and Calicoes,
suntin! Plaid Goods,
ain and Plaid Goods,
as annels, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, &c., &c.
awis, barrs, Edkis, Veila, &c., &c.
awis, barrs, Edkis, Veila, &c., &c.

2005. Suresiles, Swiss, and other thin and Plaid Mus&c.
&c. would be the serversiles of the serversiles, &c., &c.
&c.

, de. Dey-comb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, &c. . &c. , At THORNIEY & CHISH'S, Dis-im Cor. of Eighth and Sphisg Garden. ARD. WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS,

1094 CHESTAUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 Chestnut Street, IE NOW RECEIVING A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES

LACE COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, Bro. 9 WHITE BODIES.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A large lot of Needlework, Edgings and In-1024 CHESTNUT STREET. ADIES' SPRING CLOAKS.

Opening daily, new Cloaks.

Prench Cloth Cloaks.

American Cloth Cloaks.

Water-proof Cloaks.

addition to a good stock of ready-made garments, nake to order Cloaks on ewest cut, and energy to fit and please. Large stock of Cloak ING
THE, at wholesale or retail. Ladies can select their and order of us, certain to be well suited and with steh.

Str. S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts RING DRESS GOODS, OF NEW

RING DRESS GOODS, OF NEW
TYLES, OPERING DAILY.
Spring styles Valentias.
Spring styles Fol de Chevres.
Spring styles of Poplins.
Spring styles of Poplins.
Spring dollars.
Feresles. In great variety.
Feresles. In great variety.
Spring Coleurs Mohards.
Spring Coleurs Mohards.
Feresles. These Goods, in great variety,
The Spring Coleurs Mohards.

Sew styles of Dress Goods, in great variety,
The Spring Coleurs Mohards.

Sew Styles of Dress Goods. Spring Coleurs Mohards.

Sew Styles Of Dress Goods.

Sew ACK SILKS WITHOUT LUSTRE,

Corded Silks,
all widths and qualities, from \$2.50 to \$9.
all widths and Taffetss, low.
h Light Silks, for evening dresses,
to in great variety at low prices,
the best mulling at the lowest prices.
the best mulling at the lowest prices.
sline as good at Williamsville. 44 cents,
c. Unless redneed to Sc. H. STEEL & SON,
lift Mos. 713 and 715 North TEGHH Street.

EW SKIRT FOR 1865. HE GREATEST INVESTIGN OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS. louble) SPRING SKIRT. S' BRADLEY & GARY (late J. I. & J. C GOLD, HILVER, and DIAMONDS BOUGHT. fes-2m MBERS and 79 and S1 READE Streets, Nev

HAMBHES and TO and SI READE Streets, New IS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) RL-08 teel Spelings, ingeniquely braided the troughest. It together, much to bench, making the Toughest. It together, much to bench, making the Toughest. They seldom bend of Break, like the Birgis se, and consequently preserve their Perfect and TIPLU SHAPE TWIGH SE LONG AS ANY other SKIRT. R WONDERFUL PLANSIBLITY AND Great COMPORT and UREE to any LADY Washing the Duplex Edilphic Will be experienced pasticularly in all crowded (BLIMS). OPBRAS, GARRIAGES, RAILROM CARS, OF PRWS, ARKOMATES for PROMERADE and HOUSE; as the Skirt can be Folded when in use to occurrently provided the pleasure, confort, and and house that the summary of warring the Duplex Edilphic Convenience of Warring the Duplex Edilphic Convenience of Warring the Duplex Edilphic Spring Skirt for a single Day will never a fer-Spring Skirt for a single Day will rever a fer-Spring Skirt for a single Day will rever a fer-Spring Skirt for a single Day will rever a fer-Spring Skirt for a single Day will rever a fer-Spring Skirt for a single Day will rever a fer-Spring Skirt for a single Day was suffered to all the single Day was sufficient to a su

EY are the best quality in every part, and unques-bly the lightest, most desirable, comportable someonical Entit, ever made. ESALE in all prest class Stores in this city, and izhout the Usivad Brates, Hayana de Guba, ioo, South america, and the West Indis. - Is quire you the Duplex Elliptic Tr. mil6-im HOPKINS'

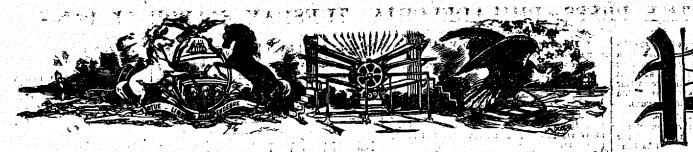
FEEBLED AND DELICATE CON STITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energette ers and enable you to sleep well. HLADELPHIA TERRA COTTA WORKS. CR AND WARROOMS, NO. 1010 CHESTNUT Bireet
TRIFFED WATER, DRAIN, and HEATING PIPES,
bends, branches, traps, &c., to correspond, from

obnat, branches, tages, dec., do., of response per line bors, or line bery Tops, and Flue Pipes, and Krue right and the sation of fire, gas, or weather, and decaying plain and bronzed.

MARETAL PARLOR AND GARDIN VASES, assical designs, plain and bronzed.

Flower Pots, from Posses, from Posses, Provisor Pots, fireness, dec., dc., dc., was provided by the provisor of Minton's Encaustic Tile, for Churches, by Vasion, and Parrison. S. A. HARRISON. 8H AND CANNED MEATS. 500 bbla Mess and No 1 Hackerel. 000 cases canned Mesta, Lobstors, &c. P. O. BUE ROUGH. 116 Rorth FRONT Street.







PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.

CURTAIN GOODS. CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINDOW SHADES,

LACE CURTAINS.

AND

PIANO COVERS,

OLD IMPORTION PRICES.

I. E. WALRAVEN. MASONIC HALL SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

1865. SPRING. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTAGE AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

OFFER TO CASH BUYERS AT WHOLESALE An extensive assortment of choice fabrics in

foreign and american dry goods, As their stock is daily replenished with the most de drable offerings of this and other marks always prove worthy of inspection. mh5-2m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS,

CPRING-1865. EDMUND YARD & CO., 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREET, HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL STOCK I SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, AMERICAN DELAINES,

SHAWLS AND GLOVES,

CPRING, 1865. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR. Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

HOSIERY, SMALL WARES WHITE GOODS.

SPRING. MERCHANTS MAKING THEIR PURCHASES,

Will find it to their interest to examine our Stock o FOREIGN GOODS. We have replenished our STOCK liberally during the

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS

and 241 North Third Street PHILADELPHIA:

Jassimeres Jattinets,

FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, MOTIONS, &c., &c. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. LITHOGRAPHED :: TRANSFIE BOOK. ORDERS OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. ERGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER. PIVIDEED BOOK

KLANK BOOK MANDFACTURERS AND STATIONERS

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BUCCEEDED

F. P. DUBOSQ & SON, "AT

1028 Chestnut Street, tespectfully informs his friends and customers that he was for sale a large and varied stock of watches, jewelry, silver, and PLATED WARE.

Also, constantly on hand, a large and Well-asso took of PEARL JEWELRY. N. RULON, hate of the Firm of LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. watches and jewelry carefully repaired.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. 1865.

CARPETINGS. ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

NEW STOCK,

JOS. BLACKWOOD. No. 832 ARCH Street.

mh9-thstu2m A TWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., a ment in the city. Those of "our own make" got-parpressly for first-clase retail trade, and for symmatic, finish, durability, and cheapmest have no equal market. Syring assortment now ready. Set in CARPETINGS. MANUFACTURING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. OHL OLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c.,

NO. 619 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM EVANS, JR., W 252 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Wholesele and Estail Dealer in
Wholesele and Estail Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
AT LOWEST MARKET SATES.
Agentior PATNET GLASS LETTERS. mb8-5mfp A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST of the properties of HELMBOLD'S PLUID EXTRACT BUGHU will be a comparison with those set forthin the United States Dispensatory. TONES HOUSE,

GOT. MARKET STERRY and MARKET SQUARE.

HARRIBURG, Pa.

The Proprietor respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed to the Hones since under his management, and would expectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

de22 tm.

TO THE PROPLE. MUTUAL CLOTHING HOUSE, BETTER AND SAFER THAN

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE. On the following Diseases: THEOAT DISPASSE IN CENERAL.

GLERGYMEN'S AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS' SORE
THROAT,
DISPASSES THE AIR PASSAGES,
(Laryneitle Bronchitie,)
ABTHMA AND CATARBH.

The book is to be had of W. S. & A. MARTIEN, No.
66 CHESTHUY Street, and at all Booksellers'. Price,
no Dollar.

FINANCIAL.

**7-30.** 5-20. 10-40. CHAS. HALLOWELL. STOCK BROKER. No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

(Room No. 4.) GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER LOAMS AND INTOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. U. S. 7-30 NOTES FURNISHED AT PAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

MILLINERY.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS. SPRING BONNETS, HATS, AND MILLINERY GOODS enerally. Merchants, Strangers, and Residents pur-hasing BONNETS will find every variety to select om, at the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS, 120 ARCH STEET.

mb18-194p\* R P. GILL & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS. EDWARD P. KELLY,

> JOHN KELLY. TAILORS,

612 CHESTNUT STREET, HAVE NOW IN STORE

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

BOYS' CEOTHING. BOAR, CLOTHING.

SPRING SAOKS. JACKETS, PANTS, &c., NOW READY.

COOPER & CONARD, nh9-1m S. E. CORNER NIETH & MARKET STS. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, WHOLESALE Proprietors of the Pennsylvania Paint and Color Works, Manufacturers of

BEST WHITE LEAD, BEST ZINC, PURE LIBERTY LEAD, Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness, and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. TRY IT, AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER! PURE LIBERTY ZINC. elected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequale PURE LIBERTY ZINC.

Store and Office-No. 137 North THIRD Street, mblo-3m\* PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at feld 3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED OUT OF SHRITS, which they make a specialty in their business. SOVERTIES FOR GESTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GREYLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, NO. 814 CHESTNUT STERRY, Four doors below the Continental.

COAL PURE LEHIGH COAL,—HOUSE.

REEPERS can rely on setting a pure article at the 8.

E. corner of FRORT and POPLAR Streets. JOHN had 1n\* Robert J. Hemphill. ORAM & HEMPHILL,

DEALERS IS

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Of all sizes and of best qualities.

Carefully picked and screened, and invariably at the
Company of the sizes of the si E. SCHREINER, NEW COAL DEPOT, E. NOBLE Street, above Binth street.

Constantly on hand superior qualities of Lehish and Schuylkill Coal, selected supressly for family purposes, at the lowest market prices. Wharf Twenty-third street, below Arsh street. Office 119 South FURTH Change

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BRAVER
MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and
best Locast Mountain, from Schuylkill, prepared axpressly for family use. Depot H. W. corner HIGHTH
and WILLOW Streets. Office No. 1123 South SECOND
Street. [ap6-til] GOLD'S PATENTIMPROVED STEAM WATER-HEATING APPARATUS

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MANUFACTURED BY THE UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING

COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. James P. Wood & Co.,

ja7-6m-fp B. M. FELTWELL, Sup't. B. H. SLEEPER & CO., 515 MINOR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, AND WHOLE-SALE DEALERS IN FLINT AND GREEN GLASSWARE.

Have now in store a full assortment of the above goods, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Being sole agents for the SALEM GREEN GLASS WORKS, we are prepared to make and work private PORTER, MINERAL, and WINE BOTTLES, of a auperior color and finish.

Also, LAMP CHIMBEYS, APOTHECARIES' SHOP FURBITURE, SHO W BOTTLES, SYRINGES, HOME-OPATHIC VIALS, and Druggists' Glassware generally.

T. A. EVANS & CO.'S PITTEBURG GLASS VIALS onstantly on hand at factory prices. feld-3m HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to be pallid check. Debility is accompanied by many starming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption. Insanity or spilestic fits ensue. C. H. GARDEN & CO., NOS, 600 AND
6. 602 MARKET Street, Mandfacturers of and
Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, COMMETS,
TRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, BUGHES,
ic., dc. The largest and most complete stock, and the
esst terms. Country Merchants and the Trade sup-FOR FINE DYEING AND INK MANUFACTURERS.—REFIRED COPPERAS, prepared with great care, for sale by the package, is lost to suit purchasers, at a small advance on the price of the crude.

Also, CRUDE COPPERAS, manufactured and for sale by Marking Chemists.

Manufacturing Chemists.

Manufacturing Chemists.

OIL STOCKS!

\$20,000,000 Spent Annually in Philadelphia for Clothing t

PROTECTIVE UNION FOR TO

OBTAINING CLOTHING AT COST

PEOPLE'S MUTUAL, CLOTHING HOUSE

THE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE

CENT. OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED. The object of this Company is not so much to make money as it is to SAVE IT, and give each one of the

pany will save from five to ten per cent, in buying,

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865. BRIEF HISTORY OF HIS MARCH THROUGH THE NAH-INCIDENTS OF OUR PROGRESS TO PAY-ETTEVILLE-CITIES AND TOWNS BURNT, AND STORES DESTROYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA-OUR PLACE OF SECRESION-PRUITS OF THE CAM-

On March 11th, General Sherman's army entered Fayetteville after a triumphant and almost unopposed march through the Carolinas, from the Georgia almost to the Virginia State line. On that unication was opened with Wilmington earing three naval officers arrived at Fayetteville after having yentured with a guard of only sevenly ive men one hundred and twenty miles up a river picketed on both sides by rebels. It came through, however, in perfect safety, having been fired on but twice, without damage, and delivered the letter the end of Sherman's advance. He has by this halting at Favetteville was to get rid of the ne-

gross, prisoners, deserters, and immense quantities of spoils he had gathered on his route. The following is a resume of events from the departure of the army from Savannah to Fayetteville, condensed All the necessary preparations for the forward move had been made by the 18th of last January. The 18th and 17th Corps had, been conveyed to Beapfort; the 14th and 20th Corps, with a division of the 18th. together with Kilpatrick's and Corse's ca-17th Corps, under Major General Blair, moved from Pocotaligo, after a slight skirmish with the enemy. A terrible storm came up, however, impeded his march; and confined his troops on trees in oyerhowed rice seeing by. Our Savannah pontoons were swept away, and many men and horses lost. On the 22th the weather was so much more fayorable that the 14th and 20th Corps took up their line of march from Sister's Ferry. On the evening of the 2th the 17th. Ocrps by the camp near Pocetaligo, and moved toward the Combahee, by the Savannah and Charleston road. The only force they met were slight bedies of the enemy's cavalry. On the 30th the 18th Corps marched along the Beaufort road toward McPhersonville. The 18th and 17th Corps, commanded by Gens. Locan and Blair hoth under commanded by Gens. Logan and Blair, both under Gen. Oliver O. Howard, formed the right wing of the army. The left was under Major Gen. Slooum, comprising the 14th and 20th Corps, commanded by Gens. Williams and Davis. On the extreme left, and partly in advance, was Kilgatrick's ca-valry. On the 1st of February the advance of the 15th Corps reached Hickory Hill, Gen. Charles R-Wood's division leading. Herethe town of MoPher-sohville was burnt. In the first two or three days of the march towards Hickory Hill, the roads were o

The march towards Hickory Hill; the rolds were obstructed by fallen lumber, at the different awamp crossings. A South Carolina gramp crossing is a place where a sunken foad basiseen oarried utrough it the swamp below the level of the ground and so as to reach sold bottom. On either side of it is the morars, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little caution is required to keep the path. Such places afford great facilities for obstructing the morars, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little caution is required to keep the path. Such places afford great facilities for obstructing the morars, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little caution is required to keep the path. Such places afford great facilities for obstructing the morars, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little caution is required to keep the path. Such places afford great facilities for obstructing the morars, and the water overflows the road itself, so that no little caution is fixed upon for a junction of the two wings of the army, but, on account of muddy roads and other natural difficulties, it was not effected. On the 2d of February, the 15th Corps marched for Duck Offek, corduroying the roads all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the roads all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the roads all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the roads all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the roads all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the road all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the roads all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the road all day long. The fair again began to fall, and occasioned no little dealy in repairing the roads all day long. The

burning the bridges after him on all the reads. This made it necessary to bring the pontion trains to the front. A bridge was thrown across the Saluda river, just below the dam of the Saluda cotton factory, and about five miles above the city of Columbia. The Saluda and Bread rivers join just above Columbia, forming a penissula, to which the 16th Corps crossed on the evening of the 18th of February. During the night and following morning most of the 17th Corps crossed. The men were at once sent over a swing ferry across the Bread river, arriving on the main land on the same side as Columbia. The 18th Corps tearted on the same morning to march

into the city, Colonel Stone's brigade having the advance, and entered the city about the middle of the day. At our entrance the women met our troops with whisky in the greatest abundance, and in the course of the day many of our troops became intext-cated. It was discovered on advancing into the city that Wade Hampton had had large quantities of cotton piled in the street. The bales had been out open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and remained all ready for the torch. In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house-tops, and plazzas, and verandans, the effect being in many places as if a snow storm had fallen on the city. The fire had been set to the cotton, the citizens said, by Wheeler's men, who were the last to leave the town. The wind abating, the effect being in many places as if a snow storm had fallen on the city. The fire had been set to the cotton, the citizens said, by Wheeler's men, who were the last to leave the town. The wind abating, the effects which our men made to extinguish the fire were apparently successful. Toward evening a strong southwesterly gale came up, which fanned the smouldering embers and the half-extinguished cotton into a blaze, and wasted the newly-burning tufts of the cotton on to the roofs and into the open windows and doors of the houses through a large part of the city. At the same time a man who had a store filled with previsions which belonged to the rebel Government, and to which our soldiers were helping themselves, himself set his store on fire. From the barring octon which had blown from the bales, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldlers endeavoring everywhere to arrest the flames, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldlers endeavoring everywhere to arrest the flames, the city was soon on on the sum of the city of the city was soon on on the sum of the city of the city was soon on on the sum of the city of the city o

and they worked long and earnestly to save the property of those who had been kind to their comrades. Before morning, however, nearly the whole city was in ashes. Nearly 3,000 houses had been destroyed. The Old Capitol was burnt, the new one somewhat damaged. The bank-note and treasury buildings, where the rebel notes were engraved and printed, were entirely burnt. The Sisters of Meroy Homewas burnt, and all the hotels. Only one church was destroyed. Many of the soldiers were now inintoxicated, barrels of liquor were distributed, many women were drunk, and the city appeared a perfect pandemonium. The day following the arsenal and public buildings were destroyed. We found 43 heavy guas; 5.000 stand of small arms, 12,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, large quantities of heavy ammunition, and a great portion of the machinery that had been sent here from Oharleston for safety at the time of the evacuation of that place. The machine shops, which were of vast importance, ordnance stores of all kinds, one complete battery of Blakely guns, with caissons and limber cheets, were destroyed and thrown into the river, which as far as one could see seemed black with the powder. This was all destroyed by Lieut. Col. Baylor, onter ordnance officer, who had a detail from the 3d Division of the 16th Corps, Gen. Clark's brigade, for this purpose. By the careless handling of the powder a terrific explosion occurred, killing and wounding quite a number of our men. Many of our prisoners escaped during the arrived came out from their hiding places. They were sware that Sherman was coming. They immediately commenced tunneling, searching for a place in which to hide until our army could reach

place in which to hide until our army could reach them. All the prisoners were removed. The rebels stationed a small force around the outside of the stockade to watch for any of the prisoners who should come out, and to recapture them. A few were taken in this manner, and the suspicions of the guard were aroused. They came into the prison, searched for the tunnels, and discovered one place which looked suspicious. Immediately they set fire to the shanty over it, and then stood around with their guas ready to shoot, any of our prisoners who might come out of the hole. A number were killed in this way, and others were burned to death in this tunnels. deer fought their way in with a skirmish line, but id no serious opposition. We captured at this ace twenty three guns and a large quantity of ted ammunition. Among the guns was a Blakely

Cast to subscribers.

B. B.—It is the intention of this Company to erect a suitable building for conducting the business on the site of the STATES UNION HOTEL,

site of the STATES UNION HOTEL,

Site of the STATES UNION HOTEL,

STATES UNION HOTEL,

CASE OF This gun, was used on Morris Island during the first bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and with it the rebels claim to have shot away the flagstaff of that fort. On the day of President Lincoln's reinanguration, March 4, 1886, Gen. Mower captured this gun, turned it quickly on the retreating rebels, and gave them a national shotted salate, for which they furnished all the materials. From Cheraw the route of the army was across the Pedee river, directly to Favetteville.

twenty-five thousand animals on our line of march. We gave food and transportation to about fifteen thousand colored refugees, thus depriving the Confederacy of colored soldiers and slaves. We also had about four thousand white refugees, all of whom were well cared for, and will be sent North to whatever destination they choose. We operated over the following districts or counties: In South Carolina—Beaufort, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Kershaw, Fatrifeld, Chester, Lancaster, Sumpter, Darlington, Chesterfield, Malbourg. In North Carolina—Mecklenburg, Anson, Richland, Union, Robeson, Cumberland, and Moore. We marched, on an average, four hundred and fifty miles, our wings extending some thirty-five or forty miles. This would give an area of over lifteen thousand square miles which we operated over, all the time supporting men and animals on the country. Indeed, the loss we have inflicted on the enemy is trealculable, and all at a trifling sacrifice of life.

"I think one thousand killed, wounded, and missing will cover our casualties. Several of these were owing to accidental explosions at Columbia and Cheraw. The enemy's loss must be, in killed, wounded, and missing, about twelve hundred, while we have captured and on hand over three thousand

DELIVERED AT MACON, GA., FEBRUARY 16, 1865. (From the Richmond Sentinel, March 16.) On all hands we hear that the courage and unant-On all hands we hear that the courage and unanimity of the people of Georgia never shone more brightly than they do this day. They have risen up more brave and defiant than ever in the track of the detestable foe that has lately trod their soil. The following extract from a speech delivered by General Howell Cobb, at Macon, on the 18th of February, will illustrate our statement. We copy from the Augusta Constitutionalist:

On this we stand together tendight, and it fills me

February, will illustrate our statement. We copy from the Augusta Constitutionalist:

On this we stand together to night, and it fills me with new hopes. There is no longer any grounds for differences of opinion among men who are true. From this time forthmark the men who begin to talk about peace—who say the war ought to close—are despondent, encourage—disaffections and ill feelings towards our efforts to prosecute the war, and whose words and conduct show that they are in favor of reconstruction, though they do not talk it openly. Keep your eyes on the man who talks this way. I will write his history to-night: He will-be gloomy; say our armies will be defeated and destroyed, and that there is no hope for us. The next thing you know of him he will be buying goid—flaughter and applause; next he will send his son to Eur. pe—[great laughter]; and perhaps close up the scene by going there himself. [Great laughter and applause.] I was going to wish those young men now in Europe were—back here; but I don't wish it. I hope they will remain there during the war, in justice to themselves, and that they will say there after the war is over, in justice to us. But what of the prospects before us? I do not wish to draw a picture to deceive you. I look upon the prospect as bright and promising. As God is myjudge, I have yet to see the flist despondent hour. (Applause.) Friends, bear with my earnestness, for when I am touching this point I feel that I am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemy—our real for his strongest.

draw a picture to deceive you. I look upon the prospect as bright and promising. As Gods my judge, I have yot to see the first deepondenthour. (Applause, I friends, bear with my earnestness, for when I am touching this point I feel that I am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemy—our real for in his strongest hold. I do not fear Lincoln, nor Seward, nor all their hordes. They will be scattered and defeated. The enemy which I fear is here, enthroned in your hearts and deeply seated in your affections. Let us tear down that ided, and bring true and nonest tearts to the support of our cause. It is better to be free than to be rich. It is better to be begars and free than to be enslaved and have millions of the miserable perishing stuff which we call property. But what more can I say 1. One thing more I will ask. Let us have no more disconsions, quarrelings, and wranglings among ourselves. Differ we will, as we have in the past. There will be not line when we can all agree upon all points. If you sak me if I support the Confederate Administration, I answer I do, with all my heart. If you sak me if I sustain all that the Fresident does and all his twes, I answer no. If I had my way I would do some things he does not, and leave undone some things which he doesn't Then, why don't you oppose him," says one. Simply because it may do no good, and it may do much harm; and my policy, in the ond, might not be as good as his. While we give our advice to Congress and our generals, let us make up our minds that we will fight the battles of liberty within the policy that may be adopted, whether it suits or not. How long would this contest of freedom go on, if every men in the army should leave it as soon as something, was done that he did not like? How many men would now be in Lee's army if all that ever went there had acted on that principle? Let us give our public men credit for being patriote, honest and sincere, deeply interested for our welfare and independence, and give them a hearty support. If I could select you generals

nation to be free infured into their whole being. Will a Convention do this? We want provisions—meat, wheat, corn, etc., to feed our men. Will a State Convention furnish these? Tell me of a single thing good that it can or will do, and I am corriegt. Do you want a Convention for peace? Lincoln has told you that you shall have no peace, save upon submission—craven, cowardily submission. Do you want it for negotiation? Lincoln will not negotiate. What Georgia wants is a united people. If there is, in all the country, a man who yet has a lingering feeling to go back into the Union, he may advocate a convention. He wants the sovereignty of Georgia to speak. Some persons think I am more interested in our success than the people generally. This is a great mistake. The tree upon which Lincoln will hang me when he catches me will not wither and die till he hangs you upont also. Lincoln hates me, and I know it; and if you think he loves you you are reastly mistaken. Go among the people where Yankes conquent has prevailed. Do you ask me to reconstruct with them? Lyont to the gravevard, and stood there among the edity of the dead. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our gallant soldiers sleeping quietly their last sleep, who had given their lives a holy sacridee for our holy cause. And I thought of reconstruction! and it seemed as though a voice rose from the graves of the gallant dead, saying, "Never! Touch it not!" And I called upon God to witness that I had sword I never would; and so help me God, I never will. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] Life is but a span. Property is but a fieeting snow. Put me in the grave, but never put on me the garment of a submissionist! [Oheers.]

of a submissionist! [Oheers.]

The Crops.—The mild spring weather which has prevailed for the last few days, has caused farmers throughout the country to prepare for seeding, and has directed public attention to the condition of the winter crops. Reports from nearly all parts of the country concur in showing that the prospect for a heavy yield of winter wheat has seldom looked more favorable than at the present time. The past winter has been remarkably favorable for wheat. The weather was unusually steady, and although there was but little severely cold weather, the ground steadily remained frozen, and was covered with snow for a longer period than has been known for many fears. These are the most favorable conditions for wheat, cold and steady weather, and the ground covered with snow. It is the variable weather in the winter-time that causes "winter-kill" in wheat. Changes from cold to warm, freezing and then thawing, causes an exposure of the tender roots of the wheat, and winter-kill follows. Accounts from nearly the entire agricultural district of the West condour in the starement that the

other possible backsets, we may expect a bountiful crop.

In this connection, the summary which has just been issued from the Department of Agriculture, concerning the crops of last year, details some interesting facts. The total number of agricultural products in the Toyal States; last year, was \$1,440...415,425, an increase of \$424.651,113 over the preceding year. The increase in the amount of grain produced last year as compared with 1863 was 71,274,565. This is a gratifying exhibit of increase, considering the drain upon the producing district caused by the war. If the prospects for the present crop continues as favorable as they have been thus far, however, the proportion of increase for 1865 will be greatly in excess of the last exhibit. ENGLISH MAGAZINES.-From Mr. J. J. Kromer, rtions of "Armadale," the new novel by Daughters." The latter has four new chapters of "Sir Jasper's Tenant," by Miss Braddon; the con-clusion of "Paid in Full," by Henry J. Byron; and a continuation of "David Chantrey," by W. G. Wells. An article on Royal Marriages, very apropos

to the reported intention of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's first cousin, to marry

Lord Hood, has the curious blunder of making "Prince Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and son of George III, marry Lady Augusta Murray, in 1793, at Rome," and the Duke of Sussex, his brother, Duke of Sussex who contracted both marriagesstated by the magazinist. confusion on Saturday night, 4th inst., owing to the confusions proceedings of the Copperhead members. Four bills were in dispute—the general appropria-tion bill, the Morgan raid bill, the Governor's bill. so-called, and the Whitewater Railroad bill. The first was, as its name implies, the bill making general appropriations for the years 1865 and 1866, for the current expenses of the State. The second was a bill establishing a board of three commisother rebel raids through the State The third was a bill ratifying the action of the Governor in procuring an advance from the Government of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars some two years ago to equip troops and provide for the defence of the State. The battle had raged over these bills al the week, and was kept up till long after midnight on Saturday, notwithstanding the Union members endeavored to effect compromises by which they eratic alement was inexprable, and by filibustering

defeated high, all but the general appropriation bill. The soldiers'-voting bill was also defeated by

the same malignant opposition, and others of an important character. An extra session, it is said,

mportant character. An extra session, at a said, will not be called, at least until fall. The money to run the State is on hand and appropriated, and the Governor is quite satisfied with his experience of Legislatures wherein the Copperhead element is - The New York World says: "The demise of Madame Virginia Whiting Lorini, of De Vivo's Opera Company, Santiago de Cuba, has been received in company, santiago de Cuos, has been received in this city with the deepest regret by her parents, family, and friends. She was a highly estimable daughter and was born in Boston. Her father is the well-known comedian, Mr. Whiting, formerly NOS. 606 and 608 Market Street,

Nos. 606 and 608 Market Street,

It is properly being very dealrably located for the business, having an extensive front and depth on Market and sixth streets.

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CHESTRUT Street.

G. B. JONES, 428 South FIFTH Street.

WM. BAILEY, 521 MARKET St., Dr.7 Goods House.

H. REFF, SARBOM Street, above Sixth, King & Baird's Office,

Mhill-tuthematic streets and source of the street of the stre

FOUR CENTS.

Journalistic Courtesy.

(From the New York Tribune. I

The Press (Philadelphia), treating of "Journalists and Journalism," in view of a recent diplomatio nomination, forcibly eays:

"It is the misfortune of the journalist that his own inclination makes him a hewer of wood and a drawer of the water for those whom he should despise. It is the misfortune of journalism that an influence which, combined, would be irresistible, is wasted and frittered away by internal dissensions. The strength and unity of fentiment that should be given to the public welfare is devoted to personal quarries. This should not be. The mission of the press is too high and sacred to be thrown away in shourd controversy. To the world at large such contents have no interest beyond the interest of the gossipers, and no effect but to bring our profession into contempt. What is there in the griefs of Hecuba that the people should weep?"

We are not aware that the conductors of leading journals in any country but ours have had the bad habit of disquessing each other's personal history, peculiarities and physiognomies, instead of their respective positions and arguments. And, while we may have at some times been provoked to retort the personal sessuits of our rivals, we have never been reconciled to the system. We all know that they are not the most eminentlawyears who bjowbest and blackguard each other in trying their causes; and the presumption is very strong that those editors who delight in holding each other up to ridicule and reprobation are not the chining lights of their profession. We hope to see the day when a journalist who uses his pen and his columns to blacken the reputations of certain of his cotemporaries will be severely let alone alike by his brother journalists and by the public.

The aggregate value of property in Hinois for

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The following is a comparative statement of the con

The following table shows the average condition o day. March 20, 1865:

\$46,017,124 69 117%: the 6.20s at 107%, a decline of 1, and 10-20s at 92% a decline of 1½. State 5s improved slightly, selling up to 54. The fall in City 5s is the most serious of all, sales of the new having been made at 30, a decline by a ma come be obtained. There is very interingary for complexy bonds, and to effect sales to any extent holders must mark down their rates. The rales were confined to Camben and Amboy 6s of '83 at 99, and Lehigh'6s, '84, at 99. Allegheny-county Coupon 5s are offered at 71. Mining and passenger railroad securities

ion, the preferred stock of which sold at 31, and the

receipts for internal revenue and customs dulies, impair the public credit, revive distruct, and stimulate the

McClintock Oil 4.51
Mingral Oil - 4.51
Mingro - 8½
McRheny Oil - 4½
Noble & Det - 07
Organic Oil - ½
Oinstead Oil - 2
Penns Petrol Co.
Petry Oil - 6
Pope Farm Oil - 6
Pope Farm Oil - 6
Reberks Oil - 7
Roberks Oil - 7 Allegheny River. 

but, with the exception of buckwheat, the other cereals show the effect of the withdrawal of labor from agricultural pursuits to recruit our armies. The contrast between the production of 1852 and 1864 is more market was a bit examine and audit claims against the stoners to examine and audit claims against the State for damages occasioned by the Morgan and will show: circulating notes at the rate of one dollar in specie to vix n paper, shows that the managers of those institutions are apprehensive of the capture of the city and the sezure of their gold, and are anxious to discharge their indebtedness while rebel money is still a legal-tender in that city and the gold is yet within their power. With the restoration of the Federal authority there they would have to redeem their outstanding notes in green-backs, or their squivalent in specie, which would be a much less profitable operation for them, of course, than that which they are now performing 

Do. 6 per cent. 100 de la vitantic and Great Western, New York 100. 28 0 30 de la vitantic and Great Western, New York 100. 20 mortgage, 1820, 7 per cent. 100 de 67 de 100. 20 mortgage, 1821, 7 per cent. 100 de 67 de 100. 20 mortgage, 1821, 7 per cent. 100 de 67 de 100. 20 mortgage, 1821. 100 de 62 de 100. 20 de 100 de 100. 20 de 100 de

Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the want xira copy of the paper will be given.

A3 To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty,

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to enbecribers by

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewis, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st. BEFORE BOARDS. | Color | Colo FIRST BOARD

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The New York Post of yesterday says:

The lean market is insciive at seven per cent. The prevailing distruct, however, preventing distruct, however, prevents capitalists from the stock market is dull; the tendency of prises is lownwards. Governments are pressed for sale at a sacrifica.

There is very little demand for Flour, either f

views, but the market is dull; small sales are making at from £(@356 for reds, the latter rate for primes; white ranges at from £00250c # bu, se to quality. By a sealing in a small way at 160c # bu. Corn is escree; 1,000 bus seld at 156c for yellow, and 500 bus white at

Maker 20—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,700 head this week. The market is very dull, and prices are lower. First quality Pepna and Western Steers are selling at from 1962; fair to good at 14@18c \$ h, and common at from 10@18c above.

Cows are dull and rather lower, with sales of 110 head
at fr. m \$25@16 \$\text{P}\$ head, as to quality.

Sillep are searce, and prices have advanced; about.
2,500 head arrived and sold at from 11½ up to 150 \$\text{P}\$ \$\text{B}\$,
gross, as to quality.

Hoss are dull and lower; about 1,530 head sold at the
different yards at from \$17@19 the 100 fbs. net.

The Cattle on sale to day are from the following
States:

States:

Sto head from Pennsylvania.

646 head from Ohio

300 head from Ullinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

50. Martin, Fuller, & Co., Western, 15621.

50. Jas Mcfillen, Lancaster county, 18622.

60. P. Hathoway, Lancaster county, 18622.

120. P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 18621.

100. Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 16621.

55. H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 1862.

36. Chandler & Co., Western, 16620.

36. Chandler & Co., Western, 16620.

26. C. Birman, Lancaster county, 18621. The arrivals and sales of Cowe at Phillips' Avenues
Drove Yard reach about 110-head this week. The market is duil, and prices have failen off. Springers are
selling at from \$2@45, and Cow and Cair at from \$0
up to \$70 P head, as to quality.
Caives —About 37 head arrived, and sold at from 12@
14%c F R, as to weight and condition.

THE HOG MARKET.

The strivels and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Brove Y: rise continue very light, such the market is dult; shout 1000 head sold at from \$17@19 the 100 he, net, as to quality.

600 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$17@19 the 100 ibs, net, as to quality.

8:7@19 the 100 ibs, net, as to quality. LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Grube,
Edmund A. Souder,
Geo. L. Buzry,

Committee of the Monte.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

John R Penrose.

Schr E Conant, Foss, from Port Royal, in ballsat to Schn E Conant, Foss, from Port Royal, in ballsat to Twells & Co.

Schr Mechanic, Myers, I day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Core, Spence, Iday from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to R & Lea.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer D Utley, Phillips, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

Sieamer. W O Pierrepont. Shropshire, 24 hours from Rew York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

Rew York, with mose to Wm Saird & Co. Bark H C Brookman from Clenfueros; sehrs Sasan, from Port au Prince; C A Pitman and Powow, from Gloucester, and Blira (Br.), with fish.
The United Sitates steamer Sagamore went to sea at 2 P M, on Sanday. Bark Sandy Hook, hence for Capa Haytien, wes at the Breakwater on Sunday evening. Ship Lancaster, hence for Port Royal was at anchor off Reedy Island at noon, Monday—reported by Adw Manil, pilot.

CLEARED.

off Reedy Island at noon, Monday-reported,
Maull, pilot.

Brig S V Merrick, Norden, Havana,
Seir Franconis, Holl, Boston,
Seir Franconis, Holl, Boston,
Sehr Mary Ella, Talpey, Boston,
Sehr Mary Ellen, Doughty, Cape Fear,
Schr Lewis Chester, Bartlett,
Schr Lewis Chester, Bartlett,
Schr E Balley, Robinson, Basnfort,
Schr E Balley, Robinson, Basnfort,
Schr S Bartlett, Bartlett, Fortress Monroe,
Schr A Handen, Stimple, Alexandria,
Schr A Hunonis, Gavailer, Hampton, Radac,
schr Hun H Meradden, Sharp, St Laegoes,
Steamer H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, MEMORANDA.

MEMORAMDA.

Steamship John Gibson, Geoghegan, hence at New York on Sanday.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Tibbets, from Liverpoel thin inc. with 123 passengers, at New York on Sunday.

Bark Rowens, Cox, sailed from Falmouth 3d inst for this port.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Greenleaf, cleared at Mataneas, 19th inst for this port.

Brigs Nansy M Locke, McAlmon, and M T Rilsworthy.

McBride, both for this port, were at Mataneas lith inst.

Schr H A Wecks, Godfrey, hance for Newport, at New York on Sunday.