The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

The Children of Our Soldiers.

There is a subject now attracting the attention of the Legislature which we trust will be considered with discrimination. The story is very simple, and will illustrate our argument. In 1862, when the State authorities were organizing after the disastrous campaign in the Peninsula, the corporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tendered Governor CURTIN the sum of $50,000, to be used in raising troops. The Governor did not see that he had any power to disburse private contributions for State purposes, and so retained the sum until 1864, when, on the Executive recommendation, the Legislature authorized him to appropriate it, as his own judgment dictated, for the support of the destitute orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers. The Governor organized a plan exhibiting great wisdom and common sense, and which has grown and enlarged until there is now in the care of the State about four hundred orphan children, whose fathers were slain in the war, clothed, supported, and educated in schools and in private families out of the bounty of the State. As we understand the Governor's plan, these children are only taken by the State on the consent of the surviving parent. The cost of each scholar is from $120 to $130 a year, according to the locality. Yet this trust has been so discreetly and prudently managed that, notwithstanding what has been done, on the first of May one half the fund will remain on hand. This shows rigid economy. This year the Governor asked for an appropriation of $75,000 to enable him to extend the advantages of the project, and also, we understand, for the additional power to bind out these children, when educated, to some useful trade or profession.

The House acted on this proposition of the Governor, to our great surprise, by passing a bill taking the trust out of the Governor's hands, and adding it to the general school fund. And, as if to utterly undo all the good thus far accomplished, and throw the poor children of our soldiers upon the charity of the world, the bill of the House authorized the secretaries of the School Boards to dole out this appropriation in sums varying from fifteen to thirty dollars per annum. This would make these children essentially paupers. While the House was tinkering it might as well have entrusted the duty of doling out these sums to the overseers of the poor. So far as Philadelphia is concerned, we should a great deal rather have the Guardians of the Poor in charge of the fund than the gentlemen who have the management of the school system. However, the question to be looked at by our legislators is simply this: Is the Governor's policy right? Are we to have this great fund degraded and squandered by doling out pittances to paupers, or is it to be managed on an enlarged and liberal basis? Are these children of sons and brothers who have given up their lives to the country to be driven out into the cold, pitiless world without recognition or support? The Governor by care and prudence has built up a charity which in time will be among the proudest in Pennsylvania's already proud history, and we must insist, in the name of the people, that our representatives do not interfere in such a manner that it will be mismanaged and wasted. It is especially proper that ANDREW G. CURTIN should do this work. He is the friend of the soldier. He has identified himself with the interests of the army to such an extent that his name is spoken with love at every bivouac and camp-fire. The soldiers know this, and that in his hands their interests will be secure. Pennsylvania has led in the movement, and we know that in other States the Pennsylvania plan is being adopted. Shall it be said that in the very fruition of its success this grand charity was wantonly destroyed? We cannot send these children back to idleness and crime. They were gathered from the people, and should be trained to share in the glory of our State. By all means let the Governor be sustained in this matter, and let the House reconsider their hasty action.

Vice President Johnson.

We copy the subjoined article of the New York *Times* of Monday last, and commend it to those of our cotemporaries who seem to desire to rival the Opposition press in their assaults upon Vice President JOHNSON. It is within our knowledge that Governor JOHNSON left Nashville, to attend Mr. LINCOLN's reinauguration, most reluctantly, and greatly debilitated; but his friends insisted that he should be present, and he yielded to their advice. Unquestionably his indisposition on the 4th of March was the result of great physical weakness. We learn that Governor JOHNSON is perfectly restored to his usual vigorous health, and that he will soon leave for Tennessee to assist in the ceremonies of the instalment of the fighting preacher, WM. G. BROWNLOW, in the gubernatorial chair to which he has recently been elected by such a large majority.

The *Times* says:

"We copy from the *Congressional Globe* a report of the remarks by Vice President Andrew Johnson, on taking his place as President of the Senate, on the day of the Inauguration. There may be differences of opinion as to the timeliness and good taste of some of the topics which he introduced on that occasion, but few will venture, we presume, to question publicly the justice of the sentiments which he expressed. Still less will any basis be found in the speech for the unmeasured and intemperate vituperation of the Vice President for which it was made the occasion. Two years ago the same journals which have been specially vehement in denouncing Mr. Johnson, teemed with similar charges upon Secretary Seward, and subsequently Gen. Grant was subjected to the same ordeal. Indeed it would not be easy to name any prominent member of the Government, who has not, at one time or another, been visited by personal assaults of the same general character, if his opinion on certain phases of public affairs happened to conflict with those of the parties in question. One would suppose that to the Secession and Copperhead journals of the country might safely be left the task of demolishing the character and influence of the men to whom the people have entrusted the duties and responsibilities of office. It is consoling, however, to know that whenever there is any appearance of shrinking or hesitation in that quarter, there are '*friends*' of the Administration not only ready but eager to come to the rescue. No man in this country has rendered, within his sphere, more substantial service to the Union cause, or earned more thoroughly the gratitude of the Union party than Andrew Johnson, and we venture to predict that, in the future as in the past, he will abundantly vindicate himself from the slanders of his enemies, and the ungenerous misconstruction of some who have claimed to be his friends."

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION.

[From the Congressional Globe.]

The Vice President elect—(Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in reply to the question as to whether he was ready to take the oath)—I am. (Then turning to the Senate, he said:) Senators: I am here to-day as the chosen Vice President of the United States, and as such, by constitutional provision, I am made the presiding officer of this body. I therefore present myself here in obedience to the high behests of the American people to discharge a constitutional duty, and not presumptuously to thrust myself in a position so exalted. May I at this moment—it may not be irrelevant to the occasion—advert to the workings of our institutions under the Constitution which our fathers framed and Washington approved as exhibited by the position in which I stand before the American Senate, in the sight of the American people? Deem me not vain or arrogant; yet I should be less than man if, under such circumstances, I were not proud of being an American citizen, for to-day one who claims no high descent—one who comes from the ranks of the people—stands, by the choice of a free constituency, in the second place in this Government. There may be those to whom such things are not pleasing; but those who have labored for the consummation of a free government will appreciate and cherish institutions which exclude none, however obscure his origin, from places of trust and distinction. The people, in short, are the source of all power. You, Senators, you who constitute the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, are but the creatures of the American people; your exaltation is from them; the power of this Government consists in its nearness and approximation to the great mass of the people. You, Mr. Secretary Seward, Mr. Secretary Stanton, the Secretary of the Navy, and the others who are your associates—you know that you have my respect and my confidence—derive not your greatness and your power alone from President Lincoln. Humble as I am, plebeian as I may be deemed, permit me, in the presence of this brilliant assemblage, to enunciate the truth that courts and cabinets, the President and his advisers, derive their power and their greatness from the people. A President could not exist here forty-eight hours if he were as far removed from the people as the autocrat of Russia is separated from his subjects. Here the popular heart sustains President and Cabinet officers; the popular will gives them all their strength. Such an assertion of the great principles of this Government may be considered out of place, and I will not consume the time of these intelligent and enlightened people much longer; but I could not be insensible to these great truths when I, a plebeian, elected by the people the Vice President of these United States, am here to enter upon the discharge of my duties. For those duties I claim not the aptitude of my respected predecessor. Although I have occupied a seat in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, I am not learned in parliamentary law, and I shall be dependent on the courtesy of those Senators who have become familiar with the rules which are requisite for the good order of the body and the despatch of its business. I have only studied how I may best advance the interests of my State and of my country, and not the technical rules of order; and if I err I shall appeal to this dignified body of representatives of States for kindness and indulgence.

Before I conclude this brief inaugural address, in the presence of this audience—and I, though a plebeian boy, am authorized by the principles of the Government under which I live to feel proudly conscious that I am a man, and grave dignitaries are but men—before the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign Governments, Senators, and the people, I desire to proclaim that Tennessee, whose representative I have been, is free. She has bent the tyrant's rod, she has broken the yoke of slavery, and to-day she stands redeemed. She waited not for the exercise of power by Congress; it was her own act, and she is now as loyal, Mr. Attorney General, as is the State from which you come. It is the doctrine of the Federal Constitution that no State can go out of this Union; and, moreover, Congress cannot eject a State from this Union. Thank God, Tennessee has never been out of the Union! It is true, the operations of her Government were for a time interrupted; but she is still in the Union, and I am her representative. This day she elects her Governor and her Legislature, which will be convened on the first Monday of April, and again her Senators and Representatives will soon mingle with those of her sister States; and who shall gainsay it?—for the Constitution requires that to every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government.

I now am prepared to take the oath of office and renew my allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Outrages on Colored Citizens.

If colored soldiers are to be treated with indignity by the conductors of passenger cars, we mistake the temper of Philadelphia and the laws of Pennsylvania. The men who refuse to soldiers of the United States even the miserable privilege of riding on the platforms of the cars, at night, will be punished by the censure of the community, and ought to bear the penalties of the law. The insult to the uniform is plain even to those who do not care for the insult to the race. Elsewhere will be found an account of the expulsion of two colored non-commissioned officers from one of the cars of the Fifth-street road, which will make the blood of many a reader burn with indignation.

Yesterday a colored man, whose only offence was that he carried a banner with the legend "Greeley is Coming," was beaten by a number of rowdies, and this outrage resulted in a brutal attack on one of the most eminent of our clergymen. The spirit which instigates such outrages does not rise to the dignity of wickedness. It is an extraordinary meanness, of which many ruffians, guerillas, bounty-jumpers, and pirates would be ashamed. The men who would glory over the expulsion of Union soldiers from the street cars, knock down colored men from mere wantonness, and beat clergymen who object to such brutality, are so far below the level of well-behaved brutes that it is doubtful if they could find common street curs to acknowledge them as masters.

The temperate conduct of the colored people, in spite of these extreme provocations, deserves the highest praise. Without yielding to injustice, they endure it, strong in the faith that the right must triumph. But we warn the persons who wrong them that Philadelphia will not bear these insults much longer. For the sake of her reputation we demand that these men, who treat free citizens as slaves, should be taught that the spirit of slavery is banished from the North.

THE HON. WM. D. KELLEY, in lecturing to-night, at Concert Hall, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, has chosen a subject which is already forced upon the attention of the American people. His argument will be in favor of the axiom that the colored man who is fit to fight for the Union is fit to vote for it, and it is expected that his speech will be one of the finest of his life.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

The hardest winter in twenty years has just closed, and the floods of March, unprecedented in violence and their destruction of property, North and South, are fast subsiding. We shall now probably have better weather by land and sea for the approaching Southern campaign. Troops may be transported with comfort and safety; the blockade maintained with a firm hand and an unsleeping eye; captured railroads repaired and held; and the preparations for the finishing blow against the rebellion extended and perfected. The coming season in the South is the loveliest and most salubrious of the year. The experience of the Northerners who have sojourned in Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, New Orleans, Fernandina, Nashville, or Richmond, need hardly be referred to, where the fact itself is so universally familiar. The Government is alive to these palpable advantages, and will not be slow to seize and act upon them. And precisely as they appear to us, actually thrust into our hands as so many irresistible weapons of offence and vindication, so will they be regarded by the rebels as destructive of their hopes. The moral element next comes in to increase and strengthen the auxiliaries of nature and of art. For at no period since 1861 has patriotic devotion to the parent Government been so ripe and so rife at the South as at this moment, and never before has the rebellion been so rotten and so disgusting. And this moral element, be it remembered, does not permeate the mudsills, "the white trash" alone; it leavens the whole mass. The gentlemen of the South—rich people like Duncan of Natchez, Mr. Levert, formerly of Mobile, Mr. Aikin of South Carolina, (who has just freed and provided for eight hundred of his slaves,) and thousands like them—have never sympathized with the run-mad politicians who worshipped Calhoun, and yelled and shouted at the heels of Yancey, Rhett, Spratt, Dixon H. Lewis, and poor old James M. Mason of Virginia. In fact, the old Jackson men of the South, like the old Clay and Webster Whigs, always looked with contempt on this school of demagogues. Take a cursory glance at the field and you will realize the truth of this remark. Of the men of the Jackson school, A. J. Donelson, his adopted son, Vice President Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Jere. Clemens, of Alabama, H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, like their cotemporaries and friends not now in the South, F. P. Blair and Robert J. Walker, both confidants of Old Hickory—they are now the open and defiant foes of the rebellion. In Kentucky the Union cause is supported by thousands who rallied around the fortunes of Henry Clay, and in Virginia and North Carolina some of the staunchest supporters of the Government of our fathers have always belonged to the same school. I can remember, as if it were yesterday, the bitter hatred of these gentlemen to Calhoun and his set, while that dangerous and subtle Cataline was weaving his web of treason in Washington. Do you suppose they did not see at the first, as they keenly feel to-day, that these wicked traitors forced on the war, and forced thousands into the current of blood and death against their will? It is in such a juncture that citizens so influential and so committed are asked to consider the conditions of peace offered by President Lincoln. Here, and now, they will naturally contrast the standing and the repeated proffer of these conditions, with the confessions of failure and defeat by Davis, *even as he is clamoring for their substance to keep up the rebellion*. Lincoln says: "Come back, and you shall be forgiven; protected in all your rights but that of slavery, destroyed not by me, but by your own leaders. Come back, and your fields will blossom, and your coffers be filled by the aid of free labor and the reopening of the commerce of the world." But Davis says: "No! We must fight and starve on—even if I have to set free your slaves, or make a treaty with England or France against the Government I swore to defend with all my energies." It is this mighty element assisting and strengthening Mr. Lincoln that will render his policy irresistible and the resulting peace perpetual. OCCASIONAL.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Laura Keene's four-act moral drama, "The Workmen of Philadelphia," is being performed with immense success at this theatre. The piece is well cast and the scenery is beautiful.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF KINSTON

THE ADVANTAGES GAINED AND THE CAPTURES MADE BY OUR FORCES.

A Change in Lee's Tactics Observable.

JOHNSTON, BRAGG, AND BEAUREGARD RETREATING ON RALEIGH.

GOLDSBORO TO BE ABANDONED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

THE WHOLE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERACY ONLY 121,000 STRONG.

Sherman Probably Already in Possession and his Advance on for Raleigh.

Our Special Correspondence from the Immediate Scene of Action—General Facts of Interest—Great Meeting at Wilmington, &c.

—James C. Warner.—

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

KINSTON, N. C., March 16, 1865.

WHAT KINSTON USED TO BE AND IS.

On the north bank of the Neuse river, thirty-three miles by a direct route from Newbern, is a small village, numbering at this time about one thousand inhabitants. Before the commencement of the war it was a place of some importance, and its population was much larger. It dealt largely in lumber, and thousands of feet of North Carolina pine shipped from its port form to-day the floors of many fine Northern mansions. From this trade the merchants of Kinston reaped a liberal profit. Nor was lumber its only source of revenue. Corn and bacon also came freely to its market, and formed a profitable item in the business of the town. But when an intestine struggle commenced between the people of the South and their Government, the merchants of Kinston were among the first to experience its privations. They had no longer Northern customers, and their great article of commerce, lumber, was a drug in the market. "A change came over the spirit of their dream," and, seeing that no more money was to be made there, a large proportion of the inhabitants left Kinston. The prosperity of the place was at an end. Warehouses which had formerly teemed with wealth were abandoned entirely, or became hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers. Comfortable dwellings were deserted, and, begrimed with dust and overgrown with moss, gave a cheerless aspect to the once lively town. Kinston once boasted a hotel quite large for such a small place. The war took custom from this hostelry, and it became a hospital. It was at this town that Foster fought and won a battle in 1862.

ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

Of late Kinston has again grown important in a military aspect. Some two or three weeks ago, General Lee is reported to have indicated Kinston as a point which *must be held at all hazards* by the Confederates. This expression was caused by the necessity of preventing an advance from Newbern upon Goldsboro.

Three days ago a change of Lee's programme was evinced, as the last of the rebel army marched out of the town, and went by rail westward. This place, which must at *all hazards* continue in allegiance to the stars and bars, now exhibits the star-spangled banner flying proudly from the headquarters of the Northern general commanding the Department of North Carolina.

EVACUATION OF THE TOWN.

On Saturday last the evacuation of the town was commenced, on Monday, as I have stated, it was completed.

Meantime, our army lay quietly upon the other side, having no means of getting across, except by a scow, which is not available to cross an army in the face of an enemy. Pontoons were needed, but they could not arrive until yesterday, when they were laid in a rather peculiar manner. The bottoms of the boats, over which the planks of a pontoon-bridge are laid, are almost invariably made of substantial boards. Upon this occasion they consisted simply of canvas. This was probably adopted because it was more easily carried than wood. The boats were moored in a very strong current. The Neuse, indeed, near Kinston, runs like a mill-race. When the canvas admitted water into the boat it was pumped out. So the bridge proved a strong and very useful one. It was built yesterday afternoon. The morning before its construction some skirmishers passed over in a scow and occupied the town. During the afternoon most of the army also crossed over. General Carter's troops were the first to cross. A part of our forces marched through the town and encamped outside, while others established themselves in the deserted dwelling-houses. This morning General Schofield and his staff entered the town, and established his headquarters in a tasteful frame house near the entrance of the town.

THE REBEL FORCES.

Previous to our late advance, Kinston had been garrisoned by the 67th North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Col. Whitford. Recently he was reinforced by Hoke's division, from Wilmington, and a part of Hill's division. Their whole force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. It was commanded by the redoubtable Gen. Bragg, who has fairly won, if he has gained nothing else during the war, the title of the Great Evacuator.

The rebels, knowing that immediate pursuit on our part was impracticable, departed leisurely, and took nearly everything of value with them. They left, however, on their inner line of fortifications, two dismounted guns, which fell into our possession. A large quantity of ammunition, which was found stowed away in a bomb-proof, was most valuable. Attempts had evidently been made to explode this by a slow match, but they had failed.

A REBEL RAM AND ITS FATE.

In aid of the defence of Kinston the rebels had constructed a terrible creature called a ram. At White Hall, about ten miles above here, they were for months engaged in building her. Six months ago she was so far completed that she was launched and towed down to Kinston. Here she was thoroughly iron-plated, and otherwise put in a fancied condition to destroy numerous Yankee fleets. But the fatality which has usually attended Southern enterprises of this nature rendered this ram as useless as the majority of her predecessors. It may be said, adapting a well-known saying in regard to culinary operations, of the rebel shipbuilding, that Providence sends timber, but his Satanic Majesty sends workmen. This ram was loaded with such a weight of metal that whenever the tide was low she invariably rested upon the bottom of the river, and when the tide was rising her machinery was too weak to enable her to stem the current and get down into deeper water. For the last two weeks she has been inextricably aground, and all the efforts of her crew to move her into a position of usefulness to the rebel cause have been futile. She lay some two or three miles above here, and when the evacuation of the town was determined upon it became necessary to destroy her that she might not fall into our hands. She was accordingly burned on Saturday last. Her remains are still visible, looking like an awkwardly-built house of iron. Her armament consisted of two sixty-pounder Parrott guns.

A REBEL CHANGE OF PLAN.

The evacuation of Kinston was caused, as was indicated in my previous despatches, by the threatening position of Gen. Sherman. It was a place capable of long and persistent defence, possessing many advantages in being surrounded by swamps and having a deep, swift river in front. It is hardly probable that the rebels can now make a stand at Goldsboro, for there they would be liable to simultaneous assaults and flanking movements from the columns of Sherman and Schofield.

RALEIGH REPORTED TO BE BRAGG'S DESTINATION.

Indeed, the inhabitants of Kinston say that, from what they were enabled to gather from the rebel officers, their troops left this place direct for Raleigh, which is now indicated as the place for a future struggle. Perhaps the capital of North Carolina has been selected as the "last ditch" of the Confederacy. It would seem that, in permitting the junction of our two columns in North Carolina, the rebels have thrown away their last chance, for no one believes that they can muster an army except Lee's to oppose Sherman and Schofield united, and Lee's army is fully occupied in attending to Grant and Sheridan.

GOLDSBORO DEEMED UNDEFENDED.

It is now considered by many that we shall march into Goldsboro when it suits us so to do without opposition. We can scarcely occupy it for some days, however, even if the rebels leave it, without a garrison, on account of the difficulty of transporting supplies, until the railroad is completed. The construction train is now busy in laying rails, about six miles from Kinston, but it has many obstacles to overcome before it can complete its work to this point. Many of the sleepers are yet to be built, and the road on which they are to be laid is in many places muddy and swampy. The bridge, which is yet to be constructed, is a long one, extending not only over the Neuse river but across a long space of low and marshy ground. To build this bridge will occupy at least four days.

COUCH'S MARCH.

The march by which Gen. Couch joined our troops at Beaver Creek furnishes another item of the rapidly accumulating evidences of the utter weakness of the rebel cause. With a force which, in the earlier days of the rebellion, could scarcely have moved unsupported over one-quarter of this distance of rebel soil, he marched without opposition, and at will, upon Wilmington, almost to Kinston, a distance overland of nearly one hundred miles. The troops left Wilmington on Saturday, the 4th inst., and reached their destination in a week's time, arriving on the 11th.

I learn from inhabitants that the prisoners which the rebels captured from us on the eighth were sent west by railroad some time before the evacuation.

KINSTON'S DEFENCES.

The defences of Kinston consist of two very strong lines of earthworks. The outer line is constructed immediately on this side of Southwest Creek, was palisaded and ditched, and swept the road leading to the town with four guns. It would have been very difficult to take this position by assault, as on each side of the road was a huge swamp, which would probably have rendered futile all attempts at flanking these fortifications. The inner line is even stronger than the other, and is built upon the river bank only a short distance of the town.

THE INHABITANTS REMAIN IN THE TOWN.

Rebel families seem to have learned that it is wiser to continue in a place which is about to be captured by our forces than to follow up, with such goods as they can carry with them in a hurried march, the retreat of their constantly evacuating armies. At least, if the state of affairs in Kinston be any criterion of the feeling on the subject in the rest of the Confederacy, such is the case. Very few, if any, are the people who have abandoned Kinston during our late advance. They preferred remaining.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Our cavalry, in scouting this morning, came across the enemy's pickets about seven miles from here. They are not supposed, however, to be the advance guard of any large force. Still it is possible, though not at all likely, that the rebels intend contesting the passage of the road between here and Goldsboro, and that we may soon find a fortified position in our front.

In advancing yesterday some of our cavalry encountered a lot of torpedoes buried beneath sand-hills. The discovery of these infernal machines was not made until we had exploded one under a cavalryman, tearing his horse to pieces, but fortunately doing no damage to the man. It is rather singular that, before the explosion happened, two or three companies of cavalry had passed uninjured over the spot.

Deserters are arriving within our lines in large numbers. They report the rebels retreating to Raleigh, and tell the stereotyped tales of misery and starvation in the rebel ranks.

CAPTURE OF GOLDSBORO—GREAT MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point say that news from General Sherman reached there on Sunday, through two scouts who left him last week. He had occupied Goldsboro without opposition, having connected with General Schofield.

Gen. Sheridan is being supplied at the White House with everything that he may need for his future movements.

The army is still idle.

Letters from Wilmington dated 15th state that the great meeting held there was a great revolution in public sentiment. All army officials carefully absented themselves to allow the popular will of the people to be developed. Large numbers of prominent persons, identified with the rebellion heretofore, came out for a reunited country.

Thousands of refugees who had followed Sherman's army were arriving at Wilmington. Nothing additional from Kinston, beyond the belief that Goldsboro was evacuated and that Johnston had concentrated at Raleigh.

The mail-boat brings up a large number of deserters. No movements yet. The roads are dry and the weather fine. The rebels have promised to exchange Richmond papers again.

A REBEL CANARD.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The *National Republican* contains an extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of Monday, stating that on the 17th four divisions of General Sherman's army were repulsed near Fayetteville with heavy loss.

The *Republican* says the Government has reliable information that this reported repulse is untrue, and that later news received here of General Sherman's movements will show that he is triumphantly marching on.

SHERMAN UNOPPOSED—THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY ONLY 121,000 MEN.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 18, 10 A. M.—Parties arrived here from General Sherman's army say that we will be able to join hands with him to-morrow or next day. One of them says that Sherman walks over the course fearlessly, and unconcerned as a giant among pigmies, and the enemy are so demoralized and panic-stricken that it is doubtful whether they will make a stand or not.

In the North Carolina Legislature, a few weeks since, one member stated that the entire effective force of the Confederacy mustered only 121,000 men, which statement on being questioned was substantiated by an official document from Richmond.

The State authorities in North Carolina, who allow no guerillas to prowl within the borders of the State, have repeatedly remonstrated with the authorities at Richmond against the inhuman treatment exter ded by the rebel Government to the prisoners of war.

SHERMAN.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT ON GOLDSBORO.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Arrivals direct from Kinston bring advices up to the 17th. The railroad was nearly completed to the Neuse at that point, and a new bridge was being constructed. Sherman had for several days been in regular communication with Schofield. The latter was fully supplied, and intended to strike out for Goldsboro yesterday, the 20th.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Sherman wrote several days since from Fayetteville, to a friend, that he had received his supplies from up the Cape Fear river, and was at the time of writing ready to move again, and that he had followed, with slight exception, the path laid out before he left Savannah. He stated that he had ordered the arsenal at Fayetteville to be blown up, as he hardly thought the Government would need an arsenal in future in either of the Carolinas. Johnston's entire army was at or near Goldsboro, and was not believed to be over 40,000 strong.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT IN PREPARATION

Important Prediction of General Grant.

RICHMOND WILL BE EVACUATED WITHIN TEN DAYS.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Among the indications which presage an early movement of the Army of the Potomac, is the fact that agents of the Sanitary Commission at the front have, for the past few days, been making requisitions for stimulants, &c., on their principal officer here. It is said, on the authority of a distinguished Senator here, that Gen. Grant predicts the evacuation of Richmond within ten days.

GRANT'S ARMY READY FOR A MOVE.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Hatcher's Run correspondence of March 18 says our troops there had been under arms thirty-six hours, expecting an attack from the enemy. The movements for several days within the rebel lines gave rise to this expectation.

Our troops are eager to have the attack made. An early evacuation of Petersburg is looked for.

It is reported that Sherman and Schofield are moving up the Weldon Railroad. Our troops were never in more magnificent spirits.

The *Advertiser* says: "A war clap will soon be heard in a quarter least expected by friend or foe."

LATEST FROM SHERIDAN.

PROBABLE JUNCTION OF HIS ARMY WITH GEN. GRANT'S.

ARRIVAL OF HIS ADVANCE AT WILSON'S LANDING ON THE JAMES.

—C. E. School.—

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CITY POINT, Va., March 20, A. M.

Yesterday forenoon three dense columns of smoke were seen rising across the river northwest of this point, and apparently ten miles or more inland. Night before last a bright light was observable in the same direction. What the meaning of these fires may be, puzzles conjecture. They were not apparently within the lines of the Army of the James. Last evening after dark, and until ten o'clock, what are supposed to have been the camp fires of Sheridan's army could be plainly seen across the river. They appeared to be not more than eight or ten miles distant, and were not directly opposite this point, but somewhat down the river, in the direction of Harrison's Landing, McClellan's final base in the Peninsula campaign. About seven miles below Harrison's Landing, on the north bank of the river, is Wilson's Landing, to which a direct road leads from White House. It is supposed, therefore, that Sheridan is marching for this point, there to embark his troops. His horses have been ridden so far and so rapidly that many of them are shoeless, and a detachment of farriers accordingly proceeded down the river yesterday morning to meet them and repair damages. Another fact, significant of the proximity of Sheridan's army, is the circumstance that his two scouts, who reached here several days ago with despatches, were sent to rejoin him night before last, most probably with despatches of an important nature.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

The statement extensively circulated last week that a laborer in the Treasury Department had picked up a package containing $176,000, which he returned to the Secretary, had no other foundation than the fact that one of the employees discovered some cancelled obligations, of no value to any one, among the waste paper. Business is not done in so careless a manner in the Treasury Department that immense sums are likely to be found lying around loose.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The health of Secretary STANTON is gradually breaking down under the immense pressure of his official duties. The labor incident to the position of Secretary of War is so severe that it has caused a perceptible failure in the energy even of so iron-nerved a man as EDWIN M. STANTON.

LIEUT. COL. THEO. READ

has been assigned to duty as assistant adjutant general of the Department of Virginia and Army of the James, on the staff of Major Gen. ORD.

APPOINTMENTS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following additional appointments have been made for Major General HANCOCK's 1st Army Corps: Colonel, GEORGE W. GIST; major, WILLIAM F. FROHOCK; captain, WILLIAM L. YECKLEY; first lieutenants, WILLIAM W. BROWN, MATTHIAS REICHING, WILLIAM E. HORTON, JOHN W. WHITNEY; second-lieutenant, W. ALLISON NORMAN.

[By Associated Press.]

FLAGS CAPTURED BY SHERIDAN.

Major COMPSON, of the 8th New York Cavalry and others of the officers and men of CUSTER's division, embracing six of the 8th, four of the 22d, and three of the 1st New York Cavalry, appeared at the War Department to-day, with seventeen rebel flags, captured by them at Waynesboro and Charlottesville, in SHERIDAN's late victory over EARLY. These men were of the 3d Division, under Gen. CUSTER, and were mostly of the 2d Brigade. They each gave a narrative of the capture of the respective flags, and, in the name of the President and of the people of the United States, were thanked for the gallantry and courage which have from the commencement been displayed by the command to which they are attached.

This is the fourth time that flags have been received here which have been captured in battle by SHERIDAN's men. In accordance with the request of General CUSTER, leaves and furloughs will be given to the captors, the amount of money now due to each will be paid, and each will be awarded a medal of honor.

Senator HARRIS, who was present with many others, said it was the proudest day of his life to know that New York can send to the field brave men like these and their comrades, who can present such evidences of gallantry, courage, and service to our country. He thanked them for what they had done for their native State.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

The President has appointed R. W. TALLIAFERRO postmaster, and T. M. WELLS naval officer at New Orleans.

NO PASSES TO THE ARMY.

The issue of passes to civilians to visit the Army of the Potomac was to-day suspended. Yesterday large numbers of sutlers came up, and the remainder will follow as expeditiously as practicable.

FINE ARTS.—We have already drawn attention to the large exhibition of original and valuable oil paintings, from Earle's Gallery, to be disposed of by public auction to-morrow evening, and on Friday, and accessible, at our Academy of Fine Arts without admission fee. The attraction of this collection is now augmented by the addition of some beautiful Italian Sculpture, consisting of a Head of Venus and Diana at her Toilet, by Tenelli, of Rome. These fine works of art will be sold, without reserve, like the pictures.

RICHMOND.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

An Evacuation of the City Constantly Expected.

Part of Lee's Army in North Carolina and Lee in Supreme Command.

ANOTHER REBEL PAPER VICTORY

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A former member of the Virginia Legislature, who left the rebel capital on the 17th inst., arrived here to-day. He says everything has been made ready for the impending evacuation of Richmond, which is constantly expected, and that the damage by Sheridan's raid is believed to be considerable. Four divisions of Lee's army had gone to North Carolina, and Lee himself had gone to Raleigh. This gentleman estimates the force about Richmond and Petersburg at sixty thousand, and there are about ten thousand emergency men at Richmond. The army in North Carolina he says numbers about forty-five or fifty thousand, a large proportion undisciplined conscripts. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th says: "A report, which is not official, was current yesterday, to the effect that on the 16th four divisions of Sherman's army attacked Gen. Hardee a short distance north of Fayetteville, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Although the report is unofficial, we are inclined to believe it—at any rate, we can assure our readers that they will hear good news in a very short time."

The War Department has later advices which contradict the above report, and show that at the time referred to Sherman had not received the slightest check.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY.

HARRISBURG, March 21.

Col. Frank Jordon, agent of Pennsylvania at Washington, and formerly State Senator, is now at Harrisburg, in consultation with Gov. Curtin, to still further increase the efficiency of the Washington agency, the business of which has become so great that additional funds and clerks have been given by the Legislature. The administration of the agency by Col. Jordon has been in every way satisfactory to the Governor and the people, and creditable to the Commonwealth.

RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

On Friday Governor Curtin and lady held the usual annual levee at the Executive Mansion. In consequence of this reception both branches of the Legislature omitted their evening session, to afford the members an opportunity to visit the Executive Mansion and pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. The reception commenced at eight o'clock, from which hour until late in the evening the scene in the parlors of the Executive Mansion was one of great brilliancy, marked by the utmost good feeling between the ladies and gentlemen present, and distinguished for the cordial welcome which is extended to all, and which has made the Executive Mansion a highly delightful resort during its occupancy by Governor Curtin and his hospitable family. Besides the calls of Senators and Representatives, who were accompanied by their wives, the heads of departments, a large number of our most prominent and distinguished citizens with their wives, and military officers in command at this post, with strangers and sojourners from different parts of the State, the representatives of the press in attendance at the sessions of the Legislature, were also present during the evening. Among the prominent persons were Secretary Slifer, Attorney General Meredith, Deputy Secretary Armstrong, State Treasurer Henry D. Moore, Superintendent Coburn, Provost Marshal General Hinks and staff, Adjutant General Russell, Surgeon General Phillips, Colonel Roberts, and State Librarian Forney. It is only just to say, in this connection, that no man occupying Executive position since Harrisburg has been the capital of Pennsylvania, has enjoyed more of the good feeling of our people, or won their confidence and respect to a larger extent than Andrew G Curtin. He is regarded as one of our own citizens since his sojourn here, first as Secretary of State under Governor Pollock's administration and now as Governor for four years. It has so identified him with our local interests and reputation at the State capital as to render him in many respects as much alive to the welfare of Harrisburg as if he were to the "manor born." The memory of his hospitality, with the recollection of the many kind deeds which have characterized his social intercourse in this city will long be cherished by a large majority of our people, as they retain the liveliest regard for Andrew G. Curtin and his family.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. DONOVAN presented remonstrances with five hundred signers against the removal of farmers from Second street.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act organizing a Reserve Brigade for Philadelphia (recognizing the old organizations).

Also, increasing the fees of notaries public, and requiring them to pay the State five per cent. of the receipts.

Enabling the Continental Hotel Company to pay its mortgage bonds.

Also, supplement to the Gap Mining Company of Lancaster.

All the above were passed, as also the following:

Authorizing the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company to increase its capital stock.

Amending affidavit in cases of appeal from aldermen.

Allowing theatrical exhibitions for the benefit of soldiers to be held by amateurs without license.

Equalizing the territory of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards, in Philadelphia. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1865.

Mr. NICHOLS presented remonstrances against the Park bill.

Mr. CONNELL, remonstrances of property-owners against the Broad street Railroad bill.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Railroads, made a report relative to alleged unusual charges by the Reading Railroad Company. The majority of the committee are satisfied that such unusual charges were made, but as a case in point—Boyle versus the Reading Railroad—is now on trial in Philadelphia, they think legislation at the present time is unnecessary.

Mr. CONNELL offered a supplement to the militia law, reviving volunteer organizations in Philadelphia, also, authorizing the Tioga Railroad Company to increase capital. Passed.

Mr. RIDGWAY, one authorizing the German Lutheran Church to sell their church building, Fourth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, build a church in their graveyard, on Franklin street, between Race and Vine, and for other purposes.

The following bills passed:

Incorporating the city of Williamsport.

Incorporating the Coalfield Railroad Company.

Mr. CONNELL read in place and had passed a bill declaring a part of the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company a public highway.

Mr. NICHOLS read and had passed a bill requiring the Board of Military Claims to pay John W. Moore for services in recruiting men for the 58th Regiment, under orders from Col. George P. McLean, such amount as they may deem he is entitled to receive. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. PENNYPACKER called up an act appropriating certain ground in Philadelphia for a city park.

Mr. MILLER delivered a speech giving four reasons why the bill should pass. These reasons were: 1. That a large park was desirable. 2. That the property designed to be purchased was properly located. 3. That the ground and material were admirably fitted for the purpose; and 4. That the ground should be secured *now*.

The speech of Mr. Miller was lengthy, thoroughly exhausting the argument in favor of the measure.

Mr. KERNS said that the city already had a park, and that the taxes of Philadelphia were too heavy to incur the expense by a purchase at present.

Mr. DONNELLY said that the purchase would run the city debt up to over sixty millions of dollars. He declared the bill to be infamous.

Mr. QUIGLEY declared that twelve out of eighteen members from Philadelphia were opposed to the bill. The taxes next year, even under ordinary circumstances, would reach $3 50 on the hundred.

Mr. THOMAS said that the opponents of the bill had neglected to state that the available assets of the city were over twenty millions, and that there was really only an excess of debt of fifteen millions. There was but a trifle to be met by a wealthy municipality.

The bill was killed by a vote of 61 noes to 28 ayes. The Philadelphians all voted "no" except Freeborn, Josephs, Miller, Ruddiman, Smith, and Thomas.

An act incorporating the Ephrata and Lancaster Railroad passed to third reading and laid over.

Also, incorporating Coal Field Railroad Company. Passed.

Numbers of local bills were passed.

CITY ITEMS.

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 corresponding with the decline in gold.

THE PRIZE-MEDAL SHIRTS 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.

THE AURORA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The subscription books are now open at the office of the company, No. 128 South Sixth street. The stock is offered at the low figure of 25 cents per share for full-paid stock, thus enabling the people to subscribe, both rich and poor. This company owns fifty-three acres of land in fee simple, in the best portions of the oil region. The property is divided into seven tracts, all of which are very valuable. 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. 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, half a mile from the property leased by the Aurora. This tract is only about one mile and a half from the celebrated Egbert farm, upon which are the Maple Shade, Jersey, and Coquette Wells, all of which have produced over 500 barrels per day. The gentlemen connected with this company are all reliable men, and it is their intention to develop their property as soon as possible.

THE GREAT 25 CENT COMPANY.—The Philadelphia National Petroleum Company is under the management of gentlemen well and favorably known in this city, and the advantages it possesses are clearly set forth by them. The land, one hundred and ninety acres, in fee simple, is situated in the very heart of the oil territory, and is completely surrounded by good producing wells. The stock of the Philadelphia National Company will be issued at the popular price of 25 cents per share, and the location of the land is sufficient guarantee of success. Subscription books are now open at the office of Harper, Durney, & Co., bankers, No. 55 North Third street, and we have no doubt the stock will be rapidly taken up. The Philadelphia Mutual Petroleum Company advanced 100 per cent. after the books were closed.

GOLDEN RULE OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—The unprecedented success with which this Company is meeting in selling their stock at the low price of 10 cents per share, *full-paid*, warrants us in the assertion that it must prove a grand success.

They have in fee simple 175 acres of valuable land in the midst of the best Oil Region in West Virginia.

The affidavits of old residents upon the property as to the presence of oil upon the land, together with maps of the same, can be seen at the office,

No. 619 Walnut street, room No. 23, where the books will remain open for a short time.

"SLIPPERY ROCK" PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.—The undersigned having just returned from Lawrence county, Pa., and visited the well of the above-named company, on Slippery-Rock Creek, on last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, report as finding it pumping fifty barrels of superior lubricating oil per day of twelve working hours, and that the recent stoppage was entirely owing to a defect in the pump-valves, and not in anywise to exhaustion of the supply of oil.

The Well of the "Great Eastern Rock Oil Company," near by, recently had a fine show of oil at a moderate depth, and from present appearances it is confidently expected that a well of equal value will be ere long obtained.

H. K. SMITH, President,
J. T. MCINNES, Director,
H. W. LEFFERTS,
PHILADA., March 21, 1865. Committee.

BURT'S Roach and Rat Exterminator never fails. Sold by all druggists. mh22-2t*

THE FRESHET IN THE OIL DISTRICT.—The Lowther's Run Petroleum and Mining Company's Lands are located within a short distance of the recent strike of the one hundred-barrel flowing well, near the forks of Hughes river. Their property is not only well situated, but is uninjured by the late freshet, and is perfectly secure from damage from any future freshet. The office of the Company is at No. 13 South Third street.

TEN DOLLARS FOR A CORPORATE INTEREST OF 100 SHARES!—The lands of the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company were examined in person, by the President, Mr. Alexander Omensetter, and the Treasurer, Samuel C. Folwell. Read their testimony in the prospectus. Subscriptions to the Corporate Interests received at the Office of Folwell & Brother, 31 Bank street. mh21-2t

PARTIES WHO INVEST in the Corporate Interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company may rely that the working capital of $20,000 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 100 shares. Office at Folwell & Brother's, 31 Bank street. mh21-2t

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. Books of the Company will be opened on Monday, the 20th inst., for subscription to the stock, at the Office, 31 Bank street. mh21-2t

OIL INVESTMENTS.—Persons desirous of investing large or small amounts in a very desirable company, having five oil wells near completion, and whose stock is only fifty cents per share, can obtain full information and circulars by calling at the office of Joy, Coe, & Co., Fifth and Chestnut. mh21-3t

EVERY ONE A CORPORATOR.—Lubricating Oil is the most valuable of all the various kinds of mineral 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 people. Corporate interests at ten dollars, of 100 shares each, subscribed for at the Office of Folwell & Bro., No. 31 Bank street. mh21-2t

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-swlm

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

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

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

A GOOD ARTICLE IS ALWAYS CHEAP.
Buy your Clothing at
GRANVILLE STOKES' OLD STAND,
No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth,
where you can obtain
THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET,
made up in the best manner
and sold at
the lowest possible prices. mh21-5t

SPECIAL.—If you have ten dollars to invest, call early at Folwell Bros'., No. 31 Bank street, and secure a corporate interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company. mh21-2t

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. Every corporate interest entitles the holder to 100 shares, costing the corporators but ten cents per share. Call at the Office of the Company, 31 Bank street, where full particulars will be given. mh21-2t

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

OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DESPATCH removed to No. 40 South Fifth street. fe17-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 test and received their 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 efficiency in beautifying and preserving the skin. The letter of the beautiful and popular Lucille Western is appended:

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

Jules Jared & 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 idea.

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 tf

GRAY HAIR, OR WHERE THE HAIR IS FALLING, ALL SHOULD USE "*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.*"

As this preparation contains no mineral substances, and is delicately perfumed, 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.

Single bottles 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON,
1t 330 N. SIXTH Street.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

FITS—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and
FITS—Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that
FITS—he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used
FITS—it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and
FITS—the ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to
FITS—pre-pay postage, etc. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19G RAND STREET, Jersey City,
FITS—N. J. mh22-2t

BOYS' WOOD-SAWS AND HORSES, SMALL Axes, Hatchets and Planes, Boxes and Chests of Tools, Boys' Work-benches and Turning lathes. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth 1t

FINE IVORY TEA AND DINNER KNIVES, with Plain or Plated Blades, and those with the almost indestructible Hard Rubber Handles, or of Horn, Bone, Ebony, and Cocoa. Also, Beef and Game Carvers and Table Steels, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

ITCH. (WHEATON'S) ITCH.
SALT RHEUM. (OINTMENT) SALT RHEUM.
Will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, BOSTON, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists. mh14-6m

AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Whereas, under the head of "Caution," one William E. 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 defence in such suit may be fully and fairly made. C. W. GALLOUPE, President.
S. D. NICKERSON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, March 8, 1865. mh16-6t

HAVE YOU A COUGH, SORE THROAT,
Have you Bronchitis, Asthma, Night Sweats?
Have you Weak Nerves, Disturbed Sleep?
Have you Disordered Liver, Blood Spitting?
Have you Pain, Side, Breast, Soreness?
Have you any Pulmonary Complaint?
"DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" will cure you, as it has thousands of others. Price $1. Six bottles $5. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street. 1t

KEY TO LOVE, OR DR. S. M. LANDIS' very Popular Private Lecture on "PSYCOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS" just out. Learn to charm those you love. Secrets worth knowing. Send price, 25 cents, to Dr. LANDIS' Medical Office, No. 1312 CHESTNUT Street, and receive it by return mail. mh18-24t*

BANNING'S INCOMPARABLE BRACE.—Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, &c., in great variety, at C. H. NEEDLES', corner TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Rooms on Twelfth street, first door below Race; lady attendants. Syringes of all descriptions. mh18 1m

ARMY ITCH—ALL SKIN DISEASES.
"ARMY ITCH." "TETTER."
"ARMY ITCH." "SCALD HEAD."
"ARMY ITCH." "SALT RHEUM."
"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 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia 1t

GROVER AND BAKER'S
Highest-premium,
Elastic-Stitch and Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With latest Improvements,
mh2-1m No. 730 CHESTNUT Street.

JONES'.
THE LOWEST
SELLING PRICE
is marked in figures
on each article,
AND NEVER VARIED,
AT
JONES'
Crescent 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. mh3 3m

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 the blood, and if you want a smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND BEAUTIFY the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU *is the great Diuretic*. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA *is the Great Blood Purifier*. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. mh1-wfm3m

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-mwfrly

CHICKERING PIANOS.
29,000 SOLD.
NEW WAREROOMS.
A large assortment of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. "All the great Artists of the Piano use only the Chickering Instruments."
Entrance to WAREROOMS,
ART GALLERY,
914 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh8-wfm12t* WM. H. DUTTON.

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

PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	J. E. GOULD,	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts. no29 tf	CABINET ORGANS

GENTLEMEN'S
OPENING.
NEW STYLES FOR THE SEASON.
Large variety of Fabrics for EVENING and WALKING COATS,
BUSINESS SUITS, and DRESS WEAR
Early selections urged, before the usual rush begins.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Fine Tailoring.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
No. 1 South SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

ATLEE—WEST.—On the 1st of March, 1865, by the Rev. T. G. Allen, Washington L. Atlee, Jr., to Annie M., daughter of Collins West, all of this city. *

MITCHELL—GAFF.—At St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, on the evening of the 15th of March, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox, E. Charlton Mitchell, of New York, to Alexina, youngest daughter of Thomas Gaff, of Aurora, Indiana. *

McLEOD—BARTHOLOMEW.—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John McLeod, Mr. Robert C. McLeod and Miss Mary A. Bartholomew, all of this city. No cards. *

DIED.

McQUILLEN.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. Martha McQuillen, relict of the late Captain Hugh McQuillen, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Doctor J. H. McQuillen, No. 1112 Arch street, on Friday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock. ***

PHILLIPS.—In New York city, on Monday, March 20, William W. Phillips, D. D., in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, N. Y., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock. **

LAPSLEY.—On the morning of the 21st inst., Eleanor A., daughter of the late John Lapsley.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 908 Spruce street, on Thursday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. **

SMITH.—Suddenly on the morning of the 21st inst., Crissie Louisa, infant daughter of Charles and Catharina Smith. *

DOWNING.—On the 19th instant, Joseph M. Downing, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Thos. S. Downing, on Fourth-day next at 2 o'clock. *

GARRETT.—On Monday, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., William T. Garrett, aged 52 years.

His friends are invited to his funeral, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock, to proceed from his late residence, 1716 Filbert street, to the Media Cemetery. His friends in the country, to whom it is more convenient, will meet at the house of his brother-in-law, Peter Worrall, Jr., Media, at 1 o'clock of said day. ***

HILL.—On the 20th inst., Clara Jones, daughter of Marshall and Harriet S. Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1506 Arch street, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M. ***

TURNER.—On the 19th inst., at Todmorden, Nether Providence, Delaware county, Pa., in the 43d year of his age, Thomas Turner, M. D., late resident physician of King's County Hospital, Flatbush, N. Y.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, 22d inst. **

DIVINE.—On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, Samuel G., son of William and Margaret Divine, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, S. W. corner of Eighteenth and Rittenhouse Square, on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

New York city papers please copy. ****

LUPIN'S PLAIN BLACK GOODS.—

Lupin's Tamises.
" Bombazines.
" All-wool Reps.
" Empress Cloths.
" Merinoes and Cashmeres.
" Mousseline De Laines.
" 8-4-wide Barege Hernani.
" 8-4-wide Bareges and Crape Maretz.
" Thibet Shawls, &c.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Store,
fe21-tf No. 918 CHESTNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL ARE RECEIVING a STOCK of superior DRY GOODS adapted to the DAILY WANTS of EVERY FAMILY.
Full Stock of Staple Goods.
Fine Stock of Fancy Goods.
New Goods daily received. fe28-tf

HON. WM. D. KELLEY WILL DELIVER THE SIXTH and LAST LECTURE of the Course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, in CONCERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22d, at 8 o'clock. His theme will be the all-absorbing question of the day, namely: "The War and the Rights of Humanity."

Miss E. T. GREENFIELD, and the Post Band, from Camp William Penn, will perform on the occasion.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Freedmen and sick and wounded soldiers.

Tickets may be had at PUGH'S bookstore, SIXTH and CHESTNUT, and at the door mh15-7t

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL deliver a LECTURE in CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th inst., for the benefit of the School for Colored Soldiers at Summit House Hospital. The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, 20th inst., at T. B. Pugh's, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets mh18-6t

LECTURE ON COMMERCIAL LAW
BY JOHN A. OWENS, ESQ.,
AT BRYANT, STRATTON, & BANNISTER'S NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
S. W. corner of CHESTNUT and TENTH Streets.

The eighth Lecture of the course on Commercial Law will be delivered before the Students and friends of this institution on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Contract of Sale."

A cordial invitation is extended to the public. 1t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.—The examination of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes, at the close of the Second Term, will be held in the following order:

WEDNESDAY, 22d.—From 10 to 12, *Sophomores*, by Prof. Frazer, (*Chemistry of the Metalloids*,) and Freshmen, by Prof. Kendall, (*Algebra*,) *written*. From 12 to 2, *Juniors*, by Prof. Jackson, (Horace's *Epistles*,) *oral*.

THURSDAY, 23d.—From 10 to 12, *Sophomores*, by Prof. Kendall, (*Trigonometry*) *written*. From 12 to 2, *Juniors*, by Prof. Frazer, (*Hydrodynamics*,) *oral*.

FRIDAY, 24th.—From 10 to 12, *Juniors*, by the Provost, (*Intellectual Philosophy*,) *oral*. From 12 to 2, *Sophomores*, by Prof. Coppée, (*Logic*) *oral*.

MONDAY, 27th.—From 10 to 12, *Sophomores*, Prof. Allen, (Thucydides—*Sicilian Expedition* completed,) *oral*. From 12 to 2, *Juniors*, by Prof. Kendall, (*Differential Calculus*,) *written*.

TUESDAY, 28th.—From 10 to 12, *Juniors*, by Prof. Allen, (*Demosthenes—First Olynthiac* and *First Philippic*,) *oral*. From 12 to 2, *Freshmen*, by Prof. Coppée, (*History*,) *oral*.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.—From 10 to 12, *Freshmen*, by Prof. Allen, (Xenophon's *Hellenica*, continued,) *oral*. From 12 to 2, *Sophomores*, Prof. Jackson, (Cicero *de Senectute*,) *oral*.

THURSDAY, 30th.—From 10 to 12, *Freshmen*, by Prof. Jackson, (*Livy*,) *oral* GEORGE ALLEN,
mh22-8t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

FOURTH WARD DRAFT! CITIZENS, AROUSE!—A MASS MEETING will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, TENTH and SOUTH Streets, at 7½ o'clock. Every citizen of the ward should attend this meeting.
JOHN W. HICKS, President.
WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary. 1t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1865.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that, to provide means for completing the improvements of the Company between Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk, and to be prepared to progress with other important railroad connections, the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 18th inst., after closing of transfers at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock at *par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on the 20th inst., and close on the 24th of May at 3 P. M. The new stock will not participate in the May dividend. Payments will be required as follows: Ten per cent. at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the 24th day of May aforesaid, after which time only will the new certificates be issued.

Stockholders not paying as above will lose their right to the new stock. Those who desire to anticipate payment will be allowed discount on the whole amount of their subscription at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
mh18-1m SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1865.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, and others engaged in or desirous of selling Spirituous, Vinous, or Malt Liquors by less measure than one quart:

The Commissioners will sit to hear applicants for License at their Office, No. 11 STATE-HOUSE ROW (up stairs), for the several Wards, on the following days, between the hours of ten and three o'clock:

First and Twenty-sixth Wards—On Monday, 6th of March.
Second and Third Wards—On Tuesday, 7th of March.
Fourth and Fifth Wards—On Wednesday, 8th of March.
Sixth and Seventh Wards—On Thursday, 9th of March.
Eighth and Ninth Wards—On Friday, 10th of March.
Tenth and Eleventh Wards—On Monday, 13th of March.
Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards—On Tuesday, 14th of March.
Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards—On Wednesday, 15th of March.
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards—On Thursday, 16th of March.
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards—On Friday, 17th of March.
Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—On Monday, 20th of March.
Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards—On Tuesday, 21st of March.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards—On Wednesday, 22d of March.

JOHN GIVEN,
PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
mh4-16t City Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE BOHEMIAN MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, 134 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Secretary, 132 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the SECOND MONDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

mh21-t10ap SAMUEL P. DARLINGTON, Secretary.

TENTH WARD BOUNTY IN CASH.

FIFTY MEN WANTED TO FILL THE QUOTA.

CITY WARRANTS AND WARD BOUNTY IN CASH.

APPLY TO

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

513 MARKET STREET,

Or Mr. PHILLIPS, at Captain PALMER'S Office,

mh20 6t 256 South TWELFTH Street

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION, COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, 613 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission for payment of the City Bounty are now prepared to receive and adjust the claims of all new recruits under the provisions of existing Ordinances.

Volunteers for One Year will receive a Warrant for FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Volunteers for Two Years will receive a Warrant for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Volunteers for Three Years will receive a Warrant for SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

They are also prepared to receive applications from and to award to, all citizens who shall be drafted for a year's service, and shall thereupon be duly accepted for military duty, or shall furnish substitutes, certificates for warrants for the sum of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

mh7-d&W tf

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION. Commonwealth Building, 613 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—Notice is hereby given to all Ward and Recruiting Officers, to Provost Marshals, Committees, &c., &c., &c., that under the provisions of the ordinances relating to City Bounties no payment can be made to any men credited to wards which have filled their quotas.

By order of the Commission.

RICH. C. WINSHIP, Secretary.

The following wards are full:
Thirteenth (13) Ward.
Fourteenth (14) Ward.
Twenty-first (21) Ward.
Twenty-second (22) Ward.
Twenty-fourth (24) Ward.

THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD will pay a bounty of $100 to each volunteer hereafter credited to this ward, and $5 to the person presenting the recruit. Aliens will please [illegible] under existing regulations they can credit [illegible] wherever they may choose. All other persons [illegible] must be credited to the ward in which they reside.

Apply at Frankford to either
WILLIAM W. AXE, President.
WILSON WELSH, Secretary,
BENJ. ROWLAND, Jr., Treasurer.
Executive Committee.
Frankford, March 17, 1865. mh15 [illegible]

CALL FOR A MEETING ON BEHALF OF REFUGEES FROM THE REBEL ARMIES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1865.

By request of the many well-known citizens who have joined in the accompanying letter, I do hereby invite all who feel interested in the object that it proposes to meet at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 23d, at seven and a half o'clock, to devise measures for carrying its laudable purpose into effect.

Signed, ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

To his Honor Alexander Henry, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:

The largely increasing number of those who heretofore bore arms against the United States who are beginning to see their mistake, and seek escape from the Rebel lines to the protection of our Flag, calls for some immediate action of our citizens.

To receive those who voluntarily accept the invitation of our Government, and yield to its authority, to welcome them and provide for them food and employment, seems to be a duty required by every dictate of humanity and policy.

Much has already been done by philanthropic institutions and individuals for these men. To the officers of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, they have been especially indebted for aid in every form. But their numbers are now increasing so rapidly that some organized system for their relief has become necessary. Let it be known that they will be welcomed, cared for, and honorably employed, and thousands who are now hesitating will hasten to come within our lines.

The demand for labor at the North is almost unlimited. These men can at once be received at some central office, and distributed to points where they will find employment; and when they see the prosperity which attends loyalty, and are put themselves in the paths of thrift and comfort, the last spark of confidence in their late leaders will disappear, and they will gladly return to their allegiance, and willingly live under our flag.

A call for a meeting of citizens, to consider this important subject and to take measures to carry these views into execution, will come, we think, with great weight from you.

Will you have the kindness to call such a meeting at a time and place which you may think best?

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens.

S. V. Merrick,	George H. Stuart,
Frederick Fraley,	R. B. Cabeen,
E. Spencer Miller,	Charles L. Borie,
George T. Lewis,	J. Francis Burns,
Philip Fitzpatrick,	Abraham Martin,
William M. Cooper,	Thos. T. Tasker, Sr.,
Frederick Brown,	Dr. Casper Morris,
John Patterson,	Richard S. Smith,
Dr. Cheston Morris,	Adolph E. Borie,
John P. Crozer,	John Welsh,
William Welsh,	John C. Cresson,
Charles J. Stille,	Dr. John F. Meigs,
Henry C. Baird,	Wm. M. Tilghman,
George Junkin, Jr.,	J. G. Rosengarten,
John H. Brown,	Drexel & Co.,
Stephen Colwell,	James Graham,
George Trott,	John B. Myers & Co.,
Wm. Gillespie,	Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,
Jay Cooke,	Lemuel Coffin,
B. W. Clark,	J. Fisher Leaming,
Wm. H. Bansell,	Alex. Fullerton,
James L. Claghorn,	S. W. DeCoursey,
Walter McMichael,	T. Haskins Dupuy,
J. E. Kingsley,	John Rice,
James C. Hand,	Bement & Dougherty,
Merrick & Sons,	Biakiston, Graeff, & Co.,
J. G. & G. S. Repplier,	Davis Pearson & Co.,
J. B. McCreary,	L. Andenried & Co.,
Van Dusen, Lochman, & Co.	James Neill,
John Milnes, Jr.,	Nathan Hillis,
Peter B. Simons,	D. S. Cummins,
John Weist,	B. B. Comegys,
Thomas Robins,	Charles S. Pancoast,
Henry P. Delaney,	Whitney & Laurence,
Lloyd P. Smith,	John O. Deshong,
Horatio Gates Jones,	Geo. K. Ziegler,
John B. Budd,	J. W. Goff,
William Wistar,	Daniel Smith, Jr.,
William R. White,	Robt. H. Small,
James W. Paul,	William S. Smith,
John B. Kenney,	and many others

In pursuance of the above invitation of his Honor the Mayor, the meeting will be held in the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY EVENING, March 23d, at seven and a half o'clock, and will be addressed by REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, OF NEW YORK, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, of Cincinnati, will sing some of his touching and patriotic airs, which have thrilled thousands in many parts of our land.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION MAY BE HAD GRATUITOUSLY AT

Claxton's Bookstore, 606 Chestnut street,
The Union League, 1220 Chestnut street,
The Board of Trade, 505 Chestnut street, and the Philadelphia Exchange Reading Room

One half the Tickets will be distributed on Tuesday and the remainder on Wednesday and Thursday.

DOORS OPEN AT 6¾ O'CLOCK. mh21 3

OFFICE OF MERRIMAC MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, 132 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1865.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, 132 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the SECOND MONDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

mh21-18t SAMUEL B. DARLINGTON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

mh17-1ap5 F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE MINGO OIL COMPANY,
111 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Directors of the Mingo Oil Company, in consequence of the circulation of certain false reports in reference to the affairs of the Company, deem it due to the stockholders and the public, as well as to themselves, to publish a correct statement of its present condition and prospects.

The property of the Company consists of—

1st. The landed interest of the Reed Lease on Cherry Run, being 2 acres and 18 perches, on which is located the celebrated "Reed" Well, now steadily flowing [illegible] barrels per day, this Company receiving one fourth of all the oil without expense. It is expected that new wells will be put down in this valuable tract during the coming season.

2d. The free interest of the Pennybaker Lease of [illegible] acre on Oil Creek. On this Lease there are six wells. No. 1 is now pumping 50 barrels, and No. 3 flowing over 100 barrels per day. Of the other four wells in progress one is near completion with the most favorable indications. The interest of the Mingo Company is one-fourth of all the oil produced free of expense.

3d. Ninety-eight acres of land in fee simple (subject to a reservation of one-eighth of the oil), known as the Stevenson Farm, situated between Oil Creek and Cherry Tree Run. On this farm the Directors have just given out their first lease on terms favorable to the Company, and having further applications expect to grant a number more to equal advantage.

The Directors would further state that after paying (this day) the third dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock (20 cents per share) there will remain a cash and estimated value of oil on hand about [illegible] to the Company's credit, and that all its interests are in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

CHAS. KNECHT, President.
R. G. JAMES, Vice President.
G. A. McKINSTRY, Directors.
FRANK COOKMAN,
GEO. BURNHAM,
Attest: GEO. CAREY, Secretary.
T. T. FOWLER, Treasurer. mh20 mwf3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' OIL COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE FOR FULL-PAID STOCK.

CAPITAL $500,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $2.50 PER SHARE.

40,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR A WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICERS:
JOHN A. CALDWELL, President.
J. K. CALDWELL, Treasurer.
HENRY A. PFEIL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Caldwell,	Joseph S. Withers,
David Roe,	Norman Tevis.
John Flint,	

The property of the Company is splendidly located in the very heart of the Oil region of Venango county, Pa., on both sides of Two Mile Run, in Oakland township. It is within the boundaries of Sugar and Oil Creeks on two sides of it, and French Creek and Cherry Tree Run within two miles on the other two sides of the property, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, in fee simple.

On all of said creeks or runs large producing wells have been struck, and some within the last few days.

The object in offering this stock is to give the public who do not feel disposed to invest in large amounts in other companies, the opportunity of investing their money plus funds at the exceedingly small subscription price of

FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE,

and thus enable them to come in on the ground floor.

The property having been selected with great care by a competent person, and one who is thoroughly acquainted with the Oil Region of Pennsylvania, there can be no doubt but the Company's property will prove to be the most valuable tract in that section of the State.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS will be opened on THURSDAY MORNING, March 16, by HENRY A. PFEIL, Secretary, and J. K. CALDWELL, Treasurer, at the Banking House, 48 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

mh16-6t*

"THE PEOPLE'S OIL COMPANY."—Twenty-five Thousand Shares of the Working Capital will be sold at Twenty-five Cents per Share, if applied for immediately at the Office of the Company, 213 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,
HENRY ROE.
VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES WEISS.
TREASURER,
E. A. MARSHALL, JR.
SECRETARY,
WM. S. HAYWOOD.
DIRECTORS.

Henry Roe,	Chas. B. Helbrock,
Wm. O. Schock,	R. H. Campbell,
Chas. Weiss,	J. E. Brady.
Wade Hampton,	

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE AND CAMPBELL OIL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable at their Office, No. 221 South FIFTH Street, on and after April 1st, clear of State tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst., and will be reopened on the 3d proximo. ISAAC BAKER, Secretary.

mh22-wfm3t*

OFFICE OF THE NEW EMPIRE IRON AND PETROLEUM COMPANY, 226 WALNUT STREET, (Room 5.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., when an Election for officers to serve the ensuing year will be held.

mh22-5t* GEORGE R. PADDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALCORN OIL COMPANY, Second story, No. 25 South [illegible] Street, PHILA., March 8, 1865.—Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Alcorn Oil Company will be held at this Office on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. McCLINTOCK, Secretary.

mh16 8t*

MORRIS FARM OIL COMPANY OFFICE, 238 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM.

Circulars can be procured upon application at the office of the Company.