MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu ns. We do not return rejected manuscripts. AP Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

authors or advocates of the most dangerous

theories in favor of separation and seces-

sion. There is not one of these partisans

Rebellion than with his own Government.

We need not look for proof of this assertion

n the insolent tone of the speeches in

that Convention, and in the heartless

refusal to support the soldiers of the

Republic in its formally presented and

carefully-drawn resolutions, but to the

words these men have spoken and printed

ever since the traitors took up arms against

the flag. General McClellan's plan of

peace could, therefore, only be separation,

and a recognition of the rebel conspiracy.

How he would divide the Republic-whether

on the idea of Mr. W. B. REED, by adding

Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the

South, or on that of F. W. HUGHES, by

cutting off New England, or on that of

W. M. Gwin, by erecting California into

separate Confederacy—his champions

would have to decide. There would be little

difficulty in such men coming to speedy

terms with the rebels. Two organizations that

sympathize each with the other so affection-

ately and steadily as that of the Copperheads

in the North and that of the traitors in the

South, would soon agree when the fate of

the American Government was confided to

their arbitrament. And as General Mc-

CLELLAN happens just now to be the pre-

ferred candidate for the Presidency, against

Mr. Lincoln, by both these organizations,

his success would be equally gratifying to

both as the happy preliminary to what is

And it is this carnival of blood-this

crowning tragedy of treason-this catas-

trophe of American liberty—that the Demo-

cratic masses of Pennsylvania are asked to

aid by the "Democratic" leaders of the State!

We do not wonder, when the action of the

Convention was made known in our streets,

that hundreds of intelligent Democrats de-

nounced it publicly and vehemently. They

looked for some ray of light, some patriotic

declaration, some good and strong reason

for remaining with the party of their affec-

tions and their confidence. But all that was

have quoted, the election of Mr. WM. H.

as chairman of the State Committee, and

the election of such men as RICHARD VAUX,

BRECKINRIDGE, in 1860, while the great

with his predictions that that act was

pressing the Republic to the precipice

tolerance, and tyranny of the new dicta-

party of Pennsylvania; but this last exhibi-

tion leaves all other precedents far out of

sight. It proves at once their bitter impeni-

tence, their confirmed hatred of their Go-

A State Militia.

If the Congressional law of 1792 had been

carried out, every State in the Union would

have had a strong militia force, according

to its population, composed of "free, able-

bodied, white male citizens, between the

ages of 18 and 45." This force would have

been so particularly available in cases of in-

sion, that, if the different States had kept up

their respective quotas, the Treason and

Rebellion of 1861, which we are now put-

ting down, could not have taken place.

Whenever the rebellion is crushed, it will

be necessary to organize a militia for this

State: while the civil war rages, and the

liability to draft necessarily continues, this

A pamphlet of over sixty pages 8vo

printed by King & Baird, and miscalled

Laws relating to the Military Force of

Pennsylvania," is really a very elaborate

plan, in the shape of a Bill to be presented

to the Legislature, to form, officer, discip-

line, and govern a State Militia here, to con-

sist of 75,000 men. The gentleman who

has constructed this elaborate plan has had

some experience, we understand, as a com-

missioned officer in the British Army, and

has resided in this city for some time. We

approve—as far as a civilian can give an opin-

ion upon a subject chiefly military—of the

main provisions of this plan. But it is too

vided for by a single clause of three

lines, empowering such and such per-

sons, properly qualified, to frame rules for

discipline. If carried out on its integrity, it

will involve the State in vast expense—for

it contemplates the erection of a great armo-

ry, magazine, State commissary department,

and quarters and bureaus for officers and de-

partments, "within a convenient distance

of Harrisburg," and of other armories in va-

rious places. To some it will be an objection

that this plan proposes to increase the patron-

age of the Governor for the time being, by

creating a number of well-paid functionaries

to carry the law into effect, if passed. In

some States, (New York and Massachusetts,

for example,) captains and privates are

elected by the privates of their re-

spective companies, field officers by the

company officers, and general officers by

the field officers-except the Major General.

who is nominated by the Governor in New

York, and by the Legislature in Massachu-

setts. The plan before us places the appoint-

ment of all the officers with the Governor

with the very proper proviso that field, staff,

and company officers shall not be commis-

sioned until they have successfully passed

committee. The officering of 75,000 men

sistant Adjutant General, four Inspector

Generals, Paymaster General and Assistant,

Quartermaster General and Commissary

General and Assistants, Surgeon General,

Judge Advocate General and Assistant,

Chaplain General, four Major Generals,

three ordnance officers, and a proportionate

There are many details in this project

an examination before a competent

supply of aides and clerks.

organization can scarcely be made.

surrection. war. invasion. or threatened inva-

free nation on earth.

and envenomed hatred of this war

called "an honorable peace."

SOME WORDS ON THE LATE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The honest and patriotic men who cling to what, against their best judgments, they reluctantly regard as the Democratic party, have had another thorn put under their pillows, another remorse added to the thousand which have so long been fighting in their loyal consciences. The managers of the Democratic organization, of which Mr. CHARLES J. BIDDLE was the elected head. called a State Convention, and fixed Wednesday last as the day, and the Race-street "National Hall," in this city, as the place of meeting. Our readers who have noticed the proceedings of this body will have perceived that, as there were no candidates for State offices to name, the occasion selected was a most proper one to enunciate great purposes and principles. What a capital and tempting opportunity was this to turn the tide in favor of the Democracy: to show their devotion to the Government; their hatred of the rebellion. fomented and forced by the Southern leaders. (now in arms against the Union,) who betrayed them; their gratitude to the Democratic soldiers fighting for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," (as the Democratic leaders tell us they are,) and, generally, to outbid the progressive war element and especially to put to shame the "war Democrats," who, as we are daily reminded, "have left the Democratic party and joined the Abolitionists!" Thousands of honest Democrats expected that this opportunity would be seized upon; for nothing agonizes such men more than the suspected treasonable course of their leaders. Their relatives and friends in the army, who are all becoming Abolitionists in the face of the cruelty of slavery, and its base and monstrous ingratitude, have demanded that they should cut loose from the sympathizers with Secession, who now lead the Democratic party. And this demand, coming from such a source, has gone into the very marrow of the old Democratic bone and sinew. Can a citizen who has a son, or a brother, or a friend, in the service, resist such appeals and remain inside of the tainted organization? The answer is to be found in the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Wednesday and Thursday last. We recognize among the delegates of that Convention the names of many excellent men, men of undoubted loyalty, men who have dear relatives and friends in the army, men whose hearts beat warmly for our poor country. They have adhered to the Democracy from old friendship, and from traditionary and inherited prejudices, and they are too proud to go even into a mere Union organization lest their motives may be misunderstood or attributed to a longing for power and patronage. But what can such citizens say one

Resolved. That as we have no State candidates to present to the people, and no issues involved in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to unite with the representatives of the other sovereignties of the North in ration of principles, acceptable to all the States on e rely to elect a President and bring back peace and union to this distracted land. Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preference for the nomination of General George B. McClellan as the Democratic lidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention instructed to vote as a unit on all question

to the other, and WHAT DARE THEY SAY TO

THEIR OWN CONSCIENCES, when they come

to contemplate the resolutions adopted by

this State Convention? We give them in

full; for they are as infamous as they are

brief:

Resolved, That the first necessary step to restore the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal this end is a thorough organization of the time honored Democratic party, and the prevalence of union and harmony among its members. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, without

"Without discussion!" What a reproach and a satire are here, especially preceded by the remarks of a delegate, Mr. Rufus E. SHEPLEY, of Cumberland, that the committee "could not agree," aptly responded to by Mr. Kine, of Philadelphia, "that if the Committee on Resolutions could not agree, the Convention could!" It was a fitting prelude that the resolutions should have been introduced to the Convention by Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, a delegate from Berks county. How characteristic of J. GLANCY JONES! Himself absent as Mr. BUCHANAN's minister at the Austrian Court, after an ignominious defeat by his own people for his complicity in the great troubles preceding the war, he is the most proper authority to keep his party silent, and therefore disgraced, in this awful hour. It is "resolved" by Mr. GLANCY JONES, and afterwards unanimously carried by the Democratic Convention, "that as we have no Etate candidates to present to the people, and no issue is involved in the coming elec. tion other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to unite with the representatives of the other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiments of the people in a declaration of long, because many minute details are inprinciples, acceptable to all the States on troduced, which, it strikes us, might be prowhom we rely to elect a President and bring back peace and Union to this dis-

tracted land." What patriotic Democrat can read this declaration without indignation and disgust? In what other Democratic State Convention of former years have great issues been so deliberately and cravenly evaded and shirked? Here was a body composed of delegatesfrom nearly every county in Pennsylvania, many of whom with relatives and friends in the field, which, under the lead of James Buchanan's late minister to Vienna, disdains to say a word for the country, or to ulter a syllable of encouragement for those who are fighting and suffering that that country may be restored to honorable peace and solid unity! It was fitting that this resolution should be succeeded by a nomination of General McClellan for the Presidency, and after that by denunciations of an Administration that gave clevated position, and still gives pay to that misguided officer of the army. General McClellan advocated the election of Judge Woodward as the Copperhead candidate for Governor last October, and, on the principle of a fair must be extensive, to say nothing of the reciprocity, it was graceful that the friends appointments of Adjutant General and Asof WOODWARD should now endeavor to make him President of the United States. But if the General's last October endorsement of the anti-war candidate for Governor defeated that cold and ambitious aspirant, and drove hundreds of Democrats into the Union ranks, the endorsement by the leading

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tion is succeeded by one headed by General | in its present entirety, is liable to the ob-McClellan, as the third and last resolution jections we have mentioned; others may occur to military men. In the advanced demands. Such a result would undoubt. state of the session it is impossible that the edly give us a speedy, if not an honorable, Legislature could dispose of so vast a mea-Peace. He could no more avoid folsure now, even were it not better to wait lowing out the counsels of his preuntil peace is happily restored, but the cirsent sponsors than he could avoid culation of this plan will prepare people's accepting their suffrages. What these minds for the necessity of organizing a counsels would be it is easy to anticipate. suitable militia force for this State. To this The Convention which nominated him for issue we must direct our attention, and this plan, though not perfect, will provide ample President was manipulated and managed materials for thought and discussion. by the destroyers of the Democratic party at Charleston and at Baltimore, and by the

Owen Lovejoy. Owen Lovejov is dead, and we note the fact with reverence, for the country has lost a sterling patriot, and the grave will close over a brave and honest man. Such men who does not sympathize more with the we must deeply regret, because they are precious as they are few, and though we have brighter names than that of Owen LOVEJOY, he, at least, in his sphere, did his duty chivalrously. Brother to the first martyr to Northern or anti-slavery liberty, he was one of the first, if not the first, popular representative of the North who threw down the gauntlet to the tyrants of slavery. The world will not call him a fanatic now.

MR. CHARLES KESSLER, the owner of the Readinyer Adler, or Reading Eagle, has sold that valuable German newspaper to Messrs. Ritter & Hawley, and will retire at the end of the present month. Mr. Kessler is an old publisher, and in all his private relations a most worthy and exemplary citizen. The Eagle has a very wide circulation, and is strong enough to take the boldest grounds on all great questions. But steadily and sternly it adheres to the so called Democratic party, and uses its own influence still further to darken the minds of the people of Berks. A journalist ought to be a public teacher and always a leader; and yet the Eagle seems to prefer the lower to the higher flight, conceiving it safer rather t swim with prejudice than soar with principle. Mr. Kessler goes out of this old-established organ of his party greatly respected, and we hear that he is to be a candidate for State Senator next October. As one f his very bad politics must be chosen to that place we shall feel great pleasure to see our old friend's

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864 Important Proclamation by the President

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

Whereas, It has become necessary to define cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of their benefits. And whereas, the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States. And whereas, the amnesty therein proposed by the

President was offered with reference to these objects Now therefore, I, ABBAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby pro claim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof, by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or on parole of the United States, as prisoners of war, or person ned for offences of any kind, eith after conviction; and that, on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being at large an free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall coluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing

vouchsafed them were the resolutions we the National authority.

Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for elemency, like all other offenders, and their ap WITTE as president of the Convention, the election of Mr. C. L. WARD, of Bradford. plications will receive due consideration. I do further declare and proclaim that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed to before any commanding officer, civil, military, o naval, in the service of the United States, or an WILLIAM BIGLER, and ASA PACKER as delegates to the so-called National Democivil or military officer of a State or Territory no in insurrection, who, by the laws thereof, may qualified for administering oaths. cratic Convention. If there are to be found in any portion of the country five men who, by All officers who receive such oaths are hereby au word and deed, have shown a more violent respectively by whom they are made, and such offire hereby required to transmit the original ords of such oaths at as early a day as may be co preservation of the Government, they must

be sought for in the ranks of the rebel army, vill be deposited, and remain in the archives of th or in the gloomy meetings of the rebel con-Government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereclave at Richmond. Fitting architects these of, and will, on application in proper cases, issuertificates of such records in the customary form o of a platform for a national Democracy!! Two or three of the number helped the In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my and and caused the seal of the United States to slaveholders to destroy the old platform;

venient, to the Department of State, where the

all of them sustained Buchanan in those Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-sixth unparalleled proscriptions and tyrannies day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousan ight bunured and sixty-four, and of the Indepen which paved the way to war; and every lence of the United States the eighty-eighth ABRAHAM LINCOLN. man of the set voted and worked for By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. DougLAS was making the South to ring The Army of the Potomac. The following general order was issued to day: Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March 27, 1864. All furloughed men of the 9th Army Corps will

of disunion and bloodshed. And this at the expiration of their furloughs, rendezvous a Annapolis, Maryland. Department and other com is the entertainment spread before a loyal people and a true Democracy! We have manders will facilitate the execution of this order. frequently stood amazed at the audacity, in-E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj. Gen. General Birney. tors of the remnant of the Democratic

Brigadier General David B. BIRNEY, Unite tates Volunteers, has been confirmed as a Majo Beneral in the Volunteer service, his commission t late from May 20, 1863. BIRNEY is an Alabamian by hirth, and the son of TAMES G RIBBEY who originally a planter of Alabama, liberated his slaves, removed to the West to educate his children, and was in 1840 made the Abolitionist candidate for the vernment, their contempt of our brave men Presidency. General WM. BIRNEY, in charge of in camp and field, and their sincere symthe recruitment of black regiments in Maryland, i pathy with the armed enemies of the only

The New Loan. There is the best authority for saying that no National Banking Association has yet received authority to receive subscriptions on account of the Secre tary's ten forty loan. Letters are in preparation however, and will be immediately forwarded to all the National Banking Associations which have been qualified and designated as depository and financial agents, authorizing them to act as agents in receiving subscriptions for the ten-forty loan. The nsation allowed is one-fourth of one per co out of which the cost of advertising and all other expenses of obtaining subscriptions must be de

Military Movements. For several days past our streets have been more han ordinarily lively with the movements of troop of all branches of the army. General PLEASONTO: and staff are in Washington with other prominen

military officers. The Draft in Kentucky. Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, and ex-Uni ted States Senator Dixon, from the same State who arrived on Friday, are still in Washington Their business with the President is with referen to the draft. Those who profess to be well acquainted with that subject confidently say that no difficulty is apprehended as to the execution of the draft under the amendatory enrolment act in that State, and that all proper measures will be taken by the Government to prevent military excesses and a contravention of the rights of citizens, and further that Kentucky will promptly furnish her full quota under

The Quota of Pennsylvania. The War Department will correct the errors in the account with Pennsylvania, in regard to troops due under the several calls. There is no doubt that there is an error in Provost Marshai Fry's statement.
The city of Philadelphia, it is alleged, is greatly overcharged and under-credited, but prompt corr tion could be secured were proper effort made.

Orders for Active Service. Since the issue of the order relieving several reg ments of the Veteran Reserve Corps from duty under General Martindals, the officers and men on detached duty here anticipate that they will be re quired to join their regiments. It is said anothe order, long asked for by all who know the difference between soldiering in the face of the enemy and in the hotels of Washington, has been actually issued, directing that officers and enlisted men whose services are not actually needed at the various military headquarters be returned to their regiments imme

Rumor Respecting the Militia. It is rumored in military circles to-day that th ntire organized militia of the North is to be called into active service for a period of six m certain strategetical points during the campaign against Richmoud, which is about to commence.

The Corps Commanders. The selection of Generals WARREN, HANCOCK and SEDGWICK, as commanders of the three corp into which the army is consolidated, meets with uni versal approval. Major General WARREN has established his headquarters at Culpeper

Invalids and Veterans.

An order has been issued authorizing officers an privates in the Invalid Corps, of sufficient service and fit for active duty, to enter the Veteran Corps The chance will undoubtly be jumped at by all who squirm under the popular misapprehension that the Invalid Corps is a body of pensioners. They will get bounties too. Arrangements for the Sick and Wounded. Hospitals here have received considerable access tions from the Army of Potomac, whose accomm prospective emergencies. Ambulances and all the

category of necessaries for disabled soldiers have been put in perfect order. Staff of Colonel Rush. The following officers are appointed on the staff of Colonel RIGHARD H. RUSH, commanding the 1st Brigade of the Veteran Reserve, late the Invalid Corps: Capt. James Montoomery, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.; Captain Wm. W. Rockes, of the 19th Regiment, Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Assistant Inspector General; Lieut. CHARLES C. HYATT, of the 6th Regiment, Acting

Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Aid de Camp, Lieut. Whenly Marrwood, of the 24th Regiment, Acting Aid de Camp. Explosion of a Balloon. Copperheads of Gen. McClellan's claims to the Presidency will be a thousand times more fatal to his hopes. Let us suppose, however, that Mr. Lingoln's Administra
There are many details in this project which may be advantageously adopted when the question of embodying a State militia fairly shall come before the public and the Legislature. But the plan,

Explosion of a Balloon.

While experimenting with a flying machine yes terday at the Patent Office, the attached balloon, filled with hydrogen gas, exploded, shattering the windows, and slightly injuring the gentleman test to depend on the company to issue the plan, in the plan, in the plan of the Explosion of a Balloon.

While experimenting with a flying machine yes terday at the Patent Office, the attached balloon, filled with hydrogen gas, exploded, shattering the windows, and slightly injuring the gentleman test to capital stock to lay a double track as windows, and slightly injuring the gentleman test to capital stock to be issued for the Comptionic of the Comptionic of the Mille experimenting with a flying machine yes terday at the Patent Office, the attached balloon.

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While experimenting with a flying machine yes terday at the Patent Office, the attached balloon.

In the plan of the p

aion was caused by the electricity with which it was accidentally charged previously rubbing it. The subsequent experiments were successful. The machine is designed for military purposes Ambulances Sent to the Front.

A great number of ambulances went through t city, to the front, to-day. Monarchical Governments in Central and South America. Upon the above subject the following message and accompanying report were received Saturday:

Saturday:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 16th inst., in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the subject was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1884.

DEFARTMENT OF STATS,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.
The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred
the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the
Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest,
any correspondence or other information in possession of the Government relating to any planor plans
now projected, or being projected, with a view to
the establishment of monarchical Governments in
Central and South America," has the honor to report:

That surmises and jealousies are constantly arising That surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the Department by our representatives abroad. But there is no correspondence or other form of information which furnishes any reliable facts showing the existence of plans for the accompliabment of the object mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regared as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is in its nature condidential, and its publication as the present time would be incompatible with the public interest.

Respectfully submitted,

To the Presupers.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the PRESIDENT. DEPARTMENT OF THE GILF. The Campaign in West Louisiana—Alex By the arrival of the ateamship Evening Star at New York yesterday, we have dates from New Oileans to the 19th inst.

On the 15th inst. a part of the Federal fleet appeared opposite Alexandris, and demanded its sur render. The demand was complied with without any show of opposition.

Gen. Banks intended leaving for the field early in the week, but his departure was delayed. He would probably get away on the 20th or 21st. The army in Western Louisians is again on th move. General Lee's cavalry corps has opened the campaign. His advance occupied New Iberia. Our force had a fight at New Iberia, and pursued the enemy a distance of nineteen miles.

Two of our gunboats crossed Berwick's Bay and Grand Lake, and ascended the Grand river to But

a-la-Rose. This was the scene of a desperate engagement last year. Before reaching Bute-a-la-Rose

they came upon a rebel camp, and at once opened fire. The rebels ran, and men were landed from the gumboats, who burned the tents and camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.
The Free State Executive Committee have adopt ed the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Free State party is uncompromisingly opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the State of Louisians while under rebel domination, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the United States.

Governor Hahn has called an election for dele gates to a constitutional convention, to take place New Orleans Market.—The following is the market news of the 19th:

Gold opened very unsteadlly, prices ranging from 65% to 66. News of the passage of the gold bill through Congress and the decline in New York closed the market without sales at 64%, Cotton is unsteady. Some repacked sold at 520 Sales of ordinary at 64c, part sandy. MOBILE.

New York, March 27 .- A Mobile paper of the 8th enemy's fleet is three and a half miles from the

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Capture of Fort De Russey on the Red River.
St. Louis, March 26.—Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russey, on the Red river, were seven killed, two mortally wounded, twelve severely wounded, twenty seven slightly wounded, and six not specified. The rebel loss was five killed and four wounded.

About a thousand men composed the garrison of the fort, but more than one half had been with drawn to defend Alexandria, which, according to the latest advices from New Orleans, had also been captured by our troops. ongs to the army entirely, the gunboats not having

participated in the engagement. Fort de Russey is seventy miles from the mouth of the Red river, one ndred and forty-three miles from Alexandria, and four hundred and fifty miles from Shreveport. DEATH OF PAYMASTER NORRIS. MEMPHIS, March 24 .- Major Wm. P. Norris, pavmaster of the army, a native of Philadelphia, died here on the 22d. Advices from Vicksburg to the 17th furnish nothing of special interest. The brick railroad depot at Vicksburg was entirely destroyed by fire a few days

since. A large portion of the cotton it contained The Memphis cotton market is dull at 58c for good

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROB, March 25 .- The United States steamer Calypso, Captain Barstow, sailed this fore-noon for the South Atlantic blockading fleets. The despatch steamer Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, and reports a large number of wrecks on the coast between Cape Hatters and Cape Henry. Spars and pieces of wrecks, and three dead bodies, ting in the water. The ficet off Wilmington is all safe. Captain Van Gilder and crew, who were taken off the wreck of the schooner Alabama, frost-bitten, are well pro-

vided for in the McClellan Hospital, and are doing The Hon, Simon Cameron arrived here this FORTRESS MONROE. March 27.-The schooner Beulah bound to Fortress Monroe, and Alexander Young for Port Royal, with Government coal, were ashore near Cape Henry, and will prove total wrecks. Amos Warwick, a seaman, perished from exposure. The 1st Colored Cavalry, 2d Light Battery, (co red.) and the 10th Colored Infantry, v by General Butler and staff, and at 3 o'clock by General Butler. General Cameron, Judges Gilles and Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, were present.

CAIRO, March 25 -The steamer J. C. Levan has arrived from New Orleans, having on board the 21st and 41st Illinois and 78th Ohio veteran regiment from Vicksburg, en route home on a furlough. Brig. Gen. Leggett accompanies them.

The steamer Mariner, from Memphis for Cincindates of the 23d, and reports cotton declined 1c. fo buy. Prices range from 45@48c. CAIRO, March 27 .- Memphis dates of the 25th

say cotton is unchanged. There is no inquiry, and holders manifest no disposition to sell. Good middlings 57c; strictly middlings 56c.

The steamer Desarc was burned at Duvall's Bluff, White river, on the 22d, while lying at the levee. She was towed into the stream and sunk, thus saving a number of other boats and a large quantity of Government stores on the landing. bales of cotton on board, most of which was destroyed. The boat was owned by Champion & Ogden, and valued at \$60,0001 and insured for \$20,000. John Kelly was arrested yesterday for passing

ST. Louis, March 27.-The circulation of the been suppressed in this department by order of Gen-Well executed counterfeit \$100 Treasury Notes have been passed on several parties here day or two, and notes of the same character have appeared at St. Josephs and other points West. Flour, yesterday, was dull, at \$6 for single extra, and \$6.35@\$6 80 for double extra. Wheat, is active and higher; sales at \$1.30@\$1 45 for prime to choice. Corn is dull, and ranges from 900@\$1.05, Oats lower

MEXICO.

The Capture of Guadalajara by the Liberals-Vidaurri Declared for the French-Juarez Besieging Puebla.

The steamer Evening Star, at New York from New Orleans, brings late and interesting news from New Orleans, brings late and interesting news from Mexico.

A ficet of nine French frigates has appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and an attack on Matamoras is anticipated.

The particulars of the capture of Guadalajara by the liberal Mexican forces under General Uraza, have been received. Twenty four cannon and seven hundred pisoners, French and renegade Mexicans, fell into possession of the forces of Juarez.

The traitor Mejia is at San Luis de Potoal with a force of three thousand men, expecting an attack. It is said that Puebla is besieged by the Liberals and must fall, the invaders having no reinforcements that can reach there in time to aid the garrison.

Vidaurri has positively declared for the French, and Cortinas and Robisdo, with strong forces, are marching to attack him, the former from Matamoras and the latter from Satillo.

Cortinas is very popular in Tamaulipas. Before leaving he consecrated his battle flag. Musle, cannon, and fandangoes prevailed quite extensively in Matamoras during the operation. The Liberal eause is brightening.

The Steamer Western Metropolis. Boston, March 27 .- The ateamship Western Me ropolis, of New York, left this evening for Hilton Head with part of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. During her stay in port she has excited great atten ion from her size and beautiful model. She ha ken visited by crowds.

Government Locomotives. PORTLAND, March 27.—General McCallum, In-spector of Railroads, took possession yesterday, in the name of the United States. of all the unfluished locomotives in the Portland Company's Works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk

Lieut. Gen. Grant's Intentions.

NEW YORK, March 26 -The Post states that a pri.

rate letter from Washington says that Lieut. Gen

Grant intends to place all general officers on duty at The New York and Eric Railroad. ALBANY, March 26—The Eric Railway bill was recommitted to the Railroad Committee of the Assembly to day, with instructions to report it com-plete. This action insures the passage of the bill, and empowers the company to issue five millions of new stock to lay a double track and construct new buildings. The bill also authorizes three millions or capital stock to be issued for the redemption of

INVASION OF KENTUUCKY.

REBEL CAPTURE OF PADUCAH. Part of the Town Burned. ATTACK ON THE FORT REPULSED.

Our Loss 12 Killed and 40 Wounded REBEL LOSS FROM ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED KILLED. General Thompson Beported Killed

CATRO, March 26 .- Reports were circulated, th

norning, that the rebels, under Forrest, attacked Paducah, Kentucky, fifty miles above here, yester...

day, and burned part of the town; but, as the tel raphic communication was cut off, no authentic on could be obtained. The steamer Satan, from Nashville, passed Paducah at 5 o'clook this morning, and steamer Joseph Pearce, which passed two hours later, brings the ollowing account of the affair: Forrest, with an estimated force of 5,000 men, ca tured the place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an sured the place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sacked and fired the city. Col. Hicks, commanding the post, occupied the fort below the city with about 800 men. The rebels made four assaults on the fort, but were repulsed each time. Three of our gunboats opened on the city during its occupation by the enemy, and much of it was burned, including the manufacture and the steamer Arizons. The

Marine railway and the steamer Arizona. The wharf boat and about 3,000 inhabitants of the city oved across the river upon learning the approach When the Pearce passed at 7 o'clock this morning, the enemy had left and the people were returning to the city. The fires were dying out. The amount of public and private property captured is unknown at oresent, but is supposed to be large.

Our loss was twelve killed and forty wounded. From one hundred and fifty to three hurded rebels

are reported killed, and among them General Thomp-Twenty five houses, around the fort, were destroy ed by our troops, they being used as a screen for the rebel sharpshooters. were burned by the enemy. A reporter has gone to Paducah, and will furnish LATER.

THE REBELS MOVING TOWARD CLINTON. Forrest's Forces Crippled.

ARGE NUMBERS OF REBEL WOUNDED AT MAYFIELD. CAIRO, March 27.-A despatch from Columbus, Ky., says that Forrest and Faulkner are between that place and Mayfield. Their forces are in a cripled condition, but their strength is much greater

han was at first estimated. Mayfield is filled with Rebel wounded from Paducah. From 1,200 to 1,500 are said to have arrived these. One regiment lost 100, and one comyany had The rebels were marching towards Clinton at the ast accounts. Should they attack Columbus they vill receive a still warmer reception than at Pa The steamer Perry was fired into while passing

Hickman yesterday. A large number of rebels were in the town, and a great number of shots were fired, out nobody was hurt. The steamer Graham brought up 600 men from New Madrid, who charged through the town, but the bels had fied. They belonged to Faulkner's com-300 rebels were killed at Paducah and over 1,000 were wounded.

Several citizens of the place were killed during PIMORED CAPTURE OF COL. CROSSLAN. A despatch from Paducah says the home guard ad surprised and captured Ool. Crosslan and seven of his guerillas near Mayfield, Kentucky. REBEL NEWS.

Intercepted Despatches of Gen. Magruderand Prince Polignac.
Washington, March 26.—The news has been received here this afternoon of the seizure of a batch of letters found on the person of a rebel while he was attempting to cross the Rio Grande, between addressed by General Magnuder to Jeff Davis. liam Presion, formerly ambassador of the United of February, and that after a residence of ten days in that city, he left for Mexico, in company of Prin Polignac, who is now acting as his aide de-camp and

secretary.

The same despatch informs Jeff Davis that the best understanding exists between Gen. Vidaurri, Governor of New Leon and Tamaulipas, and the Texan rebels, and that an extensive contraband

According to the contents of these despatches, it is at the suggestion of Governor Vidaurri that Jeff. Davis decided to appoint William Preston as special ambassador of the Confederacy to Mexico. The measure is said to be a letter of the Governor to General Magruder, in which the former expresses his belief in the entire submission of the Mexican people to the new regime, and his confidence in the prompt regeneration of Mexico under the sway of Prince Maximilian. Governor Vidaurri concludes by stating that an alliance between the new Empire one in the third act, in which Rudolph's ghoat apand the new Republic of North America would, in his opinion, be beneficial to both, by secur ally their integrity against any attempt on the part

of the North.

The despatches further state that the Federal troops in Texas do not amount to ten thousand men, including Mexicans and negroes. These troops are located at Indianola, Ducrow's Point. boats on the Rio Grande shell the rebel posts at Couny and Evalasco, but no damage has t to them, as they pretend, save the killing of one mule and the wounding of three.

EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. THREE DAYS LATER NEWS. THE PIRATE FLORIDA AT MADEIRA.

Mr. Roebuck on American Affairs. The Archduke Maximilian in England. FIGHTING IN DENMARK

NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamer America rom Bremen, via Southampton, on the 16th inst. irom Bremen, via Southampton, on see settimes, has arrived here. Her news is three days later. The City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 18th.

The United States steamer Kearsage arrived at peal on the 18th.

The Florida put into Madeira on the 4th, and wenty tons of coal, provisions, and water were allowed her. She was ordered off on the 5th. Two hundred and fifty persons were drowned by the bursting of the Sheffield reservoir. The Times says it has good reason to believe, though the matter cannot be announced as absolutely certain, that a conference will after all actually assemble.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, Lord Campbell asked the meaning of Gortschakoff's words as to a combination between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England.

Earl Granwille said that Gortschakoff could only refer to the conference proposed by England; but England had not'entered into any combination displaying the slightest hostile feeling towards France.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck asked; if the rederal and Conference covernments had been remonstrated as the could be shown to the said that the honor of England was at stake.

Lord Palmerston said that the President had been remonstrated with and prosecutions instituted.

Mr. Bright said Mr. Roebuck's speech was unworthy of a member of Parliament lutely certain, that a conference will after all ac-

Lord Ceell thought there was Plenty of reason for re-mon-trains. Was visiting the Queen of England. An Australian ship had strived with \$225,000 in gold, and another was due with \$220,000. The Plata, from the West Indies, brought \$1,040.000. The Plata, from the West Indies, brought \$1,040.000. The Confederate loan had advanced, closing at 43650. Consols steady, 91% 991%. United States is receded 1%. Illinois Central ordinary shares advanced 1. Erie paid-up %. FRANCE.

The Federals sie said to have violated the Mexican stritory by seizing cotton belonging to the Confederates Matemore, says England and Russia are endeavoring bades benmark to accept an armistice, the armies results of the results to induce Denmark to accept an armistice, the armie maining during the conference in the same position. Rentes 66.75f. BAVARIA. King Louis will peruse his father's policy on the De

GERMANY. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg visited Napoleon, with the assent of the minor States, in order to induce him to recognise the right of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to choose their own Government.

A motion before the Federal Diet for the recognition of Prince Angustenburg was postponed at the request of Austria and Pruests.

Five Parking deaths is teachward. The Angustend where the Processing deaths is teachward. nostria and Prussia.
Five Danish steamers are cruising off Straisund, where
he Prussian flottilla is ice-bound. The defeuces to the
ntrances of the Hibe are being hastened.
The Austrians have entered Aarhus, marching on
Triderica. The Danish infantry have been embarked
it Asrhus for Frederica, and their cavalry has gone to
Viborg. he Swedish troops in southern Sweden are ordered to The bombardment of Duphel fortifications had been cmmenced. The steamers Hecla and Virginia arrived at Liverpoe. The steamers Hecla and Virginia arrived at Liverpoe:

An important engagement occurred on the 19th at fundewet: It is stated that 600 Juttand peasants have been compelled by the allies to aid in the eraction of trenches before Frederica. Five Austrian troops having been molested by the inhabitants of Viele, General igabelens ordered that all munitions of war and arms in possession of civilians shall be delivered up to the militry authorities within 74 hours.

The roads in Jutland are impassable, in consequence of the beavy rains.

Markball Wiangel has prohibited the export of horses, attie, and grain from Jutland The Frussians had occurred as the Bank of England was proderate and raise, mailtened. The Bank of Bremen has reduced the rais of discount to 4 per cent.

Commenced in the trial follows.

Commencing the desirable importations of Messes, in Co., of their celebrated fabrics, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermistion, by John B, Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 224 Market street.

Auction Notice—Large and Astroctive.

Salk of Boots and Shoes—We would call the alterion of buyers to the large and desirable sale, of 100 cases boots, aboes, brogans, brigans, brigans, brogans, brigans, brogans, brigans, brogans, brigans, brigans, brigans, brigans, brigans, brigans, this monning, commencing at 10 O'clock, by Traisially, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 224 Market street.

reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPCOL COTTON MARKET, March 16 — The sairs of Cot on for the last two days have been 18,000 heirs, the market being Luyanat at an advance of 160 ld, the interior qualities having improved the met Saire to speculators and importers, 8,000 bales.

TATE OF TRADE — Advices from Manchester are favore ble, p icea helps fitner at an advance of 26d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.— Breadstuff; quiet and steady. Flour still declining. Messrs. Wageneld, Nech, & Co., is and Gordon, Bruce, & Co., is plant flour by the saire of the control L.VERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, The Brokers' "the day of the fair,"

circular reports Ashes firm. Engar steady. No sales of Coffee. Bice quiet. Linaced Oil quiet. Common Boein et ady. Spirits of Turpantine firmer at 81s for French. Crude Petroleum quiet at 18 9d@ tot 81s for French. LATEST MARKATS.

Sales of cotton on the 18th. 10,000 bales. Market buoyant. All qualities have advanced a trifle.

Broadetuffs quiet and steady.

The steamer Caledonia arrived in the Clyde on the 18th, 100 New York.

Arrival of the Champion—Trouble in Antioquia.
NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamer Champion ass arrived from Aspinwall, with \$273,000 in trea-

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

sure.

Fears are entertained of another outbreak in Antioquia, against which State the Congress at Bogota had declared war. The new President, Murillo, has arrived. Many people think Mosquers will give him trouble.

Senor Salayar, the Spanish envoy to examine into Murillo, has arrived. Many people will give him trouble. Senor Salagar, the Spanish envoy to examine into the Spanish trouble in Peru, has left Panama in a Spanish vessel-of war for Callao.

The Champion broke down on her outward passage of clove, and had a passage of eleven days.

The Russian corvette Vitlaz left Aspinwall on

he 15th.
Frederick Seymour, the new Governor of British Columbia, had passed through Panama. **XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--1st SESSION.** WASHINGTON. March 26. 1864. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MOCHHAD, of Penneylvania, argued that this was an infamous and canseless reballion. It was a wicked and premeditated attempt to destroy the Union and free government, and establish on their ruins a hateful despotism, with the aid of European intrigue. The man who sympathizes with the attempt to destroy the Union and free government, and establish on their ruins a hateful despotism. With the aid of European intrigue. The man who sympathizes with the attempt of the course of reacher. Bechanan, and the encouragement given to destroy the stable in the war and predicted intent would be consigned to deserved infamy. Prestant had scrupplously regarded public and private dut Lincoln had wisely administered the Government, and the description of slavery complete, and to that end there shoult be an amendment of the Constitution. Our financial success is the wonder of the world, and our military success will make our counity the favored spot of all the earth and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, where merit at d honest labor will receive their full reward.

Mr. HERRICK of New York. charged the Administration with the greatest crimes which could be committed. They have no desire or intention of bringing the war to a close. If they had desired to restore peace and the Union they might have done so long ago. Rvery soldier killed was murdered by the Administration, and every dollar spent was so much abstracted and lost tothe honest labor of the country. It was the first and most imperative duty of the Administration is bring the war to a close. If they had desired to restore peace and the Union they might have done so long ago. Rvery soldier killed was murdered by the Administration, and every dollar spent was so much abstracted and lost tothe honest labor of the country. It was the first and most imperative duty of the Administration to bring the war to a close. If they had desired to restore peace and the Union they might have done so long ago. Rvery soldier hower is also as the pos

Mr. BARRINGTON, of Indiana, argued that before Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, argued that before the Emancipation Proclamation there was passed no Conscription law, the blosous features of Which it was now ringth to conceal by the pleas of officiary necessary ringth to conceal the whole of Whiten it was now ringth to conceal the whole of Whiten it was now ringth to conceal the whole of Whiten he was paralyzing and wearched wing to ring at the with a generous and confiding please for highest of the white man. The way peralyzing and wearched wing the ring at the whiten man be a considered with the production of the whiten man be a considered with the produced its Murate and Eobespheres and their coadinates, who in the name of universal liberty, digraced bumanity. Under this Administration there was no hope of comprense. He saw no way but to keep and anapply our armies in the field, and hold the mal-administration of the President responsible before the people. The Dinon and the Constitution must be restored and this could be done only by the besole. He declared the ordinances of secession vold, and that the Constitutions and laws of secession vold, and that the Constitutions and laws of secession vold, and that the Constitutions and laws of secession vold, and bookers to the allows of the removal of the reasonable obstructions to reasons.

thy operation.

BARDING, of Kentucky, asked why, after spending three thousand millic na dollars and sacrificing eight hundred thousand millic na dollars and sacrificing eight hundred thousand lives. We have not pesse. The answer would be found in the fact that the Administration and its party have betrayed the cause of the Union and become a revolutionary party, making war not to restore the Union, but to erect a different one on its ruins. He charged they had violated their solemn pledges, and themselves furnished evidence of their own disloyalty. He argued against any interference with the institution of clavery, and declared that the President was self-accused and self condemned of trampling on the Constitution of his country.

The Heuse, at halt-past four, adjourned.

Public Entertainments.

CHESTRUT-STREET THEATRE.—"The Accusing Spirit" was performed three times last week, on Friday and Saturday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon. The plot turns upon the adventures of three friends, *Eric*, *Rudolph*, and *Georges*, performed respectively by Messrs. Mordaunt, Donaldson, and Everett. Eric assassinates Rudolph, and personates him in order to successfully woo Amalie (Miss Cooper). He half betrays himself through the nzy with which his remorse breaks forth, and is finally "apotted" by Georges. The play gives opporin the third act. This ghost indeed is the only attraction about the play. If it be true, that, as the song says: "Your heart must be easy if it's in the right place," it ought to have been a matter of wonder on Friday evening that the ap-pearances of Rudolph's ghost were so few and far between; for the heart, if we are to judge from the blood upon the breast, was on the right hand side, and suggested an exceedingly disturbed physical organiation. This inadvertency was arrested, however, in subsequent representations, and the spectre, like us spectre as it was, made its entrance and exit to the admiration of all beholders. Mr. Mordaunt looked the character of Eric, the assassing almost to perfection, and acted with very considerable force. Mr. Lennox made nothing at all out of a role which could have been rendered a ter hands. Whether it was too heavy for him, or he was too heavy for it, we are unable to explain. Ama-lie (Miss Cooper) had merely to look interesting and stand in attitude, and Miss Cooper managed to do this very well. The "Accusing Spirit" would act much better if it were cut down into two acts. apears in mid air, just over the table of Justic which, with its overhangings, bears a striking likeness, by the way, to a bedstead with its tester. The drama was preceded by the farce of "Family Jars," in which Mr. Pearson and Miss Annie Ward ap-

peared to advantage. "The Octoroon" will be performed this evening. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Edwin Adams concluded on Saturday evening a two weeks and by no means brilliant engagement. He is a young actor who has risen rapidly, and who possesses both ability and ambition. We scarcely think he belongs o that illegitimate branch of the prof which an actor or actress obtains a name for the delineation of only one partisular rôle. He is something better than this. He unites powers which render him pleasing in his tragic, or comic, or meloramatic use of them. The Walnut street Theatre has been the home of sensation plays and sensation and a reason in it for adhering to "The Dead Heart," and totally abjuring one of his best roles, "The Heretic." But Lucille Westernisms will not last forever, and even the most excitement-loving publics at last grow sick of sensation. Mr. Adams is versatile in his gifts, is graceful in address, and handsome of form and feature, and if it seem vain in him to suffer himself to be announced

as the distinguished young tragedian, the varity is pardonable to his youth and to the deserved success which has hitherto graced his efforts. When he next comes among us, he must have new plays, or not challenge comparison with the gréatest actors in the greatest characters that ever were created. Likewise the management of the Walnut Street Theatre must look to itself. It ought no longer to be allowed to subsist on the efforts of its present trashy stock company. The members of the troupe who so indautriously earn their living should not be forever placed in a wrong position before the public. The management, if it showed any enterprise and pluck, would not allow itself to be far outlone in the way of a stock company by the two other theatres in the city.

Miss Laura Keene and company appear to-night. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. Barney

Williams have met nightly with their customar They continue this week. "Rosedale," whose pron has been announced and postponed from time to time, is once more underlin Excelsion Circus.—The Excelsior Circus cele-brates the Easter holidays by a matinee and an evening performance. Lola Lehman, the wonderful equestrienne, appears in each. ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—The crowds which throng this place of entertainment are not to and variety of the performance. These merits will be abundantly illustrated during the present week. THE LECTURE of Rev. Menry Ward Beecher, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, will be the last he will deliver in this city the present

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. While Gen. Grant was yet before Chattanooga his photograph was there taken by very competent artists, who have succeeded in producing a faithful spirited, and highly characteristic likeness. It has been engraved on steel, by J. C. Buttre, of New York, with the edition of a border, designed by W. Momberger, on which are sketched some of the leading incidents of his brilliant and patriotic career.

Those who may be furious as to the forefathers of General Grant, we refer to an article entitled "The Grants," in the last number of the Scottish American, published in New York. It traces the family back to Normandy, in the twelfth century, and derives the name Grant from the old French and university great, or valorous. Modest and un-assuming as he is brave and patriotic, Gen. Grant has thousands, and even millions of admirers, and a fine portrait, showing him as he is, will find nu-merous subscribers. Mr. J. P. Skelly, 908 Arch street, is sole agent in Pennsylvania for the sale of this engraving. The size is 10 by 14 inches, and EXTRACEDINARY ATTRACTIVE POSITIVE SALE OF

FRENCH GOODS, &C.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and choice assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, embracing 779 lots of fancy and staple: the desirable importations of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co., of their celebrated fabrics,) to be Evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Auction Notice—Large and Attractive Sale of Boots and Shoes—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &a., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this moining, commencing at 10 o'clock, prociacly, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce atreets.

Auction Notice—Large and Attractive siding at No. 1234 Fitzwater street, was beaten dreadfully, on Saturday evening, by his wife, who used an iron skillet. Both parties were much addicted to intemperance, and often quarrelled. On Saturday evening their belligerent propensities were again induged in, and she beat him on the head. It is stated that had it not been for the timely interference of other parties the husband would probably have been killed.

TRIAL OF A STEAMER.—The Northern Liberty Engine Company will try their new

Birgfeld's Band.—The great Sanitary Fair of Baltimore will open on Friday, the first of next menth, and among its most popular features, no doubt, will be the presence of Biggled's band, from this city, under its spirited and accomplished leaders. This is one of the very ocateducated bands in the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its au-cess in the fine occoor a with which it will open

The Magazines. The April number of Peterson's Ladies' Magaz besides the usual fashions, on steel and wood, gives music, a sketch of a sporting start, and a charming frontisplese entitled "The Pets." One of the best frontisplese entitled "The Pets." ring its lack of probability, is Mr. Bene-American Duchess." Another readable dict's "American Duchess." Another readable story, also improbable in the main incident, is "Percy Grayaon." The poetry is above par.
The Art Journal for March, for which W. B. Zieber is agent in this city, is a very superior number. Beaides a chalk-engraving of sculpture by Spence, and a splendid steel-engraving after Turner, there is given "The Crossing-Sweeper," from W. P. Frith's well-known painting. Fine specimens of Mulready, engraved on wood, and several other good illustrations, add to the value of this number, nor

is the letter-press at all unworthy of such com-panionship. Mr. Wright's History of Caricature is excellent. The Almanac for the month, pictorially mamented, is very neat. THE LATE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,-Dr. Bayley R. C. Bishop of New Jersey, will give a lecture, the Academy of Music, this evening, the proc be applied to the benefit of the poor. The subject on which, from his personal knowledge, Bisho Bayley is well qualified to speak, will be "The Life

and Labors of Archbishop Hughes." THE CITY.

WSW...WSW...WSW NNE....NN W SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—The National Union Club held as special meeting on Saturday evening, at the Club House, Cheatnut street, above Eleventh. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a very full attendance of members.

Mr. R. P. King, president, was in the chair, and Mr. S. Snyder Leidy acted as secretary.

Mr. King then stated the object of the special meeting was to consider the action of the Executive Committee in reference to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. George T. Thorn then offered the following resolutions:

resolutions:

Resolved. That the aim and purpose of the Mational
Union Club is to preserve and maintain the Union and
the Constitution, and to support the Government of the
United States and to discountenance and rebuck, by
moral and social influence, all disloyalty to the Federal
Government. moral and social influence, all disloyality to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the National Union Club of Philadelphia was organized and exists for the purpose of strengthening the Administration in opposition to those who wage war upon the legitimate Government Resolved, That the National Union Club fully endorse and approve the action of the Executive Committee had at their meeting on the 18th of March, 1964, when the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the jamitor be and he is hereby, directed to forthwith discontinue the subscription of the Club to the Philadelphia Inquirer, and that the adminion of that journal into the Club House is hereby prohibit.

Resolved. That we recommend to the mambars of this

Cub to the Philadephia Inquirer, and that the admission of that journal into the Club House is hereby prohibit of that journal into the Club House is hereby prohibit of that journal into the Club House is hereby prohibit of the Indiana in Indiana in Indiana in Indiana in Indiana Indi

Mr. E. P. Kelley said he was opposed to the resolutions. He had been a constant reacer of the Inquirer, and could see nothing disloyal in it.

Mr. J. R. Flanigen said that there was not much difference of opinion in this Club in reference to the action of the Executive Committee. That meeting was one of more importance than any which occurred in Philadelphia since the meeting in Independence Square, three years ago, when Geo. W. Woodward declared that the South had a right to seede. The question involved in the action of your committee is one that ought to have been considered two years ago. The subject of loyalty is one that ought to have even greater attention drawn to it. Loyalty means adhesion to the law and fidelity to the powers that be. In Philadelphia there is, he said, one rebel newspaper, and it was better to have an open enemy than one in disguise. There is in Philadelphia another newspaper which is insidiously poisoning the public mind, which, professing to be loyal, is the more dangerous of the two. The Executive Committee had done well, and they should be sustained.

Mr. Ash asked to know what the charges were

Mr. Ash asked to know what the charges were against the Inquirer upon which the action of the Executive Committee was based.
Mr. Bull said that throughout the Gubernatorial campaign the *Inquirer* never uttered a word or whis-per in favor of Gov. Curtin. It was silent, and the

per in favor of Gov. Curtin. It was slient, and the speaker urged that slience at such a time was disloyalty. On a recent occasion, the Inquirer sceered at the anniversary meeting of the club, and sought to bring contempt upon the Vice President of the United States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, who were speakers on that occasion. A person could be disloyal without taking up arms against the Government. The tendency of a newspaper could be disloyal, and that newspaper should be rebuked, however much it might cloak itself in the garb of loyalty. The course of the Inquirer throughout the late campaign was well known; it was also well known that its reporters were excluded from our armies, and the voice of the people should be raised against it. raised against it.

Mr. Ash did not agree altogether in the criticism
of Mr. Bull. He thought it was only partially deerved.

The resolutions were then adopted, with but one lissentient vote, and the club adjourned.

MANUFACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—
A four-story building, forty feet front on Ninth street, by one hundred and twenty feet on Wallace street, was discovered to be on fire in the third story, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The building belonged to Mr. Wm. V. Pettit, formerly Prothonatory of the District Court. The place was occupied for various purposes, as follows: The basement and first story by Mr. D. Bohler, coffee roaster and spice factor; the second and fourth stories by Messrs, McVey & Coates, manufacturers of shoddy yarn, &c.; the third story was occupied by Mr. Jas. Whittaker, manufacturer of shoddy yarn for knit jackets, comforters, stockings, &c. There was an immense amount of material on hand, consisting of wool, rags, shoddy, &c. The whole loss is estimated at \$25,000, about two-thirds of which is covered by innurance. Messrs. MoVey & Coates are the heaviest sufferers, their insurance of \$8,000 being exceeded by \$4,000 in loss of fixed machinery and materials.

The adjoining manufactory of Messrs. William & Newall, makers of marbled and fancy wail-paper, was in great danger of destruction, but it was saved from the fire by a deiuge of water that to some extent damaged the contents thereof.

The fire first broke out in the 3d story. In a very short time the fismes forced their red tongues from fifty windows, and the chief engineer, fearing they were about to lick up mush of the surrounding property, ordered a general slarm to be struck. This brought the whole Fire Department into requisition, and in a very short time the fremendous streams from twenty-five or thirty steam engines were brought into play, and one of the fiereast battles between fire and water progressed. The scene was witnessed by staleast filteen thousand people. The mill belched forth huge columns of black, stifling smoke, that would not have done any discredit to Etna or Vesuvius. It rolled away under the power of a northerly wind, while it seemed to span the entire city. The firemen displayed considerable philosophy: did many deed MANUFACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE .-

Etna, Hartford, Spring Garden, and other compa ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS .- About ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS.—About three o'clock, yesterday atternoen, a batch of three hundred and thirty-five rebel officers arrived in this city, from Columbus, Ohio, where they have been confined for several months. Among the number was General Vance, captured in Tennessee, Colonel Dick Morgan and Captain Charlton Morgan, both brothers of the notorious guerilla General John Morgan. The rest were captains and lieutenants. A portion of them were dressed in citizens' clothes, and nearly all carried well-filled carpet bags. The majority of them presented a very dirty and slovenly appearance. The cast were taken to the foot of Washington avenue, when the men were taken out and marched on board the steamer Major Reybold. The guard which accompanied them here consisted of one hundred and fifteen men, belonging to companies A and D, of the Sth Ohio Regiment, under the command of Major Johnson. These men were fed at the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment St. Ioon. About six o'clock the steamer proceeded down the river, for Fort Delaware, where the rebels will be confined along with their predecessors.

will be confined along with their predecessors.

PATRIOTIC FIRE COMPANY.—On the occasion of the fire at the United States Sanitary Commission warehouse, at Thirteenth and Cheatnut streets, the steamer belonging to the Philadelphia Engine Company was promptly offered by the members to pump the water from the cellar—their kind offer was accepted, and recently the company was the recipient of a donation of twenty dollars from the Sanitary Commission for the services rendered on that consision. The company, at a meeting a few evenings ance, most generously returned the amount, and also directed their president to offer the use of their horses and ambulance on all occasions when their services might be required for the use and comfort of any of the sick and wounded soldlers. The action of the "Philadelphia" is in every way commendable, and reflects great credit upon the members of that useful organization. members of that useful organiza

A NEW OFFICE FOR THE CORONER.-A NEW OFFICE FOR THE CORONER.—
Coroner William Taylor opened his new office, in
the American Philosophical Building, Fifth street,
below Chestnut, on Saturday afternoon. He has
long wanted a public office where the people might
readily communicate with him. The coroner, who
is noted for his liberality, had a collation served for
the occasion, to which the members of the Board of
Health, the press, &c., were invited. The entertainment was an agreeable and social one, and long to
be remembered. The course adopted by Coroner
Taylor thus far has been of great advantage to the
interests of the city, and the same course will be
adhered to in the future. DEATH OF A BRAVE MAN. - Captain R.

CITY TREASURY.—The amount of morney paid out from the City Treasury for bounty, up to 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, was three millions of dollars, thus indicating the sure enlistment of twelve thousand men. The City Councils have authorized another losn of one million of dollars, which Mr. Bumm, the Treasurer, is ready to disburse as fast as the soldiers may come to get it. On Saturday afternoon quite a large number of soldiers visited the Treasury department up to almost dusk, received their \$250 bounty, and went their way rejoicing.

Liberty Engine Company will try their new "steamer" this afternoon. The machine is from the "Amoskeag Works," and 8' a private trial, recently made, performed admirably and to the utmost satisfaction of the builders as well as the company for whom it had been constructed. THE 25TH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.—This repiment is expected to leave camp to-day for active zervice in the South. They would have left on Saturday, but transportation was not ready for them.

MILITARY.-The following order was eived at General Cadwalader's office on Saturd HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS MILITARY CORMANDS
PRILADSUPHIA, March 22, 1894
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—The provost marina
is required to know by what authority officers to
longing to the armies of the United States are in the
city of Philadelphia, whether upon detached service
or leaves of absences, and also the dates when this
leaves of absence expire.

It is therefore ordered that all officers in the military service, excepting general officers in the milimain within this command for a longer period that
twenty-four hours, shall, as soon as practicable after
arriving in this city, report in person to the prova
marshal, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, that their
issued, for the convenience of themselves and the
officers of the patrois.

Officers who may be on duty within this command
and abset from their post or camp, will be require
to produce authentic passes or leaves, signed by the
officers on patroi duty.

The news of all officers in this city, without can
the convenience of the patrois.

the officers on patrol duty.

The names of all officers in this city, without competent authority, will be immediately reports to there headquarters, for such further action. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.-The following deaths at United States Hospitals were reported at the Medical Director's office on Saturday: Summit House Hospital—James Hubbard, Clabpany B, 25th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops; Wa, Howard, Company C, same regiment, Hospital at York, Pa.—H. W. Henderson, Clabs pany I, 20th Regiment Invalid Corps.
Turner's Lane Hospital—Wm. King, Company of 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry.

SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH. - A square

of forty-seven men, belonging to different Vermore, giments, under command of Capt. Kilboun, pass

through this city on Saturday, bound for the seat war. Before leaving they were led at the Unio Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR .- Davi M. Lyle, the chief of the Fire Department, in called a meeting of the presidents of the fire companies of Philadelphia, for the purpose of devicing means to take part in the great Sanitary Fair in June next. SECOND ARMY CORPS.—The Coal Bounty Fund Committee will pay 20 to every volunte mustered into the Philadelphia regiments of the Army Corps. See the official advertisement.

FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS .- During the past two weeks, ending at noon on Saturda; sum of \$21,908 88 was paid to the families of v teers by the City Treasurer. TWENTIETH WARD. -- Bounty-fund meet. ing will be held this evening in the North Bapti

CITY ITEMS.

A CARD.—An advertisement by Phalon & Son, of New York, appeared in some of our papers a few days ago, in which the undersigned were falsely and maliciously charged with counterfeiting their label and trade mark. It was also announced that they had commenced a prosecution against us in this city.
The undersigned beg leave to refer their friends and the public to the opinion of the Court in the case referred to, delivered by the Hon. Oswald Thompson (President Judge), which appears in this day's Press. It fully disposes of the seurrilous

attack upon our character BUY THE FLORENCE.-That a Sewing Machine now indispensable to the comfort and economy of every household is no longer a question. This much settled. And it ought to be settled once for all that is the "Florence" instrument, some as the constant atreet. We have impartially examined all the sew. s the "Florence" instrument, sold at 630 Chestan ing machines out, and are box est praise to the "Florence." Its simplicity of me-chanism, thoroughness of execution, wide range of operation, care and comparative noiselessness

STOCKS ON THE RAMPAGE .- Stocks during the present week have been steadily advancing, some of them taking tremendous leaps, and the general im-Alter's Coal been advancing, not in prices, but in carts from his yard, No. 935 North Ninth street to hundreds of stores and dwellings all over town. THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggert, and sold by Mr. George Grant,

610 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and importation, is also the choicest in the city, and his GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Rich Furs of all kinds. Rich Furs of all kinds. pation of the close of the season now prepared to make a large

mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROOTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chesinus street. THE EASTER HOLIDAYS .- We are now entering upon the Easter holidays, the season when custo sanctions the procuring of new spring suits. This is a most wise and commendable practice, and it meets our hearty approval. While upon this subject we would suggest to our numerous readers the wisdom and propriety of obtaining their new suits

at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 606 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Their stock of goods is not excelled in the country, and the reputation of their superior cutters and skilful workmen is almost world-wide. "LIBUTENANT GENERAL GRANT'S Suite as lin this city to-day, in advance of the General."-Was izing Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price clothing store.

the Continental. It will be remembered the General was not measured for his suit until the norning of the day he left our city. THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION, to assemble at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, will, it is presumed, after presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, adopt a resolution favoring the

elegantstyles of clothing gotten up at the fashiousbl Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 80 ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTICED by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight nflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entil months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only a No. 242 Chestnut street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodiat, 921 Chestnut street. Re fers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja23-tf ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. ontinental-Ninth and Chestnut streets

is Hamilton, Pittsburg isa Merrick, Pittsburg om Eagle USN i H Petrit, Minneapolis as Pigott, West Chester A Allen, New Jersey A Allen, New Jersey
Cole, New York
Or & Mrs W H Condit. N Y
G D Morgan & wrf. N Y
Gev John Saston, N Y
uther Leftin, N Y
Liett Geo L Tyler
H Skreve, New Jersey
H Skreve, New Jersey
J Haven, I nghman. Pittsburg n Bare, Cincinnati er Lawton. N Y rocke Pottsville frown & son, Penna er. Colorado lche, Lebanon ames, California

akeneta, washington enbrey, Washington or, Ohio arrison, washington citl. Kentucky Gen B F Kelley ton, Boston Merchants' Hotel-Feurin Stebelow Arch.
C McFarlan, W Chester
JH Clarke, Greensburg, Pa
Jos Gibson, Cedarville, O
AJ Beliows
Wm H Blair. Bath. Me
Wm H Blair. Bath. Me
Wm H Slair. Bath. Me
Wm H Slair. Bath. Me
Wm H When Bathers Researchers.

Brown, Ohlo 10. 1 Brown, Ohlo 10. 1 Brown, Ohlo 10. 1 Brown, My Childs, Wooster, Ohlo 10. 1 Brown, Maryland Morse, Jr. Ohlo Stanton, Colorado Lacuard, M Chunk Slenker, Harrisburg, U & Hartshorg, U & A Ross Hartshorn, U.S.A.
Jas H Foster
John J Bechtel. Alton, III
Ches L Bechtel, Trenton
Wm Clagston. Chambershy's
Jak Stevenson, Baltimore

The Berntsin, Pittsburg
D Mount, Pittsburg
D American Hotel-Chestnut st., above Fifth.

estant st., above Figh.

J Pige, tt. W Chester
C L Fritz, Reading
S A Feale & In, Bloom of S
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A Retager. Alex, Va.
A F Damon, Bristol
A Bettger. Alex, Va.
A F Damon, Bey Vork
A Bettger. Alex, Var
A F Damon, Bew Vork
A Bettger. Alex, Var
A F Damon, Bew Vork
A Boortol
V Caniel

I Sence String
J Sence S
I Valentin.
J Valentin.
J W Gorbon
J Ohn B Pavis
Thos B Moore
W D Lyne
W C Klemm, Chester

American Hotel-Ches
D Dorling Philads
A Poits, Germanicum
B H De Journality
B H De Journality
B H De Journality
Issas W Hollads
Jac Kischel
John McKinley
F P Edger
J A McKnight, Washington
G W Wilson, U B A
J Doyle, New York
A a Gilbrit, Mass
C M Hurley, N Jorney
Geo Dorf
A M Congover, Wayerly
U H Abbott, N H
W M Balaton Penna
B Carver, W Va