SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

TRIPLE-SHEET BULLETIN. In order to accommodate our numerous advertisers, and at the same time retain space for news and reading matter, we are •bliged to issue a triple-sheet to-day.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH. Mr. O. R. Singleton, a member of the rebel Congress from Mississippi, wrote, on the 16th of January, a letter from Richmond to Hom J. B. Hancock, of Canton, Mississippi. This letter was captured during General Sherman's recent march. The writer enters into some speculations on the coming military campaign, in which occurs the following noteworthy passage:

"If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome."

This passage reveals what is the only hope that the rebels have left them. A rebel victory, this spring, they think, "may give" the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President," and he sees "no chance for peace (which means the success of the rebellion) until the Republican party is beaten and overcome." Thus the Southern politicians are watching, closely and anxiously, the movements of the Northern Democracy, whom they regard as their faithful allies. They are working for the same end-the destruction of the Republican party and, with it, of the Union. The loyal people of the North, however, understand all this, and they are determined that Mr. Lincoln shall be re-elected and the Union re-established more firmly than ever.

ANOTHER REBEL FAST DAY. Mr. Jefferson Davis seems to have taken Mrs. Sairey Gamp for a model, and to be bent upon a constant reiteration of the comfortable declaration "that this is a wale." That practical secession has proved "a vale of tears" is apparent enough; but that is constantly reminding us of it. We are moved to these remarks by the fact that Mr. Davis has ordered another fast day, and he has properly enough expressed in his proclamation his convictions of the sinfulness of his people, and the justice of the chastisement which they are undergoing. According to common report the subjects of Jefferson D. have got into a sort of chronic and constant condition of fasting, as a matter of necessity, and it seems like a work of supererogation to appoint a special fast, where a feast would be much more exceptional and vastly more acceptable. But we will not quarrel with the Davisites because they have fixed a special fast acknowledge their utter sinfulness, and the justice of the punishment which they are suffering.

a fast day which we would particularly remark upon is as follows: "In order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity of penitently confessing their sins, and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment." We remember once to have seen a play in which the hero, a scape-grace nobleman—Don Cæsar De Bazan, by name, we think-was convicted of a capital offence in fighting a duel, or for something of the kind, and he was sentenced to death. The Don was essentially a "fast man," and the three or four hours which intervened between his sentence and its execution hung heavily on his hands. He reasoned somewhat in this wise:

"Three hours to live yet! how the deuce can I contrive to pass the time? Suppose I make my will! That won't do; three minutes would suffice for that. I have it; I will confess my sins. Oh dear! as many months would not be sufficient for that!"

Mr. Jefferson Davis should have been a little more considerate when he penned his proclamation. He should have been as thoughtful as the rollicking Don Cæsar, and reflected upon the folly of getting through with the confession of thirty years of political sins, and three years of open active treason, in a single fast-day, without thinking at all of "strengthening their vows of amend-

"Talk is cheap," and no set of men ever illustrated this homely maxim more completely than our "Southern brethren" frequently do. It is the very sublimity of unblushing impudence for a set of false, foul traitors to prate of patriotism, and it amounts almost to blasphemy for these mensellers and women-whippers to talk of appealing to the Divine head for aid in the dark work of barbarism that they have in hand. The bare idea nauseates us. THE INVALID CORPS.

The bill offered a few days since in the United States Senate by Senator Howard is of great interest to the officers and soldiers of the Union army. When the Invalid Corps was first created, it was understood that at the termination of the war, and when volunteer regiments should be disbanded, the disabled veterans who comprise this honorable organization should remain in the service, the same as if its members belonged to the regular army. Great exertions have been made since by the Government to fill its ranks, and the satisfactory result of these exertions is apparent in the fact that, on the first of February, there were two hundred and ninety-two companies, with a total of five hundred and eighty-nine officers and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and five enlisted men. Of the five hundred and eighty-nine officers belonging to the corps, there were actually on duty five hundred and sixty-eight, leaving only twenty-one to be otherwise ac-

EVENING BULLETIN stwenty-five thousand eight hundred and five enlisted men, twenty-three thousand and seven were actually on duty, leaving two thousand and sixty-six sick (under ten per cent.), three hundred and sixty in arrest (one and seven-sixteenths per cent.), and absent three hundred and seventy-two (one and one-half per cent.) During the month of February the rolls were largely increased, and it is believed that the aggregate force numbers now at least thirty thousand men, all of whom have sufficiently recovered from their wounds or other causes of disability to enable them to perform some species of labor or duty in the Army Sanitary institutions or in fortifications, thus relieving an equal number of able-bodied men, and allowing the armies in the field to be replenished with fresh and experienced soldiers.

> The Invalid Corps, or as it is to be hereafter designated, the Veteran Reserve Corps, is an honorable place of retirement of which no brave soldier can object to find himself an occupant, and it can but be gratifying to our heroes to find that whatever objection may have existed heretofore will be obviated by Senator Howard's bill. The principal provisions of this bill are as follows; The organization of the corps and the pay of all ranks and grades therein are to be the same as in the United States Infantry. Commissioned officers are to be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate; but persons to be eligible to such appointments must prove meritorious military service, and disability for active service, arising from wounds received in action, or disease contracted while in active military service. The Corps will be composed of four brigades, and six regiments to a brigade; the commander of the Corps and the brigade commanders, to have the same pay as like officers in the army.

All soldiers who, upon proper examination, shall be found unfit for active service, by reason of disease, or wounds received in the line of duty, but fit for garrison or other light duty, and whose character and military history entitle them to an honorable discharge, shall be transferred to the Corps to serve the remaining portion of their term of enlistment; no sufficient reason why J. D. should be | and any soldier who has received from the proper authority an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States, after two years' service during the present rebellion, and all men who have been honorably discharged on account of disability, and who, at the time of presenting themselves for enlistment, are unfit for active duty and of good character, may be Tenlisted in the Corps. Any officer, non. commissioned officer or private found guilty by a general court-martial of drunkenness, conduct prejudicial to order and discipline, dishonesty, or disreputable conduct, may be deprived of any pension due or which may become due.

The flourishing condition of the Corps, as day, particularly as they are willing to it at present exists, reflects great credit upon its members, and upon the officers who of such an excise in ordinary times would be have had charge of its organization, and in the future we look for more satisfactory re-The passage in the rebel proclamation of sults even than those which have been already attained.

DIPOSITION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Gen. Banks has made two very important orders about rebel property in Louisiana: the first, reciting that incontestible evidence has been presented that great injustice has been done to the Government and the cause of public order by the transfer, under judicial forms, of property belonging to rebels, in which the Government and the people have an indirect, if not positive, interest. declares, in order that justice may be done and the rights of the Government and peoheld by or belonging to enemies of the or otherwise, be suspended until the Government of the State be re-established upon a basis consistent with the permanent peace of the country, or the Congress of the United States shall establish regulations for the final disposition of such property. The second order states that all suits or other legal proceedings in the State Courts of Louisiana against the lessees of property from the Government of the United States, real or personal, for possession, occupation, rent, or trespass, are hereby suspended until further orders. Any persons who may have claims against such lessees, or who are aggrieved by such occupation, will present their claims to the Provost-Marshal of the Department.

In all parts of the South which are occupied by the Union forces there are very queer operations going on in reference to plantations, cotton and other property, and it will be a blessing to tempted army officers when some uniform rule takes away the present inducements which entice them to speculate in such rebel goods and real estate as come within their power. The line of the Mississippi river is completely over-run with all classes of greedy speculators, whose patriotism consists wholly in love of "greenbacks," and many army officers have been induced to aid their projects for buying and selling rebel property, without the slightest warrant of law.

LIGHT IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY. At the township election in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, yesterday, Joseph Hunt, the Union candidate for Judge of Elections, received 279 votes, while the opposition candidate received only 221. All the Union candidates for the other offices were chosen by nearly the same majority, except that for constable, who was defeated by four votes, the opposition candidate being personally very popular. Last year Lower Merion gave the Democrats majorities of from seventy to one hundred. Such a change as this, in an old stronghold of Democracy like Montgomery county, is remarkable. It is an counted for; of these ten were absent, eight and a sign of what may be expected indication of the progress of free principles, sick, and only three in arrest. Of the throughout the State next autumn.

GUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. Whils! Congress is wasting its time over

matters of secondary importance, and especially ove such discussions as the M ssouri quarrels, it is neglecting matters of vital consequence, prominent amongst which is the need of increased taxation.

It is one of the misfortunes of the times that those persons who have made large sums out of the Government are precisely those who use their means in the manner most injurious to our financial situation. Their object seems to be to spend their money as fast as they make it, and especially in foreign luxuries. It is in no small measure to this that we must ascribe the enormous foreign importations which we see daily taking place, and which undoubtedly do more than anything else to keep up the price of gold. Thus the money which the contractors receive from the Government strikes at our prosperity in two distinct ways: it is a debt upon us, requiring taxation to meet the interest upon it, and it is so spent as to increase our troubles and lay up fresh difficulties for the

There are many articles in the production of which it has always been and will probably always be impossible for us to compete with foreign sources. When we observe France, England, and Germany, we are struck with the spectacle of three nations striving which shall most utterly oppress and crush its laboring population, in order to reduce the cost of production, and enable its manufacturers to undersell the others in the world's markets. Each has succeeded best in some particular branches; but all have succeeded to render the lives of their lower classes thoroughly miserable. So too in Italy. Sojourners in that country have heard the peasants going to their work at three o'clock in the March mornings, and have learned on inquiring that their pay was eight cents a day, including three or four cents worth of bread and onions. These poor wretches cultivated silk worms in their dark, ill ventilated hovels, a privilege allowed to their wives, who considered themselves well paid if they got a few francs for the silk produced by a season's attention and care. Successful competition with the products of such labor is as undesirable as it is impossible.

We want, then, higher duties for a double purpose-first, and most important, to diminish our imports, which are impoverishing us, and secondly to increase our customs. Let those who must indulge in superfluities of foreign origin, pay well for them. Fine silk and woollen goods, cloths, gloves, brandies, eigars-for these cent per cent. is not too much, and even at any rate that may be fixed, they will continue to be consumed in quantities larger than we can afford.

As respects excises on articles of home proluction, these should be placed heavily on those products which are mere luxuries, especially on spirits, tobacco, and on those articles in the production of which we have peculiar advantages. At the head of this last category stands cotton, on which in the future a very heavy excise should be laid. The time may come when it will be found that four or five cents a pound will not be too much, and as a large share of this will be borne by foreign purchases, it will rest all the easier. The product enormous, and it would rest lightly on the cotton grower, because experience has shown that there is and will be virtually no foreign competition.

But our first and most immediate need is a higher tariff, judiciously imposed, and no subject can better occupy our legislators at the

present moment. It has been a favorite affectation with journals devoted to the importing interests, to represent gold as governed by the same laws as any other products, and arguing that we ought no more to regret the exportation of gold than: of wheat. This absurdity has been repeated in a thousand different forms, and so obstinately that some may have been led to believe it. It is however, too transparent a sophism to need refutation, and the commercial evils which have ple protected, that all transfers of real estate always followed such exportation when passing a little beyond what we could possibly bear-Government, by judicial decree, conveyance the easy times which correspond to those periods when the export of gold has been checked -sufficiently show the fallacy of such reasoning. It is our duty now to establish a tariff such that henceforth we may cease to export gold, so that we may hereafter buy no more from foreign nations than we sell to them. Of this none will have a right to complain. Hitherto customs have been so arranged that we have bought far too much abroad, and have been perpetually drained of our specie to pay for it. By retaining our gold product in our own hands, we give stability and security to our financial system. When gold is plenty few revulsions can take place, because every one feels that under whatever paper transactions may take place there is a sound metallic basis, and exchanges always tend to rule in favor of a coun- Jersey. try in which great quantities of the precious metals centre. Such has been ever the case with England, and the contrary is differently exemplified at the present day in our own country, and at all times in Austria.

Let us then adopt as our future policy a tariff system such that, one year with another, our exports, exclusive of gold, will pay for our imports. This is the only way in which we can stop the incessant drain of gold which is forever taking place, and to accomplish it we must raise our duties till the object is effected. In so doing we shall increase our revenues and put some check on that extravagance which is now adding to our difficulties.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

The patriotic and gratuitous efforts of Mr. James E. Murdoch in behalf of the soldiers of the Union and their families are deserving of the warmest acknowledgments from all loyal citizens. He is lecturing or giving public readings several times a week in this city and in towns at convenient distances from here, and a great deal of money has been thus raised for the local relief societies. On Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the United States Christian Commission, he will deliver his popular address entitled "Providence and Love of Country." On Friday evening, on behalf of the ladies of the First Union Association for the relief of needy families of soldiers, he will give a reading in the Handel and Haydn Hall, thus affording the people of the northern part of the city an opportunity of

Another excellent scheme of Mr. Murdoch's is that for raising funds for the benefit of needy

the "Special Relief," of the Women's Penn Branch of U. S. Sanitary Commission. Mr. Murdoch has caused to be made a paper-weight, on which are grouped a piece of the Treaty Elm of William Penn, a part of the keel of the old frigate Alliance, and a tragment of the halyards of the Cumberland, which was sunk by the Merrimae. At ached to a handsome stand, this makes a most appropriate and interesting ornament. It is to be presented to President Lincoln. Another similar stand, with a piece of gold quartz upon it, is to be presented to Secretary Chase. The first named ornament is the subject of one of Mr. Murdock's lectures, entitled "Relics of the Three Memorable Periods of the Great Republic." For the benefit of the Relic Fund Mr. Murdoch is also going to have published a volume entitled "Patriotism in Poetry and Prose; or the Spirit of '76, '12 and '61." It will contain original poems by G. H. Boker, T. Buchanan Read, F. Dellaes Janvier, an article giving an account of the relics, a compilation from Mr. Murdoch's patriotic lectures, together with other articles in prose and verse. This work will be published by subscription for the benefit of the "Special Relief." Subscriptions will be received at the Southeast corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth street, Third story, entrance on Thirteenth street. This and all Mr. Murdoch's other patriotic projects are entitled to the support and encouragement of our citizens.

THE QUOTA OF PHILADELPHIA.

Since public attention has been so strongly attracted to the question of the quota of men due from this city, a calculation has been made upon a basis of unimpeachable correctness. Taking the whole population of the loyal States, and dividing it by the number of men vanted, we get a certain proportion, which proportion, applied to the population of this city, gives a number far below that which is demanded from us. Now we have an undeniable right to ask either that this number shall be assigned to us, instead of that first fixed; or else that a satisfactory and intelligible reason shall be given to the contrary.

The furnishing of men is the highest demand that can be made upon the patriotism of a community, and in apportioning such a demand two things are requisite. First, that the apportionment shall be made with the most absolute justice and equality; and second, that the basis and system of such apportionment shall be clearly and intelligibly explained to those on whom it is laid. Any other cause must produce bitter heartburning and the deepest dissatisfaction.

It is a well-known fact that Kentucky is 20,000 men behindhand, and few believe that the State of New York has furnished a true quota, whatever it may nominally have done. It cannot be the intention of the Government to press lightly on the questionably loyal, and force the really loyal to do their own portion and make up for shortcomings elsewhere.

BALTIMORE SANITARY FAIR. A fair for the Sanitary Commission will commence in Baltimore on the 18th of April, and be continued for one week. In connection therewith, an exhibition of paintings will be opened, for which the managers are seeking oans from private collections in this city and New York, as it is their desire that the collection shall be not a large one, but composed entirely of works of the first order. We would remind our citizens, who may be able to contribute to this object, of the peculiar claim which the Union citizens of Baltimore have upon their sympathy. A divided community, nearest to the seat of war, and to the fields of several of its bloodiest battles, the demand upon their resources on the work of humanity alone has been a constant one, and has been met with a promptness and fullness that bear witness to the sincerity and depth of their devotion to the national cause. We refer all who may be disposed to aid our neighbors in the way indicated, Messrs. James S. Earle & Son, who will superintend the forwarding of all works of art that may be intrusted to the managers.

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL. We cannot but admire the gallantry with which Hon. James M. Scotel is contending against the Copperheads in the New Jersey State Senate. He is in a minority, but he is not in the least dismayed, and his energy and eloquence are producing effects among the people which will, we are confident, lead to a political revolution in the State Legislature at no distant day. We call attention to his manly, scathing and in every way admirable speech, on another page, in opposition to the bill to punish men for enlisting colored soldiers. When the war now going on ends, as it must, with the complete triumph of the policy of the National Administration, Mr. Scovel will be remembered as the bravest and most able champion of free principles in New

MUSIC AND THE SANITARY FAIR. The Committee on Musical Entertainments for the great Central Fair is making arrange. ments that promise great success. All the leading local societies promise to co-operate with them, and a circular has been addressed to the church choirs inviting the members to assist. We hope all who can take part will respond promptly. The result will be a series of performances of oratorios, &c., on a grander scale than was ever known in this country.

THE HON. CHARLES GILPIN was this morning sworn in and entered upon the discharge of his duties as United States District Attorney for the Eastern Dist ict of Pennsylvania. The appointment of Mr. Gilpin has given very great satisfaction, not only to his professional brethren, but to all the loyal citizens of Philadelphia.

COPPERHEAD BILL DEFEATED IN THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—We learn with satisfaction that the New Jersey House of Representatives has voted down the Copperhead bill prohibiting soldiers from coming to the polls on election day. The vote stood 27 to 27. The disloyal members could not all be brought up to the work of insulting and degrading our brave volunteers.

LEAGUE ISLAND .- This morning the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Mr. Rice, Chairman, visited League Island. They were accompanied by a Committee of the Corn Exchange, among whom were Messrs. Cattell, Winsor, Knecht and Miller, and also by Judge Spaulding, Gen. Schench, Mr. Keeler, Chief Engineer at Washfamilies of soldiers, under the supervision of ington, and Mr. Davis, of the Coast Survey.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From James Miller, New York, through Ashmead & Evans, we receive "Clistical Quotations," collected, arranged and edited by James Elmes. The American edition is edited by Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, and we cannot give a better idea of the contents of the work than by quoting the words of the able American editor. He says:

"No matter what the natural complexion of the reader's taste, so that it be not impure—or his habit of mind, so that it be not morbid-he will find among these "gleaned thoughts of wise spirits," enough that is racy, rare, and wholesome, to refresh his fancy, gratify his curiosity, or feed his faculties. It is in fact one of the charms of the book, that it has gathered its contents from almost every latitude and longitude, and some imes from the opposite poles of thought. Jew, Pagan, and Christian -classic and patristic-primitive and recent authors—furnish each his quota to the design. Men are here found standing side by side who were wide apart in time, space, and character -agreeing in nothing, except that they thought on the same subject, and thought well. Aristotle and Bacon are joined together, but joined, as ever, like wrestlers, the more closely from the fierceness of opposition. Justin Martyr, the earliest and most authentic Father of Ecclesiastical History, harmonizes with Jortin, the apgry critic of the Fathers. St. Augustine moralizes with Dean Swift. Plate and Coleridge breathe into the same page the one spirit of the earliest and the latest philosophy. King Arthur and the great Frederick illustrate the kingly tact, the Son of Sirach and D'Israeli the social. The Talmud furnishes a sprinkling of wisdom out of its poverty, and the Bible from its overflow. Nor are the topics and authorship much more various than the styles of this little book. Hooker, in his voluminous majesty-Milion, in learned pomp-South, tense and pregnant-Jeremy Taylor, oozing forth sweetness like "the prepressible drops of the honeycomb"-Jeremy Collier, homely, dry, and true Locke, manly and sensible, if sometimes inelegant-and Addison, always graceful, even though feeble;—these are some of the sponsors for the little emigrant work, which we now introduce to the chance readers of our community.33

"Rubina" is the title of a story recounting the career of an orphan girl. The scene is mainly laid in New England, and the minor characters are principally "Yankees" of the shrewd, keen, inquisitive type. The incident, are set forth with clearness and simplicity, and several of the characters are well sketched, but the story is too uniformly quiet, sad and common-place to be very enlivening reading. The name of the authoress is not given, but we should fancy the book to be the work of one who had suffered more of fortune's buffets than rewards, and that too much of her dull, gray, sorrewful nature had been allowed to melt into her pages. Should she try to write some story with brighter colors mingled in its warp and woof, she has talent enough to make it compel the regards of a wide circle of readers. J. G. Gregory, New York, is the publisher, and the work is for sale by Ashmead & Evans.

We have received from Messrs. Martin & Randall Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker's work, entitled "The Ear, its Diseases and Treatment." This is a treatise intended not only for the professional reader, but for the general public. It discusses the anatomy and physi- | State from the United States, was lost by a ology of the ear, with the various modes of treatment of diseases of that organ. It appears to be a thorough work, including the results of modern science as well as the standard facts of the earlier labors of those who have made the human car their study. It is accurately and handsomely illustrated with some fifteen plates, and a glossary is added, by which the unscientific reader may gain a thorough understanding of the views of the author. A catalogue of works on the Ear, from the year 1000 to the present date, is also appended, which will add to the value of the work in the eyes of professional men.

It has been our fortune to meet with few books prefaced with so many promises far from being realized as the one entitled "Eliza Woodson." An infant prodigy passes ten years of her life in some nondescript place in the back woods, with a termagant woman as a guardian. In the last four chapters of the long story she is in her glory at a female boarding-school, where she discovers that the only man of the book is in love with the only women, namely, herself. And so the story ends. Considering the puff given the work by the publishers, and the stupidity of the narrative, we cannot but think of the saying that " it is not the first time that the vigor of a war has not equalled the sounding measure of the manifesto." A. J. Davis & Co., New York, are the publishers, and Ashmead & Evans have it for sale.

"The Lady's Friend," for April, is now out. It is embellished with a number of beautiful engravings and fashion plates, and the letter press contains, among other interesting articles and poems, "Our Ned," "Above the Clouds" by Night," "Foreshadowings," by Clara Augusta;" "Mistaken Duty," by Ida Mason; "Good-by," by Mrs. L. J. Rittenhouse; "Mabel's Mission," "Jenny Morris's Trip to California," by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer; "The Transformed Village," illustrated by an engraving, &c. The Novelties, Work-table and Flower Department are all illustrated by finely executed wood cuis. Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, are the publishers.

From Wm. Carter & Brothers, through J. B. Lippincott & Co., we have received "Death and Life," by Mary G. Ware. This is a Swedenborgian work, intended to show that while the common spiritualistic views advanced by public lecturers and mediums are often false and erroneous, yet consolation may be found in the tenets of the New Jerusalem Church. The writer advances her arguments with grace and beauty of language, but we cannot promise that they will convince many practical minds.

John P. Hunt, of Pittsburgh, has published a Gazetteer of the Southern and Border States." with descriptions of railroad routes, turnpikes, rivers, mountains, cities, &c., for the use of soldiers. It is accompanied by a fine map, and is of convenient size for the knapsack. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

MORTALITY AMONG HORSES,—At the grounds of the East Penna. Agricultural Society, in this borough, Mr. H. S. Hitner has very extensive stables, and keeps a large stud of fine horses permanently there. Among them was the noted "Long Island Jackson," which died on the 11th instant, of quinsey. He cost Mr. Hitner \$5,000. Since then two other valuable animals, obtained from Vermont, one of which cost \$1,500 and the other \$1,000 have died at the stables, all being the property of the same gentleman.—Norristown Republican.

PERSONAL. The Milford. Delaware, News, states that the rebel General Hill is said to be somewhere in

Bei jamin Hill, who died in Norristown on Tuesday, was a well-known citizen of that borough and a prominent man in the old Democratic part. He was a member of the Legislature for three years, and held other stations of faust. He was a member of the Norristown lown Council at the time of his decease. Col. Hartranft of the 51st Penna. Regiment, has recovered from his recent illness suffi-

ciently to resume his duties. Major C. A. R. Dimon, of Salem, Mass., has been ordered to Point Lookout, Md., by Gen. Butler, to organize into regiments Confederate prisoners of war enlisting in the United States service.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Chronicle writing from Frederick, Md., says: "You remember John G. Whittier's poem about 'Barbara Freitchie' and her daring resolution in flaunting the Stars and Stripes in the face of Stonewail Jackson and his column, as he marched through Frederick on the first Maryland campaign. Ever since the lines were published, I have always associated Barbara's name with Frederick, and she was the first person I inquired for. Poor Barbara, I am sorry to say, is dead. The incident described by the poet is founded upon fact, with less cetic license than is usually allowed under similar circumstances."

A letter from a soldier, describing a visit to Gettysburg, says: "We were introduced to Professor Jacobs, whose little book, descriptive of the battle of Gettysburg, has been so attentively read. He is Prefessor of Mathematics in the Gettysburg College, and now well into the vale of years.' It pleased him, he said, to have a talk with those who had been engaged in the great battle, as in this way he gleaned facts which would otherwise never be conveyed to his mind. I pointed out some of he errors contained in the first edition of his book, concerning the 6th corps, the time it arrived upon the field on the second day, and the part taken by it in the fierce contest on the extreme left of our line. He said that he proposed publishing a second edition shortly, with corrections, as Mr. John S. C. Abbott, the historian, had written to him for permission to use the materials in the preparation of his large volumes. Prof. Jacobs is quite frail, I am sorry to say, and regretted that he could not accompany us on our ride round the lines of the two armies."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Tribune writes as cilows:

Two of the New York papers received good sized military canards last night. Stuart has not crossed at Fredericksburg with 5,000 men. Grey writes from headquarters under this morning's date as follows:

By reason of reports that Stuart is concentrating large bodies of cavalry at Fredericksburg, preparatory to a monster raid, one cavalry corps has been placed under orders to move at a moment's notice. The wildest rumors are in circulation regarding his movements. Arumor at Warrenton Junction says he bivouacked. last night a few miles south of that place, but nothing to confirm the rumor had been received when the mail train passed that place this morning. The enemy has strengthened his pickets along the Rapidan, and has also erected new and made more formidable his works opposite the several fords.

In the Virginia Convention, at Alexandria, to-day, a proposition to insert an article in the State Constitution, punishing rebellion and treason by entire confiscation of the rebel's property, and making it treason to separate the vote of 6 to 10. Of the opponents, one has a prother in Fort Lafer Northern man, married into Southern princi-

Gen. Wadsworth has received orders to report to Gen. Grant at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, on the 21st inst. The telegraph story of a conspiracy in Kentucky is discredited among prominent Western

Congressmen.

The Herald correspondent writes: By a special order of the War Department the 1st Brigade of the Invalid Corps is composed as follows: 1st regiment, Major F. E. Trotter, commanding; 6th regiment, Licutenant Colonel F. S. Palmer; 9th regiment, Colonel George W. Giles; 19th regiment, Colonel Oscar V. Dayton; 52d regiment, Colonel George W. Woodward; 24th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Marsh. Authority was given to the Provost Marshal General to select the brigade commander. The headquarters of the brigade is to be at Washington. Colonel Richard H. Rush, formerly Chief of the Invalid Bureau, has been appointed to the command of the brigade. The orders hitherto issued in regard to the

corps are to remain in force.
The correspondent of the Times says: One of the officers from Libby prison presented Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, with a five dollar note, manufactured by the officers, in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even Spinner was at first deceived. It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to by officers to obtain the necessaries of life. One hundred and seventy dollars were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of

fifteen hundred per cent. The officers here from Richmond are fully satisfied that the Libby would have been blown up in case Kilpatrick's men had entered. the city.

THE ARREST OF LIEUT. COL. SANDERSON Lieut. Col. Sanderson has addressed the following note to the Mew York Times:

PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN, March 18, 1864.—To the Editor of the New York Times: In order to relieve the minds of those who have a real interest in my welfare, allow me to say that I have been released from arrest, and am not on my way to Fort Warren, or any other prison.

As regards the charges brought against me, my triends, by their generous advocacy, have shown that they need no denial thereof; but to the public at large I would simply state that they never had any foundation, save in the base imagination of one, who, having proven himself recreant to his country and his God, is eminently capable of any falsehood calculated to divert attention from his own shortcomings.

Although a momentary sufferer by the action of the military authorities, I am, nevertheless, proud to serve a Government which thus shows its determination to watch, with jealous eye, the conduct of its officers, wherever they may be; and shall have every cause of complaint removed if I am afforded an early opportunity of explaining my whole conduct as an officer and a gentleman, whilst in the hands of the

enemy. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant JAMES M. SANDERSON. Lieut.-Colonel and C. S., 1st Army Corps.

FROM CHARLESTON .- A correspondent of the-Boston Herald writing from Charleston Harbor,

says:
The divers have been down to examine the wreck of the Mousatonic. They have saved her eleven inch gun, with the carriage, and it has been landed on Morris Island. If the weather proves fine for a few days longer, all of her guns (13 in number) will be saved, and landed on Morris Island, where they will be placed in a good position to give the rebels a fair taste of their heavy metal. Owing to the ship being full of coal and provisions, she has badly settled down into the soft sand; therefore nothing but her batteries can be saved, and the vessel and officers, and men's effects are a