## The Press

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Situation. We think we can see comfort in the general situation of affairs. We are passing from the season of snow to the season of sunshine, and over the land a healthful, pure, and happy sentiment prevails. The tumult of the dreadful war is hushed. The cannon are silent, and the pickets wearily pace the melting earth. Another war is being fought, and we read of glowing campaigns in the elaborate chronicles of the morning newspaper reporter. We have opened active hostilities in the loyal States. In New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia-everywhere throughout the loyal North the friends of the Union are locking their shields and rushing upon the enemy-the lurking, insidious, cowardly enemy, whose instincts suggest the basest reptile that crawls upon the earth. We can hardly realize that, in these great cities, where, a few months ago, men accompanied their loyalty with an apology, such a magnificent uprising of sentiment has taken place. It does not come to us as a sudden change of feeling—as a conversion to new doctrines or sentiments. It is the mere manifestation of the loval feeling that always has existed, and always must exist, in the American heart. We see true Democrats everywhere spurning the affiliation of sympathizers with treason, and boldly avowing their love for the Union. and a war for its preservation. The spirit that animated the last Congress; that animates the President, his advisers, his trusted generals, is everywhere pervading, everywhere calling forth a response from loyal hearts. Gold is falling, and capitalists are rushing to the lap of the Government with the money they saved from the Stock Exchange and the gold market. The enrollment bill is looked upon as a sublime and just necessity by men who formerly viewed it with dread. Loyal Democrats like VAN BUREN, BRADY, JOHNSON, WRIGHT, BREWSTER, and DOUGHERTY, are swarming around the Government, while such men as WHARTON, BURR, and the others, whose mad and wicked words we print this morning, are gnashing their teeth. and filling the air with denunciations of the Government that has cherished and protected them, and which has been their indulgent friend. This is the situation in the loval North, and by the blessing of God,

the loval men everywhere are gathering strength, confidence, courage, and unity of purpose. Their triumph is at hand. The military prospects of the military situation are encouraging. Wherever we look we find confidence, discipline, and courage. In the Southwest the genius of PORTER and GRANT seems to have overwhelmed the citadel of Vicksburg, and the great army of the rebels is floundering tering him. By the exercise of an iron will he was enabled to stride onward with some degree of fidelity and straggling through the dark and to a curved line; but in his performance of delta of the Mississippi. From Tennessee we hear good news. Our corresnoudents write that General ROSECRANS | an invisible drum in the air. Though he had sternly is strengthening his army by levies from the schooled his features to a contortion of almost angry Western States, and bringing it to a high state of perfection. Wherever ROSECRANS goes, victory and valor must follow, and his standard is to us an emblem of faith, devotion, and triumph. Charleston is trembling before the guns of DUPONT. Now that the generals at Hilton Head have settled their foolish questions of rank, we may expect to see the fine army of Gen. HUNTER hurl ed upon that Sodom of the Southern rebellion. It would be a sad, and we cannot refrain from saying a just retribution, if, like Sodom, Charleston would perish in the fire which its sins has called from Heaven. On the Rappahannock everything is quiet. We hear charming stories of camp life, wedding ceremonies, and romantic excursions, evening parties, and dress parades. Generals are sunning themselves and showing newly acquired uniforms to miring friends are complimenting the valor future by swords and sashes, and various

tokens of esteem. Devotion and discipline

ment to annoy or demoralize. Wellclothed, well-paid, well-disciplined, wellcommanded, when the time comes to strike the blow, success must come. In the general feeling of joy and comfort that we entertain, we disguise and hide nothing of the future. We sing no mere song of hope for the melody it gives. We know that there are trials and troubles and efforts before us; that we have still to journey through the dark valley of death and blood and desolation before we reach the goal that is beautiful and blessed. The storm of disaster and discouragement has abated, but the time has not come for the with honorable peace—and that we must dig with honorable peace—and that we must dig from the aslies of the rebellion. We must Marble, is evidently anxious to provoke exterminate and destroy and utterly banish it from the face of the earth. This is our destiny and our duty, and looking over The Situation as it spreads before us, nothing rather personal in its recent references to the World, remains but confidence in one another—a and Mr. Marble is out this morning with an article union of all hearts for the sake of the Unionan enthusiastic devotion to the flag and the cause, and one mighty final and triumphant effort. Then the rebellion which came forth

## in iniquity, will pass away in ignominy and LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863. If Joel Parker, of New Jersey, has acquired the doubtful fame of proving how much mischief a hesitating Governor may inflict upon the people of a free State. William Cannon, of Delaware, has achieved the honorable fame of showing how much benefit a loyal Governor can confer upon the reople of a slave State. Parker, like Cannon, was a Democrat; unlike Cannon, he supported Douglas. The Governor of Delaware was a friend of John C. Breckinridge, but when he saw that Breckinnidge was preparing to ruin the Republic, he did not wait for the advice of the reckless leaders that surrounded him or consult his own selfish interests by conciliating them, but boldly and at once took his stand under the old flag, and resolved to sustain the General Government and the war. Governor Parker saw not simply the acts of the Disunion candidate and party, but heard the dying words of his own great leader, protecting and warning the country against disunion. He would not, however, be im- World, also of the 25th ult., is that of Edwin Forrest, pelled by the one or follow the warning a copy of a fine photograph by Root, of New York, of the other, and now, who would not engraved on steel, in line and stipple, by D. Pound, rather be patriotic William Cannon, of Dela-likeness. The accompanying biography is written ware, than disaffected Parker, of New Jer- with general fairness, but with a palpable misundersey? Delaware has been rescued from treason by the plain Democrat of Sussey. New in one or two instances. Received from S. C. Upson by the plain Democrat of Sussex; New Jersey is threatened with anarchy, by a man who may felicitate himself on the double discredit of deserting the injunctions of Douglas and imperilling the peace of his Braddon, "The Yellow Mask," and "The Stolen own Commonwealth. In these times, when the doctrines of State Rights preached in the South have given way in that quarter to a consolidated slave despotism, and are only recognized and practised in the North by politicians who are outraged at to be given to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The the efforts made by the General Government to protect itself, one strong consciMr. Lawrence and some of his pupils. The forthment to protect itself, one strong, conscientious, and loyal Governor can wield ten entitled "An Evening with the Poets." The comthousand times the influence for good than petition readings, between three of Mr. Lis pupils has ever heretofore been supposed to attach to his office. Imagine what the condition of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and especially Indiana and Illinois, would have become at the outbreak of the rebellion, if the Executive of each of these States had been a man like "Princeton;" steamers "Princeton;" of each of these States had been a man like mula;" gunboats "Mercedita," "Cimerone," "Ta-rone," "Ta-rone," "Shenandoah," iron-clad "Tonawanda;"

Western Virginia without Pierpont? The lesson taught by the terrible past two years must not be lost at the coming elections, when Governors of several of the free States are to be chosen. The disloyal leaders are awake to this important question. They will try to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, by resorting to every means to demoralize, divide, and delude the people. Hence, the duty of the true friend of the Government of whasever former party predilection. Hence, the necessity of a thorough organization of these men Hence, the surrender of every element that may distract, of every ambition that may weaken, and of

every purpose that may strengthen the common enemy, in all the councils and combinations of disinterested and patriotic citizens. The noble spirit now pervading the free and loyal slave States shows that the American people are awaking to the primary duty of organization. The example of the Union League in Philadelphia, and of the associations in that city to which it has given birth, is being followed everywhere. A gentleman who had not seen the League house in Chestnut street above Eleventh, south side, returned here after a visit to that splendid institution. He was surprised to find that, though of recent origin, it had already assumed such large proportions. It was not simply the chaacter of the members, nor their numbers, nor the order, accommodations, and acilities for consultation and reading, that

impressed him. It was the presence of that working and unceasing element of organization which proved to him that your Union League was not the pageant of an hour, but the beginning of a practical system, by adhering to which the common cause is sure to triumph. Already a Union League has been organized in Washington under the best auspices, and one in Baltimore is in rapid progress. I do not wonder that the idea is being adopted in every other State. nor yet that the common enemy should be exercised and indignant. The best sign of efficiency among good men is the tribute paid to their unity and sincerity in the denunciations of their adversaries.

OCCASIONAL.

NEW YORK CITY. Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, March 17, 1863. ST. PATRICK'S DAY is favored with splendid weather, for the first time in several years, and the sons and daughters of the well-known isle are out in rich profusion. The City Hall, Park, and every other point of vantage in sight, is thronged with Irish private families, waiting for the grand procession to unwind its gorgeous length before them; mounted marshals, in green carfs, and on festive steeds, circulate freely among the equestrian spectacles of all the streets; bands of music are bringing up suburban delegations of adopted citizens from all the ferries; and the venerable shade of St. Patrick has every reason to regard New York as a promising portion of his spiritual kingdom. Reflections upon the unhappy condition in which the present recurrence of Saint P.'s Day finds this. their adopted country, must naturally cause more or less anguish to those Celtic hearts which are gifted with a refined sensibility; and evi dences of violent mental agitation are now and then observable in the prominent actors of to-day? green pageant. Only a few moments ago I noticed, in the hand of a benevolent society on parade, a drummer who vainly strove to hide from the eye of the world the profound internal emotion overmasable that he rendered a number of the notes upon the side of his instrument of music, and sometimes played a whole bar of the melody upon plished:

severity, his right eye appeared to steam with unshed tears, and it was only by remaining resolutely shut that the left was saved from showing similar signs of womanly weakness. Along the sidewalks, too, you will see occasional adopted citizens in attitude of hopeless despondency; with here and there a deep thinker who sees bright glories in the future for our now beleaguered suddenly in mid-career, as for some triumphal dance, and waving his hat to an unseen prophet in the atmosphere. The only persons who show any are American citizens with corns, whose continued swearing is in unenviable contrast with the more It is an admitted fact of natural history, that gen-tlemen of Irish descent have a singular tendency to tread upon corns when under the influence of the boots most affected by them for festive occasions are of a character to crush that upon which they may incidentally descend; but nothing can excuse the sudden malignity of expression and blasphemous manner of speech adopted by certain of my and showing newly acquired uniforms to admiring friends in the North, while ad-Broadway to-day, just after some hasty son of St. Patrick has crowded past them. The war of the past, and stimulating the valor of the news of the occasion is hardly worth reporting, as the engagements which have thus far taken place chiefly of a family character, which forbids their Never did New York see a more successful gala

are the elements of our army. They bind it and hold it together as with hooks of day, or—as I should say, in compliment to the fairer steel, and there is no disintegrating sentisex—servantgala day.

BROOKLYN'S LOYALTY was fully vindicated, last night, in a great Union war meeting at its Academy of Music, whereat most eloquent speeches were delivered by the Mayor, James T. Brady, John Van Buren, ex-Governor the resolutions, with which the proceedings com-menced, one Rodney Church, a venerable and feeble-minded son of Themis, arose in the audience, and endeavored to recite a series of virulent Copperhead resolutions. His début not being down in the bills, the audience summarily extinsided into obscurity with a lamentable expression of ever proposes to be the future historian of our present national struggle, that this Brooklyn meeting has actually exasperated The World into making a dove to leave the ark, as the recently-converted Democrats who spoke loyally waters cover the earth, and there can there, the poor World notes that several of them are waters cover the earth, and there can be no rest. Rest! That comes on the of their now "defending the Administration is anedges of the bright swords now sheathed, other and striking instance of the force of business but which these ripening days of spring habits." This is quite a good one—for The World. warn us soon to draw. Rest! It will come | And, while speaking of said facetious journal, it may not be considered out of the line of newspaper

> A DUEL
> with the eminent historian and essayist, Parke God win, Esq., editor of the Evening Post. The latter paper, which is unsparing in its criticism, has been so directly abusive of the historian of France that pistols and coffee would seem to be a foregone conclusion. The dispute involves "a lie" for some body.

"Here lies the great!" False Marble! where ?" THE TAX LEVY FOR 1863

has been righteously vetoed by the Mayor, on the ground that some of the items of public extravagance which are named in the bill have rather too much liberality about them for war times; \$50,000 for the erection of a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum strikes his Honor as being a trifle too magnani nous, and the increase of salaries in Con cil pleases him no better. STUYVESANT.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE.—The 60th semi-annual sale of books, stationery, &c., will take place next week, at Thomas & Sons' sale-rooms, South Fourth street. The catalogue, of 121 pages, 8vo, contains over fifty invoices from leading publishers in Boston, New York, &c., and also from the following Philadelphia houses: J. B. Lippincott & Co., E. H. Butler & Co., T. B. Peterson & Brothers, George W. Childs, J. Challen & Son, Miller & Bur-lock, (bookbinders), W. P. Hazard, Crissy & Mark-D. Fisher, H. C. Baird, Altemus & Co., Blanchard & Lea, T. E. Zell, W. S. & A. Martien, &c. The sale commences next Tuesday morning, with the

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—The principal illustra tions of the Illustrated London News, of the 28th February, are two supplement pictures, of large size, fit for framing, finely printed in colors, one called "Too Hot," from a painting by J Collinson representing a rural grandfather feeding a child; the other, printed in twelve colors, a view of the Peers' Lobby, in the House of Lords, from a drawing by Robert Dudley. These are very wonderful efforts of wood engraving and press printing. The supplement portrait given with the Illustrated News of the

ham, 403 Chestnut street. NEW PUBLICATIONS .- Peterson & Brothers have Mask," by Wilkie Collins, and "The Two Prima Donnas," by G. A. Sala.

THE LAWRENCE EVENINGS.—We perceive that Mr. Philip Lawrence, the well-known teacher of elocution, announces a second series of readings and recitations, at the Lecture Room, Concert Hall, coming entertainment will be miscellaneous, and and three champion readers from New York, will come off, at the Academy of Music, at the end of the month.

VESSELS AT THE NAVY YARD.-The following vessels are at the navy yard : Receiving-ship ess Royal" and " Ber become of Maryland without Hicks, or and saiting sloop-of war "Saratoga." 

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863. Officers Reported for Dismissal. An additional list of officers has been reported at the headquarters of the army, mainly for absence without proper authority, others for failing to report at the convalescent camp, as ordered, several for drunkenness, and one for accepting bribes for procuring the discharge of soldiers. They will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, un-less within fifteen days they appear before the commission in session in Washington, of which General RICKETTS is president, and make a satisfactory defence to the charges against them. There is less leniency than heretofore toward such classes of

Naval Captures. The Navy Department have been informed of the capture off New Inlet, St. George's Sound, of the schooner Hortense, from Havans, bound to Mobile, and of the schooner Ann White, endeavoring to break the blockade inside of the bar off the mouth

of Swanee river, Florida. The Victory at Yazoo City. No official intelligence had been received at the Navy Department up to one o'clock to-day, as to the reported victory at Yazoo City. Military Contirmations. The following are additional confirmations by the

The following are additional confirmations by the Senate:

To be Third Lieutenants—Thomas W. Lay, Chas. F. Shoemaker, Thomas Maffit, Morton Phillips, Frank Barr, Henry D. Hall, O. Everett Webster, Augustus G. Carey, Hugh R. Graham, Martin C. Rogers, Daniel B. Hodgson, William C. Piggott, William E. Holloway, Wentworth S. Simmons, Cyrus W. Pease, George Walden, Edward S. Dickerson, David Ritchie, E. C. Gardner.

The following were also confirmed: George M. Chilcott, of Colorado Territory, to be register of the land office at Golden City; in that territory; B. Clements, of Colorado Territory, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Golden City; Osmond Tower, of Michigan, to be United States marshal of the Western district of that State; Edward A. Rollins, of New Hampshire, to be cashier of internal duties under the act of March ad last; Ferdinand Maxwell, of New Mexico, to be agent for the Indians in that Territory; Joseph Casey, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims; Frederick O. Rogers, to be District Attorney of the Western division of Michigan; Charles D. Posten, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona; J. Huntington Lyman, to be secretary of the commission to Peru for the settlement of the claims pending between the citizens of both countries; Henry R. La Runtrie, of Maryland, to be solicitor on the part of the United States under the convention with Peru for the settlement of pending claims; John Pierce, to be surveyor general of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, vice F. M. Case, removed; Reinhold Solger, of Massachusetts, to be assistant register in the Treasury Department, under the act of February 20th last; Standish Barry, of New York, to be United States assistant treasurer; Charles F. Estee, to be deputy commissioner of internal revenue; Nathaniel C. Towle, to be register of deeds in and for the county of Washington, D. C.; John M. Rounty, of New York, to be U.S. marshel for the Territory, of California, to be consul at Guayangui Senate:

Conner, of California, to be consul at Guaymas; Dolphus S. Payne, of New York to be U. S. mar-shal for the Territory of Idaho; Elias Perkins, of Connecticut, to be consul at Lahaina, Sandwich

Connecticut, to be consul at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands.

Col. Joseph G. Totten to be brigadier general and chief engineer; Lieut. Cols. Thayer, De Russy, and Bache to be colonels; Majors Bowman, Barnard, Cullom, and Macomb to be lieutenant colonels; Capts. Kurtz, Alexander, Abert, Reignolds, William F. Smith, Hunt, Stewart, Blunt, Foster, and Duane to be majors; First Lieuts. Craighill, Comstock, Wheeler, Weitzel, Houston, McAllister, Elliott, Palfrey, Robert Putnam, Pa., Merrill, Reese, McFarland, Purdy, and Bowen to be captains; Second Lieutenants O'Rorke, Farquhar, Dutton, McKenzie, Gillespie, Burroughs, Suter Smith, Mansfield, and Wharton to be first lieutenants.

Also, Wm. Scholan, of Arkansas, assistant adjutant general of volunteers; Private George Lancaster, of the 17th Regiment of Infantry, to be second lieutenant; Holmes Haze, of Illinois, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with rank of captain; Lieut. Wolcott, 41st Ohio Volunteers, to be additional quartermaster of volunteers. Lieut. Wolcott, 41st Ohio Volunteers, to be addiional quartermaster of volunteers.

Capts. Moulton, Inslay, and Ekin, assistant quarermasters of volunteers, have been confirmed as
essistant quartermasters in the army, with rank of
exptain, to fill vacancies.

To be second lieutenants: John G. Bond, Daniel
f. Tompkins, James M. Selden, John E. Wilson,
Henry O. Porter, Edward A. Freeman, Samuel C.
Colleberry, John C. Baker, Samuel S. Warner,
Henry J. Benson, Robert S. Ralston, Theodore N.
Spencer, Joseph Amadeen,

Capture of Gen. Stoughton. ral soldier at Fairfax C. H., to a friend in Vermont, written four days prior to Gen. Stoughton's capture, will probably explain how it was accom-

plished:

"General Stoughton, who commands the 2d Vermont Brigade, has his headquarters in the village, although his brigade is five or six miles away. What he could or would do in case of an attack, I don't know, but it seems to me that a general should be with his men. If he is so fancy that he can't put up with them, the Government had better put him out.

"There is a woman living in the town (Fairfax) by the name of Ford, not married, who has been of great service to General Stuart in giving information, &c.—so much so that Stuart has conferred on her the rank of major in the rebel army. She belongs to his staff. Why our people do not send her beyond the lines is another question. I understand that she and Stoughton are very intimate. If he gets picked up some night he may thank her for it. Her father lives here, and is known to harbor and give all the aid he can to the rebels, and this in the little hole of Fairfax, under the nose of the provost marshal, who is always full of bad whisky. So things go, and it is all right. No wonder we don't get along faster."

The young woman mentioned above was arrested on Friday. Upon the premises were found letters which indicated that she had been orresponding with rebels in Richmond. Some papers of an important character were not overlooked, and through, them it is learned that another raid had been planned for Saturday night.

Several thousand dollars in Confederate bills and for Saturday night.
Several thousand dollars in Confederate bills and other Secesh papers were also found. other Secesh papers were also found.

THE WOMAN WHO BETRAYED GENERAL.

STOUGHTON.

Miss Antonia J. Ford, the Delilah by, whom Col.
Stoughton was betrayed into the hands of the Philistines, who now hold him in Richmond, has been arrested at her residence, in Fairfax, by the Government detectives, and brought to this city. In her possession were found her commission as honorary aid-de-camp to the rebel Gen. Stuart, dated October, 1861, and important letters, showing that she was in the most intimate relations with other rebels of note, and that she had been employed on many occasions for the benefit of the rebel cause.

It was ascertained that a short while before the capture of Stoughton she had been visited by officers of the rebel army in disguise, and had with their aid planned the rape of Stoughton and his staff. Miss Ford's house was directly opposite the head-quarters of Stoughton, and it is charged that the relations between some officers in our army and Miss Ford were extremely intimate.

The detection of Miss Ford may call the attention

quarters of Stoughton, and it is charged that the relations between some officers in our army and Miss.
Ford were extremely intimate.

The detection of Miss Ford may call the attention
of the authorities to Mrs. Faulkner, wife of a former
minister of the United States abroad, who is now in
the rebel army. This woman, who still lives at
Martinsburg, is said to be more courteously treated
by our officers than her loyal neighbors, and to use
the advantages she enjoys for the benefit of rebels
in arms, to whom she is accused of communicating
the knowledge which she has thus obtained. The
Republican of this evening says:

On Friday evening last, Mrs. Levi, and her sister,
Miss Jacobus, of Augusta, Ga., were arrested at
Martinsburg, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad, by the Government detectives, while endeavoring, it is alleged, to make their way South.
They had in their possession three large trunks.
The accused, with their goods, were conveyed to
Baltimore on Saturday. The trunks were examined
at the provost marshal's office, and were found to
contain diamond rings and breastpins and other jewelry, ladies' dresses, boots and bootees, bonnets, artificial flowers, buttons, sewing silk, hair oil, perlumery, &c., in quantities amounting in value to
\$6,000.

The females were brought to Washington on Saturday evening, and will be sent South. All the goods were confiscated. Another party of women

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Departure of Prisoners for City Point—Re

turn of Discharged Seamen-The Iron-Clad Nahant off Charleston-Movements of Vessels. FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—The steamer State of Maine arrived here, last night, from Washington, with 310 political and citizen prisoners, and about six surgeons. She left for City Point this forencon. Col. Ludlow left here for City Point at an early hour this morning on board the steamer Henry Bu The United States despatch steamship Union, Captain Conroy, arrived in Hampton Roads this after noon, from New Orleans on the 3d inst. She touch ed at Pensacola and Hilton Head, and brings abou 100 sick and discharged seamen, and despatches for Washington. She put into this place to have the spatches forwarded. She is bound to New York.

Ship Zouave, from Boston, sailed from Hampton Roads to-day for New Orleans. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Captain Conroy reports that the iron-clad Nahan

and arrived safely off Charleston, in tow of the

Sallant Conduct of our Cavalry-Official

Report of General Rosecrans—The Fort Donelson Rumor—Capture of Guerillas— Washington, March 17.—The following was reeived to-day at the headquarters of the army:
MURFREESBORO, March 16, 1863. r General Halleck, General-in-Chief: I have the pleasure to report the gallant conduct of our cavalry, under the brave Colonel Minty. They drove the rebel cavalry wherever they met them, captured one of their camps, seventeen wagons, forty-two mules, and one hundred and fourteen prisoners. They used the sabre where the car-bine would delay. W. S. ROSEGRANS, Major General. CINCINNATI, March 17.—The reported rebel adrance on Fort Donelson is purely sensational; nor has there been any fighting near Jackson, Tenn., with loss of artillery, as reported. An expedition from Bolivar routed and captured most of Southstreet's guerillas, on Coon river, last week.

J. Shoeffler, Co. D; H. Hippman, Co. F; E. Flin-

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

er, Co. G; and M. E. Bowen, Co. C, of the 78th

Pennsylvania regiment, died in Nashville hospitals

Reported Evacuation of Vicksburg-Reasons for Believing It-Intentions of the Rebels-Kentucky to be Invaded.
Cincinnati, March 17.—The reported evacuation of Vicksburg is credited here on two distinct grounds. One reason assigned is, that the Federal troops have forced the evacuation by the near movement, cutting off the rebel supplies. The other reason is that Port Hudson is to be left to hold the Mississippi, while the rebel troops at Vicksburg retire to the interior ultimately to reinforce the rebels in East Tenness for another invasion of Kentucky. There is no longer any doubt that a most formidable invasion will take place as soon as the roads are

FROM TEXAS.

The Rebels in a Deplorable Condition—The Union Men Defiant—Emigration to Mexico Plans of the Rebels. FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 17 .- An intelligent entleman from Texas, arrived here this evening, re-resents the rebels of that State in a most deplorable ondition. The Union men openly denounce the confederacy. A large party is trying to raise the Lone Star, and companies of colonists are being formed to go into Mexico. A prominent rebel officer, who came to this place with a flag of truce this morning, also expressed the opinion that should the cause of the South fall, they will retire into Mexico, nd establish a Republic under a French protecto

From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, March 17.—John Till, an uncondi-ional War Democrat, was nominated last night for Mayor of this city, by the Union Republicans, and the Opposition. The election takes place on Friday ext, and the contest will be an animated one. Governor Curtin has nominated to the Senate ing three years. The Rev. W. R. Dewitt has filled the place since 1854. Mr. Forney is chief editor of the Daily Telegraph, of this city, and his friends claim that his literary attainments and ability eminently

qualify him for the position. New Jersey Peace Resolutions. TRENTON, March 17.—The peace resolutions were iscussed to day in the House during the whole day, crowded. The vote has not been taken, but they will pass by a party vote.

Arrival of the Steamer Champion. NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall with dates to the 3th inst. She brings a few passengers from California, and 4950 000 in treature passengers from California,

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker.
The SPEAKER laid before the Senate an abstract of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Petitions. or ruladelphia, for the incorporation of the Thirkeeper's and Bottler's Association.

Mr. KINSEY, the remonstrance of forty-five dentist, and eight physicians of Philadelphia, against the passage of House bill 310, for the incorporation of the Philadelphia Dental College.

Mr. GLATZ, the petition of two hundled and forty-eight citizens, of York county, for the passage of a law excluding negroes and mulatoes from the State. Bills Introduced. Mr. CONNELL, a bill to incorporate the Innkeeper's and Bottler's Association of the city of Philadelphia. and Bottler's Association of the city of Philadelphia.
Also, a bill to vacate a portion of Church street, in the
Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia; also,
a bill to vacate a portion of Kingsessing avenue, in the
Twenty-fourth ward
Mr. RIDGWAY, a supplement to the Lombard and
South streets Passenger Railway Company.
Mr. SERRILL a bill relating to actions of ejectment.
Mr. LAMBERTON, a supplement to the act of 1836, relative to agencies of foreign insurance, annuity, and
trust companies.

Bills Considered.

The joint resolutions declaring the dam of the Susquehanna Canal Company a sufficient compliance with the act of Assembly, came up in order on third reading. This bill relieves the company from the construction of a slucice for the pussage of fish.

After considerable discussion, and several ineffectual motions to posipone for the present, the resolutions passed finally—yeas 19, mays 8.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, House bill 192, a supplement to the act of 1838 to secure the rights of married women, was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. SERRILL, the bill to authorize the Directors of Dowingion School district to borrow money was considered and passed finally.

After passing several unimportant private bills, the Senate adjourned until 30 clock this afternoon. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the bill to divorce William Allen, Sr., of Lycoming county, from his wife, which was discussed and passed finally—yeas 19, nays 9.
Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to vacate Church street, between Forty first and Forty-second streets, in the Ywesty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, which passed facility. finally.

Mr KINSEY called up the supplement to the Union Canal Company, which was amended, passed to third reading, and laid over.

Mr SERRILL called up the bill fixing the compensation of the treasurer of Delaware county, which passed finally.

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

MARCH 17, 1862, MARCH 17, 1863,

M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 8 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M.

14 M. 4 24 25 4 40

WIND. W. SW. SSW. THE FIFTH WARD DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL. How it Proposes to Resist the Government. peeches of William H. Witte, C. C. Burr G. M. Wharton, and Others.

Last night the Democratic Central Club Room, in Walnut street, was overwhelmingly filled, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Fifth-ward Democratic Club. Tickets had been issued, and no one was allowed entrance who did not have his card of invitation. A number of ladies, whose loyalty hould be like that of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, gave to the room its only respectable appearance The sentiments of the speakers were of the most atrocious character, and that which is most to be egretted, was the earnest applause with which every disloyal sentiment was received. The eting was called to order at about seven clock, when Mr. George M. Wharton took the chair, and opened the proceedings with a brief

chain, and opened the proceedings what a brist
and pointed address. He stated the object of the
meeting, and then proceeded to speak of the revolutionary movement which he believed had commenced in the violation of the process of the
meeting and then proceeded to speak of the revolutionary part. The said that the Democratic
nor revolutionary part. The said that the Democratic
nor revolutionary part. The control of the property. They wish to restore our country to its
former path of peace and prosperity. The Administration has violated personal security. It
had absorbed in the executive branch of the
Governmant every co-ordinate branch. They have
made the judiciary submissive to the executive.
They have endeavored to place the whole physical
force of this vast country in the hands, and under
that proper the said of the protradition party had early the protradition of the people. He would
merely say, by way of introduction, what would be
said by the speakers who would follow, that the unalterable policy of the Democratic party is now opposition to the war as at present conducted. For
limited, the would rather be a freeman in a divider
territory than a slave under a united despotism,
of continents of the prosaid Mr. Wharton, how small the territory of my
country is so that I am a freeman; and I care not,
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country is so that I am a freeman; and I care not,
said

The speaker complimented Congress on the passage of the conscription, and other acts. Conscription meant slavery to the free people of the North. The Administration having failed to obtain "niggers" to fight for white men, determined to make the white men slaves, and then compel them to fight. Upon what pretence, he asked, did the 'Administration ensiave free mc?! Why introduce military law where the civil courts are in full operation? Have we been invaded in Pennsylvania? and why, then, should the Government trample upon the rights of Pennsylvania? Have we ever been invaded? No! Why then— [a voice, "We ought to be,"] we ought to have our redress, but we have none. We have rights. We had them before the Federal Government was formed. Those rights are older] and more substantial than the Government itself. There were certain rights which were never invaded, since the founding of this continent, till they were invaded by Mr. Lincoln. [Hisses' and applause.] There are rights which are reserved by the Constitution to the States. Have we any of those rights [Cries of "No 1"] And why not? Because of the imbecility of the perjured wretch who sits in the Gubernatoral chair at Harrisburg, [Great applause.]

The great question of the day which enweals to

m the Gubernatoral chair at Harrisburg. [Great applause.]

The great question of the day, which appeals to our patriotism, is "What shall we do?" Now, the Democratic party intend to do something. These are wrongs which must one day be righted. We will not violate the law, but will insist upon the law. Our party has had obstacles to contend with since its organization. We have had no obstacles like those which confront us now, for we have bayonets to contend against. [Applause.] Bayonets are aimed, at our power. Those bayonets are engaged in a war against the Constitution. Democrats at one time thought that the war was at first prosecuted for a holy object. We were told that the war was for the Union, and under that delusion the Democratic party contributed from its ranks hundreds and thousands of patriots. [Applause.] Did those patriots suppose that they were to pour out their blood to gratify New England fanaticism! [Yells of "No, no!!] Pennsylvania was the first to go into the war. She was in the advance in the peaceful, bloodless war now being inaugurated, [applause]; and as there is a just God above, we will triumph.

A pathetic appeal in behalf of bleeding Pennsylvania concluded Mr. Witte's address. Be slow

A pathetic appeal in behalf of bleeding Pennsylvania concluded Mr. Witte's address. Be slow, he implored; in your acts, cultivate your patriotism and this great Commonwealth will soon shine out brilliantly and immortal. brilliantly and immortal.

Mr. F. W. Grayson, of the Public Ledger, was then introduced and read a long whereas, and (it would seem from the emphasis of the reader) startling resolutions; in which our constitutional rights, our sacred privileges, and private grievances were piteously grieved over. They recounted the acts of "despotism" which have so roused the spirit of the unconquerable Democracy. nconquerable Democracy.

The Administration was arraigned for the followng crimes by the resolutions: It has instituted and constitutes a system of arbi-

you know as freezen what you should do. [Uproarious applause.]
Governor Johnson was repeatedly complimented with the worst alang in the speaker's vocabulary. In the same manner Governor Wright and other loyal Democrats were ostracised from the Democratic party. Alluding to Governor Johnson's speech, where he spoke of the necessity to put down all monopolies, such as banks and slavery, if they stood in the way of the Government, the reverend orator declared that such doctrine is preached now only by the myrmidons of the military. The voice of the people is: "If the Government stood in the way of banks or slavery, then down with the Government." [Great applause.] Eanks and slavery were superior to the Government. The States were above the Federal Government. In conclusion, he declared for peace, and cessation of all hostilities. He interpreted the recent elections as meaning peace, and the Democratic party have declared this as their platform, and will triumph with it.

The MEETING DOWN STAIRS. you know as freemen what you should do. [Up-

THE MEETING DOWN STAIRS. THE MEETING DOWN STAIRS.

A meeting also convened in the room on the first floor, where the attendance was very slim. This small body was presided over by Constantine Collins, whom we found speaking when we entered the hall, and who, it was said, had occupied the chair since two o'clock in the afternoon. Constantine was, as a matter of course, very bitter in his remarks against the Administration; but, as only one-half of what he said was heard by those in attendance, he failed to excite any enthusiasm. He concluded by introducing a young man, named Ochischlager (we did not learn the first name), who recited a carefull-y-studied speech. ly-studied speech.

Mr. Ochlschlager commenced by denouncing the

Mr. Ochlschlager a military despotism, and the De-Mr. Conscinager commenced by denouncing the Government as a military despotism, and the Democracy, in opposing this, were fighting a worse Government than that of Jeff Davis. Let the cry of the Democratic party, said he, be peace! peace! and reconciliation with our "brethren" in the South. and reconciliation with our "brethren" in the South.
Charles Bruner was next introduced. He said it was a lie that the first shot against the Government had been fired at Sumpter: it was fired by the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. This plot, he contended, was formed in Boston, with the assistance of Northern Abolitionists.

The speaker denounced the conscript law, and he for one did not intend to obey it. Every thought he could connective of was horror, borror to the war. could conceive of was horror, horror to the war. He next, by a somewhat remarkable calculation of his own, undertook to show what expenses the war was incurring on the people, and asked the question if they did not think it time that it should be stopped. (His audience, from some cause or other, shouted no! no!) Mr. Bruner next delighted his hearers by telling a story about some drunken turkeys, which seemed to amuse more than anything else he uttered. He denounced Gen. Butler for hanging Mumford, on the ground that he had no authority to do so. (This entiment called forth three groans for Butler.) Fred. W. Gravson was the last speaker. His few coherent remarks soon cleared the room of more

than one-half of the listeners. Upon Mr. Grayson's concluding, the meeting adjourned, previous to which, however, Constantine proposed three cheers r peace and conciliation. HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—The annual election of officers of this ancient, national, and loyal society took place yesterday. The dinner followed, in the evening, at the Girard House. The society was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 1792, but had been in existence, without s charter, some years earlier. Indeed, the Hibernian Society was in direct succession to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who associated themselves hiefly as a social, we might almost say, as a jovia body, as far back as 1771. In the war of Inde endence these Friendly Sons, when the army was hard-up" for clothing and other necessaries, subscribed at least \$500,000 for its relief, and, at all times, showed themselves eminently liberal and

loyal. The Hibernian Society, their successors, are a charitable organization. General Washington, who, as of pure English descent, was ineligible for any but honorary membership, was literally adopted into the older society—a compliment only paid in his instance. There is a "History of the Hibernian Society," by Samuel Hood, Esq. (which we have never yet seen), now out of print, which, we are informed, gives a variety of interesting information respecting the previous and the present society.

The following is the list of officers, all of whom

President—Major General R. Patterson,
Vice President—Hon. James Harper.
Treasurer—James Brown.
Secretary—James L. Taylor.
Counsellors—William J. Duane, Esq., Samuel Hood, Esq. Sander Finance Committee—Robert Steen, Joseph Jones, Wm. O. Patterson. Physicians—Dr. R. H. Given, Dr. Thomas S. Har-

per.
CHARITY FUNDS.—First Quarter—David Boyd,
Andrew McBride, James Black. Second Quarter—
Mark Devine, James Smith, H. W. Catherwood.
Third Quarter—Hugh Cassiday, Francis McManus,
John Robinson. Fourth Quarter—Joseph Collins,
Unat Creix Wim Mongan. The annual dinner took place vesterday evening at the Girard House, in the gentlemen's ordinary, and the attendance was larger than usual, about ting. The room was decorated very tastefully and loyally, with numerous flags, bearing the loved "stars and stripes," and just behind the chairman was suspended, under a festoon of American flags, the banner of the Society, showing a golden harp in a green field; in the words of heraldry, " a harp or in a field vert."

In the absence of General Patterson, caused by a

recent and lamented domestic affliction, the chair was filled by the Hon. James Harper, vice president of the Society, and the two deput ames Brown, Esq., treasurer, and James L. Taylor, Esq., secretary of the Society.

After partaking of an excellent dinner, the follow ing toasts were drank: . The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick.

"Rrin, oh Erin, though long in the shade,
"Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade."
3. The Memory of Washington.
4. The United States—The loved home of our adoption.

5. The President of the United States. Pennsylvania—
 The land of the orchard, the mine, and the plough,
 Of the fertile field and the nuitful bough.
 The City of Philadelphia—Her patriotism and 7. The City of Philadeiphia—Her, pariousin and hospitality are equal to any emergency.

8. The Army and Navy.

9. The Judiciary—Upon their exposition rests the vital principles of our freedom.

10. The Press—"Its liberty is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die."

11. Our Deceased Brethren—"To live in hearts we leave behind, is hot to die."

12. Our Sister Societies—Way their coffers be ever leave behind, is hot to die,"

2. Our Sister Societies—May their coffers be ever
full, and their hearts ever open for those who
have claims on them.

13. Woman—Our guardian in youth; our companion in manhood; our consolation in age. The evening passed off in a very satisfactory man-ner—probably because one of the by-laws of the society prohibits speech-making at all business and stive meetings. There was some capital singing,

however, by Mr. David Boyd (forty-eight years a member), Mr. Keenan, Mr. Mears, Mr. James M. Leddy, Mr. Reed, Mr. J. S. Fisher, and Mr. Ma-THE LECTURE LAST EVENING AT THE CADEMY OF MUSIC.—The evening of St. Patrick's day was celebrated at the Academy of Music by a lecture delivered by the Very Reverend Dr. O'Hara, V. G. The lecture was in aid of the House of the ning over with numbers and enthusiasm, the boxes, stage, aisles, and doorways being blocked up, as well as the galleries. The members of the Catholic Philopatrian Institute, the Young Men's Hibernia Beneficial Association, and many of the Catholic clergy, occupied the stage. The Liberty Cornet Band had volunteered their services, and the na-tional airs discoursed were excellently executed. The subject of the lecture was "Rome and Ireland."

The lecturer was greeted with much enthusiasm and commenced with the remark that there were special events, happening in the course of time,

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stinctive love of freedom in the Irish heart. Her stinctive love of freedom in the Irish heart. Her own bard speaks of this, and makes use of the most exalted terms to express this innate love. Rome has, for the Irish, intense attractions of faith. Irishad lings and ever will cling to that city so dear to her heart—Rome. [Great spplause.] The secturer felt it his duty to warn all present to continue to love the teachings of their church; to shun all who would induce them to depart from those teachings. Such societies, banded together for political parposes, or under the appearance of patriotism, were to be shunned, because they were under the ban of the church. The lecturer then contained with a reference to the object of the meeting, and with thanks to the immense andience for its enthusiastic reception of his address. The reverend speaker sat down amid loud applause, and the audience then dispersed.

SHODDY FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE

—Loss \$5,000.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame building on Collins street, below Lehigh avenue. Nineteer ward. The building was owned and occupied by Adam Greenhalgh as a manufacturer of shoddy yarr or clothes. The flames originated in the rear of th building in the picker-room, in the second story, where a large quantity of shoddy material, finished and unfinished, was stored. The building was sixtyfour feet in depth by twenty in width, and was a mere shell. It was filled with highly combustible material, and also contained valuable machinery The structure and all the contents were destroyed and the engine and boiler were almost entirely ruin ed. Nothing whatever was saved. The factory has not been in operation for two or three weeks, in consequence of alterations for the introduction of nev machinery to afford increased facilities.

The flames extended to a row of five two-story frame dwellings on Collins street, immediately in front of the destroyed factory. The rear and upper portions of these buildings were burned. Two of the tructures belonged to Mr. Greenhalgh. One of them was occupied by Mr. G. and family, and the other was unoccupied, the former tenant having vacated the premises on Monday. The remaining three structures are owned by William Dargin, a team-

ster in the Army of the Potomac, and occupied by Mrs. Dargin, Norman Harker, and Edward Mullen. All the occupants of these houses were hustled out in great haste, and their household effects were removed to the lots in the neighborhood, where the were guarded by the police. A frame shed stable in the rear of the three last named dwellings, also owned by Mr. George Dargin. was totally destroyed; The flames also extended to a double two-story frame dwelling, on Collins street, owned by Thomas McNalty, and occupied conjointly by Charles Mc-Cracken and Patrick Enright. This structure was only slightly damaged.

A stable in the rear of the factory was saved, and a horse and wagon were rescued. A number of out-

buildings, such as pig-pens, chicken-coops, &c., were burned. There was very little wind stirring at the time, and that came from the northwest, which blew the flames away from the dwellings. This caused the fire to burn very slowly, and preven ed a more seri ous destruction of property. No fire companies are located in the vicinity of the fire, and those from a distance experienced some difficulty in getting upon the ground on account of the snowy condition of the streets. When they did get there, so ne of the plugs were found to be frozen, and in others a very low head of water was on. Mr. Greenhalgh estimates his total loss in build

ings, machinery, stock, &c., at \$5,000. Upon this h has an insurance of \$1,700 in the Franklin Insurance Company. Neither Mr. Dargin nor the occupants of the dwellings had any insurance upon their property. Mr. Dargin had formerly had an insurance in a company which failed. Only a few days ago he sent home \$60 to have some repairs made to one of the houses, and then requested his wife to have the buildings insured in some good company. The money was expended as directed, but, unfortunately, Mrs. Dargin neglected to effect the incurance. The origin of the fire is not known at present, but is being investigated by Fire Marshal Blackburn. ITS RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION.—St. Pa trick's Day was observed in a religious as well a civic way by those who delight in its celebration

The weather was peculiarly pleasant -a somewhat remarkable circumstance for St. Fatrick's Day. The religious portion of the day's services was con fined to St. Patrick's Church, in Twentieth street, below Spruce, where extensive preparations had een made to celebrate the event, which the Catholic Church has marked with white stone as one o the most important of its anniversaries. The edific was thronged to its greatest capacity. High Mass Church, with several assistants. The students of the Seminary also occupied places within the railing of the sanctuary, and the three altars of the urch were handsomely illuminated and decorated The panegyric of the Saint was preached by Rev. A L. Hitzelberger, S. J., and was most cloquently de Hadyn's Grand Mass, No. 2, was sung by an ex cellent choir with full orchestral accompaniment, Professor M. F. Aledo, leader. The services were

highly impressive and interesting. DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COLORED MAN.—The funeral of Edward M. Thomas, colored, took place on Monday afternoon, the remains being consigned to a tomb in Olive Cemetery. The deceased was well known throughout the country, having been runner for the House of Representative at Washington for twenty-five years. He was a native of this city, but resided in Washington. Mr Fraternity, and was one of nine in this country who ived the degree of Sublime Princes of Jerualem, a degree conferred in England only, from whence colored masons in this country derive their harters. He was Past Grand Master of the Grand whence colored masons in this Lodge of Masons in the District of Columbia, and Past Right Worthy National Grand Chief of the Independent order of Good Samaritans and Daughters f Samaria. He was buried with all the honors of those bodies, The officers of the Grand Lodge of

Pennsylvania, wearing their jewels of office, and carrying sprigs of evergreen to drop into the grave, walked beside the coffin, and a long retinue of carriages extended behind the hearse. THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION—THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.—Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of William Rodgers, who was killed on Monday morning by the explosion of the boiler in the forge shop of the loco-motive works of Richard Norris & Sons. A number of witnesses were examined. The testimony showed that the watchman, who is in the establishment all night, generally makes the fire under the boiler at half past five o'clock in the morning. The enginee came at six, in time to renew the water. On Mon day morning the watchman waited until sever o'clock, and the engineer had not arrived. Some o the workmen entered, and the watchman left. The engineer came in shortly afterwards and turned on

the cold water. The boiler being very hot, the explosion immediately ensued. A piece of the hand of the deceased was found attached to the pump, showing that he had hold of the stop at the time of the disaster. the disaster.

Among the witnesses examined were several en gaged in the manufacture of iron. They testified Not a bolt or a nut had given way, but the fracture Not a boit or a nut had given way, but the tracture was a complete tear through the solid iron. This could only be occasioned by expansion.

The jury returned the following verdict:

That fleath was caused by the explosion of a boiler in the forge shop of Richard Norris & Sons, corner of Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, on the morning of the 16th of March; and the jury also find that the immediate cause of the explosion was the throwing of cold water into the boiler when it was in a very hot condition, by the deceased engineer, William Rodgers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.-The quarterly meeting of the Parish Association of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Wal-nut streets, was held on Monday evening.

The reports, for the past three months, of the various societies and schools composing the association were read, and from them it appeared that the parish, which extends from Market to South, and Eighteenth street to the Schuylkill, was divided nto districts, the families in each of which were

regularly visited. The Sunday schools contained 700 scholars and 40 teachers; Sewing school, 200 scholars; Mother's meeting, 50 scholars ; Night school, 37 scholars, and two Bible classes for ladies, about 100 scholars. The Sunday-school library contained 750 volumes, and the Parish library, 1,000 volumes.

The Dorcas Society collected \$700; paid poor women for sewing \$100, and distributed 780 garments and 80 pairs of shoes.
The Soldier's Aid Society collected \$1,255.; gave the Sanitary Commission 1,100 garments, and various hospitals and regiments 700 garments. The association decided to purchase Cranmer Chapel, Twenty second and Locust streets, and present it to the church as a mission chapel, and ove

A CAMANCHE TOY DOLL BABY.—We have en in the possession of a gentleman recently from Texas, a toy doll haby such as are made by the Ca manche Indian mothers to please the fancy of their little children. There appears to be some ingenuity its construction, though, like Indian things gen rally, rather rough and uncouth in appearance. It s made of buck skin, embellished with white and red beads; has silver ornaments pending from the ears to the shoulders; silver bands around its arms mique specimen of aboriginal ingenuity might spasms. The eyes are made of white beads, so fastened that one might well suppose the little doll was looking two ways for the Christian Sabbath. The toy is only about three inches in length, and may be put down under the general head of curious things. It will be deposited in the cabinet of curiosities o BATTLE FLAG TO BE PRESENTED. -A

beautiful battle flag has just been made in this city to be presented to Col. Louis R. Frazine, of the 7th New Jersey Regiment. It is made of white satin, and bears the names of the principal battles in which the Colonel participated : Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Glendale, Managas Bristow Station and Fredericksburg. The flag is a beautiful speci men of art. It is to be presented at the encampment of the regiment in a few days. SCHOOL AFFAIRS. The Board of Con- would have. The same firm have on hand a gene trollers will be obliged to advertise for new proposals for the new school house in the First ward, in consequence of the declinature of the party to whom

the contract was awarded. He assigns as his reason that he would be unable to complete the "job," as prices have advanced beyond those contemplated in Advertisements for proposals for the building of the new school house in the Twenty-fourth ward will be issued in a few days. PROMOTION.—We notice the promotion of Sergeant Samuel L. Ward, Jr., to the second lieutenancy of Company K, 119th Regiment P. V., Colonel Ellmaker. Lieutenant Ward left this city

his further advancement. ral Fremont arrived at the Continental late last

night.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PENN MEDICAL NIVERSITY.—The annual commen Penn Medical University took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the lower hall of the Concert Hall building. The hall was well filled, and the programme was attractive. The performances were enlivened by some well-selected and well-played musical pieces by Engelcke's Quintet. The opening prayer was made by Rev. R. A. Carden. This was followed by the conferring of degrees on Miss Mary Hill, Miss Aurelia Ruggies. and Miss Adelaide Weikle, all of Pennsylvanta; and also on Messrs. Wm. K. Everton, of Illinois; Lisnesus R. Gilliams, of Pennsylvania; Charles L. Kelling, of Pennsylvania; Fred. P. Pleiffer, of Pennsylvania; Nicholas Pfeiffer, of Michigan; William Rasch, of Pennsylvania; Chas. Kelly and Hiram A.

Stewart, of Ohlo. Stewart, of Onto.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was also conferred on Professor Charles Murphy, Pennaylvania; Professor Samuel Britton, New Jersey; Professor Charles Munde, Massachusetts, and Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D. The conferring of degrees was D. W. Bartine, D. D. The conferring of degrees was followed by the valedictory address by Professor J. W. Buffington. This address was erudite and carefully prepared, and was exceedingly well delivered. The charge to those upon whom the degrees had just been conferred, the references and allusions through-ont the address, had the merit of sound thought and graceful language. The audience was eminently in-telligent, and no small degree of interest attached to the whole affair.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. The eastern division of this great enterprise was exstation, the mouth of Driftwood creek. At this point Bennevs branch and Driftwood creek unite to form the Sinnemshoning river. It is 120 miles from Sunbury, and 289 miles from Philadelphia. The map shows it to be, while it remains the end of the finished track, the nearest railroad point to a section of country 59 miles in diameter. Passengers can leave Ridgway, St. Mary's, Condersport, Shippen, and all intermediate points in the morning, arrive at Driftwood at 2 P. M., the same day, and be in Philadelphia the morning of the next; or they can leave Philadelphia, from Eleventh and Market streets depot, at 19.30 P. M., be at Dr. Itwood by neon the next day, and reach their own homes in time for supper. The dwellers in that terra incognia will appreciate the rapid penetration of this great arm of civilization into their realm of vast espacities. A daily mail, a daily interchange with the busy centre of men, and a telegraph line, will soon bring a new aspect over that mighty wilderness of coal and wood, iron and fruitful soil. 199 miles of this road are now in service, and but 89 miles of track yet remain unlaid. Before the year closes, ummation will be reached, and the cities

of Philadelphia and Eric united. BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the building known as the "Printers' Headquarters," situate on Griscom street, was burglariously entered through the kitchen window. glariously entered through the kilicinen window. After having regaled themselves of the choice draughts at the bar, one of the party had made his way up stairs, and on entering the front bedroom, where Mr. and Mrs. Willox and two children were sleeping, commenced his vocation by trying one trunk after another in search of greenbacks or any stables. During his expersions. other valuables. During his operations, Mrs. Willox awoke, and inquired, "Who is there?" The answer was, "It is me." The intruder sought safety in flight, at once followed by Mr. Willox, who fired a pistol at him, the contents of which missed the fugitive. The thief or thieves had ga-thered quite a number of valuables in different parts of the house, but they left all behind. Almost everything down stairs had been turned topsy-turvy, con lusively showing that the intruders had taken their

time in plying their vocation. Sword Presentation-Assistant Surgeon D. Parrish Pancoast, of the Chestnut-hill Hospital, has been presented with a handsome sword, sash, and belt, as a token of regard, from the inmates of ward 30, under his charge. ACCIDENT.-William Walton, aged fourteen years, had his left hand badly torn yesterday morning, by being caught in the picker at Whittaker's mill, Germantown. He was taken to the

CITY ITEMS.

INTERESTING COURSE OF LECTURES We are safe in saying that by far the most popular series of lectures of the present season, delivered by different lecturers, is to commence on to morrow Thursday) evening, at Musical Fund Hall, and to be continued on Thursday evenings, March 26th, and April 9th, 16th, and 23d. The first of the course will be by the Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., of Baltimore, and will have for its subject, " What have Women done in Art?" Dr. Morris is a finished scholar, an exhaustive thinker, and a pleasing speaker, and tures, we may state, will be delivered under the he proceeds will be devoted for a most worthy obct. The subsequent lectures of the series will be delivered respectively by Revs. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., E. W. Hutter, G. F. Krotel, 200 Joseph A. Seiss, D. D.

CONCERT OF THE HARMONIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The second annual concert of this highly popular and efficient Society will be given on this (Wednesday) evening, at Musical Fund Hall, when the principal parts of the sublime oratorio of the Deluge, (composed by Dr. L. Meignen) will be rendered, together with a selection of miscellaneous music, solos, duets, choruses, et cetera. The concert will be sustained by able amateurs, and the large and talented chorus of the "Harmonia," assisted also by Protessor A. R. Taylor. Tickets to the concert may be had during to day at Goods. cert may be had during to-day, at Gould's, Andre's, and Lee & Walker's Music Stores. "THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON: THE TEMPER OF THE TIMES."—This will be the subject of a lecture announced to be delivered at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening of the present week, by the Rev. A. A. Willits, of Brooklyn. Those who have heard this lecture in other cities, pronounce it a masterpiece of this popular pulpit orator, and we have no doubt its delivery in this city, where its author was so long a favorite pastor resident, will be greeted by an immense audience, especially as the proceeds of it are for a very lauda-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, IN THIS CITY, WILS celebrated with unusual spirit, and the day itself was well calculated to vindicate the 17th of March, from the disagreeable thermal imputations which by common consent have heretofore attached to it.
The day was free from any extraordinary events excepting those recorded in The Press this In passing by the great Philadelphia Coal Yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, yesterday morning, we found that the usual activity prevailed, and among the processions of the day there were few more ex ensive than that which during the day emerged from this famous yard. Spring Clothing.—The splendid stock of new and fashionable clothing got up by Mesars. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Javne's Hall, is already attracting general attenfor furnishing their numerous patrons, and the pubic generally, with the finest suits of clothing, at the owest prices, are unsurpassed by any other estab-

have not yet done so, to give them a call before GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS in best styles, in greatest variety, and at reasonable prices, can always be had at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel. FINE CONFECTIONS AND DELICIOUS AND RARE FRUITS will be found in greatest variety and perfection at Mr. A. L. Varyant's, Ninth and Chestnut streets. His, elegant west Jordan Roasted Almonds, French and American Mixtures, fine Chocolate preparations, all made of the purest loaf su-

gars, also his extra, fine white "Almeria" Grapes, are worthy of special attention. Mr. Hipple's Popular Ground-Floor GALLERY, No. 820 Arch street, has recently undergone a series of handsome improvements, and now presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. Hipple's allery of specimens is one of the finest in the co try, and places his pictures in the front rank of Phoographic excellence. SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FLOUR. -Those of our readers who are desirous of using only the best quality of Bread should use only the best

and most reliable brands of Flour, which they will always find at the popular old grocery establishment of the late C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets. MILITARY TRAPPING in finest and most approved styles, and at reasonable prices, suitable for Army and Navy officers, at Oakford & Son's, usder the Continental Hotel. THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE ecstasies over the coming event of the royal marriage. The London Court Journal weekly postsup the royal sprigs of what they must talk about for the coming week, and how many times the "coming brise" aired herself on her trip from Copenhagen to London; but the most astounding intelligence was conveyed last week, when the "sprigs" were informed that there were two "Garters" vacant in the royal household! and there the intelligence stops. We saw one vacant "garter" out the fidewalk, opthe Continental Hotel, on Chestnut street, the other day, but did not think it worth putting in the papers before. It was elastic, with steel buckle, and, as gentlemen wear short socks, we had no use for it. Nobody picked it up. Where is the owner? One. vacant garter in Philadelphia and two in London! THE INVINCIBILITY OF THE IRON-CLADS. The heaviest shot and shell of the rebels have glanced off like peas from the iron sides and turrets of modern our built men-of-war. It is thus with the iron-clad vests made at the Brown Stone Clothing. Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The wearer of these iron-

clad garments can face the minie rifle balls of his adversaries with entire confidence; that if his armor is struck by one of the shot, it will have no more effect upon it than a putty pellet from a blowpipe assortment of military garments for all grades of the-SMALL QUAKER.—This is the latest style

of hoop introduced for ladies' wear. It is moderate in circumference, and leaves the dragery to sweep, gracefully from the waist to the sidewalk, and so around the corner, if the lady pleases. The gentlemen have also introduced important charges in their style of spring garments, the latest of which can be seen at the one-price Clothing, Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestaut street, Philadel-

COUNTRY MERCHANES: buying Window Shades and Trimmings, Curtains, Curtain Materiwith his regiment as corporal, and by his own merits alls, and Upholstery Goods, are invited to examine our stock. We are the largest manufacturers of position. We doubt not that we shall soon speak of Window Shades in the United States, and the only direct importers of Curtain Goods in Philadelp and therefore have facilities for offering goods to the GEN. FREMONT IN TOWN. -- Major Gene- trade at low figures, which cannot be equi KRITY & CO., mh18-2t\*

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