The Press MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1863.

A Speech from Mr. Reed. .We congratulate MI. WILLIAM B. REED upon having made a speech. It is an act of high courage so much at variance with his usual course that he deserves the thanks of the community. He will certainly agree with us that it is a great deal better than writing anonymous pamphlets and suppressing them in a cowardly way, and a much more honorable business than assailing the city of Philadelphia, and citizens of Philadelphia who befriended him in a manner that he can never forget, through the columns of an anonymous newspaper. With all our anxiety to give Mr. REED's opinions to the world, particularly when he is at pains to tell us that they are far in advance of the rest of mankind, our space compels to print a few characteristic extracts, and to make this comment with the view of asking particular attention to the new doctrines of the Democratic party. So far as Mr. REED himself is concerned, it is of

little moment what he may say, as his whole course in this sad time has been such as to call upon him the contempt of every loyal man. He tells us in his speech, that from the beginning he was in favor of peace -that he has never given a word of sympathy to the country, and that in the midst of our extremest woe, he did nothing but endeavor to bring disgrace upon our cause, and so to demoralize the public sentiment that the Government might fall a victim to the rebellion. He has gone bevond this, by making himself an ally of the rebellion. When the Southern rebels opened war, and were building batteries around an American fort, he counselled Pennsylvania to cast her fortunes with these rebels, and endeavored to persuade her to become an ally of the rebellion. That is his

purpose now, and to aid that purpose this

speech is made.

It would, of course, be impossible to expect from an orator who rolls his treason under his tongue like a sweet morsel, and wears its badge upon his sleeve that the world may see it, any word in condemnation of the rebellion. But Mr. REED is a Pennsylvanian. Everybody is aware of this, as Mr. REED never makes a speech without acquainting us with some portion of his biography. He is a Pennsylvanian, and professes to feel an intense devotion for his native State. We might look for a manifestation of State pride, if nothing else, from a person who is so profuse in these professions. If he is so much attached to Pennsylvania, why does he not say something about the hundred thousand men sent by Pennsylvania into the field to save the country he has done so much to destroy? According to Mr. REED's own definition of a citizen's duty he is a traitor. Pennsylvania is a loyal State; she has given men to the army and money to the treasury; she 2. The restoration of the ancient Kingdom has aided the general cause by every means of Hungary, with or without the addition its, shown any desire to aid his State in the performance of this duty? He has been recreant to the lesser power, as he confesses he has been to the greater power. He has

been as untrue to Pennsylvania as he has been to the United States. We are unwilling to suggest any theory of natural depravity, and we dislike the necessity that compels us to speak in this harsh manner of Mr. REED. But no other theory can account for his extraordinary and shameful course. There are times when differences of opinion may be permitted to only fifty-seven cents. It will soon be worth assume the most extreme and radical shape. In forming the policy of a Government; in avoiding or opposing war; in criticising the management of a war; the competency of | and gratifying fall. There is a felicity, as generals: the caution or hardihood of those in authority; we are disposed to allow the utmost diversity of sentiment. This diversity is nothing more than the discussion in the tent before the battle. Differences are natural and to be tolerated; but when the trumpet-note is ringing in the air, and the of the Union League, at the League House, line of battle is formed, and the conflict is raging, the soldier who throws down his musket, and endeavors to incite his comrades to desert, is a traitor, and deserves to be shot by the commanding officer. This is the precise position of Mr. WILLIAM B. REED—and when he places himself at the head of the Democratic organization, and asks it to follow him into the ranks of the enemy, he is a traitor. We think we can assure this sleek and purring rhetorician that he has mistaken the temper of the Democratic masses when he attempts to read such men as Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. Brady out of the Democratic party. They were Democrats when Democracy meant national glory and virtue, and when Mr. REED was lecturing the Whigs in Lehigh, and rising into notoriety by the panic of Anti-Masonry. Their Democracy was never marked by a personal advancement that seemed singularly suggestive—and their zeal has been that of the true and faithful follower, and not the eager and officious

obedience of the newly-converted sinner. When Mr. REED ascends the altar and swings the censer, we may well think that the glory of the old faith has departed from the sanctuary, and when the incense falls on such men as Mr. Wharton, Mr. Bid-DLE, Mr. INGERSOLL, and Mr. CHAUNCEY C. Burn, the lovers of the true creed may rejoice at their excommunication. We have no patience to follow one who seems to glory in the misery of his native land, and who strives to make her fall into the hands of the wicked. Mr. REED may dismiss the efforts of the loyal men to sustain the Administration with a sneer, and look upon the great reaction in the North as indications of national death, or national slavery, but he cannot change history nor escape the future. His own life should have taught him a better lesson, that those who come after him may not be compelled to walk backwards from his memory, and cover from the eyes of another generation his nakedness and

Poland and the Possible Issues. that is the most that can be said of it. The Northwest, he will turn with terror, and patriotic insurgents hold their own against | count with trembling fear the days between the great force of Russia, and it is wonder- his present miserable condition and his ful that they can do so much, deficient as inevitable doom. I do not stop to spethey are in money and arms and all other culate upon military operations-whether things-except courage and a just cause- | we shall take Charleston, Vicksburg, Port which give assurance of success. The Hudson, Galveston, or Richmond to-day, Czar takes advantage, of course, of the to-morrow, or a month hence. I take the divided opinion and feeble action of the ground, that when the power of the Governleading Powers of Europe. England's in- ment and the resources of the people of the terference appears to have limited itself to | United States are so splendidly and marvelan oratorical field-day in Parliament, in | lously developed, in the one great interest which several members displayed their his- which is the foundation of all national greattorical and geographical learning; in which | ness, victory will be assuredly ours on PALMERSTON declared, that he held the the field and ocean. And we will welcome same views in favor of Poland which he | victory as our deserved portion, because we had publicly avowed in 1831; in which have shown our ability to sustain disaster DISRAELI vindicated the memory of Cas. and defeat, and have only grown stronger TLEREAGH, who, he truly said, had made the more we were tried. OCCASIONAL. every endeayor, at the European settlement of 1815, to have Poland re-erected ent monarchy, and, failing that, had obtained a clause in the Treaty of Vienna, whereby Russian Poland was to being reproduced and published in The Iron Platform, be known as a monarchy, governed by the printed by William Oland Bourne, No. 112 William Czar, under a liberal constitution. France seems to have limited her interference to a circulated throughout the land. They contain a letter of remonstrance from NAPOLEON to | most complete and perfect clucidation of the motives ALEXANDER, to which, it is said, a brief bellion originated. They are replete with evidences, reply has been returned. Austria is understood to play the waiting or neutral game-to stand by, as she did in the Crimean War, a political Micawber, waiting tor "something to turn up." None of these three Powers appear to have desire or intention to assist Poland by active interference. England, which has commenced reducing the cost of her army and navy, is not likely to take any action, on account of Poland. that may involve her in a war with Prussia. France is already burdened with the bootless war in Mexico, which can be maintained only by great further expenditure of blood and treasure, and, no doubt, creates many an anxious thought in Napoleon's fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woolens, mind. Austria probably dreads the effect, and cottons, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, o on the public mind of Hungary and Venetia, four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 of appearing to side with insurrection (no sion, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232

matter on what grounds) in Poland. On and 234 Market street.

the other hand, there is Prussia avowedly sustaining Russia against the revolted Poles, and it is to be feared that this union of brute force will overpower the patriots. So far, they have held their own with energy, courage, and success. All over

Europe, public sympathy is with them. Experienced officers from Switzerland and Italy have hastened to place their swords at the service of the Poles. GARIBALDI, still suffering from his wound, is unable to throw himself into this contest, but his son ME-NOTTI GARIBALDI was among the carliest to do so. Italy has set the example of subscribing funds, on a liberal scale, in aid of the patriot-warriors of Poland. Other countries will largely contribute; but the physical force which Russia can develop against Poland is unquestionably so very great that, without aid from the nations, independence can scarcely be achieved. If England and France were to unite in a firm remonstrance to Russia and in an assurance that Prussia must at least be neutral, this moral support

would serve Poland better than reinforcements of artillery and soldiers. The proclamation of General LANGIEWICZ assuming dictatorial powers, indicates a unity of purpose, on the part of the Poles, that must still further excite the sympathy of Europe. LANGIEWICZ is one of the men who are suddenly thrown up by revolutions, as mountains are by earthquakes. His history is little known to us; but the tone of his proclamation, his military vigor, and the success that has thus far

attended his valor, seem to indicate the possession of qualities that make men great. He announces that he will retain the immediate command of the armies, leaving the civil affairs to a civil provisional government. This movement alone will give the revolution in Poland respectability in the eves of the world. Men will see that it is not a mere mob, and that the first wild appeal to war results in anarchy. They will see that this peculiar proud, eccentric people, with their strange history, their quaint and irregular customs, their sad fate in former times, have courage, prudence, and caution. When this is gained, a revolution becomes important and respectable. The Czar is reported to have sent a reply

to Napoleon's missive—a reply at once

grave and firm-in which he avers that whatever claims the Poles may have to better treatment than his lieutenants have given them, it is out of his own power, as their ruler, to listen to any overtures in their favor while they are in arms against his authority. To such a declaration what response can France, can England make? There can be one only efficient answer-to take up the cause of Poland and aid it by arms. We doubt whether PAL-MERSTON OF NAPOLEON WILL undertake such a responsibility as thus to commence what, in a few months, would be an European war. The issue of such a contest would probably be very important, viz: 1. The liberation of Poland and her re-establishment as a Kingdom, on Castlereagn's idea of having, in tha midst of Europe, a barrier against the aggressions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia: from geographical position, even more easily than did the separation of Catholic Belgium from Protestant Holland. From contingencies such as these that Europe

cussed in her Parliaments and Councils Another Prophecy. The London Times recently said, in speaking of America, "Gold is at 1731, which means that the greenback dollar is worth fifty cents or less." We can appreciate this prophecy of the Times by reading the last quotation in gold, and remembering its rapid Times very charming to read.

MR. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming county, one of the most prominent and able Union men in the State, will address the members this evening.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, March 28, 1863. I have never known such a general feel ing of confidence among the friends of the Union as at present. We have had our bright days and our dark days; and the hopes engendered by the one have too often proved to be more fleeting than the fears occasioned by the other. But there is a substantial groundwork for the buoyancy and exulta tion which now gladden all loyal hearts. The fact most prominent is, undoubtedly the extraordinary success which has attended the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the rapidity with which his own anticipations have been realized, and the dismal foreboding of his opponents disappointed. It is not only the patriotic bankers and business men-not merely the people of his own party, nor yet those other (as, for instance, in the West, where a uniform currency was so much needed) who are directly interested in this great and

thorough innovation; but he has convinced and conquered some of the ablest and most persistent of those pretentious journals and financiers who hailed his project when it was announced, and followed it steadily through its progress into a law, as the wild creation of a desperate experiment and the certain beginning of the overthrow of national credit. Even these have ceased their attacks, and do not hesitate to pay the highest tributes to the man whose operations they so laboriously attempted to obstruct. If this single aspect of the Situation cheers and strengthens the loyal North, how must | F. A. Reeve. it, with all its dreadful contrasts, depress and dishearten the disloyal and revolted South! The arguments against the financial policy were not alone intended to defeat that policy in Congress, but to encourage the general enemy in the seceded sections; and now, when the latter sees that

the great hopes he had placed upon the failure of Mr. Chase, have disappeared in the effulgence of a new prosperity in the The Polish insurrection continues, and North and a revived prosperity in the

the more we were tried. Occasional.

The Demogratic League.—This association of gentlemen in the city of New York is doing the country a great service. Their political papers, heretofore published in pamphlet form, are again being reproduced and published in The Iron Platforn, printed by William Oland Bourne, No. 112 William street, New York. Our soundest cotemporaries are joining in the recommendation to have these papers of circulated throughout the land. They contain a most complete and perfect elucidation of the motives and atrocious policy and purposes in which the rebellion originated. They are replete with evidences, to overthrow democratic government in the South, and to erect upon the ruins of republican government to the work of the United States now held by the rebel Government.

Colonel Indidow, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements for the exchange of the United States now held by the rebel Government.

The steamer State of Maine lett Fortress Monroe at noon with a flag of truce. She took up for exchange 250 prisoners of war, including 16 rebel officers, 225 citizen prisoners.

An officer who had deserted from the rebel ranks arrived from Independence, reports that when passing Sibley Landing this morning, he was haided by a band of guerillas, who succeeded in boarding the board and killing five soldiers. They consisted of fifty cavalry and nonet asks of flour and a too of covernment wagons.

Kansas City, Mor, March 28.—Captain Bowen of the exchange of all the officers of the United States now held by the rebel Government.

The steamer State of Maine lett Fortress Monroes at noon with a flag of truce. She took up for exchange 250 prisoners of war, including 16 rebel officers, 225 citizen prisoners.

Kansas City, Mor, March 29.—Further particulars of the content wagons.

Kansas City, Mor, March 29.—Further particulars of the united States now beld by a band of guerillas, who succeeded in hundred sacks of flour and the propers.

Kansas City, Mor, March 29.—Further par ment a comented slave aristocracy. These papers are the more valuable and authentic, for the reason hat they come from the loyal Unionists of the South-a class of men pleading in behalf of the masses in the South, whose political rights, as well as the national unity, are conspired against. We are happy to observe that an association of Union adies, of this city, have ordered 20,000 copies of these papers for circulation in the army. LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY Goods.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large attractive assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing 675 packages and lots of fresh and desirable

o'clock, to be continued all day without intermig-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1863. Health of the Army before Vicksburg. Major General GRANT, in a letter to Surgeon General Hammond, dated from the headquarters of Department of Tennessee, before Vicksburg, and which has recently been received here, says, as to Surgeon J. R. SMITH's inquiry into the sanitary condition for its improvement: I know a great des has been said to impress the public generally, and all officials particularly, with the idea that this army was in a suffering condition, and mostly from ne glect. This is most erroneous. The health of this command will compare favorably with that of any army in the field. I venture to say, and every preparation is made for the sick that could be de sired. I venture the assertion that no army even went into the field with a better arranged prepare ration for receiving the sick and wounded soldier than this. We have hospital boats expressly fitted up, and with the Government and voluntary sanitary supplies it is a great question whether one person in ten can be so well taken care of at their homes as the army here can.

Admiral Farragut's Report Relative to the Indianola.' A despatch was received to-day by the Navy Department, from Admiral FARRAGUT, dated below Warenton, March 19, in which he says about ten miles above Grand Gulf he saw the wreck of the Indianola on the right bank of the river. She was partially submerged, and her upper works very much shattered by the explosion. Tried by Court Martial.

Among those tried by the court martial ordered by Major General HEINTZELMAN, with Colonel Kon-PONAY, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, presiding, was D. Turner, Esq., editor of the Daily News, of Alexandria, Va. The offence was the publication of the roster of General HEINTZELMAN'S command for February, 1863. Mr. TURNER pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year's hard labor at the Rip Raps, or some other military station, to e designated by the General commanding. Private HENRY VANDEWATER, Company G. 181 District of Columbia Volunteers, was tried at the same time and by the same court, and convicted of tion. He was sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay now due, or that may become due for the space of three years, and to be confined at hard labor at the Rip Raps, or some other military station, to be designated by the commanding gene ral, during the same period of three years.

In confirming these proceedings General HEINT ELMAN draws a distinction between the culpability of the civilian and the soldier, in his knowledge o duty in matters purely military. The sentence of Mr. TURNER is, therefore, remitted, and that of Private VANDEWATER is mitigated to forfeiture o all pay now due, or to become due, him from the United States, and to confinement at hard labor for

three months, at the end of which time he will be dishonorably discharged from the service. Terrible Railroad Catastrophe. A terrible accident occurred on the railroad, nea Camp Convalescent, Alexandria, yesterday. Just as the train, filled with convalescent soldiers, was moving at rather a rapid rate around the curve near the camp, the coupling became detached, causing the cars to run off the track, and resulting in general smash up, the death of David Frauhenfield. of Company F, 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the wounding of the following named soldiers: Joseph Dearth, Company I, 19th New York Vo-unteers, slightly injured; Solomon Clark, Company D, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, dangerously; John Long, Company A, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, slightly; Elwood Walton, Company D, 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers, dangerously; George Panglor, Company C, 21st New York Volunteers, slightly; David Bradly, Company C, 17th Connecticut Volunteers, dangerously; C. E. Tilton, Company G, 35th Massachusetts Volunteers, badly; C. McCall, Company I, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers,

spine injured; C. McCall, Jr., son of former, bruised not dangerously. The Hussey Reaping and Mowing Machine. Official information has been received here that the United States Circuit Court for the Northern in her power; she has made every sacrifice of Bohemia: 3. The surrender of Venetia on the bench, have decided, on final hearing, in the the nation demanded. Has this loyal Penn- to Italy, and the Pope's ceasing to be a Tem- case of HUSSEY'S administratrix vs. Bradley et sylvanian, this loud declaimer upon State poral ruler: 4. The separation of Ireland al, manufacturing the Hubbard reaping and mowing machine-First that Hypervic three natent are in all respects good and valid : second, that they are infringed by the defendants' cutting apparatus, which is the same now universally used in reaping and mowing machines; third, a perpetual injuncti

is awarded against the defendants, and an account shrinks, when the wrongs of Poland are dis-The decisions heretofore made in Hussey's lifetime by the courts in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the decision of the late Commissioner of Patents, granting their extension, have thus been affirmed on a full and final hearing. Delegation of the Indians.

A delegation comprising seven chiefs of the Ulter lians, from Colorado Territory, have arrived in Washington, for the purpose of making a treaty. They are wild, and, like their immediate predecessors from the Plains, came by invitation of the Go-vernment, but being hostile to them, these Indians, by arrangement, travelled hither separately. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will, doubtless, well as a truth, in the prophecies of the meet with much success in his stipulations with the sayages to render more safe the travel to the mines. A Swiss General. General FOGBARDE, of the Swiss army, who as rives on a special mission from the Republic of

Switzerland, to learn the state of the military art in ner yesterday by the Secretary of State. The Secregeneral of Switzerland, were of the party. The Negro Expedition in Florida. An official despatch from General Saxron, re-ceived at the War Department, confirms the herefore-reported success of the negro expedition to Florida, under the command of Colonels Higgin-

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Ossipe, The steamsloop-of-war Ossipee sailed from here esterday with scaled orders.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Scarcity of Provisions in the South-Suffer-ing among the Rebel Troops-No Crops to be Raised in the Fertile Valley of the ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 28.—Deserters brought into camp to day confirm the previous reports of the great scarcity of provisions in the rebel camps, but say that this fact does not dampen the ardor and spirit of the troops.

Owing to the strictness of the rebel conscription in the Shenandoah valley, it is highly probable that that fertile and productive portion of the State will be nearly a barren waste during the coming season. same condition.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Theatres in Norfolk Closed—Capture o an Infernal Machine-Arrest of Contra bandists-Paying off the Troops, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, March 27.-Orders were is ued by Gen. Viele yesterday, closing the theatres in Norfolk for the present, and allowing no civilian is supposed this restriction was caused by the attempt made the night before to fire the Quartermaster's storehouse in that city.

The incendiaries, three in number, succeeded in making their escape, leaving their "infernal machine", behind.

Major General Peck visited Fortress Monroe yesterday on the army gunboat West End, Commande Two persons having in their possession a lot o contraband goods were arrested yesterday on the steamer Thomas A. Morgan, while she was making her trip from this place to Yorktown. The paymasters arrived this morning to pay off in this Department, and at Suffolk, Nor folk, and Yorktown. ATTEMPT TO OBSERVE JEFF DAVIS FAST DAY-ARRIVAL FROM HILTON HEAD - EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS-A

REBEL DESERTER'S STORY-REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND. FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Last Sabbath several clergymen of Norfolk gave notice that their churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, in conformity with Jeff Davis proclamation. The churches were accordingly opened, but as the worshippers began to assemble they found a guard of Union soldiers at the church doors, consequently no services were allowed. A Richmond paper says that Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court has decided that every citizen of

their army, no matter for how short a time accile, and were therefore liable to conription if between the ages of 18 and 45. The hull and machinery of the steamer Pennsylvania, burned three years ago on the James river, has The steamship Spaulding arrived this morning bringing the mails from the fleet at Hilton Head, where she left last Thursday. She reports the steamboat Expounder, ermerly the Daniel Webster, aground near Stone Inlet.

There were no movements at Hilton Head to re

with cavalry and infantry, and were repulsed by the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Lewis. At noon to day the enemy had retreated, and Coll Lewis had re-established his pickets. The loss is The following is an account of the recent attack at Wingfield, on the Chowan river: The rebel force consisted of the 42d North Carolina and guerillas, under Colonel Brown, Lieutenant McLane, with part of a company of the 1st North Carolina Voluneers, took refuge in a block-house and defende themselves successfully, and after an hour and a half struggle beat the enemy off. General Foster came up the next day from Plymouth with three infantry companies, and four companies of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry were sent from Suffolk by General Peck. Colonel Brown succeeded in cross-ing the Chowan with part of his force. The rebals

were then attacked near Edenton, and disperse

after a short resistance. Our troops are hunting

them up in the swamps.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON Bombardment of the Rebel Defences. EVEN IRON-CLADS ENGAGED. TERRIFIC REPORTS HEARD AT SEA. Destruction of the Anglo-Rebel Steamer "Georgiana." CAUSE OF THE DELAY IN THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. The Plan of Attack—Work of the Monitors

&c., THE ATTACK COMMENCED. NEW YORK, March 28 .- The prize steamer Peter of has just arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard from Port Royal, whence she sailed on the 24th instant. The Captain (Acting Master Lewis) reports that on the night of the 24th instant, when within eighteen miles of Charleston, he saw many bombs Aying, and heard the report of heavy guns.

All the officers of the vessel conclude that this must arise from the bombardment of Fort Sampter, n which opinion they were confirmed by the fact that all the Monitors, seven in number, had left Port Royal on Sunday, for, what was then said, Charleston. The flashes and explosions were seen until nine o'clock that night, when the ship was thirty five miles off the coast. DESTRUCTION OF THE GEORGIANA. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Information has been eceived by telegraph from Fortress Monroe of the arrival there to-day of the United States supply teamer Massachusetts, from Port Royal, S. C., of the 23d, via Charleston, Wilmington, and Beaufort. She brings no news except that contained in the espatches to the Navy Department, which confirm the reports of the destruction, by our fleet, of the ebel steamer Georgiana off Long Island Beach, South Carolina. Information had previously reached here that she

eft Liverpool on the 21st of January.

Many Secessionists had assembled on the landing stage at Charleston, manifesting their delight at he ach by waving their handkerchiefs, &c. pproach by waving their nanukeroniess, &cr It was then supposed that there were arms of eard, but this could positively be known only by the manifest. She was not really fitted out in English waters as privateer, but there seemed to be no doubt that his was ultimately to be done. The officers on board the Georgiana wore gold lace. She was a powerful steamer, four hundred tons ourden, and a hundred and fifty horse power, and t has just been represented to the Navy Departent that she was more formidable than the pirate Alabama.

Preparations for the Attack-How it will be Managed-Works of the Monitors and Rafts-Disposal of the Torpedoes-The Rebel Defences. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1
HILTON HEAD, March 23, 1863.
When this letter reaches you the attack, by our

ntire fleet, upon the hot-bed of the rebellion will There can be no harm now in giving you some a ount of the great preparations for the attack and nvestment, and the cause of the various delays. THE DELAY, The prime cause of the delay of the attack or Charleston has not been with the army, as many suppose, for it has been said from the highest authority that the troops have been waiting the word from the admiral; nor has the delay been caused by the weather alone, but the presence in Charleston

harbor of the torpedoes with which, it has been

roved, Monitors, unassisted, are unable to cope. REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTIONS. But Captain Ericsson, of New York, has devised lan by which this difficulty is obviated, and has already sent down four of these machines three of which were lost in a gale of wind; while the remaining one, with difficulty, the steamer Ericsson has fely towed into Port Royal harbor. It may be of interest to describe the principle on which these are constructed. An iron frame, floated to the water's edge by iron sponsons, is pushed ahead of the Work tor, as she runs in. Its length, from the bow of the Monitor, is from 20 to 30 feet. An aperture is made mover," as it is called, is 12 feet. From each side of also 12 feet, the Monitor drawing but from 8 to 10 feet of water, thus rendering it impossible for any torpedoes over which this "Obstruction Remover" passes to injure the vessel. A number of iron bars are used, not only to form a net work so as to either push forward or explode every torpedo less than twelve feet under water, but also to strengthen and steady the masts. At the bottom a heavy tie bar unites these two vertical rods, upon which rests the percussion torpedo containing seven hundred pounds of powder. Above this is a hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to set it, but constructed so

that the lever which protrudes in front, forming the handle or other end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with little pressure. This is to remove "piles." The experiments made upon this machine in the North have demonstrated the fact that it is a complete success, and an amount of powder greater than has ever been proposed for any torpedo before, caused no injury to the vessel, and indeed did not disturb any of the ties of the "obunder no circumstances can any strain be given to the Monitor, for supposing the apparatus to be de-stroyed, as it floats independently of the Monitor, supporting itself, the worst that can happen is its THE "MONITOR" FLEET. It will be granted by even the most sanguine of our "on to Charlestoners," that with the experience of the Montauk staring Admiral Dupont in the face, it would have been criminal folly to send Monitors unprepared to meet what these arrangements are devised to overcome. The Monitors engaged in

Drayton; the Patapsco, Captain Ammond; the Weehawken, Captain Deans; the Nahant, Captain John Rodgers; the Kattskill, Captain Fairfax, of Trent memory; the Nantasket, Captain George Rodgers, and the Montauk, Captain Worden, the hero of ironelad warfare. It is but fair to remark that Captain Worden, though it has been his lot to see rough experience with Monitors, is enthusiastic in his belief their efficacy. The Keokuk is also booked for the affair. In addition to these is the iron frigate "New Ironsides," Commodore Turner, which has been flag ship of the Charleston blockading ficet for a

There are fifteen guns mounted on the southeast urtain or parapet of Fort Sumpter. The first, being single casemated, commands the main entrance to Charleston. Sumpter was falsely reported to b iron-clad. The large rebel flags which have been flaunting s

ong in the eyes of our fleet from Sumpter, Moultrie, Beauregard, and every available place where the ebels had bunting and poles to waste, have not been the only source of annoyance to the loyal; but to see tugs ruuning about the harbor, despatching from Fort Sumpter's wharf, and then up one of he little creeks, and then back to Sumpter again. evidently discharging guns or ordnance of some kind, oas been most provoking. An officer of the navy said the other day that the tug which the rebels pre-tended run five miles beyond the usual line of the blockade did not, in fact, run within five miles on the wrong side, and barely came abreast of Sumpter. Troops were seen drilling on the beach, contrabands digging, and occasionally their heavy ordnance was tested. All this, with the outrageous little pretty city in full view, with its wharves, steeples, and houses, is said by those who have seen it to be one of the most exasperating things in the world. The general plan of the rebel fortifications is two ines running parallel to the direction of the harbor and a mile or so along the coast on each shore. In onclusion, I would merely report the intense anxiety felt here until the news arrives that Charles on is once more graced by our gridiron, and hope, as do the army and navy assembled here, that God

Operations of Rebel Guerillas in Missouri.

Departure of Steamers for Europe. NEW YORK, March 28.—The steamers City of Manchester and Edinburgh sailed for Liverpool this morning, taking out, in the aggregate, 200 passengers and \$870,000 in specie. The Hudson River. ALBANY, March 28.—The river is still receding, and is clear of ice in front of the city. The trains on all the roads are clear of ice. St. Louis Politics. St. Louis, March 28.—The Democrats to day, nominated Joseph O'Neil for Mayor of this city. There are now three tickets in the field: The election will take place on the first Monday in April.

Death of Brig. General Cooper. BUFFALO, March 28.—Brigadier General James Cooper died at Columbus, Ohio, this morning. He was formerly United States Senator from Pennsylvania, but was appointed from Maryland.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Rebels Reported to Have Crossed the Cum

berland River with Infantry Frankfort and Lexington Under Martial Law-A Chapter of Accidents. Louisville, March 28 - The Journal learns from a credible source that Dennison's robel infantry crossed the Cumberland yesterday at Stagg's forry ear Wailsburg, Pulaski county. The headquarers have received no notice of this incursion. Yesterday afternoon a freight train, seven miles pelow Gallatin, broke through a bridge, and three nen; and one hundred and twenty head of cattle vere killed. Two freight trains collided to-day between Bards. town and Lebanon junction. Several cars were crushed, but no lives lost.

Frankfort and Lexington are under martial law. All is quiet in that vicinity.

Nothing has been received from Danville to-day. THE LATEST. THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM DANVILLE. CINCINNATI, March 29.—Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee, and reports that the rebels are concentrating all their infantry formerly in East Teanessee, at Tullahoma, while their cavalry is naking a diversion on East Kentucky, hoping to draw away a portion of Gen. Rosecrans' troops. Reinforcements are daily arriving at Tullahoma Gen. Gillmore crossed the Kentucky river in force esterday, recaptured Danville, and is driving the ebels in the direction of Crab Orchard. Generals Parke and Willcox arrived this evening

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

t the Burnet House,

General Schofield Relieved of Command General Frank Herron Succeeds Him-General Totten Ordered to Washington. CINCINNATI, March 29 -General Schofield lately mmanding the Army of the Frontier, has arrived n St. Louis, his nomination as a major general not laving been confirmed by the Senate. Major General Herron will probably be assigned to the command in his place. The latter officer is familiar with Southwest Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, having served there in three separate cam-At Wilson's creek he commanded a company in the First Iowa infantry; at Pea Ridge he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Iowa, where he was unded and captured, but speedily exchanged; and at Prairie Grove he was in chief command until Gen Blunt arrived on the ground, near the close of the pattle. Subsequently Gen. Herron led the advance upon Van Buren. He ought to take Little Rock as is next move. General Totten, lately commanding a division in the Army of the Frontier, has been ordered to Washington. General Totten holds his commission from the State of Missouri, his rank in the regular army

being that of major. He was present with General Lyon at the capture of Camp Jackson and at the attles of Booneville and Wilson's creek. At the latter engagement the skilful handling of his battery prevented the rebels from winning the day, repulsing hem in three successive assaults. He will probably e assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. Rumors of Victories on the Mississippi. NEW YORK, March 29 .- The Sunday Mercury has the following rumors incorporated in a special espatch from Cairo, dated yesterday. The news is not credited here The despatch says that the rise in the Mississippi has overflowed the Peninsula, and that there is fifteen feet of water in the Vicksburg cut-off. A fleet of six iron-clads and twenty transports are said to have passed through, carrying 15,000 men. They are to join Admiral Farragut, and though the object is kept secret, it is thought that they will attack Port Hudson. Another despatch says a report has been received

announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Ross and Quimby and Admiral Porter. It is said that the rebel Fort Greenwood has been captured, with all the troops. No particu lars are given. THE FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM VICKS
BURG NOT CONFIRMED.
The reports from Vicksburg and Fort Pemberton irculated by the New York Sunday Mercury have not been confirmed by the receipt of official intelligence from those quarters.

The Arrest of the Rebel Col. Talcott. NEW YORK, March 28 .- It is believed that the mnortance of the arrest of this officer has been rather over-estimated, and that Colonel Talcott, said to be a native of New England, is not a rebel officer, but arrived here a few days ago from Havana, and passed openly through New York with his family, on his way to Europe. It is said that the Colonel has taken no part whatever in this war, but has for more than a year been residing in Mexico, where he has been employed as a civil engineer in constructing a railway from Vera Cruz to the capital. The military authorities in this city, however, it is presumed, may have received other information, at present unknown to the public, and hence no doubt, his detention in Fort Lafayette. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST.

The War Department received information, on Thursday week, that Colonel Talcott, chief engineer of the rebel defences at Yorktown, constructor of Fort Darling, and late superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, would arrive in this Fort Darling, and late superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, would arrive in this city on Saturday.

Officers were at once detailed by United States Marshal Murray to look after him, and it was accertained that he had taken rooms with his wife and daughter, at No. 144 West Twenty-fourth street. He left his house at nine o'clock yesterday morning, in company with his daughter, and was followed by the officers, who were directed to arrest him as soon as they parted. This occurred about noon, near—Barnum's Museum. He was at once taken before General Wool, who made an examination of the prisoner, and then transferred him to Fort Lafayette, in custody of Deputies Dwyer and Young, the officers who had arrested him. Two other officers searched his baggage, and found several papers. Among them was a pass from the Confederate States of America, passing himself, wife, and daughter beyond the rebel lines, and ordering the military authorities to aid and essist him with all the force at their command if necessary. He travelled North by the way of Mexico, and has been a long time making his way from Richmond, Va.

Colonel Talcott is upwards of sixty years of age, has a fine military bearing, and is possessed of a high order of talent as an engineer. His wife, on learning of his arrest, was suddenly struck with partial paralysis, although the news was broken to her as gently as possible. The family were about leaving for Europe.—N. Y. Herald, 28th.

Capture of the Anglo-Rebel Steamer "Peterhoff"—Interesting Particulars. "Peterhoff?"—Interesting Particulars.

New York, March 29.—Yesterday, the English steamer Peterhoff, a prize to the United States steamship Vanderbilt, arrived here in charge of Acting Master Elatheu Lewis. Admiral Paulding, directed the prize master to report immediately to United States Marshal Murray; but up to a late hour he had not made his appearance. Possibly she may be in the charge of United States Marshal Clapp, of Key West, who is in this city at the present time. Inousides," Commodore Turner, which has been flag ship of the Charleston blockading facet for a month past. Her armament consists of fourteen 11-inch guns, and two 200 pound rifles. From riding out one or two gales of wind, it has been sufficiently proved that the doubts of her seaworthiness were unfounded. The Wabash, with her large crew (750 men) and heavy armament, unfortunately, draws too much water (23 feet) to cross the bar, as also the Powhatan, formerly commanded by Com. Godon, and the Pawnee (called the blockade devil, last year, by Secesh), and will, therefore, remain to receive the ram expected to attempt the recapture of Port Royal during the absence of our fron-clad fleet.

A CORRECTION.

I am requested to say that the letter which appeared in one of the New York papers containing severe and unmerited strictures upon the conduct of Capt. Reynolds, of the Vermont, in very questionation for its author. Professing that Captain R. treated negroes better than his own white crew, it only exhibited the amount of ingratitude which it is possible to show to an old and valued officer in our service.

The Peterfoff sailed from London in command of Captain Jamrau, Rs. probably a retired captain of the British navy. She touched at St. Thomas, and non the 25th of Evpurary was captured off that place by the Vanderbilt. She was sent to Key West for adjudication, and from thence here, as her capture of Port Royal during the absence of our iron-clad fleet.

A CORRECTION.

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The report that the Montauk received vital injuries from the explosion of a torpedo under her in the Ogeechee, is untrue, and Capt. Worden will

Gen. Garibaldi Favors the Cause of Liberty in Poland.

One of Garibaldi's friends in Liverpool has received an urgent appeal from the General for aid on behalf of the Poles. It has accordingly been resolved to form at once a committee in the town with the view of raising subscriptions to assist the people of Poland in their present struggle. A ladies' committee will be formed, and it is hoped that in a short time Liverpool will be able to send a handsome subscription to the Central Committee. Garbaldi says in his letter: "I am sorry that in England the sympathy for Poland should lessen through Bonaparte's interference in it. I think it is for that very reason that that deceitful man has interfered. The English people ought to take the Polish cause into their own hands. I depend greatly on England for the liberty of Europe, and without that peace is impossible."

General Langiewicz, the Polish Dictator, has received the following letter:

"CAPRERA, March I." "My DEAR LANGIEWICZ: May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country! You will triumph by conducting your insurrection, as you do, in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Poland—and beyond those limits if, you can. You will thus afford time to realize in fact the sympathies, which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wooderful things, well worker to the or poland. wonderful things—well worthy the name of Poland. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you—and soon.
"GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI."

Capture of two Contraband Schooners. BALTIMORE, March 28.—The revenue steamer Re-liance, Capt. Dungan, arrived here to-day, having in tow two prizes captured while attempting to go to Virginia.

They had on board a large mail and a file of late papers from Richmond; also, a large amount of Conderston and Consended and Virginia bank notes, medicines, goods, &c. intended for Richmond.

One of the prisoners, named Elpo, an Austrian, claims to belongdo Montgomery, Alabama. Capt. Thungan deserves praise. Two Prize Steamers Arrived YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The prize steamer Granite City, captured off Eleuthera, arrived to-night. She is of iron, 400 tons burden, and had an assorted cargo from Nassan. ron, 400 tons burden, and had an assorted cargo from Nassau.

The prize steamer Nicholas I. also arrived to-night. From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28—Arrived—Ship North-ern Eagle, from Philadelphia; steamer St. Louis, from Panama. Sailed—Ship Minnehaha, from Callao. Arrival of the Steamer Victoria. NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamer Victoria, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates are to the 4th, and have been anticipated. From Newbern. New York, March 29.—The Peck, from Newbern, has arrived. Gold Fluctuations. 9.40. 42½ P M. 9.50. 491 P M.

lished institution here.

precedes the French Revolution.

cious, graceful, and intelligent. She under in preparation. It is to be presumed they pay. THE CITY. The Thermometer.

WSW...WSW......W NE..... 291/2.....39......39 NNW....NE....S by E WNW....W by N WM. B. REED AT THE DEMOCRATIC HEAD-Peace, States Rights, &c., was delivered by Wm. B. Reed, at the Democratic Headquarters. The meeting was presided over by Mr. George M. Wharton. Mr. Charles Ingersoll was also present, and occucommenced his address by saying that he had not made a speech in public, outside of his own immediate country neighborhood, since the 17th of January, 1861. He had written considerable during the interval, and he took the present opportunity to avow and take the responsibility of all he had writ-ten. He had not spoken, because he had never until now felt that he could speak plainly and bluntly his honest thoughts. His address was too long and dis-

the following characteristic extracts: Look back, I beg you, with me, through the dreary two years that have just closed; look back to the National Hall meeting of January, '61; think not of the timid and fickle men who were with us then, and who have gone from us, but of the true men, like your chairman (Mr. Ingersoll), and others who stood by us; think of our supplications and warnings then; think of the ghastly realization of what we foretold, and the sorrow now breaking the nation's heart, and then watch the great craving of the nepular mind for the restoration of repose to this disordered people, and tell me why, as an honest man and a patriot, I should not think as I up. Arr. Secretary Seward, in his last despatch to France, TWO YEARS' RETROSPECT. Secretary Seward, in his last despatch to France, says "that no human being out of the seceded States had yet dared to raise his voice, since the war began, in favor of peace and compromise." He is very much mistaken. He may not choose to listen to it now, but I tell him the still small voice which, before the wind, and the earthquake, and the fire, long ago, whispered peace, will soon swell into tones which he will have to give heed to. THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR PEACE-MR. VAN BUREN AND MR. BRADY READ OUT OF

MR. VAN BUREN AND MR. BRADY READ OUT OF THE FARTY.

When, as lately, I see two of the volatile politicians of the city of New York lighting on a branch of the blasted tree of Abolitionism, and chirping, and twittering, and fluming their well-worn and ragged feathers with the idea that they can draw others around them, I tell them, and I tell you, that the wing of the true Democracy of Pennsylvania is too strong and its flight too high for such companionship. Mr. Brady and Mr. Van Buren are not leaders for us. If, to-morrow, there could be an election, if this constituency could be polled, and every man be allowed to put into the ballot-box his opinion on the great questions agitating this country. I tell you, my friends, in every county of the State there would come up a vast surge of popular sentiment in favor of staying the bloody tide of war, arresting the increase of debt and taxation, calling back to peaceful industry the gallant men now wasting away in camps and on without aring with processing the state of the consideration with processing the state of the consideration with processing the state of the carrier with processing the state of the carrier with processing the carrier with the taxation, railing back to peaceful industry the gallant men now. wasting away in camps and on pickets, caring with unwearying gentleness for the sick and wounded, furling the fiag of aggressive strife, and gathering up and nursing for the vil days hereafter, those local resources and energies which will be needed, and must be invoked before long, to withstand the fearful march of centralized dominion, and maintain within the Union, or, if it be destroyed by no connivance of ours, without it, the sovereignty of the Commonwealth. This is the inner thought of Pennsylvania now, and for this she is preparing herself. In my opinion, the next political contest in Pennsylvania will turn mainly upon the great question of local sovereignty and national consolidation. Unless some stop be interposed to the frightful march of Federal power—swelling and raging already beyond any limits that the most insane and speculative politician ever dreamed of—unless the war, having in its train, or for its fierce companion, the hideous thing called "military necessity," be soon ended, such must be the contest; and I have no more doubt of its issue than I have of my existence. I do not believe the grasp of power was ever tighter round our throats than it is now, and we must loosen it or we perish. I watch with deep sollicitude every sign or symptom of revival or decay of the local sentiment, which is all that the processes of this ghastly strife have left us. We, in Pennsylvania, have just passed a crisis, the gravity of which was hardly measured outside our limits, and perhaps not fully within them. I refer to it now with a shudder at the narrow escape we made. It was the question whether Pennsylvania should honestly pay the interest on her public debt, or pay it in paper, legal-lender notes, the fluent trash which the Federal Government is furnishing so profusely. All around her were those who were singing the soothing strains of credit, in its vulgar lant men now wasting away in camps and

or pay it in paper, legal-tender notes, the fluent trash which the Federal Government is furnishing so profusely. All around her were those who were singing the soothing strains of credit, in its vulgar acceptation — Revenue Commissioners advising lower taxation, counselling against local impositions which honeaty might render necessary, and tempting her into the paths of dishonor. The banks who had contributed, or pretended to contribute, much of their capital to the National loan, were reluctant to aid the State that created them. But the Democracy of Pennsylvania did not falter. They determined, cost what it might, to maintain the State credit, and they paid this portion of their debt like honest men. Had it not been done, Pennsylvania would now have been in the trough of the sea of reputed bankruptcy, and would have been only fit to be the appendage of a centralized domination. State honor would have been gone forever, and sovereignty would not have long survived. State discredit now would suit the Federal financiers exactly. The Democrats mean to save the power and the honor of the State.

THE REPUBLIC RUINED BY A STRONG GOVERNTHE REPUBLIC RUINED BY A STRONG GOVERNMENT CORDINATE TO THE ANGENCY OF THE ANGE OF THE ANGENCY OF THE is-in the mode I have ventured to suggest, State action by Conventions within the forms of the Constitution, and, in the interval at least, provisional WHAT THE NEGRO ARMIES WILL DO.

Negro overseers are to administer discipline on plantations, and negro women are to have the white women of the South—the gentle matrons and pure virgins, to do their menial work. This is no fancy sketch. I have heard of the wish being expressed, and the penalty suggested in this city. This is nother of the realities I don't like to look at. And all this under the unchecked control of the Central Government at Washington—Wir. Lincoln and his Cabinet doing and superintending all this by virtue of the war power. The power of the East India Company was nothing in comparison with this, though the relation of that great semi-military corporation to its conquered Hindos, with its enlisted and dependent Sepoys, is not unlike that which, as a matter of necessity, will exist between the Government at Washington and the subjugated South, with its emancipated and uniformed blacks. Nor is this a new idea. It originated long ago, and not with me. I mean this new mode of recruiting our army with Sepoys, and I am glad of the opportunity of giving credit for it where it belongs.

"The accursed doctrine of State vichts"—Nawk of

giving credit for it where it belongs.

A.M. 11.29 424
9.40 424
10.55 424
10.55 424
11.27 42 13.0 424

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—
The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, halmorals, &c., to be sold by eatalogue, this morning, by Phillip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market street, and 622 Commerce istreet, commencing at 19 o'clock, precisely.

giving credit for it where it belongs.

"The accurse dectrine of State rights"—think of these words, citizens of this sovereign State. Think of the curse which, from his little Mount Ebal in Congress, this creature [Mr. Olin, of New York, of a moment dares to hurt at rights which the Constitution guarantees, and which. Pennsylvania had, and enjoyed, and fought for, before the Constitution guarantees, and which. Pennsylvania had, and enjoyed, and fought for, before the Constitution guarantees, and which. Pennsylvania had, and enjoyed and fought for, before the Constitution guarantees, and which. Pennsylvania had, and enjoyed washington, cursing the rights of Virginia, where Washington was born, and where, in the only border apot which civil war has not described.

Public Entertainments. GERMAN OPERA.-Wisely reserving the bonn bouche for the finale, Mr. Anschutz closes the season, this evening, with "Don Giovanni"-the masterpiece of a composer who never wrote any feeble mu sie. The whole scenic appliances of the Academy of Music will be employed on this occasion, and the ball-room finals of the first act will be executed by three orchestras. The whole company, assisted by the members of the Young Mænnerchor Society, will sing the famous "Liberty Chorus." Of the company we need not say a word-the public acknowledge their high merit. Mr. Anschutz will revisit this city again, we hope, and a more efficient or acceptable cess agent than Mr. Adolph Birgfeld he cannot

possibly encounter. German opera is now an estab-THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr Forrest has given King Lear and Jack Cade during the past week to large houses. Of Lear one can give no criticism, Mr. Forest's performance of the part being as we have often said one of the most magnificent representations on the stage. He never played it to more advantage than on Monday evening. The scenery was in perfect keeping with the play, and in every detail it was placed upon the stage with the taste and splendor that characterize Mr. Wheatley's management. Mr. McCullough's Edgar was finely performed. Jack Cade being one of Mr. Forrest's own parts, written for him by the late Mr. Conrad, and dapted to those great powers which Providence has given to the tragedian, is always popular, and is a splendid play. Many of the scenes are full of life and poetry, and, as performed by Mr. Ferrest, thrill the largest audiences, and call forth the wildest applause. Mr. Forrest repeats the play this Mr. Bandmann played Shylock on Saturday even-

ing, with more courage and self-possession than on the former occasion. It is really a great perform-ance, showing Mr. Bandmann to be one of those brave, bold, original minds which the stage so sadly wants, and that we so rarely see. We trust he will repeat Shylock again; but, on Wednesday, he produces a new play, from the German, called "Nar WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. Play-bill promises usually full of puff and exaggeration, are rarely ful-filled. However, the fair lessee of this theatre promises "one week of fun and merriment," and Mr. Setchell being the mirth-provoker, the public will not be disappointed this time. He appears, this evening, in two plays and three characters—as Jeremia Beetle, in "The Babes of the Woods" (a character well sustained here by Vining Bowers), and as Doe Boggs and Madame Vanderpants, in "Wanted 1,000 milliners." Mr. Setchell, without being an imita-tor, reality is the only low comedian who can stand-in the shoes of the late W. E. Burton. He was initiated in the dramatic profession under Mr. Burton. He has profited by his acting, but he is too original to follow him servilely. This makes the difference between himself and another popular aclelineates Lucie D'Arville. As a woman this lady

tor in the same line. D. Setchell is original, and can ARCH-STREET THEATRE .-- To-night is the first ville." Appropriate scenery, costumes, and appointments, and a splendid cast, are announced. It is to be hoped these will be such. Miss Mary Provost may honestly be termed fine-looking. Her youth is sufficient to augment her good looks, and more than enough to make her talents acceptable. She is not a great actress, and never will be one. To enumerate her faults would be to enumerate her misfor tunes, for she cannot help them. She is clever, vivathe business of the play more than she does the soul of it. Her delineations are the result of studious ness unmixed with inspiration. She has drawn fair houses, and is, in the main, creditably supported. A number of "thrilling dramas" are announced as

MARCH 28, 1662. MARCH 28, 1863. A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. 38. 63. 43½. 43½. WIND. E...ENE mail, in explanation of his absence. The Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, kindly consented, however, to preach in the morning, and thus fill the place of the absent pastor. His sermon was an excellent one, and compensated for the disappointment occasioned by the Rev. Mr. Anderson's page 2019. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The prize schooner

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The prize schooner Glide, formerly a Savannah pilot boat, arrived at the navy yard yesterday. She was captured on the 1st inst off Warsaw Sound, by the United States gunboat Marblehead. The Glide was from Savannah, bound to Nassau, with 60 bales cotton. Acting Master D. S. Gross, with a prize crew, brought her to this port. On the 16th inst., twenty miles north of Hatteras, saw a very suspicious-looking steamer, bark rigged, burning English coal, and was supposed to be the privateer Oreto. cursive for our space, and we content ourselves with BREADSTIFFS FOR EUROPE -The nacke ship Saranak, Capt. Rowland, salled for Liverpool at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning in tow of tug America, with 44 passengers and the following cargo 26,775 bushels wheat, 1,382 bbls flour, 65 hhds bark. THE TURE.—The company which owns

THE TURF.—The company which owns Point Breeze Park is now receiving subscriptions for the ensuing seeason. The part is now in first-rate order. The facilities for getting to it are better, than they ever were. The road to the park has been ploughed up and the entrace rolled and is in capital order. Penrose-Ferry Bridge has been purchased by the city and made a free bridge. From the Bell or by the Perrose ferry route the access is easy and the drive delightful. rive delightful. TRIAL TRIP.—The new steam propeller TRIAL TRP.—The new steam propeller Tonawand a, recently launched, proceeded to Chester on Saturday, on a trial trip, from the navy yard. She accomplished the run in sixty-eight minutes, averaging thirteen and a quarter knots an hour, against a strong head wind. The vessel is one hundred and ninety-one feet long, width of beam thirty feet, depth of hold nineteen, registers eight hundred tons, and carries four hundred horse-power engine. A BOLD THIEF .- Some time on Friday

night a thief smashed a pane of glass in the door of the drug store of C. S. Fish, corner of Walnut and Thirteenth streets, and then turned the key and en-tered the place and took whatever was desired. The remaining portion of the building is occupied as a boarding house. The robber entered here, also, and ole quite a number of coats belonging to the THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. The special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the failure of the United States Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, formerly located at Third and Chestnut streets, held another meeting at the American House, in this city, on Saturday. Several members of the Board of Directors of the exploded concern were before the committee. ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROSINE ASSOCIA TION.—The ladies of the Rosine Association will hold their sixteenth anniversary at Sansom street Hall, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. After the reading of the annual report, Miss Emma Hardinge, will address the meeting. The address will be instructive and entertaining. DEPARTURE OF COLONEL LYLE.—On Sa-

turday evening Col. Lyle left the city for the head-quarters of his regiment. He was escorted to the Baltimore depot by some fifty of the members of the old National Guard, uniformed and armed, and accompanied by Beck's Band. The procession left the American Hotel shortly after 11 o'clock. FATAL ACCIDENT.—Michael Eagen was run over by a train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in West Philadelphia, on Saturday, and killed. The deceased resided at Thirty-ninth and Green streets. CONTRACT FOR HARNESS.—On Saturday, at the quartermaster's office, in this city, M. Magee & Co. was awarded a contract to furnish one flun-dred sets cart harness, \$21.47.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1863

The gold market was somewhat excited this morning, owing to an outside demand, and gold advanced from 140 to 142. About noon, buyers being accommodated, the price fell back to 140; starting with fresh vigor, it advanced to 143%, and at the moment of writing, 4 P. M., it is 143%. The fetling exists with many that the bottom has been reached, and hence buyers are numerous who think that if any change takes place it must be to their nterest.

The amount subscribed to the new national five-twenty sixes had reached one million dollars at 4 P. M. to-day with every prospect of a continuation to larger figures. During the past week about seven millions have been placed to the credit of Government through Jay Cook, Esq., Government agent. It is a great satis-faction to loyal men to see this unreserved response of a rose X. Girard Bank sold at 4214.
The market closed unsettled; \$26,089 in Bonds, and 4,500 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote:

Unifed States Bonds, 1831.
United States Certificates of Indebtedn
United States 73-10 Notes.
Quartermasters! Vonchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Foldow Warners of States Demand Notes..... New Year Certificates The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 25, 1883: Tons. Cwt. 28,673 08 546 02 ... 25,566 07 ... 4,074 09 ... 4,203 14 ... 67 12 From Port Carbon..... Pottsville.

Auburn.

Port Clinton.

Harrisburg and Dauphin. Total Anthracite coal for the week.... 46,131 12
From Harrisburg, total Bituminous soal for w'k 2,819 07 Total of all kinds for the week--778,120 05 Total.... ..495,628 02 1,972 00 1,650 00 7,672 00 From Port Carbon..... 14,294 00 4,941 15

Total ...... 16,235 15

To same time last year...... 30,536 00

and died, who, in every constitutional opinion he ever gave, recognized and respected these "accuraced rights," and expressly the "soversignty" of the States; the land of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Henry, and John Taylor of Carolinemene, estated to live in story when the fierce fanatics of this day of sorrow shall be forgotten, and whose Esmes will survive, either on the temple or its ruins, when the storm and the earthquake shall poss by. Think, citizens of Pennsylvania, of this irreverent railer, this fit representative of a party of destriction, from his place of fannied security, daring to fling his maledictions at the Keystone of the broken srch, hanging, as it does, doubtfully over the ruin and gravitating below. Think, Pennsylvanians, for such you were before the Union had an existence, and such you will proudly be, if, in the Providence of God, the Union has gone from us, of those rights being cursed, which your ancestors thought they gave you. Think of all thie; and then I ask you, in the name of the Constitutional Democracy of Pennsylvania, to stand shoulder to shoulder, in the new conflict now impending for the Constitution and the rights, the inalienable, indestructible state rights, that guard our firesides and homes. Maintain these sacred local rights as you would the domestic purity of your families. Let them be broken down, and you will sink with all your nationality. If there are no water-tight compartments; or they be destroyed, depend on it the flag won't save the ship from foundering. The New York Evening Post of to-day cays:

struggling to preserve its nationality.

Mr. Reed spoke for an hour and a quester, during which time he condemned the Government for the commencement of the war and the conduct of the vening: struggle; he ridiculed national sovereignty and ad-Vannag:
1. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 1014;
1. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 1014;
1. S. 6s, 1881, con. 1032;
1. S. 7 3-10 p. c. T. N. 1082;
1. S. 1 year Certif gold: 100
do do currency 98
merican gold. 1424;
ennessee 6s. 004;
dissouri 6s. 004; vocated State rights; went for peace; and hinted at cognition; disparaged New England, threw dirt. upon the finances of the country, discouraged enlistments, opposed the conscription, eulogized Virginia, "went for his State without a Union rather than for a Union without a State," called Jefferson Dayis a "stern statesman," in a tone that betokened his admiration of the arch-traitor, and, during his long speech, he did not utter one word of censure con cerning the men who are in arms against the Government, nor one word of praise or encouragement for those who are in the service of the country and

A PASTORAL ON THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The reported destitution in Ireland is attracting much attention from the philanthropists,
especially of this city. Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood has
issued a circular letter, addressed to the "Ciergy and
Faithful of the Diocese of Philadelphia," which was
read in all the churhes of that denomination yesterday. It compliments the Irish people on their patience and long-suffering, and expresses a hope that
the evils now desolating Ireland may soon pass
away. The Bishop further adds:

The immediate apparent origin of Ireland's starving, suffering now, is "The Wet Season," which destroyed the grain, prevented the collection of the
ordinary fuel, and engendered deadly diseases in all
kinds of cattle. The scanty crops could no longer
pay rent to the exhausting agent of the landlord;
the moistened turf would burn no more on the humble hearth; and hence, the ordinary food and fuel
became an impossibility; and roots and bark are
now the food of a large proportion of the people of
Ireland; and also, without their usual turf, they are
dying of cold, even where they have seemed to live
on the rudest sustenance:

Secondary to this principal cause of the present
Irish famine, is the want of material to keep up
their manufactures. Thus, thousands have been
deprived of the accustomed reward of their skill and
labor. Ireland is now a land of famine, pestilence,
and desolation: and herpeople are asking for our deprived of the accustomed reward of their band alabor. Ireland is now a land of famine, pestilence, and desolation; and her people are asking for our assistance.

The extent of this misery is bounded only by the ocean which washes the sainted shores of Erin. Those who were poor have died; the farmers and middlemen are now beggars; the laborers have no food; and even the children have no warm hearth osbield them from that he desired them. food; and even the children have no warm hearth to shield them from the told starvation, which is bringing to ruin and death; the old and young, the rich and poor of Ireland,—every class and every order of her Catholic society.

We owe to Ireland an immense debt, which it is ours now to acknowledge; religion, country, and gratitude now plead for that charzty which has "never failed."

The churches of this diocese, its priests and people, will piously recognize our many obligations to those who now appeal to us for assistance. Our aid to be of service, must be immediate; a dying people cannot linger on mere professions.

We desire that this appeal to our diocese be read on Palm and Easter Sundays, and that a collection be taken for suffering Ireland in every church in this diocese on Low Sunday—"Dominica in Albis"—and we pray every one to remember in their prayers and alms the "Island of Saints," and the apostles and supporters of religion in this country. The

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—A DISAP—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—A DISAP—FOINTMENT—Our announcement in Saturday's issue of The Press, of the fact that the Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, the pastor elect of the First Baptist Church of this city, would preach his introductory sermon yesterday, caused a crowded congregation. The church was well filled long before the hour of service, but to the disappointment of all, the Rev. Dr. Loxley announced that Mr. Anderson had not yet arrived, and the trustees of the church had received no word from him, either by telegraph or mail, in explanation of his absence. The Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, kindly conserted however to presch in the magning and 

> Philadelphia Markets. MARCH 28—Evening.
> The Flour market continues dull, but prices are unchanged, and the sale are in small lots, at \$6@6.25 for superfine; \$6.5007 for extra; \$7.2507.75 for extra family; and \$600 P bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is selling in a small way at \$4.75 P bbl. Corn Meal is dull, at \$4 for Pennsylvania, and 501. Corn ment is dut, at \$4 for Pennsylvania, and \$4.60 \$4b for Brandywine.
>
> GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light; sales comprise about 5.00 bus at 160c for prime Pennsylvania in store; and 170@180c \$9 bus for white, as to quality. Rye is in demand; 2,000 bus Pennsylvania are reported at is in demand; 2.000 bus Pennsylvania are reported at 110c B bus, which is an advance. Corn is steady, with sales of \$\bar{o}\$.000 bus Western mixed at \$8c, and \$\bar{o}\$.000 bus Western mixed at \$8c, and \$\bar{o}\$.000 bus at \$9c afloat, and \$7.088c in store and in the cars. Oats are in request, with sales of 18,000 bus Pennsylvania at \$9c weight, and \$9c measure.
>
> BARK, "Quercitron has declined, with sales of 30 hhds. at \$36 \$\bar{o}\$ tion for 18t No. 1,
>
> COTTON; "The market continues very dull, with small sales of middling archerology of \$\bar{o}\$ to cab.
>
> GRUCHILS. "There is very liked doing in either Sugar of Coffee, and prices are unchanged. We quote the loriner at 10% 6012c \$\bar{o}\$ for Cuba and New Orleans.
>
> PROVISIONS. "The market continues quiet, and a moderate business to not. Aless Fork is selling at \$14.56(\overline{o}\$15.50 \$\overline{o}\$. bbl, and Lard at 11c \$\overline{o}\$ lb for barrels and ligrees. lerces. SEEDS.—Cloverseed is dull, with sales of 600 bus at \$5.5706 3 bu; Timothy at \$202.50, and Flaxseed at \$40 t. 25 bu.
> WHISKY is unchanged, bbis selling at \$509.00, and drudge at 476 2 gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at risport to-day:

> New York Markets of Saturday, Ashes: -Pots are quiet at \$7.37% @7.50; Peals are nominal. Breadsturgs: -The market for State and Western Flour is t@lice better under the rally in guld and more DILADSTUFE.—The market for State and Vistern Flour is £@10c better under the rally in gold and more favorable private advices from Europe by the Asia, but the business was moderate.
>
> The sales are 9,000 bbls at \$6.236.35 for superfine State; \$6.4626.55 for extra State; \$6.306.40 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.502/ for extra do, including shipping brands of rand-hoop Ohio ot \$70.15, and trade brands do at \$7.206.350.
>
> Southern Flour is firmer, but the demand is nd active; sales 370 bbls at \$7.250.750 for superfine, Baltimye, and \$7.620 for extra do. sales 730 bbls at \$7.200.7.30 for superfine, Baltimire, and \$7.600 for extra do.
>
> Canadian Flour is 5001 cents higher, and mode its demand: sales 600 bbls at \$6.3506.50 for common and \$6.8008.75 for good to choice extra.
>
> Ryo Flour is quiet at \$8.3504.25 for the range of fine and superfine.
>
> Con Meal remains dull; we quote Jersey at \$1.00 dt. 20, Brandywine \$4.60, Prandywine \$2.50, Puncheons \$22.50.
>
> Wheat is a little irmer, but the market is very quiet at \$1.3001.35 for Chicano spring, 1.600162 for Wilwankee Club. 31.6301.65 for amber lowa, \$1.570.17 for winter red Western, \$1.720.174 for amber Michigan.
>
> Rye is quiet at \$100.15501.66 for Jersey.
>
> Barley is quiet at \$100.15501.66 for Jersey.
>
> Barley is quiet at \$100.15501.65 for greey.
>
> Corn is firmer, and selling at \$500.822 for Jersey, and \$500 for Canada, Western, pind \$210.65.
>
> Soc lot Canada, Western, spring \$1.800.05.
>
> Soc lot Canada, Western, pind \$210.65.
>
> Soc lot Canada, Western, spring \$1.800.05.
>
> Soc lot Canada, western \$1.800.05.
>
> Soc lot Canada, Western \$1.800.05.
>
> Soc lot Canada, Western \$1.800.05.
>
> Soc lot C

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. EDMUND A SOUDER, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTE. EDWARD C. BIDDLE,

LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA
hip Saranak, Rowland Liverpool, soo
hip Robert Cushman. Otis Liverpool, soo hark Gen Berry, Emery Bark Gora Linn, (Br) Kiliam-Bark Sea Eagle, Howes. Brig Titania, Scudder. Brig John Chrystal, Veacock. Brig West, Gulbrandsen. Brig Hest, Gulbrandsen. Brig Hest, Gulbrandsen. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

.....5 47—SUN SETS..... Schr. Rudolph, Neazey. 3 days from Nanticoke River, Md, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr. J B Blecker, Edwards, 3 days from Vienna, Md, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr. Sw. Melson, Parsons, 3 days from Newtown, Md, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr. Sw. Melson, Parsons, 3 days from Newtown, Md, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr. Huntress, Disney, 10 days from Port Royal, with mose to Gco. B Kerfoot.

U S gunboat Western World, from Yorkfown, 28th inst., having towed therefrom the prize schr. Gen Taylor which was captured at New Point Comfort, Chesapeake Bay, 20th inst. by the U S str. Grusader. The prize was of and from New York for Baltimore, with a general cargo, a mail for Charleston and one for Richmond, also two passengers, who were sent as prisoners to Fortress Monroe.

BELOW.

Barks Alelia, from Pernambuco: Warren Hallet, from New York; brigs Breeze, from Rio de Janeiro, and S Thurston from Matazzas, and ten square-rigged vessels at anchor in the Horse Shoe, and schr C H Rogers, from New Orleans. ARRIVED ON SATURDAY. Schr Josephus & Edwin, Connelly, from Vienna, Md. Schr Josephus & Fawin, Connecty, from Advand, Ind., in Fallast to captain.
Schr Mary Standish, Aiwood, 4 days from Alegandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr John Beatty, Henderson, from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr Corner, Burges, from Providence.
Schr Corner, Burges, from Providence.

Schr Gorner, Burges, from Providence:
Schr Gun Rock, Parker, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Helen Mar, Wines, from Port Royal.
Schr A Garwood, Godfrey, from Port Royal.
Str M Masy, Snith, 24 hours from New York, with
modse to Loper & Baird.
Str Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with
modse to W M Baird & Co.
Schr LA May, Baker, 4 days from Acquia Creek, in
ballact to Sinckson & Glover.
Str Buffalo, Blooney, 24 hours from New York, with
modse to W P Clyde.
Str Oliver Thomas, Knight, 24 hours from New York,
with modse to W P Clyde. CLEARED.
Ship Tamerlane, Jackson, Liverpool, P Wright & ons.
brig Model, Dow, Cardenas S & W Welsh.
Schr S M Shaddcck, Arnold, Boston, Sinnickson &

Glover
Schr White Squall, Haley, Boston, do
Schr James Hoffman, New Haven, do
Schr James Hoffman, New Haven, do
Schr Albert Field, Wilhar, Rew London, do
Schr Triumph, Bernard, Sangus, do
Schr Triumph, Bernard, Sangus, do
Schr Abanda, Folly, Rocknort, do
Schr Gennarda, Folly, Rocknort, do
Schr Genre, Bargess, Plymouth, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Gun Rock, Parker, Portland, C A Meckscher & Co. Schr A Garwood, Godfrey, Port Royal, Tyler, Stone, & Co. Schr Heien Mar, Wines. New York, E A Quintard. Ship Fairfield, Hall, Point Petre, Gand, Hunter, Norson & Co. Str Norman, Baker, Boston, H Winsor. Schr R J Mercer, Robinson, Newburyport, Casinor, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Runt, Hooker, Washington, Noble, Caldwell & Co. Co. Schr Active, Calhoun, Washington, Pean Gas Coal

Co.
Schr Geo Franklin, Tyler, Washington, R Jones.
Schr D H Bills, Rich, Boston, Blakiston, Gmeff & Go.
Schr Müll, Jenklins, Alexandria, Majone & Trainer.
Sir Egypt Mills, Read, New York, Ordnance Department ment.
Str Jersey Blue, Jackaway, New York, D Cooper.
Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Grovef, Jr.
Str Beyerly, Pierce, New York, W P Clyde.