MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu iteations. We do not return rejected manuscripts,

As Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all
arts of the world, and especially from our different

military and naval departments. When used, it will

The German Vote. Who are these men who call themselves radical Germans, and pretend to be the masters of our German-American voters Are they nameless, or ashamed to pub lish their names? Who are they, and what great service have they rendered Germany or the United States, that they claim the right to command the votes of their countrymen, as in England wealthy landholders lead their tenants, like sheep, to the polls? We are sick of hearing of this unknown abstraction, this knot of nameless men who threaten so loudly in the darkness which enshrouds them. If they have honorable names let the country know them: if they are entitled to trust, let them declare their past services; if they have influence, let them use it openly; but, unless they are ready to admit the insignificance and irresponsibility of their organization, they must not fear the light. For ourselves, we have no respect for the petty Presidential plot of unknown plotters, and no faith in their pretence that they will have the support of the loyal Germans of the United States. For the great German leaders are not with an anonymous clique, but with the American people, who, whether native, Germans, Irish, or French, profess one nationality. and sustain one cause.

Of these self-called radicals the spirit is hostility to the Administration. Hatrednot of the rebellion, not of slavery, but of ABRAHAM LINCOLN-inspires them. They are avowedly working, not to defeat an Op position candidate, but to defeat him, and him only. And so little do they care, in this furious hatred of a man, for principles, that they are ready to unite the most violent extremes and submit to the basest compromises. From one or two newspapers which are their organs we find the most servile advocates of VALLANDIGHAM united with the warmest supporters of Gen. FREMONT, and are astonished at the unparalleled ef frontery of this unprincipled reconcilliation. Terrible must be the dislike of the President to unite the believers in a cowardly, humiliating, extreme pro-slavery policy, with even the blindest of the friends of that bold and gallant abolitionist. Can such a party be powerful? No; for were ABRA-HAM LINCOLN as unpopular as VALLANDIG-HAM, one man in a thousand could not be found capable of submitting, in the hope of defeating his election, to an alliance so unnatural. Can such a party be loyal? No. For if the Administration of the President had been one colossal blunder, the country could never be saved from its effects by a party composed of apostates from all faiths, renegades from all policies, capable of sacrificing every principle to a personal antipathy, and positively publishing as their entire creed "the salvation of the Republicthe defeat of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." We find this remarkable definition in the Volksfreund. a German pro-slavery paper, which supnorted McClellan for the Presidency up to the moment of Mr. CHASE's withdrawal, and then, in pretended despair of the success of the Democratic party, nominated FREMONT, not from love of him, but from hatred of the President. It is not difficult to understand this movement. The Volks freund is as anxious to-day for the election of an Opposition candidate as it was yesterday, and has simply adopted another method to obtain it' If General FREMONT is to really have the support of the slave party, we cannot congratulate his many friends in the abolition ranks on their

But the iniquity of this renegade combi nation does not end in shameless contempt of principles. The movement does not apneal to Germans as American citizens, but as foreigners. There are German Abolitionists, and German Copperheads, and the called upon to sacrifice their extreme creeds vote solidly as foreigners. But they are not aliens and those are enemies of the country who would attempt to alienate them from the people they have chosen as brethren. We, who know well what Pennsylvania owes to her hard-working, intelligent German population, would be the last to undervalue its worth to the whole country. Many of them are opposed to the Administration, and we are sorry for it; still we respect the sincerity of their convictions, though utterly denving their truth. But those who demand of the Opposition Germans that they should vote, irrespective of conviction, for one political enemy in order that another foe may be defeated, who ask all the Germans in the United States to form a distinct party upon the basis of the accident of birth, at once insult their honesty, and endanger their prosperity. For while we believe that the American people are now the most tolerant, liberal, and cosmopolitan people on the earth, and in proof refer to the annihilation of the Native American party, we know that the formation of a German party, or an Irish party, at the very time when union is most important, would inevitably revive the dead spirit of exclusiveness in tenfold vigor, and revive it justly. How could Americans fail to oppose the establishment of a foreign party in America, or to perceive all the evils that would result from its continued existence? The Germans, were they so unwise as to separate from the masses of the people, and band together as foreigners, would acknowledge the accusations of the "Know. Nothings" to be true. This is one danger which the leaders of the pretended radical German movement have apparently forgotten or studiously conceal, but against which we warn those who have listened to their appeals. America is the land wherein the oppressed of the earth find freedom and equal rights, and her institutions ask of those who choose to live beneath their protection only obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the spirit of the republic. Her people could not see without just indignation the formation of foreign parties, and it is with true respect for their industry, intelthe Germans no: to vote as Germans, but as every German in Pennsylvania to vote for a pro-slavery candidate than to oppose ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S certain re-election, by uniting as a nation within a nation, even in support of Mr. Chase himself. But, it would be the rankest injustice to suppose that the German vote can be arrayed against the President. It is the trick of his opponents to pretend it; their interest to assume the falsehood as a fact. Many of the Germans are undoubtedly resolved to

sustain the Democratic nomination, though

infallible deceit. Let those, still faithful to

a name, and false to a principle, vote as

they believe. Many others, especially in the

FREMONT. I et them carry his name before

the Convention, urge his distinguished ser-

vices, and show, what no one will deny, his

consistent course as a friend of universal free-

rican freedom than any other man who

lives; that the principles of his administra-

tion are those upon which all true men

may unite, and that his re-election is de-

manded by the necessities of the nation, and

those who personally desire another candi-

tion which is National. .

we should despair of defeating a determina. There he remained until after the revolution

The Danish Question. The Danish question continues pretty much in statu quo. Austria and Prussia may find, ere long, that they erred in hastening to invade Denmark, for this may help to justify an Italian movement against Venetia and a French movement against the Rhine provinces, thus striking great German Powers at vital parts. As yet, Russia has held back, and has been followed in this non-interference by England. It is difficult to ascertain what are the individual proclivities of leading official persons in England. On one hand, Earl Russell is said hold out for non-interference, and Lord PALMERSTON is understood to have a strong desire to turn the scale in favor of Denmark by sending a fleet to the Baltic, and by lending some 20,000 British soldiers to the King Denmark. But, it is alleged, Queen VICTORIA, strongly impressed with the German predelections of the late Prince Con-

sort, has positively declined to sanction any interference in this Danish difficulty. On the other hand, the Prince of Wales is believed to hold, and to have expressed an opinion equally positive, that not only family connexion but true British policy would warrant, and even require, active assistance to be given to Denmark, against Germany. The Pretender, Prince CHRIS-TIAN, of Augustenburg, is nephew-in-law to Queen VICTORIA, and, on the other hand. the King of Denmark is father to the Princess of Wales. Moreover, the prime mover in the attempt to wrest Holstein and Schleswick from the King of Denmark, is the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha, only brother of the late Prince ALBERT, husband of Queen VICTORIA. Thus the British monarch is literally opposed to Denmark, in this crisis, while her Heir-Appe-

rent naturally wishes to aid his wife's father, "The Majesty of Denmark." The British press is very reticent on this subject- and especially on all matters relating to Queen VICTORIA, personally. It would be held as a sort of petty treason for an English journalist to hint at the mental health of her Majesty, and the members of her Government have the prudence not to disclose the difference of opinion which may be expressed in the confidential meetings of the Cabinet. That bold invention and confident guesswork forming the basis of much of the "Special Correspondence" from Washington, which has become a fea ture in the leading newspapers of this country, would be useless in popular provincial ournals in England. The gossip of the Clubs is sometimes retailed in the "London Correspondence" of leading journals in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburg, Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, but it excites little interest, and the persons who supply such newspaper correspondence are often ridiculed in Punch. In a word. very little is known, and still less is made public, of differences of opinion between the Queen and her Ministers, or between one party in the Cabinet and another. Newspaper speculation on such things is virtually | regulates, directs, and corrects all that his abooed in England.

There is no difficulty, however, in asceraining what is the inclination of popular opinion upon any question. It is evident, from the general tone of the British press, that the British people have a decided disinclination for any interference with foreign. and especially with German politics, which must eventuate in certain loss of men and treasure, and may lead into a prolonged and costly European war.

End of the "Entente Cordiale." Doctor Johnson said to James Boswell, credible. one of those conversations so thickl strewn with paradoxes, "Sir, I like a good hater." He would have been charmed with Louis Napoleon, who is called Emperor of France, by the grace of God and the will of the French people." If there be one feeling stronger than another in the unfathomable mind of the very remarkable man who holds the sceptre of France in an iron hand covered with a glove of the very thinnest velvet, it is intense antipathy to England. This antipathy has a treble aspect. It is heredi-

tary. It is national. It is personal. The first NAPOLEON found England his most implacable enemy. From the exeopposition is as absolute with them as it is cution of Louis XVI. to the catastrophe with native born Americans. Yet they are of Waterloo, a period of twenty years, England was engaged in actual hostilities to the defeat of Abraham Lincoln, and to | with France. Her numerical force for land service was small, but she supplied other nations with money to purchase and maintain armies, and her superiority on the main, which culminated at Trafalgar, completely crushed, literally extinguished what there was of a French navy. It was English money that overthrew NAPOLEON in Germany, in 1814, and the cash as well as the army of England helped his final defeat in the following year. NAPOLEON'S hope of being allowed to find a quiet asyum in England, after all was lost, was broken by the action of the British Ministry, which, not accepting him as a guest, hurried him away to the barren rock of St Helena—henceforward to stand a monument of his wrong and suffering, and of British injustice and want of generosity. From the day he set foot on St. Helena to that which beheld his death, NAPOLEON protested against the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected. His nephew, now his successor, holds an antipathy to England almost as great. In that singular work, Les Idées Napoléinnes, the present Emperor of the French said, twenty-five years ago, "Napoleon was always the friend of peace; he was the protector of commerce and industry; it was for this that he waged war with England, the eternal oppressor of both." More than this, whatever else Louis Napoleon may or may not be, he undoubtedly is a good Frenchman, and, even independent of any family interest, regards Waterloo as a fatal misfortune, for which France will have to supply a Nemesis some day, ere long. In 1840, after the failure of his expedition to Boulogne, Louis Napoleon said,

on his trial before the Chamber of Peers, "I represent before you, gentlemen, a principle, a cause, a defeat. The principle is that of the sovereignty of the people, the cause is that of the Empire, the defeat is Waterloo. You have recognized the principle; you have served the cause; the defeat you would avenge." Thus Napoleon's antipathy to England is national as well as hereditary. This antipathy is personal also. Louis Napoleon had two phases of his future while he resided in England. In the first, between his return from the ligence, and political rights, that we advise | United States and his expedition to Boulogne, he inhabited a palatial house, in American citizens. It would be better for Carlton-House Terrace, near St. James' Park, his immediate neighbors being Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir MA-THEW WHITE RIDLEY, (now M. P. for Northumberland), and Baron DE" Bulow, the Prussian Ambassador. There he lived, at the rate of \$100,000 per annum, and, of course, had the entrée into high society, such as any distinguished foreigner, with plenty of money to spend, would have in London. It is true that he was not received at Court, because Count SEBASTIANI, the French Ambassador, semi-officially comin Pennsylvania we have positive knowledge municated to Lord PALMERSTON, then Fothat the name of Democracy, which is the reign Minister of England, that Louis Philcloak of an anti-Democratic party, is not an LIPPE would consider such reception as a sort of recognition of the Pretender, which would exceedingly annoy him. In 1840, when Louis Napoleon went on his unfor-West, are anti slavery men, and prefer Gen. tunate enterprise to Boulogne, he had absorbed, from such of his family as would

contribute, nearly all the money that they could spare him, with the understanding that it was to be the last they would give dom. But there are many more who believe, him. The enterprise, literally a cast for emwith the great body of the loyal people, that | pire, failed, and all the money that Louis ABRAHAM LINCOLN has done more for Ame. Naroleon had with him—we have heard himself say it was about £250,000-was seized by Louis Phillippe and never returned, which may account for the confiscation of the Orleans property in 1852. Louis Napoleon remained six years in the interests of humanity. And even of the fortress of Ham, a secluded prisoner, and on his escape to England found date, there are none but the disloyal or the himself there with such diminshed means ignorant who would carry their opposition that he was unable to resume the octo him beyond the limits of fidelity to the cupancy of his grand house in Carl. cause. More than sixteen States have de- ton Gardens Terrace, and had to reside clared their preference for the re-election of in such a dwelling (in King street, St. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The people are with James') as an English gentleman of four him; and were we among his opponents, or five hundred pounds a year lives in.

of 1848, and there he experienced that ne-

glect from all his quasi friends-Count D'ORSAY, himself greatly in debt, being one of the few exceptions-which showed him how slight was the personal sympathy with himself. In the year 1848, which saw him installed as Preside of the French Republic, his condition was much altered; for he was the legally-elected ruler of France. and it only rested with his own will, as the

coup detat of 1851 proved, to retain that possession permanently, by himself and through his family. He was much galled. first as President, and afterwards as Emperor, by the sneers and satire and personal abuse which the English press actually went out of its way to cast at him. From the polished ridicule and deliberate misrepresentation of the Times, down to the sharp squib and ludicrous caricaturing o Punch-the most time-serving of all British publications, while professing to be the most independent—he was assailed by the leaders of public opinion in England. It was his interest to maintain friendly relations with England-to keep up that entente cor diale (or amicable understanding) with England which had accepted the unfitness of the Bourbons to rule, which had acknowledged and stood by Louis Philippe, which next recognized the Republic of 1848, and which, finally, had acknowledged the Empire. The amour propre of France was gratified by the superiority of her arms and military organization in the Crimea, and by her dictation to Europe, in 1859, in the affairs of Italy. The Emperor Napoleon was personally offended, however, last autumn, when England, in a curt and contemptuous manner, refused to participate in the Congress which he had proposed. To unforotten Waterloo was then to be added this British ignoring of the right of France to lead. As events have turned out, it would have been all the better for the peace of Europe if England had consented to send a representative to that Congress.

Louis Napoleon, is a gentleman who happens to be "a good hater." There lately was a plot to assassinate him, and MAZZINI, the Italian exile, was charged with complicity in it. On the trial of the conspirators, who had been arrested, M. CORDOEN, the Procureur Général imperial. higher sort of district attorney, charged Mr. STANSFELD, a member of the British Government, with participation in the plot, on the ground of one of the accused having been directed by MAZZINI to apply for money to one Mr. Flower. 35 Thurloe Square, London, that being Mr. STANS-FELD's residence, and "he having, in 1857, been the treasurer of the Zebaldi conspiracy against the Emperor's life." On this charge two French Senators, (M. LE VERRIER and the English-hating Marquis DE Boissy,) publicly accused England of having members of Parliament who subsidized assassination, and of nurturing cut-throats, just as ferrets are bred in a tub for sporting purposes. These be hard words, certainly not disclaimable by Louis Napoleon, who own publicists have to say. In his place, in Parliament, Mr. STANSFELD branded the whole as false, and scarcely any one will disbelieve him. He is member for the borough of Halifax, in Yorkshire, and though an advanced liberal, of the BRIGHT and CCBDEN class, was called up, not long ago, to take office in the PALMERS-TON Administration, simply because of his proved ability. Anything so monstrous as that this gentleman could have the remotest

human being is palpably monstrous and in-Louis Napoleon knows this as well as any of us know it. But he is incensed against England; he wants to increase the Anglo-phobia, which may be said to permeate France, and therefore he permits the procureur-général to abuse England to the top of his bent. "Throw plenty of dirt, and some of it will stick," is an ancient advice. and that is being carried out now by France against England. The circumstance is only of importance to us as showing that the intimate relations of the French Emperor with England are broken. The entente cordiale is of the past.

connexion with a plot against the life of any

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864. The Wilkes Court Martial. In the WILKES court martial the cross-examing tion of Commodore Baldwin went to show that he often applied to accused to release the Vanderbilt. and let him (Baldwin) execute the orders of the Navy Department; that the accused replied that he soted according to his best judgment, for the int rests of the Government and of the service; that he (accused) must bear the responsibility, not the witness. A letter from the accused to the Navy Department, dated June 16, 1863, was read, stating he had received an order to send the Oneida to Admiral FARBAGUT; but she was then engaged on an impo tant cruise, and in consequence of the Sonoma being ordered by the Navy Department to New York for repairs; the United States ship Alabama having broken down; and the loss of the Shepherd Knapp all belonging to his squadron, he was comp etain the Oneida until he could send another yes el to relieve her.

Speechmaking in the House. About twenty members have entered their names as candidates for the floor on Saturdays, which are exclusively set apart in the House for speechmaking. Only three, however, yesterday addressed the empt seats. After the adjournment some one calling him-self the great American traveller posted himself on he steps leading to the Speaker's chair, and deli red an animated harangue about freedom to the dification of the few persons present on the floor Territory of Montana.

Ex-Representative Kellogo, of Illinois, it is re orted, is to be Governor of the new Territory Montana. There seems to be no doubt that the Senate will pass the House bill providing for its or anization. The applicants for the other offices are Mexican Nobles.

Letters from Europe report that all kinds of titles of nobility are to be conferred by Maxmilian on nists, who in large numbers will attend nim from Paris to Mexico. Dr. Gwin is to be a Scarcity of Seamen

Thirty-two vessels are now ready for sea, but army will, it is supposed, supply the demand. Proposed Amendment of the Constitution. The Committee on the Judiciary of the House has natruoted its chairman to report, with a recommer dation that it pass, Representative Wilson's joint resolution, proposing to the several State Legisla-tures an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery as incompatible with a republican vernment.

The Oath of Allegiance. Hereafter deserters from the rebel army, an coming within our lines, are not to be committed to prison if they prove to be bona fide deserters, bu will be dismissed upon taking the oath of allegiance furnished with transportation to the North, or en ployed on the various fortifications.

Within the past week some three or four hundred prisoners have been released from the Old Capitol

General Wadsworth. General Wadsworth has received orders to re port to General Grant at the headquarters of th Army of the Potomac, on the 21st inst. Another Invasion. Mr. CLEMENT C. BARCLAY gives some to the report of another raid on Maryland b STUART. His statements are entitled to some or

lence from the fact that he made the earliest anouncement of Ler's intended invasion of Mary Reorganization of Military Commands. General STAHL is to be chief-of-staff to General Sight. General Avenut, has been placed in com nand of all the cavalry in that department. thorough reorganization of the forces of the depart nent has been inaugurated and will be rapidly as complished. Gen. MILROY will also take comman

inder Sigel. A Remarkable Counterfeit. One of the officers from Libby Prison present Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, with a five dollar note, manufactured by the officers, in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even SPIN NER was at first deceived. It was done with a pen Its manufacture was regorted to by officers to obtain the necessaries of life. One hundred and seventy dollars were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of fifteen hundred her cent.

About the Libby Prison.

The officers here from Richmond are fully satisfied hat the Libby would have been blown up in case KILPATRICK'S men had entered the city. The United States Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court the case under considerated States vs. J. L. Folsom's executors. This will be succeeded by No. 169, Santiago Brigardello et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Matilda C. No. 170, L. Q. Rawson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.

No. 172, Samuel H. Turrell et al., plaintiffs in er-

ror, vs. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. This case involves Cawood's patent anvil for repairing and welding shattered ends of railway bars.

No. 173, John S. Parker et al., appellants, vs. Phetteplace and Seagrove et al.

A Card from Col. Sanderson. In order to relieve the minds of those who have real interest in my welfare, allow me to say that real interest in my welfare, allow me to my have been released from arrest, and am not on my way to Fort Warren, or any other prison.

As regards the charges brought against me, my friends, by their generous advocacy, have shown that they need no denial thereof; but to the publis

Movements of Troops. New Haven, March 19 -The 29th Connection Regiment (colored), volunteers, comprising a thousand men, under Col. Buroster, left here to-day, for PORTLAND, Me., March 19.—The 2d Maine Cavalry sailed to day for New Orleans.

therman's Forces Gone Down the Mis-

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

hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SANDERSON, Lieut. Col. and C. S. 1st Army Corps. PONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN, 18th March, '6 Safety of a Steamer. The missing steamer Fairbanks arrived at Alex

Colored Colonists. About 420 colored colonists were embarked from he vicinity of Fortress Monroe in April last, unde of New York, for the Isle of Avache. These colors persons, the Chronicle says, seem to have been the subjects of misfortune from the day of their depar-On their voyage the small-pox broke out among them, and they suffered beyond discription owing to the mismanagement of those in charge of them. Their sufferings were, if possible, increased after their arrival at the Island of Avache, from the want of attention and proper accommodation, although the President in the contract expressly stipulated that everything should be done to protheir comfort. Their hardships were represented to be so great, and the prospect of their amelioration seemed o slight, that Secretary USHER, under the direction of the President, despatched Mr. D. C. Donnohus, of Indiana, to examine into their condition, and the resident determined upon his report to have th returned to this country without delay. Accordingly the ship Marcia C. Day was sent to the Isle o Avache during the month of February, and yester-day the vessel returned, and cast anchor in the Po-tomac, a few miles below the city, near Alexandria, with the surviving colonists, now 368 in number, or

A Speech by the President.

at large I would simply state that"they never had

any foundation, save in the base imagination of one who, having proved himself recreant to his country

and his God, is eminently capable of any falsehoo

calculated to divert attention from his own short

omings,

At the close of the Patent Office Fair on Friday night, President Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been asid, all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance the soldier puts is life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, than, is due to the soldier. [Oheers.]

In this extraordinary war extraordinary developments have manifested themselves, such as have not been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations nothing has been more remarkable than continuous calls, made the following remarks: been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations nothing has been more remarkable than these fairs for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families. And the chief agents in these fairs are the women of America. [Cheers.] I am not accustomed to the use of language of culogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say, that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of woman were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying God bless the women of America! [Great applause.]

General SICKLES and General OGLESBY, of Illiois, also spoke. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. REPULSE OF REBEL DETACHMENTS.

Stuart Massing His Cavalry THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION WORKING.

NEW YORK, March 20 .- The Times' apecial de spatch from the Army of the Potomac says that the excitement about the threatened raid by Stuart has A detachment of the rebel army crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg on Wednesday night, and the following day Colonel Bryan, of the 18th Pennaylvania Cavalry, captured twenty of the

On Friday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed at Morton's Ford and drovel in the 7th Michigan pickets, but were subsequently repulsed and forced to recross the river. The 2d Corps were discharging their pieces all Saturday forenoon, which may, perhaps, account for the firing heard in the direction of Dumfries. There are other indications of rebel demonstration which are not proper to be published.

where he has three brigades, and at Fredericksburg, of the enemy to cross at Raccoon Ford was not The 1st Michigan Cavalry, 1,200 strong, went to he front on Saturday. Twelve deserters from the 10th Louisiana (rebel) regiment arrived in our nes within three days. They are the first deserters that have come in from that regiment. They got hold of the President's proclamation, which was distributed by Kilpatrick's raiders.

MARCHING ORDERS WASHINGTON, March 19 -The Star says: From parties who have arrived here from the front to-day we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yes terday, and marching orders were issued to nearly the whole command. After, however, all things had been packed, and all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things have set-tled themselves to the usual order. Firing was heard all vesterday along our line, but was supposed by many to be merely artificity practice. This morning, however, firing has been heard

in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though there was some skirmishing going on there. THE BODY OF COLONEL DAHLGREN. WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Star says: "We understand that the rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Colonel Dahlgren, and it is expected that they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe." MEDITATED ATTACK ON NORFOLK. New York, March 19.—A special despatch to the Commercial says that rumors had reached Norfolk of

commercial says that rumors had reached Norfolk of threatened rebel attack on that place, but that little credence was given them. Our forces there are well prepared for any emergency. WEST VIRGINIA. NEW YORK, March 20.—The Herald's West Virginia despatch says that on the 19th all was quiet in the Shenandoah Valley. There is no movement of the enemy of a serious character. The latest information from the Kanawha Valley does not confirm

the rumor that the enemy's force was moving on oursville. There are no positive indication that the enemy contemplates an extensive raid in the Kanawha region. Still, it is reported that they are preparing, in the vicinity of New River, for a

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Order of Gen. Banks for a Constitutiona Convention San Antonio, Texas, about to be Attacked.

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN UNDER BANKS. The steamship Havana, which left New Orleans or the 11th instant, and Havana on the 14th, arrived at New York on Saturday.

General Banks issued an order on the 11th intant for an election to be held on the 28th of March for delegates to a Constitutional Convention The New Orleans markets are quiet in nearly every department, operations in the staples being restricted by light supplies, there being only a mo-derate movement in monetary affairs. The supplies of cotton offering (says the Era) are much less than might be expected from the extent of the receipts and the stock on hand, leading to the inference that a considerable portion of the arrivals is for shipmen? to the north, or is withheld from sale, The intelligence from Texas, received by way of

Major General Dana, commanding the Federal forces in Texas, has issued an order dated Pass Cavallo, January 30th, for the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the amnesty prosupply whatever demand there may be for them, and requesting all officers and men to use every opportunity that may present itself to distribute them in the interior of the State. Also, ordering all persons within the lines to take the oath, that they may enjoy the full benefits of the preclamation.
SAN ANTONIO THREATENED. A correspondent advises the Galveston News that official information has been received "that 1,500 Yankees, including 300 Mexicans and 200 negroes have left Brownsville, on January 18th, for some point in the interior of Texas, and fears that San

Antonio will be attacked." ARMY AND FLEET STARTING FOR ALEX-ANDRIA. NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—There is considerable stir and activity in military matters here. General Banks is on the eve of departing for Western Lou aiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats have already atarted for that place. It is expected that formid ble works of defence will be encountered by the ion-clads between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria. Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated It was occupied by our forces on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications were thrown up on the land side. These works were left inter

add nothing to the strength of the place for the re-bels, as it is easily approached by water. The object sought by occupying this town was to open communication with Baton Rouge. General Grover's whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place. The 26th Massa-ohusetts regiment has re-enlisted, and will start for home about the 20th instant, on thirty days' furlough. It is believed that there is some sort of understanding between Generals Banks and Steel by which Western Louisiana and Southern Arkannass are to be cleared of rebel troops.

N. w Vork. March 19 —The United States boat Galatea, from this port, for the West Indies, was spoken, February 26th, 100 miles from the Hole in the Wall. Cotton was more animated on the 11th, at 7334 for middling. Sugar and molasses firm and unchanged. Exchange unaitered. Gold 163@

CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 19 .- The primary elecdon for the Convention to choose delegates to the

Union State Convention, on the 29th inst., have been held this week in most of the counties. The been held this week in most of the counties. The only question at issue is, shall the State Convention send delegates to the Baltimore Convention who are friends or opponents, within the Union organization, of Senator Conness. Both the Conness and anti-Conness factions profess to favor the nomination of President Lineols.

San Francisco, March 20.—Arrived, ships Carrier Dove, Lookout, and Success. fom New York.

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

sissippi. RUMORS OF THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY. THE UNION MEN OF TEXAS AND AR-

ADVICES FROM GEORGIA AND MISSIS-CINCINNATI, March 19.—Despatches from Columbus say that all the veteran regiments in Ohio, be-longing to the Department of the South, have been ordered to the Army of the Potomac. Under the last call for troops Ohio is short 28,000 men.
The Commercial's Chattanooga despatch says the rebels are in large force in front, but make no de-

Thirty five Federal prisoners escaped from the Columbus, S. C., prison, on Wednesday.

A despatch from Meridian, Miss., says that Gen. harman has gone down the Mississippi river with his troops, evidently destined for the Red river. General Hindman has resigned, and General Hood commands his rebel brigade.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Georgia on secount of Governor Brown's message. The rebel papers are discussing it with much violence. papers are discussing it with much violence.

The Union prisoners at Columbia very nearly made their escape, a few days ago, by tunneling their way out.

John Morgan's command left Decatur a week ago.
General Price issued an order, dated Longwood,

Ark., March 3d, resuming command of the rebel Department of Arkansas. KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, March 19.—The Journal of this evening, in an editorial, makes the following remarks concerning a conspiracy in Kentucky to turn the State over to the Confederate Government: "We doubt not that there is some foundation for "We doubt not that there is some foundation for this rumor, and we base our opinion by the fact that many of the rebel troops which have been taken are intensely and passionately anxious for a triumph of the rebellion within her limits.
"We dovise, however, that the position of the invading host, at or beyond our borders, be understood as the best reason for keeping quiet the sympathizer

Dr. J. B. Flint Emeritus, professor of surgery at the Louisville University of Medicine, and a native of Chelsea, Mass., died this morning, of apoploxy.

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 19.—The election in Arkansas closed last night, having continued for three lays under the old viva voce system. All the coun ties north and about twenty south of the Arkansas river have voted, and it is supposed that from 10,000 to 15,000 votes were polled.

The Union men in Texas are concentrating in antiopation of receiving speedy protection from Gen. Herron and the column moving from this direction. It has been desided that the Army of the Frontier shall remain under Gen. Thayer, which leaves Gen. Blunt without a command. All is quiet in the In-

dian Territory.

The rebel Gen. Price has assumed command of the Department of Arkansas, and in an address tell is troops that he will soon lead them against the form, retrieve their reverses, reoccupy their territories, and establish the perpetuity of their Govern-

NORTHERN LOUISIANA. St. Louis, March 19.—Advices from Natchez the 12th inst. say that General Tuttle has been a signed to the command of that post. About 600 of our prisoners are still near Shreve-port, La. They comprise the crews of the gunboats captured at Sabine Pass, and a portion of General Denis' command, captured by Morgan. About 100 escaped during the latter part of February, twelve

The guerillas have again appeared at Lake Providence, and are committing shocking barbarities on the negroes and Union people. RETURN OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Herald's New Oreans letter of the 12th says that Colonel Tevis, with the 3d Maryland Cavalry, arrived yesterday from Madisonville. They had scouted from tha place nearly all the country between Tangipaho and Pearl livers.

The 9th and 10th battalions of Louisiana rebel The stn and luth battations of Louisiana receiver award were driven from Chappapela river, and a number of them captured, as also some of their bloodhounds, with which they had been hunting conscripts. Thirty negroes, captured by the rebels from a plantation near Fort Pike, have been re-On the 9th, there was not an armed rebe within sixty miles of Madisonville, except possibly

a few stragglers. A number of rebel soldiers paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, who were endeavoring to avoid the conscription, brought in but which could not be removed for lack of transportation. The sentiment of the people is unmis takably Union. A portion of the 3d Maryland Ca yairy consists of 400 men formerly rebel soldier from Fort Delaware, who took the oath of allegiand and enlisted. There have been no desertions fro this regiment in the face of the enemy.

CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Consul Blake, Sentenced to be Shot, Escapes from Prison. SAN FRANCISCO, March 18—The weather conlinnes unsettled. A thunder shower at midday de sufficient quantities to whiten the ground, nermitting considerable indulgence in the sport of snow-balling, an uppredecented event for this city. The prospect is of the ground becoming thoroughly saturated before the weather settles, and consequently prices for breadstuffs are higher It is anticipated that domestic butter may be

looked for again in the markets, lessening the de mand for the imported article.

Arrived, ship Richard Robinson, from New York. A letter dated Manzanilla, February 15th, says that United States Consul Blake, who recent killed an American sailor, who had deserted from Colona on the 6th, before a Mexican court, and convioted of murder, and was sentenced to be shot Before the day of execution arrived, however, Blake made his escape from prison.

BERMUDA.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS New York, March 20.—Bermuda advices to the The Gazette of the 1st inst. announces the relin uishment of the new line of steamers to New York. Admiral Milne was presented with a service of plate by the Bermudians prior to resigning the com-mand of the English squadron to Admiral Hope. The Gazette is pleased to state that the pirate Captain Coxetter and his crew were not drowned at the destruction of the steamer Fannie & Jessie by the American gunboats.

Forty casks of sperm oil, and a ship's boat were

picked up near Antigua on the 24th ult., supposed to elong to some American whaler lost in the late heavy gales, or burned by a pirate, which was lately een cruising near Barbado wing blockade-runners had arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda: February 17th, steamer Index, from Wilmington with 724 bales cotton, and 161 boxes tobacco. February 19th, steamer City of Petersburg, from ilmington, with 725 bales of cotton, and 24 tierces bacco. Also, steamer Florie, from Glasgow.

February 20th, steamer Thiatle, from Queens-March 5th. steamer Caledonia, from Wilmington with 308 bales cotton.

The steamer City of Petersburg cleared on the 20th lt.; the Florie on the 1st inst., and had returned; the Index on the 1st; the Coquette on the 2d. and the Thistle on the 5th. All to run the blockade. CAIRO, March 19 .- Memphis dates of the 17th have

been received, but contain no news of interest.

There was a general depression in the Memphis cotton market on the 16th, with a further decline of about two cents on all qualities, and no transactions worthy of note. Good middlings are quoted at 59@ The steamer Iago had arrived with 198 bales of The steamer Hope arrived this evening, with the 37th Illinois Volunteers on board, from New Orleans, en route for home, and a cargo of sugar and molasses, and 22 bales of cotton.
The Metropolis, from below, brought up the 6th

CAIRO, March 19 .- Brigadier General Brayman arrived to day, and assumed command of the District of Cairo, vice Brigadier General Reid, relieved. Brigadier General Veitch arrived from Memphis this morning.

The 20th Illinois and 11th Wisconsin (veterans) arrived this morning en route for home. The 20th Ohio and 15th Illinois (veterans) have passed up the

Michigan Heavy Artillery, from Port Hudson, on

river for Cincinnati. Movements of Gens. Grant and Sherman. Louisville, March 19.-Lieut, General Grant passed through here to-night, en route for Washing. CINCINNATI, March 20.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning and left to night Washington. General Sherman also arrived here this morning.

Arrival of a Steamer.

New York, March 19.—The steamer Liberty, intended for the Havana trade, has arrived from Phila-

Marine News. New York, March 20.—Arrived, steamer El Cad, from New Orleans, 9th inst.; ship J. Foeley, Jr., from Liverpool; ship Prima Donna, from Cardiff; bark Peter Warwick, from Rio Janeiro; beig Thapitt, from Bermuda. NORTH CAROLINA.

Fifty Unionists Hung—Petitions for a State Urged. New York, March 19.—The steamer Elia S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C., on the 14th inst., arrive at this port this morning.

There had been a slight skirmish between the ene my and the 3d New York Cavalry, but no seriou

my and the 3d New Jork Cavarry, but he solute collision had occurred. Two of our prisoners were frozen to death on the trip from Richmond to Americus, Ga. Thirty-one escaped from the ears between Branchville and Au-The hanging of fifty one Union soldiers at Kins ton, and the reported hanging of several companies of the 2d North Carolina white regiment in Western North Carolina, who were recently captured by the rebels, have given a fresh start to the enlistment of

consoript deserters, who are eager to avenge these The Newbern Times again urges the sending of fifty thousand troops to North Carolina. It says: "Newbern is so atrongly fortified that it cannot be taken by the rebels; but the time has come when the Federal army should penetrate to the interior,

carrying the banner of social and political emancip tion."
The Henderson (N. C.) Times states that nine tenths of the people of that county have signed a pe-tition to Governor Vance, asking him to call a State

SCHOOLS AT NEWBERN.

SCHOOLS AT NEWBERN.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32.

HEADQUARTEES ARMY AND DISTRICT N. C.,

NEWBERN, March 11, 1964.

1. Mainly through the philanthropy of Northern hearts ample and liberal means have been provided for the moral and religious training of the colored children of North Carolina. No portion of this bounty has been diverted for the education of "poor white children," and thousands are within the lines, growing up in vice and ignorance. Unless they are instructed, the American people have no guarantee that they will not in the future attempt to revolutionize the Government and destroy its institutions. History will record that the lack of that knowledge which results from a general system of education was one of the leading causes of the existing revolution. lution.

2. It is ordered that free schools be organized at once in Newbern, under such female teachers as may from time to time be authorized. The provost marshal will procure suitable rooms. The expenditures will be paid from the civil fund, on orders from these

will be paul from the civil fund, on orders from these
as Rev. J. Hill Rouse, hospital chaplain; Professor W. H. Doherty, and Surgeon D. W. Hand, medical director, are appointed as inspectors of schools
without compensation. They will report at least
monthly upon their condition, making such reacommendations as will promote the objects in view.

4. At an early day schools will be opened in Washington, Beaufort, and other places.
By command of Major General PEOK.
BENJ. J. FOSTER, Assit Adjutant General.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 33.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT N. C.,

NEWBERN, N. C., March 12, 1864.

Complaint having been made that colored employees of the several staff departments have been enticed away by civilians through the offer of higher rates of pay, and that the same practice impedes the success of recruiting agents, all persons in this district are prohibited from employing blacks at higher wages than those offered by the Government. By command of Major General Peck,

BENJ. B. FOSTER, Asst. Adjt. Gen,

Excursion of the Legislature. HARRISBURG, March 19.—The members of th ennsylvania Legislature, who left Harrisburg at 2 clock P. M. on Thursday last, for a visit to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, (near Bellefonte,) returned this evening.

Among the invited guests who attended, were Hon. Eli Silfer, Hon. Issac Slenker, Adjutant General A. L. Russel, and Hon James T. Hale. The party (occupying four cars) reached Bellefonte at 10.30 P. M. on Thursday. The citizens kindly opened their houses for the entertainment of the guests, and on the succeeding morning (Friday) furnished vehicles of every description to convey the members to the Agricultural College. At the building, a welcome was extended by the officers of the college, and an impromptu meeting was organized in the chapel.

an impromptu meeting was organized in the chapel.

Hon. Thomas P. Knox, president of the Agricultural
Society, was called to the chair, and delivered an
address. He was followed by Dr. Evans Pugh,
president of the faculty, who hoped that the Legislature would give the college the benefit of the land
scrip devoted by the National Government to the
State for agricultural purposes. After dinner the excursionists returned to Bellefonte, remaining in that place on Friday night, and attending a party given for their benefit at the residence of Hon. H. N. McAllister, law partner of Governor Curtin. The party was largely attended by the ladies, citizens, and members, and the guests were afterwards serenaded by the Bellefente Band. The special train, which was furnished by the Pennaylvania Railroad Com-pany, left early on Saturday morning, and reached Harrisburg after a quick run of six hours, over a distance of about 150 miles. The chairmen of the Legislative committees conducting the excursion were Senator Henry Johnson and Representative seasfully carried out.

Locomotives for the Government. NEW YORE, March 20.—The statement that the sovernment has seized, or threatened to seize, certain locomotive shops at the North is unfound It is stated that the locomotive manufacturers have responded cheerfully to the request of the authorities for a large aupply of these articles. Two establishments at Philadelphia have contributed seventeen lecomotives, now nearly completed.

Enlargement of the New York Canals. ALBANY, March 19.—The Canal Board voted to ay to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals. The plan is to widen the canals and enlarge the looks so as to admit large vessels. A state debt of nine million dollars will be created therefor. If the propo to the people for ratification.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON. March 19, 1966 The Senate was not in se HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To day was set apart for speech making.

Mr. AFNOLD, of Illinois, addressed the committee on the subject of reconstruction. Freedom, he said, was the conner stone and Licoin the architect of national unity, without slavery, and the construction the Magna Charks, scouring liberty to all, as the sim of the Admitse source he fearth error of uniting free and slave States must be expended for the rebel states and the property of the National Government; ascendiy, the duty of the Executive; and thirdly, the duty of Congress. The status of the rebel States is that of traitors and Duble enomies, and they may be treated as such. The Executive must govern the contracted as such. The Executive must govern the contracted as such. The Executive must govern the contracted con mander of the aimy, until Congress provides cone other government, or the Depole themselves organized local State governments, and also admitted again to the Union

The President by the Amnesty Proclamation, invites the desired. Desired minesty from the conting inclines the cooperator of Congress on restoring inclining the conting inclining the conting inclining the conting inclining the conting inclining the continuous problem. The continuous of pation, and amend and comments among the friends of the level cause With Lincoln as President. Chase it the level cause With Lincoln as President. oyal cause With Lincoln as Frequent. Unsured the State of Commanding our armies, sucte certain. As to the Presidency, the people have do settled the question Lincoln is the choice of people, because they recognize in him the apostic of the state of the people of the p

the people, because they recognize in him the aposite of liberty.

Mr. WILEON, of Iowa, spoke in support of the proposition heretofore introduced by him, to amend the Constitution by declaring that slavery being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary service shall be permitted only as pullatiment of crime, and that Congress shall have power to antoreo this article by appropriate legislation. It was long the custom when slavery made its imperative demands to sprease it, by giving a new lease of life. We were the slaves of the slave power. Slavery having in its poseession the dispensation of patronage, there was a cringing for its favors; it made incessant, unreleming war on the principles of Government, and the objects for which the Constitution was originally feathed. Slavery touched and defiled everythink, and they had submitted tamely and cowardly, while it was working death on all that is loved and desirable in the

was working death on all that is loved and desirable in life.

The fact that public opinion is now against slavery, is the result of slavery over-leaping itself. However public opinion may have been formed, thank God it is formed, and is never to be surrendered. We must add strength to public opinion by doing our duty. We may now lalk about freedom and write it in our National Constitution never to be erased. He believed such amendment was desired by the true loyal people of the country. He argued the propriety and necessity of the measure assuming that slavery is incompatible with a republican form of Government, and that an insulting, reckless, and deprayed despotin was at war to matain the revolting doctrine of the right of properly in man. We must satabilish inclusion the tomb of slavery, which the desiroyer and not the promoter of domestic that the proposition was at war to make the desiroyer and not the promoter of domestic to all while, we cannot the proposition of a war against incurpated but against the proposition of the laws prescribing belligerent rights. He stated his objections to the President's reconstruction plan, and was in favor of military occupation of States, until the people couldsafely resume self, government

The House at three o'clock adjourned.

alf government The House at three o'clock adjourned. EUROPE.

Further by the City of Baltimore.

The ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The Memorial Diplomatique of March 6, says: The delay caused by the indisposition of the Archduke Maximilian, will only allow him to remain four or five days at Paris, since, independently of the visit of courtesy which the Archduke has to pay to her Majesty Queen Victoris, cousin to Princess Charlotte, the latter has to take leave of her illustrious father, who will remain one month in England.

The arrangements for the Archduke's departure from Triests will be completed on the 15th instant. The Archduke has declared that he will officially receive the Mexican deputation immediately upon his return to Miramar. The deputation will pass through Vienna, and will be received by the Emperor of Austria. The Archduke however, requires that the final acceptance of the grown shall take plass in the same chateau of Miramar where it was offered to him in the month of Ostober last. The Mexican deputation will bits time be accompanied by a certain number of Mexican notables, among Further by the City of Baltimore. by a certain number of Mexican notables, among whom we may mention M. Aranzore, formerly Minister of Finance; M. Murphy, formerly Mexican minister at London; Colonel Fatio, and several managers and support of the control of the con generals and superior officers, made prisoners a the taking of Puebla, who have hastened to giv their support to the Government of Maximilian,

for Washington. General Sherman also arrived here this morning.

The Fire at Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 19.—By the burning of the new Fresbyterian Church, in which the Sanitary Fair Commission was holding a fair last evening, Messrs. Terry & Pickering, contractors of the building, lost \$10,000 in money that had been taken at the Fair.

A boy, by the name of Freddy Hart, perished from suffocation, and his body has since been recovered from the rums. The following persons were injured: M. M. Converse, an old gentleman aged 75 years, seriously; Henry Covell, seriously; Clark Ingraham, slightly; U. S. Hamilton, slightly. But few of the articles in the Fair were saved.

The building was full of ladies and children when the fire broke out, and it is fortunate that the loss of life was not more serious.

The building was valued at \$35,000, on which there was an insurance of \$10,000.

Union Success in Danville, Pa.

(Special Despatch to The Frees.]

Danville, March 19.—At the borough election yesterday, the whole Union ticket was elected by a handrome majority.

Return of the Steamer Chesapeake.

HALIFAX, March 19.—The steamer Liberty in New York, March 19.—The steamer Liberty in the fire the steamer Ohesapeake.

New York, March 19.—The steamer Liberty in the fire the steamer of the champon file to the champlon of the twenty in the champion of the town have hattened to file the caning the fire the original pounds.

MADRID, March 4.—Seror Mon, President of the Council, has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of Marine.

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MADRID, March 4.—Seror Mon the council has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of Marine.

MA

the belt saide, will sight any one from two hundred up to two thousand pounds.

This will, I trust, put it beyond a doubt that I am willing to meet all comers for the champlonship. Above all, I wish to show my respect for "the adopted son of America," Joe Coburn. We will meet fairly, conficul gamely and honorably, and, the contest over, no one will strive more to all Coburn than yours, &c.,

Champica of England, and ready to defend that title against all comers.

P. S.—This challenge ought to be at one answered as the time will come when I ought not, in justice to myself, to reply to any more challenges.

General Carleton's Military Administration in New Mexico. Some resolutions passed at a large meeting of the Some resolutions passed at a large meeting of scattering of scattering of scattering are interesting. Governor Commelly, Colonel Oberan St. Vrain, Don Simon Delglado, Hon. Jacob HOUGHTON, Chief Justice BENEDICT, Genera CLEVER, DOE MIGUEL PINO, Hoh. ANASTACIO SANDOVAL, and others, were officers of the meeting. The resolutions passed were as follows: Whereas, By the arrival of the mail from the States upon Thursday of the past week, it has come to our knowledge, and to the knowledge of the citizens of this city, that in the New York Journal of Cammerce, the New York World, and other promises.

zens of this city, that in the New York Journal of Cammerce, the New York World, and other prominent papers, there have appeared at various points, and almost simultaneously, violent, abusive, and, as we believe, grossly unjust and unfounded imputations and attacks upon the official and personal conduct and character of Brigadier General James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico and Arizona, charging him with tyranny, oppression, and peculation—

Therefore be it Resolved, That all the charges and imputations contained in the papers referred to derogatory to the character, standing, and conduct of Brigadier General James H. Carleton, in this Territory, have no foundation, in the opinion and sentiments of our inhabitants, so far as we have had any means of knowing, or are curselves informed.

Resolved, That the said General Carleton has been, and still is, regarded by us and the people of this Territory as an able, patriotic, and faithful commander, and one who is earnestly, actively, and the means in his hands, to chastise and subdue the hostile Indians, to preserve the safety and integrity of the Government and Union, and to promote and advance the highest and best interests of the Territory and her people.

An Old Description of a Copperhead. In one of the speeches made during the last war with Great Britain by Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, with Great Britain by Felix Grundy, of Teanessea, occurs the following description of a thorough going Copperhead, as seen at the present day:

"An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the Constitution, the overt act being consummated. Suppose the same individual not to go over to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighborhood, and by means of his influence to dissuade ten men from entiting; I ask in which dae has he benefitted the enemy and injured the country most?"

mas ne benefitted the chemy and injuries the country most?"
Again, he says, in answering the question, "Whom then do I accuse? I accuse him, sir, who professes himself to be the friend of his country and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself by his actions to be the friend of its enemy; I accuse him who sets himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of this Government by destroying its credit and dampening the ardor of its citizens; I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles; I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melancholy when he hears of our success. Such men I cannot consider friends to this nation."

CASTING OF A GIGANTIC PROPELLER.—The casting of the screw propeller for the ram Dunderburg, building by W. H. Webb, was successfully accomplished on Saturday afternoon, at the Etna Iron Works, New York, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, who were deeply interested in the novel performance. This screw is the largest one of composition ever cast in the world. The Great Eastern's is a trifle larger, but it is of iron. The composition of this screw is eightyeight parts of copper, ten of tin, and two of spelter, and resembles gun metal, except that it is tougher and estifier. Over forty-four thousand four hundred pounds of this metal was put to the melting process, not that all of it would be necessary for the screw, but the surplus was added to guard against contingencies. This enormous affair is twenty-one feet in diameter and has four blades, with a pitch varying from twenty-seven to thirty feet, and when it is ready to turn out of the shop it will weigh about thirty-two thousand pounds, or between sixteen and seventeen tons. The screw is to be fixed and will not hots up as in some of our large steamers, and it was necessary, therefore, to have it made of metal not liable to fracture and other damaging contingencies.

Public Entertainments. WALBUT STREET THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Adams has completed the first week of his engagement, and has appeared in a round of favorite characters vorite with both himself and the public. "The Dead Heart," which he makes the principal feature of his reportoire, will be produced to night. The very miserable support which Mr. Adams receives deserves to be reverted to. The management has afford a better stock company. The policy which i has adopted is not such as will assure its perman popularity. We sincerely believe that the actors do their utmost in the characters in which they are cast, and we are confident that as a rule they are faithful and painstals ing. It is an unpleasant and ungrateful task to allude to failures for which they are not themselves responsible, and, for this reason, we have kept silence hitherto, hoping against hope that the management would at least be farsighted enoughfin the view of its own ulterior interests, to amend the error of its ways and correct these deficiencies. But Whilst the actors generally do their utmost to please. ment knows, they are usually quite incompetent for the parts in which they are cast. They are all place

on too high a level, and are, therefore, not allowed to do justice to themselves. Part of these remark apply to the "Dead Heart," the rehearsals of which Mr. Adams has superintended with much care. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE .- "College Bawa." the "Ticket of Leave Man," and "Pure Gold," were the attractions last week, and "The Octoroon" is underlined for this. Mr. Grover's investment in the Boucicault shares have been highly profitable Indeed, he has risked nothing. One of the features of his management is the Saturday matines. The matines are not poorly attended, even in the worst weather, are frequently of respectable quantity, and it is needless to add always of respectable quality. Youth and good looks, united to some degree o ability, always tell well upon the stage and these advantages are possessed by Miss Gings, Miss Germon, and Miss Annie Ward. Miss Effic Germon deserves more particular mention for her inoffensive ladylike deportment, except when she commits the inadvertancies, of which she is getting cured, of whispering or laughing, out of character on the bared these errors with her. Miss Effic is arch and

sprightly, without being bolsterous and rude, and we thinkwill ripen into a verycreditable stock performer. Miss Ward, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." reser bles the late Miss Emma Taylor in appearance, without the sweetness of voice or quiet grace of demeanor which that young lady possessed. In bolaterous and unruly parts, dashed with broad archness and a love of fun, Miss Ward seems to be more at home. Miss Gimber's voice, both speaking and singing, is greatly in her favor. She has the fault of often appearing to be totally disengage from the character which she is supposed to be d ineating, frequently pausing in the midst of an or half a minute, as if politely requesting from it an explanation of the nature of that last remark, of looking abstracted into the procenium boxes as though calculating the precise number of cubic inches they contain. Such faults as these aside, however, she is a delicate and pleasing actres, the slight lisp in her voice rendering it more piquant, ust as a little lemon juice syringed into the eye lends to it a greater vivacity. Mrs. Chapman quiet and correct. Mr. Chapman, when he has parts which suit him, is always excellent. Mr. Pearson, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Lennox, and others, usually up to their respective roles.

notice. They have met with their usual su ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—The constant change of performance here, and the excellent nature in which these changes are supported, insure nightly sudiences of vast dimensions. To prove this, go THE EXCELSIOR CIRCUS.—The success of the Exelsior Circus troupe is unquestionable. The trapeze. tight-rope, juggling, somersaulting, tumb reak-neck acts are executed with wonderful skill. The circus is open every evening, and on , Wednesday

THE BASE BALL SEASON.—The season is at hand for the commencement of out-door athletic exercises, and our base ball clubs are preparing for a tone, Columbian, Mercantile, Minerya, and other clubs, are brushing up their uniforms and imple ments. In the course of a week the Athletics will commence play upon their new and extensive ground, near the old Spring Garden Water Works Due notice will be given of the opening day. At the annual meeting, the other evening, the follow ing officers were elected to serve for one year: President, Thomas Fitzgerald; Vice Presidents, Col. D. W. C. Moore, and C. W. Bacon; Treasurer, Theo. M. Reger; Secretary, R. W. Benson; Directors, E. H. Hayhurst, F. B. Bell, and William C. Ewing; Captain, D. G. Kleinfelder; who will select his nine from the following players: Moore, Paul, Wilkins, Pratt, McBride, Maione, Berken-atock, Reach, Smith, Gaskill, Gratz, Collum, Mc-Cleary, Hayhurst, Johns, Bell, Bull, and others. uring April, the Mountain Club, of Altoons and the admirable Base Ball Club of Bridgeton, will visit Philadelphia, to play the Athletics, ()lympics and Keystones. The visitors will come for practice, and to learn the points of the game, and not with the hope of obtaining victory, because they have had very little experience in base ball. The next club in order will be the Nassaus, of Princeton, who owe the Athletics a game. In the meantime, an encounter or two will be had with the gal-lant Jerseymen composing the Camden Base Ball Club. It looks as if this would be a brilliant season for base ball. In June the Athletics will visit New York for a week, and in September they will go to Baltimore and Washington. Certainly the Athletics mean business.—During the year visits may be expected from the Excelsions, Eckfords, Mutuals, Stars, Unions, of Morrisenie; Hudson River, of Newburg, and Eurekas, of Newark.

SCOTTISH CONCERT.-On Thursday evening, at Scottish concert, vocal and instrumental, for the benefit of the library which the Calcaonian Club are now forming. The eight Scottish pocieties and clubs of this city units to patronise this entertain nent, the object of which is so praiseworthy. Nearly twenty vocal performers will assist on this occa-VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH

AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c. - The early, particuchoice and desirable assortment of French, German, choice and desirable assortment of French, German, Swirs, and British dry goods, sun umbrellas, ombracing Sel lots of staple and fancy articles in silks, worsted, woolen, linen, and cotton (including the choice importations of Messra. H. Hennequin & Co., of their favorite fabrics), to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this (Monday) morning, at 10, clock precisely, and to be (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, and to be continued all day and part of the evening by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 282 and 284 Mar-

Auction Notice-Sale of Boots and Shoes. AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—
We would call the attention of buyers to the large
and attractive sale of 1,500 cases boots and ahoes,
brogans, Balmorals, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for
cash, this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. - Miss Lucy Chambers, an Australian contraito, is said to be producing a great sensation at Florence.

CITY ITEMS WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRE ld adage finds a very literal fulfilme ersal preference now accorded to the versal preserence now accorded to the celebraterian preserved in this city and agency of the company, No. 630 Chestnut street. fact that the "Florence" is the only sewing man carried to perfection, as all who examine it are soon convinced, added to the fact that the prior is no higher than others, and that every mag warranted to give perfect satisfaction warranted to give perfect satisfaction, necessare renders it the most popular machine in use, *k, one should call at their rooms, and see them in ration. THE GOLD BILL, passed in Congress a few

age, has as yet had no visible effect upon the of gold, nor upon the price of W. W. Altera 935 North Ninth street, though it is a stere fact that the Coal of Mr. Alter is the best, and cheapest sold in Philadelphia THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented h ohn F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George 610 Chestnut street, is, without exce shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and bility. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing of his ewn exclusive manufacture and import s also the choicest in the city, and his price

Great Reduction in Prices, Great Reduction in Prices, Ladles' and Misses' Fine Cloaks, Ladles' and Misses' Fine Cloaks, Also, Rich Furs of all kinds.

In anticipation of the close of the ceason, we show prepared to make a large concession from f mer prices on all our stock. J. W. PROOTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium

GENERAL GRANT ON THE POTOMAC. - Lieutes General Grant is to take the command of the Ato of the Potomac, and try his hand at an "Og ichmond" movement. The General is to h the front" except for an occasional flying visit ashington, or to take a run on to Philadelph the purpose of procuring a new suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to the adv sement in another column headed "Noticeyoung lawyer of six years' experience," &c., signed "Member of the Bar."

PREVIOUS TO BRINGING & full supply of Spring Clothing on our counters, we will sail the balance our winter stock of Gentlemen's Clothing at a grebargain. Persons in want of winter clothing will well to visit Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-olar Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, in mediately, as they are making preparations for extended display of their Spring Goods. LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS .- "The Sigur dians are laying down their arms!" read Mrs. Pa tington. "Poor, poor creatures!" said the kind old lady. "how will they ever pick them up again, ! wonder?" We left the old lady to her cogitation and proceeded to admire the piles of elegant ready made clothing on the counters of the palatial stor

of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—All who have used Asthma, Consumption Bronghitis Pleurisy, Whooping Cough,

Croup, Hoarseness Coughs and Colds. Or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact we should state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity and extended the demand, until not it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world. world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of cially designed. Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, etc., ste

quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoreic soothing, and expectorant power. Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spa modic contraction of the air vessels, and by pa ducing free expectoration at once removes all di culty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and nain. Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has been found so effectual. It

subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irri-tating and obstructing matters are removed from the Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Ex. pectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable. Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills will always be found prompt, safe, and effectual. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at 242 Chestnut sireet. mh19-21 NEW WINDOW SHADES for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spring Sales.

New Window Shades for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spring Sales. Handsome Designs and Low Prices. W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut.

W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut.

W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut.

W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut, mh17 thsm31 S. R. BAUDE & Co., 109 ALMOND street and 122 Cottage street Philadelphia, Drillers and Borers of Artesian Wells, mh8-12t* Prospecting for Minerals, &c CORMS. BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacha-

to physicians and surgeons of the city. JUST RECRIVED, BY A. D. PESSANO, an extra fine invoice of red and vellow Banannas, ditto Havans ranges. Tenth and Chestnut streets. mh19 3t ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Continental-Ninth and Chestnut street

ARCH STREET THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have appeared since last Monday in a succession of their old pieces, with which the public is amiliar, and which do not demand any lengthy

i Mitchell New York
P Beach. Detroit
Richards, Leavenworth
I Beard # York
Saunders. Cincinnati
P Dutron, Baltimore
Bibby & wf. New York
M Watts. Carlicle
10 B Rogers, Boston
I Kay, Pittsburg
M Chafer, New York
W Warner, Wash. D C
M Frick. Chester, Pa
eo Z Tybout, Delaware
C Mitchell belaware
C Mitchell Belaware
C Burghen, U S M
Lange & Louis
Brigham, U S M
Lange & Louis
Lange & Lange & Louis
Lange & Louis
Lange & Lange & Lange & Lange & Louis
Lange & Chicago New York

Jan. Wash, D.C. arvis.

Brich, Buffalo, N.Y. Arvis.

W. Koller, Sharon. Pa.

G. H. Kunath. New York

J. P. Missel. Raynold. Little Rock

F. J. Stokes & la. Wash. D.C.

Meres. Harriburg.

See, Baltimore

A. H. Ford, Mamphis ripan, Jr.

In. Louisville, Ky
aleis & Is., Wash, DG
villa & son. Bosioz
Mahoney, Texas
Norton, US A
tler
caer. Little Rock
rucker, 11 tie Rock
W G Coffin, Leav, Kansas

H Tucker. Little Rock Miss L Tucker, 11 tle Rock The Union-Arch street, above Third, E. W. Clendenin, N. Castie
W. D. Bawer, New Castie
J. N. Bawer, New Castie
J. N. Bawer, New Castie
J. R. Bane, Yehecling
J. T. West, Fenna
J. T. West, Fenna
J. T. West, Fenna
J. T. Bank, T. Ba

States Union-Market street, above Sixth. States of home many and well and the state of the state o

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine.

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine.

Wm E Tohiss, Philada
John Babbrd, Nawtown
A B Stockton, New Hope
John Sesse, Minksomery
Robt J Beebe åt, Treaton
Raw Pickerine, Bucks co
Mahlon Gooper, Morksomery
John Walton, Folebury
Benton Hunter, New York

Black Rear-Third.

Black Bear-Third at , above Callowhill TB Near, New York
S Buck & la, Pennsylvania
TB M Addir, Huntington
W Bothwell, Hardsville
H Gihson. New Briton
Addis

W H Sayder. Restling