The Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

England and America.

It is not England only that is opposed to America, but Europe. This is a fact which Dr. HOLMES in his admirable paper in the latest number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, perhaps the finest essay on our English relations that has been published, has not stated. Is it because we are more strongly attracted by England than by any other European nation, that we have seemed to be more powerfully repelled. The one language, one literature, the laws, customs, spirit, that England gave us, have emphasized the fact that she has not given us her aid in this struggle for existence. That which she withheld appears greater than all which she has given. Until very lately the neutrality which that Government professed it did not require extraordinary ability to translate into moral opposition; and though with its recent action we have reason to be satisfied, it is evident that England and the United States are still in opposition. Dr. HOLMES is right in saying that the English aristocracy dreads the growth of the Republic, and welcomed the war because it threatened to destroy a nation apparently destined to become the master of the world. The *London Times* has described America as "a great empire that had threatened to predominate over all mankind, suddenly broken up by moral agencies, and shattered into no one knows how many fragments." If this statement has since been qualified, it has not been without regret. The diplomatic State papers recently published have plainly shown that all the justice we have had from the English Government has been granted because it could not be refused. We do not doubt that a majority of the people of the grand old island are with us, but is it not plain that England, as a nation, still withholds from the Republic her sympathies? It is especially remarkable, as Dr. HOLMES has noted, that so many of the great thinkers, or those whom we have been used to consider such, are, if not directly against us, indifferent to the morality of the war. Lord BROUGHAM, CARLYLE, BULWER, are all against us; DICKENS and TENNYSON, the one the best novelist, the other the greatest poet of the day, are apparently indifferent; THACKERAY was strangly ignorant of the nature of the war. ROBERT BROWNING to his honor be it said, is the friend of freedom. There are others who are for us, but whether we look to the Church, to literature, to philosophy, or to the State, we find those who are ignorant of and hostile to the Republic more numerous than those who understand and sustain it. Can international jealousy explain this fact? Not entirely. Something must be allowed to the poisonous influence of aristocracy; a nation partly governed by hereditary rulers cannot truly understand freedom, however light may be the fetters of its thought. The English wear their chains as ornament, but they are chains still.

If England, instead of rejoicing in the dangers of America; instead of professing a cold and heartless neutrality; instead of giving secret aid to slavery and reluctant justice to freedom, had liberally given us simply the immense power of her moral support, then it would have been better for England than it is. "When," in the eloquent language of Dr. HOLMES, "the Union emerges from the battle-smoke, her crest towering over the ruins of traitorous cities and the wrecks of rebel armies, her eye flashing defiance to her evil-wishers, her breast heaving under its corselet of iron, her arm wielding the mightiest enginery that was ever forged into the thunderbolts of war" then England may discover that her statesmen were not men of genius, and may regret that she established extreme neutrality as a precedent, and failed to ally herself with a Power that *is* destined to be the master of the world.

Another City Railroad!

One great moral argument in favor of the transfer of State legislation from the nominal to the real capital of Pennsylvania is to be found in the certainty that the byways of law-making, now extensively traversed at Harrisburg, would be impassable in Philadelphia, and that snug little jobs largely attempted, and sometimes successful *there*, would be impossible *here*. With a vigilant press, as fearless as vigilant such things would scarcely be ventured. When our law-makers found themselves under the *surveillance* and sharp criticism of ten daily Philadelphia journals, they would be more cautious in speech and action than they are now in a country town possessing only a few newspapers which take matters very quietly and slowly. In Harrisburg our State law-makers are beset with lobbyers, technically called "borers," who live by persuading ignorant persons, whose name is legion, that they can influence members' votes, and quicken officials into speedy and favorable action. *Here*, such persons would soon be reduced to their natural insignificance. In *Harrisburg* they are tolerated, and sometimes even appointed clerks to legislative committees—ever ready, no doubt, to traffic on the confidence thus unwarily placed in them. Were the Legislature in session here, public opinion would effectually shut out persons not thoroughly trustworthy from such trusts.

If the State Legislature had its seat in this city, it is impossible that any further attempts to crowd our streets with railroads would have the slightest chance of success. We have enough of city railroads, and perhaps to spare. Nearly every street between the Schuykill and the Delaware has a passenger railroad through it, and, from north to south, in the same limit, there is even a greater number. Yet, as many as *eight* bills, authorizing the construction of new city railroads here, have been introduced into the State Legislature this session. The last, brought into the House on Tuesday, is intended to authorize the construction of "the Union Railroad, on Seventh, Ninth, and other streets of Philadelphia," and, we believe, that this is the *fourth* bill this session to construct a railway on Seventh and Ninth streets—a line for which, our city readers will admit, there is not the slightest necessity.

As the celebrated razors commemorated by Peter Pindar were only "made to sell," so we suspect that many of the new city railroad projects have been got up to be purchased by existing companies, and with not the remotest intention or desire of having them constructed. In a word, we have little doubt that many of these schemes are ingeniously intended to be employed to levy black-mail on existing railroad corporations. We repeat that, if the Legislature sat in Philadelphia, these schemes would not be proposed, for the press would be down upon them at once, and the public would petition against their being even referred to the consideration of a railroad committee, in either house. Already *eight* such schemes are before the Legislature, being precisely eight too many.

Mr. POWELL's bill to prevent military interference in State elections is about as unnecessary as a bill to prevent the interference of elections with military movements. It implies that troops have already been employed to keep certain votes away from the polls, and censures our army commanders for crimes they have never committed. Soldiers have never been stationed at the polls except to keep rebels away, a military interference to which Mr. POWELL certainly cannot object. Mr. HOWARD's speech, yesterday, was, judging from the brief telegraphic report, an able refutation of the necessity of the bill, but we should think the time of the Senate had better be more usefully employed than in debating it.

The Indians in Washington.

A delegation of the chiefs and braves of the Red Lake and Pembina Indians, including Hole-in-the-day, He-that-is-spoken-to, Moose Dung, Little Rock, Leading Feather, Drooping Wind, Free Bird, Bad Boy, and Red Turtle (literally-translated aplelatives), have visited Washington to sign a treaty with Secretary Usher. The chiefs are gaily painted and plumed, and carry huge tomahawk pipes. One chief dresses in citizen's clothes, and goes out to see the sights. Hole-in-the-day was anxiously inquiring for the great warrior General Grant. The following account of the stranger savages we take from the Washington *Chronicle*:

"These Indians seem to be stupefied with amazement at the (to them) wonderful sights that rise up before them wherever they turn their steps. They are very uncommunicative—the least so, in fact, the interpreters tell us, of any Indians whom they have known. Occasionally, however, they perpetrate a dry joke among themselves, as will be seen by the following: When visiting the Capitol, they were shown the different luxuriously furnished rooms, and one said to another, who had boasted that he would 'clear out the pale face,' 'See, here your room.' The remainder of the party, by an expressive 'ugh,' gave vent to their satisfaction with this hard thrust at the blood-thirsty warrior, who, nevertheless, preserved the immobility of his features.

"As our readers will know, the arrangements in the basement of the Capitol are such as to force into the rooms of the building either hot or cold air. Being shown the cold room, they said: 'Ugh! Keway-din (winter) live here.' They were astounded, as may be surmised, when, moving only a few steps, they found themselves in a current of air heated to a very high temperature. With unconcealed satisfaction they exclaimed, 'Ugh! Shaw-won-day-see (summer) live here!'

"Before making the trip to Washington, they had not the slightest idea that there existed a thousandth part as many 'pale faces' as they have already seen. Like most ignorant people, they supposed themselves the mightiest tribe upon the earth. When the treaty was made with them, they at first demanded that the President should come and see them, feeling it to be beneath the dignity of a mighty race like themselves to first visit him. However, two of them at length consented to the treaty stipulations, which provides for the cession to Government of a large amount of their lands. They are to receive $100,000, to be applied to the payment of claims against them for property that they have destroyed in their raids, and $20,000 per year for a term of twenty-five years, to be paid in agricultural implements, clothing, &c."

The Death of John Redman Coxe.

John Redman Coxe, M. D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 16th of September, 1773. He was educated in Philadelphia, under the charge of his grandfather, Dr. John Redman, until his 10th year, when he went to England, where he remained at school until his 17th year, when he went to Edinburgh to complete his classical education; while there he attended a course of medical lectures at the University. He returned to America in 1790, and at once commenced the regular study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rush, with whom he remained until 1793, when he received his diploma. While with Dr. Rush, he was actively engaged in practice during the severe visitation of the yellow fever, in 1793, at which time three of his five fellow-students died of the fever. Immediately after graduating, he went again to London, where he became a house pupil at the London Hospital, and remained there nearly a year. He then went again to Edinburgh, where he attended a course of lectures at the University. He then went to Paris, where he pursued his medical studies for three months, and then returned to London, where he spent several months in the hospitals. He returned to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia in the winter of 1796-7, when he at once entered upon the active practice of the profession for which he had been so carefully preparing himself by many years of study.

Dr. Coxe was appointed, by the Board of Health, physician to the port during the second visitation of the yellow fever, in '98. He was for several years one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also of the Philadelphia Dispensary.

He was largely engaged in private practice, when, in 1809, he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from which chair he was transferred, in 1818, to that of materia medica and pharmacy, which he held until 1835.

For many years he has been leading the quiet and retired life of a student.

Dr. Coxe was one of the earliest introducers of vaccination into the United States, and was the first to introduce it into this city. His name has for more than half a century been a household word in connection with the hive syrup which he invented, and which has proved such an inestimable blessing to thousands.

He has passed away quietly, without disease, at the advanced age of ninety years and six months, having never been sick in all that time.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

Arrival of Lieut. General Grant.

Lieutenant General GRANT, with his staff and family, arrived in this city at 7 o'clock this morning, from Philadelphia, in a special train. He is expected to visit the President and Mr. STANTON to-day. He will review the Army of the Potomac to-morrow.

Patent Office Affairs.

From a report communicated by the Commissioner of Patents to Congress to-day, it appears that more business has been transacted than during any year in the history of the Government, with the exception of 1859 and 1860. 1,014 applications were received, 4,175 patents were granted, 787 caveats were filed, 40 applications for extension, and 48 extensions were granted. Of the issues, 55 were to English inventors, 67 to French, and 27 to persons of other nations. The funds on hand January, 1863, were $38,400; amount received during the year, $185,600. The expenses were $189,400, of which for clerk hire $143,000. The balance on hand January 1, $34,600. Among the naval patents, for which the past year has been distinguished, the improvements in monitor turrets relate to perfection of construction rather than to a modification of principle in the steamer; to the rams, to strength of beak; in metallic armor of iron-clads, to the kind of plates, mode of fastening, and elastic cushions between the plates and their backing.

Subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds.

The assistant treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were to-day authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions for five per cent. 10 40 bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864. Subscribers will be required to pay the accrued interest in coin or United States notes, or the notes issued by national banks, from the first of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment. If the accrued interest is paid in notes, fifty per cent. will be added for premium until further notice. The interest is payable in bonds not over $100, annually, and on all other denominations, semi-annually in coin. The bonds will bear date March 1, 1864.

The State Quotas.

The table of quotas published in this morning's papers is wrong, as far as the numbers to be furnished by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are concerned, for as the table itself shows the deficiencies on former calls are not properly credited.

The reason why they are not yet computed is, that complete returns of credits to these States have not yet been received.

The numbers to be furnished by the other States, as given in the table, are the quotas under the call of March 14, 1863, and the deficiencies under all previous calls. The account is made up to the 1st of March, except for the States above mentioned, and is exclusive of veteran volunteers who re-enlist in the field.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States steamer San Jacinto, of a schooner laden with 132 bales of cotton and ten barrels of turpentine. Her master, EDWARD J. MORRELL, is a citizen of Maryland, and acknowledges having run the blockade. The schooner has no name.

Change of Command.

Lieut. Commander J. H. GILLIS has been detached from command of the Commodore Morris, and ordered to the West Gulf blockading squadron.

Decision as to Deserters.

Provost Marshal FRY publishes the decision of Solicitor WHITING, last year, that any man who leaves his residence and is drafted during his absence, if the notice be left at his last place of residence, can be arrested and shot as a deserter. The Government overruled this decision last year, but it seems to be revived now.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

The draft will take place promptly in Pennsylvania on the 15th of April.

Major General Wm. F. Smith.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Brig. Gen. WM. F. SMITH to be major general of volunteers, to rank from March 9th, 1864.

Other Confirmations.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of WM. T. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, to be hospital chaplain; and JOHN M. MASON to be collector of internal revenue at the Tenth collection district of New York.

The Internal Revenue Act.

It is probable that a week will elapse before the Committee on Ways and Means report the amended internal revenue act, which will be thoroughly revised, and some of the sections entirely rewritten, in order to secure a clearer understanding of them. Nothing reliable can be ascertained in relation to the change in taxes, as the committee have not yet arrived at a definite result.

NORTH CAROLINA.

General Hill in Command at Charleston.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Newbern *Times* of the 19th says that the Gas Works have been seized as abandoned rebel property, and that propositions will be received from responsible parties to put them in operation.

Major Jameson, of the 5th Rhode Island, is raising a regiment of colored heavy artillery.

The Raleigh *Progress* announces that Gen. D. H. Hill, assumes command at Charleston, and Beauregard goes to the Southwest.

Twenty-five Yankee prisoners escaped while under guard thirty-six miles north of Raleigh, bound for Americus, Georgia.

Female Rebels Properly Cared For.

BOSTON, March 23.—Mary J. Johnson and Carrie E. Jones, alleged spies for the rebels sent North from the Old Capitol prison at Washington, arrived yesterday, and were transferred to the Fitchburg House of Correction for safe keeping.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Last night's train, hence to Nashville, came in collision at 3 o'clock this morning at Tunnel Hill, in the tunnel, with the hospital train bound westward, causing a smash-up of the cars, but injuring none of the passengers seriously.

The Re Galantuomo.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The British brig Howard, from Liverpool, the same vessel which was spoken by the British gunboat Styx, reports that on March 10, in lat. 39° 30', lon. 60°, saw a large man-of-war, steering southeast, apparently not fully manageable, as she varied in her course about eight points. She had close-reefed foretopsail set, reefed foresail and foretopmast staysail, the fore and mizzen topgallant masts struck down, and the maintopsail broken off above the yard, the maintopsail blowing from it. This is a much fuller account than the one furnished by the Styx.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The dye and print works of Stuart & Stryker, in West Thirty-sixth street, was burnt this morning. Several of the adjoining dwellings were badly damaged. Stuart & Stryker's loss is $60,000.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, March 23.—A ministry is not yet formed. The Governor has sent for the leader of the Opposition to form a ministry.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

AN EXPEDITION TO DARIEN, GA.

Gen. McPherson on the way to Nashville.

A FIGHT NEAR FORT PILLOW.

THE REBELS ROUTED WITH LOSS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Savannah *Republican* of March 4th has a rumor that the Yankees landed in considerable force the previous evening at Darien, in Georgia.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—The friends of Governor Andrew Johnson in this city confidently expect his nomination by the Republican Convention for Vice President on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln.

The report that Gen. Gordon Granger has been relieved of the command of the 4th Army Corps is untrue. He is at the front with his corps.

Everything is quiet at the front.

Surgeon Gross, medical director of the 14th Army Corps, has been relieved at his own request, and will go to Annapolis in pursuance of department orders.

The gambling houses of this city were closed tonight, and all the gamblers ordered to leave the army, and prohibited from returning under a severe penalty.

ADVICES FROM MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, March 22.—The steamer Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans, arrived here to-day with a cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis. She brings no news of general interest. On the 20th, while leaving Memphis, on the 20th, a block of buildings, used as a commissary store, fell in, burying beneath the ruins about forty negroes and five or six soldiers, who were guarding the place.

The steamer Yon Phul has passed up from St. Louis with the 6th Illinois Cavalry, bound for home on a furlough.

Major General McPherson and staff arrived on the same steamer, and left for Nashville.

CAIRO, March 22.—The steamer Perry, from Memphis, at midnight on Sunday, has arrived.

She reports that four women were more or less injured, and the dead bodies of twelve children had been taken from the ruins of the fallen building, up to the time of the steamer's departure. It was supposed that more bodies were yet under the ruins, and the search was being industriously continued.

Eighty-eight rebel prisoners, who were brought up on Sunday, were forwarded to Camp Chase tonight.

The following letter has been received from Memphis:

"MEMPHIS, March 20.—The advices from Vicksburg are to March 16th. They report that a large number of fires had taken place there recently. Several Government storehouses have been set fire by incendiaries, and on that day a large railroad depot, with several adjoining buildings, were burned, consuming large quantities of Government property.

There is no news from the expedition to Shreveport.

CAIRO, March 23.—An engagement took place on the 16th, two miles east of Fort Pillow, between six hundred Federal troops and one hundred rebels, in which the enemy were routed, with a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

The 3d and 16th Iowa, 63th Ohio, and 45th Illinois Veterans, have arrived here from Vicksburg.

The 12th Michigan Infantry, and 5th Iowa Cavalry (veterans), have passed through here, en route to the front, having been materially strengthened.

REBEL ARMY OF FUGITIVES.

The following very graphic and touching letter, from Mr. N. H. Mann to Rev. Dr. Elliot, is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, and is dated the 7th of March. An appeal to the charitable accompanies its excellent description of the hungry host of the black Israel which followed the return of Sherman to Vicksburg:

The return of Sherman's expedition had been anticipated by us all as sure to bring along a crowd of blacks, but no one I think had formed any idea of the little destitution, the squalid misery in which they would come. All the way from Meridian this black river flowed in the wake of the army, increased by constant accessions from plantations. It is it wound its way into Vicksburg with 4,500 souls. Following through a country twice ravaged by a destructive host, they had literally nothing left them for subsistence but the remnants left by our troops. Foraging parties scoured the country on either hand to obtain supplies for the soldiers, but no one brought these people food, and houses and barns pillaged and burnt left nothing for them save what the hungry soldiers could spare.

Many touching incidents connected with this exodus have been related to me, but I have room for only one or two, and will hasten to relate what has come under my own eye.

Col. ——, acting brigadier on this expedition, states that while the heavy of rear guard was burning in the streets of Meridian, an old man was noticed warming himself by the fire, and now and then laughing hilariously to himself. A member stepped up to him and said: "Uncle, what are you laughing at?"

"Oh! massa, I'se been a slave all my life—these sixty-seven years. I work for my massa and be his nigger. To night I'se a free man; yah! yah! yah! Two or three days I'se have to go back and be a slave again; but two or three days I'se been free man, anyhow; yah! yah! yah!"

One more occurrence, which I have from an eye witness, I must relate, as showing that even slavery has not destroyed all family ties in the heart of this people.

To bring in a family from the distance of one hundred and fifty miles, the first requisite, of course, is a team. One noble fellow of the pure African type had succeeded in getting together his wagon and mules, and came within our lines with his two children. Then finding his wife was left behind, he wished to go back and bring her. But he was not allowed to go back with this children he could do so. The man hesitated for awhile between the loss of this golden opportunity for freedom, the certainty of his children being sold into slavery, and the loss of a wife left in bondage, and then, with a faithfulness to duty worthy a Regulus, resumed the reins. Not a murmur escaped, but I never forget the expression of that man's face as the love of liberty was grappling in his soul in the agony of despair, with a love that had grown with his blood upon his heart." But he surrendered the liberty he had enjoyed for a moment—went back with his children to the lashes of his master, and to the love of his wife.

The exposition returned here on the 3d instant. Just at dusk the train of contrabands came in. Slowly and sadly they dragged along through the streets. Mules and oxen, gaunt and famished, wagons loaded with children whose weary, despairing look will haunt me, I believe, to my grave. Here a mother, or two in each trying to soothe the little ones, crying with hunger and fatigue, all clothed in the dirt-colored homespun that always wear, worn to rags and tatters, leaving them in many cases almost naked. I saw one boy, about ten years old, walking by his mother, apparently dead, stark naked, save the poor amount of what might once have been a waistcoat wrapped about his middle. Hundreds of children in rags enough to be decent. As if nature sympathized with them in their misfortunes the shades of night came on as they reached Memphis, and many partially screened from the crowd of gazers this saddening, sickening sight.

The little I could do for these poor people that night I did. Anticipating a need, I had drawn on the commissary heavily for bread, and had a large amount on hand. I had commissioned one of the Western Sanitary Commission loaded with this bread, and taking along half a dozen kind-hearted soldiers, we went the whole length of the wagon train, and gave to each family a loaf or two. It was but a little thing to do, but the eagerness with which they took it and ate it showed how grateful it was to them. I assure you I never was more happy than that night amid all that wretchedness, giving bread to those hungry creatures. That night they lay on the levee in their wagons and in the open air. Many who came from plantations this side of Jackson were without conveyances, having walked in, bearing their "effects" on their heads.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Attempted Landing of Rebels near Port Royal.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer Arago arrived at this port to-day, from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 19th. Major John Hay is a passenger.

On the night of the 17th instant, a large force of rebels approached Seabrook, S. C., in a boat, and captured a picket-boat, with five members of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment. They were subsequently repulsed by the other pickets of that regiment.

Three prisoners, who escaped from the guard-house at Port Royal, had been recaptured.

On the morning of the 12th, fifty rebels attempted to land near Port Royal ferry, but failed.

Four contrabands, who escaped from Charleston, had reached our blockading fleet.

The United States gunboat Huron has captured the steamer Sophia, from Nassau, off the mouth of the Altamaha river, with a valuable cargo.

General Seymour has gone to Pilatka, Florida, to concert what may be an important movement. A small Union force, from General Perry's command has made a reconnoissance of Bull's Bay, S. C.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DEBATE ON THE DANISH WAR IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

A BATTLE IN DENMARK.

THE DANES REPULSED.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

Swedish Sympathy for the Danes—Emancipation of Serfs in Poland, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th of March, arrived this afternoon at five o'clock.

The steamers China and North American arrived out on the 6th inst.

The hearing of the appeal in the House of Lords, in the Alexandra case, was fixed for March 11th. Application had been granted for a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt, and other witnesses at Cairo, relative to the steam rams seized in the Mersey.

The Danish war was debated in the House of Lords on the 8th. Earl Russell pronounced the Austro-Prussian course unjustifiable. The answer of Denmark relative to the conference was expected in a few days. If she assents, negotiations will be commenced, otherwise the war will go on. Lord Shaftesbury urged that the British fleet be sent to the Baltic to watch the Austrian vessels there. Earl Russell said the Channel squadron was at home, and could be sent, if desirable, at the shortest notice.

The Austrians have made a further advance towards Jutland. The investment of Frederics by the allies was expected in a few days. The Prussian headquarters were at Mansild, on the frontier of Jutland. Large hospital preparations had been made at Kolding.

The English journals persist in the new Holy Alliance, but it is questioned by the continental papers.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that the Russian Imperial Guards are ordered to the Prussian frontier.

The London Times, from a commercial view, counsels inaction on the part of England.

The Archduke Maximilian continues in Paris. It is asserted that the loan cannot be negotiated till he is established in Mexico.

The Bombay mail of Feb. 16th is received. There are no tidings of the Alabama.

A severe fight occurred between the Austrians and Danes near Veile. Heavy losses are reported on both sides. The Danes were driven back, the allies occupying in great force the Danish territory.

The House of Lords debate on Denmark is regarded as the most hostile Parliamentary demonstration yet made. The Times says the country will not plunge into war at the bidding of the peers.

The King of Bavaria is critically ill.

(Per Steamer Olympus.)

The following is a digest of news to the afternoon of March 9th, per steamer Olympus:

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would, on the 11th, ask if the Government has remonstrated against Confederate enlistment of British seamen, whether it would likewise remonstrate against Federal enlistments in Ireland!

The Attorney General said that a Confederate war vessel had the same right as a Federal ship to capture a British vessel conveying contraband goods, provided always that the prize be sent before a prize court.

Mr. Layard said the Government was not prepared, in the case of the steamer Alexandra, to accept a similar assurance to that given by Danish ministers with respect to vessels building for Denmark.

Lord Palmerston, in response to D'Israeli, reiterated his conviction that the whole Austro proceedings were an outrage, and not justified by the state of affairs.

It is asserted that a large number of recruits for the Federals from Germany were being shipped, via Liverpool.

Maximilian was received by Napoleon at the Tuileries, and remained two days at the Court.

The Danes effected their retreat towards the North, with inconsiderable loss. Dybbing came to the investment of Frederics, but it is believed the Allies are concentrating a strong force in the vicinity. The Austrians had entered Jutland. It is reported that England and France were agreed on the principles of a treaty to terminate the war, and maintain the peace of Europe.

The *Times* continues to tell the Danes they have no material assistance to expect from England.

Russia has issued a circular of a pacific tendency has been issued.

It is rumored that Russia has undertaken to form a corps of 150,000 men to operate against Sweden if the latter joins the allies against Denmark. It is asserted that M. Fould will not quit the French Cabinet.

The Archduke Maximilian would leave Paris on the 12th or 13th. Napoleon has been particularly attentive to him. It is rumored that General Bazaine will soon be withdrawn from Mexico, having accomplished his mission.

The Bank of France has gained thirteen and a half millions in specie in the month. The Bourse was quiet at 69 ⅞.

The KING of Bavaria is dead. His son, aged 17, succeeded him as King Ludwig II.

LATEST PER CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Evening.—The three pirates of the schooner J. L. Gerity are under ball, the magistrate requiring further information before giving judgment. A disastrous flood has occurred at Schmidl, caused by the burstiing of a reservoir. Many lives were lost.

LONDON, Sunday morning, March 13th, via Queenstown.—Consols, after official hours, 91¼.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.

The underwriters are sufferers by the great explosion of gunpowder.

The hulks in the Calabar river were insured at Lloyds.

MONROVIA, March 4.—The Alabama was expected from Brest, put in here February 28th, and was allowed to receive twenty tons of coal, water and provisions, and was required to leave port again, which she did on the following day.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, MARCH 12th.

LONDON, March 12.—The Archduke Maximilian has arrived here.

PARIS, 11.—The *Memorial Deplomatique* contains the treaty regulating the questions of the French occupation and Rec can debts to Prince Metternich, Prince Gortschakoff and Napoleon.

A political programme has been agreed upon. The Mexican prisoners in France have given in their adhesion to the Mexican throne.

The Africa arrived out on the 13th.

The ship Lady Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, was abandoned, February 23d, with six feet of water in her hold. The crew were saved.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 23.—The Democratic State Convention organized by the election of George Rex as president, after considerable squabbling by the Vallandigham men. The following delegates to the National Convention were elected: Wm. Allen, George A. Pendleton, Allen G. Thompson, Rufus P. Ranney. Two hundred and eleven votes were cast by the Vallandigham men. Necessary to a choice, 215. George E. Pugh and Thos. W. Barclay were chosen Senatorial electors on the Presidential ticket. Resolutions were adopted opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South; that the mob spirit now abroad was the result of a violation of the Constitution by the party in power; the tyranny of the present Administration has sown seeds, and we are now reaping the harvest of crime.

The following nominations were made for State officers:

Secretary of State—W. W. Armstrong.

Supreme Judge—Judge P. Van Trump.

For Short Term—Dr. Wilson, of Hancock.

Attorney General—L. J. Critchfield.

Comptroller of Treasury—W. S. V. Prentiss.

School Commissioner—A. S. Ramsey and H. H. Burney.

The New York Stock Board.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The following were the closing prices at the night Stock Board:

Chicago and Rock Island	127
Cumberland preferred	88¾
Illinois Central	93
Michigan Southern	117¾
Do. do. guaranteed	140¾
Reading	142¾
Hudson River	157¾
Canton Company	70
Gold	168

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON reported, from the Military Committee, a bill authorizing the enlistment of Illinois cavalry, with an amendment, changing the head officer from major to colonel.

Mr. ARCHIBALD reported adversely on the proposition to print 5,000 copies of the message and accompanying documents, the report was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to print 10,000 extra copies of the Secretary of War's report and accompanying documents, the report was referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr WADE introduced a joint resolution appropriating $20 000 for improvement of the Capitol, referred to the Committee. The bill appropriates $100,000. He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to construct a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

Deserters.

The bill in relation to deserters was called up by Mr. WILSON. The bill disfranchises those who shall refuse to return to the service at the call of the President, in a proclamation to be issued immediately after the passage of this act. Those who re-enter the service at such place and time as the President may designate, receive no other punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and all allowances due at the time of desertion and during their absence.

Mr. WILSON said it had been represented that there were eighty thousand deserters from the army. He thought this a mistake, and that there were not more than forty thousand. He believed these had escaped from the army through hospitals and by other means. It was also represented that twenty-eight thousand deserters had been returned to the army in consequence of arrests through the provost marshal system, and under this system. In some cases the authorities had compelled some few few desertions from the army. He thought there were eighty or ten thousand deserters in Canada and the British possessions. They had been there long enough to have got over their fears of being arrested. He believed that the majority of these deserters were not considered so great a crime as it is now, and when conscription was sick and in its infancy, many came to obtain troops. He cited the fact that over thirty-five thousand troops were absent without leave at Harrison's Landing. He had learned from reliable deserters in Canada were anxious to return and serve their time out, as they had found more than they expected. They find that living in Canada is much harder than serving their country in the field. He thought if the President would make a place as Dry Tortugas, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, or some point in the State of Maine where these deserters might serve out their time, he thought quite a body of men would return to duty.

Mr. CLARK doubted the propriety and the power of passing this bill. We had been trying to the whole management of these deserters to the President. A bill of this kind would have a tendency to weaken discipline in the army. There was a great objection on the part of loyal and faithful soldiers to the enlistment of this class of them. He hoped this question of pardon would be left with the Executive. While ever these soldiers remain from the ranks they will cause about twice their number to the State. The members of the committee will assemble at the Grand House at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Friday.

HOUSE.

Senate amendments to the general bounty bill were considered, and a committee of conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes. The bill does not affect Philadelphia and Erie cities.

Mr. BLAIR offered a joint resolution providing for adjournment till Monday next, which gave rise to a democratic members desiring to visit Philadelphia to attend a political convention on Tuesday next.

It was finally agreed to adjourn from 4½ o'clock this afternoon until Monday.

An act for the protection of miners, in the county of Luzerne, was, on motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An act allowing tenants of mineral lands to develop the same, passed.

An act reducing the price of tavern licenses to $25 was considered.

Mr. HOPKINS opposed it, stating that it would reduce the revenue of the State.

Mr. BEASLEY said it only proposed to create a new class at lower rates. This discussion was continued.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably an act incorporating the Lecture Room of Concert Hall, which was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

A Grand Passenger Railway Scheme.

The following gentlemen have asked to be incorporated under the Passenger Railroad Company of Philadelphia—viz: Robert P. King, William Elliott, William H. Kemble, William H. Rudderow, William J. Pollock, John Miller, and their associates and successors, with the right to lay out and construct a passenger railway, with the necessary branches, commencing in the city of Philadelphia, beginning at or near the intersection of Ridge avenue and Market streets: thence, in a straight line, along Wharton street to Broad street, and running over some forty-five or fifty other streets in the city of Philadelphia.

The capital stock of the said company is to consist of twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, or one million dollars, and it is to have power and authority to borrow money in any sum or sums not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars for each mile of the route of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and to secure the payment of the same and the interest thereon; to give bonds secured by a mortgage upon the said railway, and the corporate rights and franchises granted by this act, which said bonds or mortgages shall be payable at such dates and times as the board of directors may deem advisable.

Launch of the Monitor Monadnock.

BOSTON, March 23.—Several thousand people witnessed the launch of the great monitor Monadnock to-day, which took place without delay or accident. About eight hundred people were seen on board the vessel.

The weather is moderating this evening, with a light easterly wind. The snow-storm continues.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Flour is dull and declining. Wheat dull; Kentucky white, $1.85@1.88. Corn dull and heavy at $1.15@1.16. Whisky firm; sales of Ohio at 56½@57c. Groceries are very firm.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The prices of Flour have improved, and the demand is active at $6 50@6 75 ⅌ bbl. Wheat is unchanged, but the market is less firm. Oats quiet except old, which is firm; old white, $1.08; choice new, $1.03.

—A negro soldier of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment has written an excellent letter from Florida, which is published in a Boston paper. Among other sharp things he says: "There are no soldiers in the world who demand more from their officers than black troops. They must have courage, they must have education, and they must be competent to command them, or the devil is to pay immediately. The moment the officer gets their respect, he's all right. Soon follows their love, and they are bound to follow wherever he leads."

—Queen Victoria, it appears, has literary tastes. In 1834, when she was but sixteen years old, a small volume of her poems was published in pamphlet form, for distribution exclusively in the royal family circle. The *Coburg Gazette* now announces that Queen Victoria is engaged in writing the Memoirs of her Life and Times; and that this work accounts for her prolonged seclusion since Prince Albert's death.

Public Entertainments.

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.—J. INSCO WILLIAMS' Panorama of The Bible, now on exhibition at the Lecture Room of Concert Hall, is still visited by nightly crowds. The dimensions of the lecture room are severely taxed, and the delight of the visitors is immense. Extending from the period of Chaos to the date of the Babylonish captivity, the panorama embraces graphic pictures of every prominent event in sacred history, and is a source of moral entertainment and instruction to thousands, and especially to schools and families. For the further accommodation of these, *matinées* are held on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

FORTY DAYS IN JERUSALEM.—A lecture with this title will be delivered this evening in the Eleventh Baptist Church, Twelfth street, above Race, by the Rev. William White Williams, of New York, who has resided in the Holy City, and speaks from personal experience.

ACCORDING to the last report of the Victorian Acclimatization Society, thirty-nine varieties of birds have been introduced into Victoria. The introduction of the Lligucan bee is likely to be a success. £4 each is offered for the first twenty English birds landed alive. Tasmania has spent £2 000 in unsuccessful attempts to introduce salmon. Ceylon eels have been liberated in order that they may spread over the colony of Victoria.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large, valuable, and extensive assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, clothing, hemp carpets, &c., comprising 700 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in cottons, woolens, worsteds, linens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce.

AFTER paying all expenses, the receipts of the *Sanitary Fair Gazette*, issued from the bazaar in Cleveland, amounted to between three and four hundred dollars.

CITY ITEMS.

TO PURCHASERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—There is always policy in buying the best, even though the cost be materially higher; but when the best article can be had at the same prices charged for less desirable rivals, as is the case with the celebrated "Florence" Sewing Machine, the rule is greatly intensified. The "Florence" is sold at 630 Chestnut street, and in many respects is without its equal in anything