LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

before, amounts to little more than the plundering of the agriculturist, for the benefit of all other classes, and it must be so in all time, as they are ordained to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for mankind! Yet, to crush them right away, to cut open the goose for the egg is cut home! The consumers, Government and others, may, in their might, take what I have now for nothing, but d——d if they can make me make more—rip as they may. M.

ARLINGTON, Va., March 10.—I have been reading recently, with much pleasure, your patriotic, and, as it seems to me, sensible articles, in reply to the strictures of *The Enquirer* upon the course to be pursued with regard to the Northwestern movement. C.

EDGEWOOD, Va., March 11.—Your course on the law of impressment, and our policy in regard to the North-West, certainly meet the approval of this section, as far as my limited acquaintance extends. G.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Correspondence of The Richmond Whig.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 9, 1863.—A recent visit to Richmond enabled your correspondent to observe the "thousand and one" annoyances to which passengers, whether citizens or soldiers, are arbitrarily subjected by the petty officials of the Provost Guard on the daily departure of the trains from Richmond to Hamilton's crossing. "Clothed in a little brief authority, behind which they shelter themselves, these individuals daily perpetrate outrages that if known and properly investigated, would render them liable to be deprived of their commissions and reduction to the ranks. Regardless of the fact that citizens or soldiers are furnished with passports, or the reverse, many are unnecessarily and frequently detained twenty-four and forty-eight hours at Richmond, and stations along the road, by the abuse of authority, when it is of the last importance sometimes that they should be at, or en route to, their respective destinations.

As to soldiers, they are scarcely treated by some of them with as much consideration as common "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are entitled to. The noble men who have left wives and children, and sacrificed the comforts of home to defend our rights and liberties, deserve all that can in any way mitigate the hardships which they undergo, without being subjected to the insults and annoyances they must meekly submit to, in leaving or returning to the army. In time of war, especially such a war as that in which we are involved, all good citizens cheerfully surrender a little of personal liberty to the promotion of the common good. All understand and appreciate the necessity of the regulations governing the arrival and departure of passengers to and from Richmond; yet, it is no less due to those who must be governed by them, that these regulations be not abused by those intrusted with their proper enforcement. The truth of all this will be sufficiently apparent to those who have passed up and down the railroads, and have had occular demonstration of it.

I speak not of the affable conductors, who give no unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to any one. Better for the country would it be if they were invested with full power in these matters, and the host of supernumerary Provost-Guards at the depots and stations were sent to swell the ranks of the army.

A flag-of-truce boat came over this morning, bringing eight or ten persons who have been for some time within the enemy's lines—some of them say they suffered for want of food, which the enemy would not allow unless they would take an oath of allegiance, which they declined. It is understood that the Provost-Marshal, Gen. Patrick, has stated that citizens within the Yankee lines must elect on which side of the river they prefer to remain, and that the frequent transits from one side to the other will not be permitted hereafter.

The remains of Surgeon Davis, Lieut. Horner, and Private Price, killed in the late fight between Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the Yankee cavalry, near Falmouth, were expected over today by flag of truce, and a detachment of the brigade was sent to receive and escort their remains to the depot at Hamilton's crossing; but for some reason unascertained, they have not yet been sent. During the late raid, Gen. Lee had between five hundred and eight hundred men, yet routed nine regiments of the enemy's cavalry, charging on and driving them three times within their infantry camps. Perceiving that the great disparity of the two forces was discovered, he deemed it prudent to retire, but not without bringing with him the 150 prisoners lately arrived in Richmond as evidences of his victory. Before returning, he penetrated to within two miles of Falmouth.

The mystery which has enveloped the movements of Hooker's army begins to unfold itself. All reports that reach us from the other side of the river concur in stating that it is being largely augmented by re-enforcements, as is supposed, by way of Acquia Creek from Washington and the North; although it is true that a portion were sent some time since to Fortress Monroe, including Burnside's old Corps. The arrival of these reenforcements, of which there is no reason to doubt, and the concurrent testimony of Northern journals, the making of roads to several points on the river several miles above and below, point to the conclusion that an early attempt will be made to cross and capture our intrenchments, as the first necessary step in the "victorious march to Richmond."

Such, I believe, is now the general impression. When the expected clash of arms begins, a more terrible slaughter, and a victory more complete than that of the memorable 13th December, may be safely predicted; and instances of individual heroism enough to fill a volume and too numerous for the compass of a letter, will be left for the pen of the faithful historian. Among the re-enforcements arriving at the Yankee army are said to be a considerable number of "contrabands." If reports be correct, Hooker will be impelled to advance or be straitened from scarcity of fuel, for they have cleared and burned the whole country from the Rappahannock to the Potomac.

Over eighty converts have crowned the efforts of those engaged in the revival of religion progressing here. The largest church in the city is scarcely ample enough to accommodate the congregations of soldiers attending, and large numbers of penitents daily and nightly crowd the altar. Among the officiating ministers are the Rev. W. H. Carroll of Selma, Ala.; the Rev. Mr. West, Chaplain, 16th Miss., and the Rev. Messrs. McDaniel, Green, and Pettigrew, privates in the 13th and 18th Miss. Regiments.

A storm of rain, accompanied with vivid lighting and rolling thunder prevailed last night. The weather to-day has been almost as mild and balmy as May. The strong March winds are absorbing the moisture and rapidly drying the roads, almost impassable lately. Y.

THE SALT QUESTION.

To turn a man neck and heels out of house and home, divest him of his property, and bestow the whole upon another man, who agrees, in consideration thereof, to do a job for the State at a saving of the snug little sum of half a million! This is the proposition which a Committee of the House of Delegates recommended, and which was earnestly discussed in that body for several days. It is about the coolest piece of spoliation we ever heard of. It was so barefaced that it imposed even on us for a moment. We supposed there must be in the background some sort of pretext or apology for it. In principle it is identical with the State's ejecting every farmer from his land and leasing it to some other person, who would undertake to work it and give the State a greater portion of the proceeds than the owner would! This proposition received 19 votes in the House of Delegates. That fact will stand an eternal monument of the moral vagaries of this wonderful era.

Tempting as was the snug little sum of half a million, which the State was to clear by seizing one man's property and giving it to another, the spirit of common honesty, which was once a Virginian characteristic prevailed over the spirit of rapine. The scheme of spoliation failed, and the owners of the salt works were permitted to retain their property, by agreeing to supply the State with 750,000 bushels of salt at $2 25 per bushel. The quantity furnished will be ample for all the people of the State, and the price, considering the times, moderate enough. [Richmond Whig, 16th.

THE COMING CONFLICT IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The Jackson Appeal has the following editorial on the coming conflict in Middle Tennessee:

"From all accounts that reach us, we are led to the conclusion that ere a great while Gen. Bragg will be forced either to engage Rosecrans in battle or fall back upon Chattanooga. The country would deplore the necessity which may force him to the adoption of the latter alternative. It is all-important that we continue to hold Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, otherwise we shall find ourselves in straitened circumstances for army supplies another year hence.

"The Unionists are devastating the country as they advance, rendering it impossible for the farmers to raise a crop this season, and to blot out Middle Tennessee, Kentucky, North Alabama, and North Mississippi from the producing sections of the Confederacy, would be more seriously felt than the loss of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, or Vicksburg. It would prove a long step in the direction of our subjugation by starvation.

"We sincerely hope that our Generals are fully alive to the necessity and importance of holding Middle Tennessee, and that the hands of Gen. Bragg will be strengthened with a force sufficient for this purpose. Our own impression is, that the operations of the enemy about Vicksburg is a mere feint to hold our army there and at Port Hudson, while the enemy are sending most of their reinforcements to Rosecrans.

"To surrender Middle Tennessee to our foe, moreover, would place us to a great disadvantage should negotiations for peace be entered into during the Spring and Summer. It is our policy, and should be our main effort, not only to hold all we now possess, but to reclaim as much of Southern Territory as possible. We could not treat for peace on anything like equal terms, with all the Border States, Tennessee included, in the hands of the enemy."

The Appeal of the 1st inst. also has the following:

"Our information is that the forces under Gen. Johnston are now strongly intrenched in the vicinity of Tullahoma, having withdrawn from the neighborhood of Shelbyville. This position was, we have seen stated, long ago selected as the most easily defended one between Nashville and Chattanooga by President Davis himself, and, as it has been approved by Gen. Johnston, we may indulge every hope that the wily Union commander will be forced, if he advances, to give battle upon ground that will at least afford our troops an equal chance. The blunder at Stone River, which was followed by such wholesale slaughter, will not be repeated.

"On the Union side, no important advance has been made. Heavy reenforcements have been received, and of late immense supplies passed up the Cumberland. To transport these, the railroad has been repaired to the vicinity of Murfreesboro, including the bridge over Stone River; but a considerable amount of trestle-work remains to be put up before the trains can run into Murfreesboro."

Treaty Between the United States and Liberia.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1863.

The treaty between the United States and Liberia is officially promulgated. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship and reciprocal freedom of commerce between the contracting parties, and they bind themselves to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, including the full protection of persons and properties. Our Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by that of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and Liberia, in the territory and jurisdiction of that Republic, and citizens of the United States residing therein are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to violations of the law and disturbances of the peace of the country.

Fire.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23, 1863.

The wholesale drug store of W. D. Harris, situated on South Water street was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The amount of insurance is unknown.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, March 23, 1863.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were introduced:

Incorporating Murray Hoffman and his associates as a Union League Association of New-York; the object being to maintain the Union and defend the Constitution.

Real estate not to exceed $100,000; providing that real property adjudged to be sold may be sold in the county where it exists by the Sheriff of said county.

Mr. BELL, from the minority, reported against the bill reducing the claim of the State against Richmond County.

A resolution was adopted asking the Bank Superintendent what legislation is necessary to bring our banking laws in harmony with the late banking laws of Congress. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills:

Prohibiting the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferry landings.

Amending the act relative to the loan of United States Trust moneys.

Mr. DEAN introduced the following:

Resolved, That this House has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Maj.-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, and as a testimonial of respect for his eminent services in the United States army, party to his patriotism, and devotion of his life to the cause of his country, we desire in this manner, to express the sentiments we feel at the great loss which the Nation has sustained by this unexpected event.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be sent to the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and Senate of this State, and that they be entered on the journal of this House.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the resolutions were made the special order at 1 o'clock to-day.

Remonstrances were presented against the Broadway Railroad bill, and against the bill relative to frauds in opening streets in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Chenango Canal Extension bill for the consideration of the House.

Against requiring the Canal Board to establish a uniform rate of tolls.

Mr. DEAN introduced a bill incorporating the New-York Evening Class to facilitate the study of law.

The bill relative to frauds in opening streets in New-York was recommitted.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to and from and through Canarsie and Gravesend, Kings County, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dean's resolutions relative to the death of Major-Gen. Sumner were postponed until 7 p. m. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association of New-York.

Mr. Dean's resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Sumner, came up. The House was addressed by Messrs. BREED, DEAN, MUNROE, DEPEW and FIELDS.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Adjourned.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, March 23, 1863.

THE COMPLIMENT TO MR. CUSHMAN.

The walls of the Assembly Chamber are adorned with a splendid specimen of chirography this morning, the handiwork of Mr. B. F. Bryant of New-York, who has in the best style of his art engrossed the resolutions passed unanimously some weeks since on motion of Mr. Frean, a Democratic member, complimenting Mr. Cushman, the Clerk of the House, for his able and upright conduct when acting as presiding officer prior to the election of speaker.

The resolutions have been handsomely framed and are now on exhibition in the Chamber.

Some of the letter-writers for the New-York papers seem by implication to charge Mr. Cushman with a want of fairness in calling the roll on Friday last, when the vote was taken on Judge Dean's arbitrary arrest resolutions. I believe this view of the matter is not entertained by any of the members of the House. While it is certain that the taking of the vote in question occupied nearly or quite an hour, this was a matter entirely beyond the control of the Clerk. The extra time was occupied in listening to the speeches in which members tendered their excuses. As it has been the practice to allow this description of speeches on similar occasions all through the session, and as prominent Democrats have not scrupled ere now to occupy several hours in giving their excuses when it suited them, it would really be unfair to censure Mr. Cushman for not interfering with the established practice.

SENATE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The Senate has deemed it necessary to follow the example of the House, and has constituted its Grinding Committee. It consists of nine of the best men in that body.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The indications are that Law's Broadway Railroad bill is going through the Senate very smoothly. It received fifteen votes to make it the special order for Tuesday night.

EXEMPTION OF CLERGYMEN FROM TAXATION.

A bill being before the Assembly to repeal all laws exempting the property of clergymen from taxation, the morning has been occupied in discussing it. Judge Dean was the principal supporter of the bill, and urged its passage on the ground that at the time the statute exempting clergymen's property was originally passed it was done to compensate them for the political rights which were withheld from them, such as the eligibility to office, &c.

Mr. Dean then went on to inveigh with the utmost intensity against the clergy whom he charged with abandoning the high ground in which they originally stood, and forgetting their legitimate calling, viz: the cure of souls, and plunging into the political broils and contests of the day. He maintained that they were in a large degree responsible for the evils which had fallen upon the country, and his speech was full of the bitterness with which Democratic bunkers are wont to speak of ministers who maintain that there is or can be any higher law than that of human origin. Mr. Dean further argued that the late Conscription act did not exempt clergymen from its provision, and that there could be no reason why their exclusive privilege should be continued under our State laws.

Mr. Post and Mr. Houghton answered these views of Mr. Dean with ability and spirit, and the hour of adjournment arrived while we were mid-way in the discussion.

Indian Troubles in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Monday, March 23, 1863.

Last night the Humboldt Indians attacked the station eight miles west of Deer Creek, killed the men, burned the station, took the stage stock, and a large herd belonging to private parties.

The stage driver was killed, and a passenger mortally wounded. Troops have already reached there, and the route is again open.

From San Francisco—Treasure Recovered from the Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 21, 1863.

The Constitution brought from the wreck of the Golden Gate $100,000 in treasure; also 3,000 bags of coffee from the Isthmus, creating a panic in the market. Rio declined to 27 cts.; Costa Rica to 25. Alcohol and whisky improved. Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange equivalent to 40 @ 45 premium for gold in New-York, 5 @ 6 premium. Sterling, 48d. Legal Tenders, 63 @ 66, with considerable inquiry for remittance East.

The recent showers have greatly benefited the agricultural districts, which were suffering from drouth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 23, 1863.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, with $80,000 in treasure, arrived to-day from the northern coast.

Families are emigrating to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

The newspapers are publishing facts and rumors concerning different gold fields. Those at Boise River and Caribou are receiving chief attention.

Several steamers will run on the Upper Columbia and tributaries this season.

The Snake Indians are troublesome in the Boise River region, but the constant increase of the mining population insures general safety.

A schooner from Queen Charlotte Island has arrived, with eight tuns of superior copper ore.

Sailed steamer Constitution for Panama, with 450 passengers, including a battalion of cavalry for a Massachusetts regiment, and $250,000 in treasure for England, and $214,000 for New-York.

Terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Monday, March 23, 1863.

The daily packets and transient steamboats used latterly by the Government for temporary service on the Ohio River being now released, goods are now transported with dispatch as heretofore, from this point to Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville &c.

Academy of Music—M. Maretzek's Company.

The opera of NORMA drew a very fine audience last night to the Academy. The Soprano M'me Medori, and the Tenor M. Mazzoleni, again appeared after their several indispositions. The part of Norma demands in about equal proportions agility of voice and power of declamation. In the latter quality M'me Medori is preeminent: in the former she is not. But Norma in a rage is the best of that pagan lady: and so the declamation weighs in the scale accordingly. We may especially instance her in the trio at the end of the first act. In the Prayer-Scene she showed judicious economy of means: keeping down the voice to the devout standard. M'lle Sulger made a good Adalgisa,—less the power to reach the highest notes. In her opening scene her voice, being a second Soprano, appeared to particular advantage, as the range of the music is low. The part of Pollione is that of sneak and ruffian; and the worst possible exponent of a Roman Proconsul, who would at least behave differently if not more decently. Tenors shirk the part accordingly: and though it contains some admirable music, the man has nothing to do after his first air and duet, but to stand up and be bullied by the irate chief Druidess. But M. Mazzoleni made as much of the character as could be expected. Signor Bianchi was a capital Oroveso in the first scene, which would have been impressive had there been a chorus of sufficient proportions.

The applause was good considering the habitual coldness of Academy audiences. The principal artists were called before the curtain to receive the homage of their admirers.

Winter Garden.

It is a striking peculiarity of the "moral drama" of this period, that either through the general depravity of mankind or the perversity of New-York audiences in particular, its illustrations of the light and pleasant ways of vice constitute its principal claim to popular favor. The success of a moral play may be reckoned in proportion to the amount of triumphant turpitude with which it is enriched and perfumed. Rascality lends a charm which rectitude in vain endeavors to excel. The villains have it all their own way, and the proper people are only tolerated as furnishing means for the progress and development of ingenious wickedness. "East Lynne," which was last evening produced at the Winter Garden, is a piece of precisely this class. The moral lesson is conveyed through the character of Lady Isabel, and is so dreary a form for dramatic effect that nothing but the largest gifts and most liberal accomplishments could enable any actress to stamp it memorably upon the minds of spectators. Miss Lucille Western is not equal to such an effort. Her personation, therefore, of the leading part, while it naturally claimed the first attention, did not touch the peal spirits of the audience one-half so much as the free and easy devilries of her dexterous persecutor. Sir Francis Levison, the moral monster of the story, was surrounded with a certain sympathy from beginning to end, and a shade of personal regret stole over the house at the period of his decoration with the ominous and prophetic handcuffs. On the other hand, Mr. Richard Hare, the type of injured innocence, became a pestilential bore at the instant of his advent, and continued in the same guise with such fidelity that observers burned only with the hope that he might be hung, just by mistake, instead of the lawfully condemned, but popularly absolved criminal. We may indeed say that, taking the personation of Richard Hare by Mr. Hagan to be a literal and faithful picture, no more appropriate disposition could possibly be made of him. And even the part of Archibald Carlyle, which was represented with zealous earnestness and intensity by Mr. Barrett, was altogether too unvarying in uprightness and untainted chivalry to take so high a rank as it really deserved, and might otherwise have secured, in the estimation of the house.

With respect to Miss Western, we are compelled to say quite plainly that her performance did not indicate any of the qualities of which her successes in other cities had warranted the expectation. Her idea of the character of the Lady Isabel showed boldness of invention, but not in a direction which we should feel justified in praising. Her effects were all multiplied indefinitely beyond the modest possibilities of nature. Her tones of voice, her gestures, and her attitudes had no touch of truth to recommend them. They were all alike wild, incoherent, extravagant, and impossible. We do not specify, simply because we are reluctant to appear to ridicule when we desire only to disapprove. We are bound, however, not to omit mentioning that in Miss Western's performance, not only the decrees of taste, but even the simple and obvious laws of grammar and accurate pronunciation were tossed here and there with the most reckless audacity. It is excessively unpleasant to have no escape from such necessity of positive condemnation, and if we could have detected a single point upon which to fix a compliment we should have done so with real gratification. The fact is, that nothing of the sort is possible.

Miss Western was called before the curtain at the close of every act, and the applause was lavish. The general representation was good, although, as we have hinted, the moral personages had little chance beside the mischief-makers. Mr. Davenport played with a quiet and negligent hard-heartedness that betrayed an intimate familiarity with the principles of aristocratic iniquity. Mr. Barrett won a recognition which was better than applause, by his simple earnestness in the part of Archibald Carlyle. Miss Ada Clifton gave much grace and sweetness to the part of Barbara Hare. Miss Mary Carr was comic as Miss Corney—sometimes to excess. The other characters demand no particular mention.

"East Lynn" is announced for repetition every evening this week.

The Irish Relief Committee.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" and other gentlemen to take steps for the relief of the suffering Irish—Jude Daly in the chair and Mr. H. L. Hoguet acting as Secretary. Mr. Watson being called upon stated that he visited Ireland in 1847 and in 1848, and witnessed the distress in that country. He revisited Ireland again last Autumn, and the scenes of distress he saw then were as heartrending as those he saw in '47 and '48. The following is the General Committee appointed to promote the objects of the organization:

A. Montgomery, H. Hilton, Jos. Lynch, B. Williams, J. T. Doyle, J. O'Brian, Chas. O'Conor, R. J. Dillon, J. Kelly, Matthew Brennan, Bartholomew O'Conor, Wm. Whiterich, Henry Hilton, Davis Capens, Wm. C. Barrett, Louis J. White, Jas. Lynch, R. H. Lowery, Jas. M. Sweeny, John Clancy, James Murphy, P. L. Meehan, A. O'Donnell, Felix Ingoldsby, Malcolm Campbell, Wm. Mitchell, N. Jarvis, John McKeon, Wm. Kennelly, Bryan Lawrence, P. Mulvihill, Pease I. Murphy, Andrew Carrigan, Alex. T. Stewart, James T. Brady, Daniel Devlin, Joseph Stuart, Charles P. Daly, Wm. Watson, C. M. Connolly, Richard Bell, John Savage, Henry L. Hoguet, Richard O'Gorman, Eugene Kelly, John E. Develin, James Brown, Watson Magee, Wm. Shaw, John Guyon, Wm. Redmond, Edward C. Donnelly, Richard Dillon, M. D., John R. Brady, Sam. Sloan, Malcolm Haughton, James Kerrigan, James Olwell, James C. Bell, Edward Hoff, Robert Mackie, Edward H. White, Thomas Barbour, John B. Fogarty, John Bryan, Edward Boyle, Jas. B. Nicholson, Chas. H. Birney.

The following gentlemen are the Executive Committee:

William Watson, James T. Brady, Joseph Stuart, Charles P. Daly, D. Devlin, H. L. Hoguet, Eugene Kelly, Richard O'Gorman, Walter Slater, Samuel Sloan, John Savage, Ed C. Donnelly, A. O'Donnell.

The following is the Committee appointed to confer with a meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick:

John Savage, Dr. Dillon, A. O'Donnell, Joseph Stuart, Wm. Watson, H. L. Hoguet.

A subscription book was opened, and the liberal sum of $7,000 was contributed.

The Knights of St. Patrick met last evening at the Astor House, John Butler, esq., in the Chair. Capt. Lyons performed his duties as Secretary. The Chairman suggested that efforts be made at once for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland; that a public meeting be called at the Academy of Music, and that the services of the most eminent public speakers be secured. The Secretary gave a brief account of what had been done by the Friendly Sons, and expressed a desire that a Committee be appointed to draft an appeal to all the kindred societies in the country for aid for the afflicted and starving poor of Ireland. He had no doubt a million of dollars could be raised for such a benevolent purpose. The Committee from the Irish Relief Society then came into the room. Each one made a few remarks, when the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Association call a public meeting on an evening to be hereafter designated, at the Academy of Music or some other commodious building, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the poor of Ireland, and that the services of the most eminent speakers in the city be secured to address the meeting, and that the admission fee be fifty cents.

Resolved, That a delegation of this society be now appointed to confer with and act in combination with the Relief Committee organized at Delmonico's on this day.

Resolved, That a delegation of this society be now appointed to wait upon the General Committee of the Ladies Relief Ball Association inviting theirs to co-operate with us in our efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute poor in Ireland.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the permanent Committee: W. E. Lyons, John McAuliffe, Thomas Dunphy, Wm. R. Roberts, J. P. Curran, J. B. Tully, Wm. E. Robinson, J. Butler.

The following is the Committee to wait upon the Ladies' Ball Committee: W. F. Lyons, D. Quinn, P. J. Wall, Capt. Chas. Clark.

In accordance with a resolution which passed later in the evening, a Committee of about twenty persons was appointed to aid in collecting funds and making arrangements for the advancement of the good work contemplated by the gentlemen present. Brief addresses, full of touching pathos and a tender love of country, were made by Messrs. Savage, Lyons, Butler, Tully, and Dr. Dillon. The meeting was harmonious, and all who were present were deeply in earnest in their determination to feed the hungry and clothe the destitute.

The well-known hospitality of the Irish cannot fail to kindle in every humane bosom a desire to relieve the sufferings of a people who are always willing to divide their loaf with the needy. The Irish now claim our attention, and if the public at large could realize the extent of the suffering in Munster, as well as in Ulster and Connaught, subscriptions to the fund that has already been established in this city would flow in more rapidly. In the South of Ireland the suffering is chiefly caused by the short harvests and bad weather last year; and in the North it is one of the results of the deficient supply of cotton. Mr. A. T. Stewart has chartered a ship at his own expense to be laden with food for the unfortunate, and forthwith to be dispatched from New-York. The St. Andrew Society has subscribed $500, and a Boston Irishman has sent $100 for the same purpose. Barney Williams has offered to give a performance at the Academy of Music for the benefit of his unfortunate countrymen, pledging himself to make up the difference if the net amount realized falls short of $1,000. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Knights of St. Patrick will probably join hands to day in promoting the good work, under the leadership of James T. Brady, the President of the former Society. On the 14th of April a ball is to be given at the Academy of Music for the same charitable purpose, under the auspices of P. J. Meehan, Richard O'Gorman and others.

The Loyal National League.

The Council of Twenty-five, and the Executive Committee of Twenty-five, appointed at the meeting for organization of the Loyal National League, at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 20th inst., held separate and joint sessions yesterday afternoon.

John A. Stevens, esq., President of the Bank of Commerce, was appointed Treasurer of the League, by vote of the Council.

James A. Roosevelt, esq., was appointed Secretary of the League, by vote of the Executive Committee.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL ADVISATORY TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Committee on Finance.—John A Stevens, Moses Taylor, A. T. Stewart, Benj. R. Winthrop, John J. Cisco.

Committee on Correspondence.—George Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, James McKaye, E. Caylus, Francis G. Shaw.

Committee on Lectures and Addresses.—Francis Lieber, C. V. S. Roosevelt, William F. Cary, Charles A. Heckscher, W H. Webb.

Committee on Journals and Documents.—Charles King, William Curtis Noyes, Francis B. Cutting, Morris Ketchum, Seth B. Hunt.

Organization.—John C. Green, Charles Butler, George Opdyke, William E. Dodge, Robert Bayard.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Committee on Hall of the League.—Wm. A. Hall, Isaac H. Bailey, Wm. T. Blodgett, Wm. Orton, Franklin H. Delano.

Committee on Lectures and Addresses.—Parke Godwin, John Jay, Charles Astor Bristed, Robert Bayard, Robert Lenox Kennedy.

Committee on Journals and Documents.—C. E. Detmold, J. Baker Wright, George P. Putnam, Adrian Iselin, Wolcott Gibbs.

Committee on Correspondence.—James A. Roosevelt, John Jay, George Canot Ward, John Cochrane, Geo. P. Putnam.

Committee on Finance and Assessments.—George Griswold, Adrian Iselin, Robert Lenox Kennedy, George Cabot Ward, Franklin H. Delano.

Committee on Badges and Certificates of Membership.—Thomas N. Dale, Hugo Wesendonck, Robert B. Minturn, jr., Charles Astor Bristed, Wolcott Gibbs.

Committee on Enrollment.—Wm. E. Dodge, jr., Sydney Howard Gay, John Austin Stevens, jr., Thomas N. Dale.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Committee on National Organization.—John Austin Stevens, jr., Parke Godwin, James A. Roosevelt, Hugo Wesendonck, George Griswold.

Committee on State Organization.—Wm. Orton, C. E. Detmold, J. Butler Wright, Sydney Howard Gay, William T. Blodgett.

Committee on Ward Organization.—John Cochrane, Wm. A. Hall, Isaac W. Bailey, Robert B. Minturn, jr., Wm. E. Dodge, jr.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

REPRESENTATION OF WARDS.

Resolved, That in addition to the Council and Executive Committees appointed at the meeting at Cooper Institute, Friday, 20th March, for the organization of the Loyal National League, and in accordance with the resolution of instruction unanimously adopted at that meeting, there shall be a Committee of twenty-two, consisting of one representative from the organization which has been or may be raised in each ward of the city; and that such Committee shall be entitled "THE WARD COMMITTEE OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE," and shall unite with the Council and Executive Committees in joint session. This Ward Committee may make rules for its own government and adopt measures for the spread of the organization, with the concurrence of the Council and Executive Committee.

A MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED APRIL 11.

Resolved, That the Loyal National League will hold an inaugural mass meeting in Union square on the 11th of April next (the anniversary of the day upon which the war upon the Government was begun in the bombardment of Fort Sumter), to renew to the Government and the People of the United States its solemn pledge and firm resolve that the unity of this nation shall not be impaired either in principle or territorial boundary, and that the Government of our fathers shall be maintained.

Resolved, That delegations from all similar organizations throughout the country be invited to attend.

Resolved, That the Joint Council and Executive Committees on Lectures and Addresses be instructed to prepare an Address to the Loyal National Leagues of the United States, to be submitted to that meeting.

RESOLUTION AND LETTER OF THANKS TO GASPARIN, BRIGHT, AND OTHERS.

Resolved, That the officers of the Loyal National League have heard with interest and satisfaction that the Loyal Publication Society of this city have in course of preparation letters of thanks to the able defenders of the cause of our National Unity in England and France, among whom are included those distinguished advocates of civil liberty, whose fame is not circumscribed by country or by race, John Stuart Mill, Richard Cobden, John Bright, J. F. Cairnes, Newman Hall, and others in England, and Edward Laboulaye, Agenor de Gasparin, and others in France, and that they request, in behalf of the League, that these letters may be submitted to the counsel of this League and on approval be recommended for adoption at the great mass meeting to be called on the 11th of April, on Union Square, to the end that those noble men, loyal to the principles of Nationality, may receive a just acknowledgment of their service from a free and grateful people.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH OTHER LEAGUES.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of the Council and Executive Committee of the Loyal National League be requested to confer with the Committee of Management of the Union League of this city, a social organization of which Robert B. Minturn, esq., is President, and with the Joint Committees of the Loyal Publication Society of the city, of which the Hon. Charles King is President, and submit to them the Pledge of this League to the end that, by the signature of their respective members to the same, the loyal associations of this city may be affiliated under a common bond.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of the Council and Executive Committee of the Loyal National League be requested to confer with the Vice-Presidents and Executive Committee of the "Loyal League of Union Citizens," of which Gen. Winfield Scott is President and Prosper M. Wetmore, esq., is Secretary, to propose to them the same pledge for signature, to the end that there may be a perfect harmony of sentiment in all the loyal associations in this city, and to request a copy of the names of the persons composing that organization, in order that they may be requested to take the pledge of this National Association.

The following Committee was named by the Chairman, the Hon. Chas. King, to which the Chairman was unanimously added:

A. T. Stewart, Charles Butler, George Griswold, J. Butler Wright, W. E. Dodge, jr., C. E. Detmold, James A. Roosevelt.

Resolved, That the Committee on Lectures and Addresses be instructed to secure the delivery of loyal addresses by gentlemen without reference to party, at such places near the City of New-York as they may deem expedient.

The Committee were instructed to report on Thursday, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES KING, Chairman Joint Committee.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

The Loyal League of the Twenty-second Ward.

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies and gentlemen, residents of the Twenty-second Ward, was held in the hall at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Broadway. The chair was occupied by Gen. Kiersted. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Hiram Mattison.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH was the first speaker. He briefly reviewed the present aspect of affairs throughout the Republic, and took the ground that until the nation came to acknowledge God as guide, we would fail in our attempts to obtain a peace. Peace would only result from having for the Nation a foundation of righteousness, and for its capstone—Liberty. Just in proportion as the people rose to this sublime position, would they determine to frown down every man who spoke or acted sedition. He hoped that every Executive officer in every State would emulate the example of Gen. Rosecrans, and order all persons in close sympathy with the Rebellion to be sent beyond the lines of the Army of the Union. Appeals were coming from our soldiers in the field, in every department of the vast army, asking those at home not to sacrifice the cause needlessly for which they have ventured so much. As to Slavery, he said that was a mere side issue. It was unnecessary to fight to kill Slavery; it was sufficient to fight for the maintenance of the Union and the Government, and if Slavery, or anything else, offered to impede the progress of our army, then let it be pierced to the death. [Applause.] Why should they, with politicians, here like the mole, lower into the earth, and not look up to God for his guidance and instruction. The politicians were mere materialists, who never thought of opening their meetings with prayer. He then stated the issue to be between a namby-pamby aristocracy on the part of the Rebels, and a Constitutional democracy on the part of the loyal States.

Prof. MATTESON was then called out. He said he was of those who were called Abolitionists, but he was not one of that kind of Abolitionists who are only in favor of the war if it is to put down Slavery. He believed with many others that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed certain rights to the Southern States in reference to their Slavery; but he believed that when they rebelled against the Government all their rights, Slavery included, died. When they buried the Stars and Stripes at Mobile, they had no longer any rights under the Constitution. We had no right to be doing two things in this war—protecting "the rights" of the Rebels, and vindicating the honor of our flag. We must defend our Government and all that pertains to it, and let Rebels protect themselves and their homes in the way they have chosen for themselves. [Loud applause.]

Mr. THOMAS JONES, jr., moved a series of resolutions expressing unconditional loyalty to the Government, the Constitution and the Union, and the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, which were adopted unanimously.

It was also resolved that the officers of that meeting should be a committee to nominate permanent officers for the League, to report at another public meeting, to be held at the same place two weeks hence.

Mr. S. SANFORD then addressed the people at some length, after which the meeting adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HARBOR DEFENSE COMMISSION.—The Committee on Ordnance and the Committee on Water Defenses of this Commission met at the City Hall yesterday, and gave lengthy hearings to parties who appeared before them. To avoid any waste of time, it was announced at each hearing, by the Chairman of the Committee, that they did not wish to listen to any views, or to the unfolding of any plans, that were not of a practicable nature suited for emergency. The Ordnance Committee, of which Councilman Brice is Chairman, listened to remarks and the explanation of designs by Messrs. Norman Wiard and B. T. Babbitt. The Water Defense Committee, of which Alderman Boole is Chairman, was addressed and had plans submitted to it by Messrs. B. T. Babbitt, Capt. McDougall, Pascal Plant, John P. Taylor, A. D. Bishop of "boom derrick" fame, J. B. Van Deusen, a prominent ship-builder, and J. Morrison Hunter. Several other gentlemen present could not be heard at this meeting, but will be listened to at a future meeting. The Commission will hold a meeting this evening, when, by invitation through Mayor Opdyke, they will be addressed by Col. Wm. A. Howard and Myers Correll, esq.

HARBOR DEFENSES.—The Committee of the Legislature, on Militia and Public Defense, arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by the Staff of the Governor. They will meet the Committee on Harbor Defense of the Chamber of Commerce at 12 o'clock to-day, and will visit the fortifications to-morrow. We have reason to believe that the important and long-delayed work of our harbor defense will now be undertaken with energy and spirit.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.—A meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, for the purpose of organizing a Loyal League in that section of the city. Mr. William Tilden was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. E. F. Davis Secretary. The resolutions offered at the Cooper Institute mass meeting were adopted as the platform of the Eighteenth Ward League. Speeches were made by Ben. Warden, James M. Thompson, ex-Councilman Stevenson, Robt. B. Roosevelt, and C. P. Kirkland, and a Committee appointed to confer with the League recently organized at the Everett House, with a view to effecting a union with its members, so that there should be but one League in the Ward. The meeting adjourned, subject to the