

The Next Campaign Against Richmond.

Amnesty of the President Spurned.

JOE JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Negro Troops to be Coaxed to Desert.

CONSCRIPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

We have received Richmond papers to the effect that, from which we make the following interesting extracts: From The Sentinel, 15th.

NEGRO TROOPS.

The recruiting officers of Mr. Lincoln's Government have shown considerable activity in compelling or persuading the negroes to fall into their power. When we consider the philanthropic pretenses under which the negroes were so long assailed and finally destroyed the peace of the country, it is impossible to suppress the feelings of disgust and contempt which the treatment of the negro in the hands of the miserable whites is in the last degree treacherous, inhuman, and base—a fit commentary, however, on that hypocrisy which Abolitionism for years has been acting before the world.

How shall we treat these negro soldiers? We think it should not be forgotten that many of them were forced into their present positions. They were conscripted and metered in at the point of the bayonet. Others, if not put in by violence, yielded to appliances scarcely less compulsory. We think that to all these we should induce desertion by keeping for them an open door. A negro who will show down the sword to our bayonet in his hands, whenever he has an opportunity, and who comes to our lines for protection, should be received with that humanity which the poor African feels only in the Confederate States. We should not be too sure that the negroes will be so easily won to our arms. As to those found in battle, there is no choice left to us. These negro troops have been fully trained among their white brethren, and they will avoid battle and return to their duty to their masters, and what fate they will reap if they continue in their crimes.

CAPTURE OF THE JULIA BAKER.

On board the Julia Baker, captured and destroyed on the James on Friday night last, by Capt. Edinborough and eight men of the signal corps, were three negro men belonging to Richard B. Kildick, capt. of the Julia. When taken in arms, they will be handed over to their owner.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The papers announce that Gen. Beauregard has removed his headquarters to Florida, for the present.

CONSCRIPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Progress says the enrollment of conscripts is going on throughout the State. That there is a different sentiment in the enrollment of white and colored men. That the enrollment is going on smoothly, and the men enter the service cheerfully. In fact, large numbers of those subject under the present call, have volunteered.

MEMORIALS.—MARCH 14.—Maj.-Gen. Loring published an address to his division, and effective speeches were delivered by Judge Glenn, Gen. Featherston, and Capt. Barthelemy, when the whole division, which is largely composed of Mississippians, Alabamians, Louisianians and Arkansians, unanimously resolved for the following resolutions:

Resolved and Robinson of the 9th Arkansas Regiment, sentenced to be shot to-day for desertion, have been reprieved.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS—THE EXTENT OF POWER CLAIMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The instructions of the War Department with respect to proceedings in habeas corpus, remove many grounds of claim, and propose what may be considered as a very moderate extension of the law. Parties arrested in the cases specified in the law will not be detained a trial, but their cases will be investigated by the military authorities. It will be significant for these duties in the different military departments.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLENBERG, March 15.—Mr. West introduced resolutions in the Senate yesterday, declaring that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was expressly granted to Congress, and that the President has no authority to suspend it. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MORE FUNDING.

MAON, March 19.—\$8,550,000 have been funded here in four per cent bonds up to 8 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, MARCH 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 17.—A dispatch from Chattanooga reports that a large number of Sherman's troops have gone up the river on furlough from Vicksburg.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

What then are the terms which Abraham Lincoln has offered to the rebels? The president has offered to the South in the army and in civil life. To citizens he offers a free pardon upon condition that they will take an oath not only of allegiance to the United States, but of obedience to all the Black Republican Congress. And these terms he offers not to acknowledged Rebels, but to sovereign States; not to a vanquished Rebel, but to a powerful Government, which has in the field an army so strong that it can crush it, and falling in the effort, he is now calling for half a million more in the same breath that he professes to treat the Confederacy as a conquered people.

The army of the United States is not what it has been in the past. It is a military effort of which that country is capable was made. At the beginning of that year it held a million of men under arms, its finances were firm, and the confidence of assured hope still sparkled in its eyes.

But setting aside half of this force to guard its conquest, the United States may still send a hundred and twenty thousand men to the front against Richmond. What are our means of resistance? There are two means of resistance—the first which occurs to many is an offensive movement on a grand scale into the heart of the enemy's territory. But this movement is not only impracticable, it is also inadvisable.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

The prudence and discretion of the Confederate press in general during the present war has been something remarkable, and in distinguishing between the legitimate and illegitimate objects of the press, which, in the present hour, include an irresistible propensity to let the world know what their Generals intend to do. But it is almost as important to the interests of a country that its journals should be cautious in their comments upon the military operations of the future.

We hope the Georgia Legislature will let this question alone, and turn its attention to war. The Georgia Legislature has established his headquarters at Culpeper Court-House.

Only ten days now intervene before the currency remaining in circulation is exhausted, and consequently the holders of Treasury notes must decide whether they will keep them until the 1st of April and submit to the Government, or exchange it for bonds or personal property.

McCLELLAN'S LOSSER.

The Rebels appear to have come to the conclusion that their efforts in Gen. McClellan's behalf are vain, and cast him aside in the following harsh manner: From The Richmond Dispatch, March 21.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

What then are the terms which Abraham Lincoln has offered to the rebels? The president has offered to the South in the army and in civil life. To citizens he offers a free pardon upon condition that they will take an oath not only of allegiance to the United States, but of obedience to all the Black Republican Congress. And these terms he offers not to acknowledged Rebels, but to sovereign States; not to a vanquished Rebel, but to a powerful Government, which has in the field an army so strong that it can crush it, and falling in the effort, he is now calling for half a million more in the same breath that he professes to treat the Confederacy as a conquered people.

The army of the United States is not what it has been in the past. It is a military effort of which that country is capable was made. At the beginning of that year it held a million of men under arms, its finances were firm, and the confidence of assured hope still sparkled in its eyes.

But setting aside half of this force to guard its conquest, the United States may still send a hundred and twenty thousand men to the front against Richmond. What are our means of resistance? There are two means of resistance—the first which occurs to many is an offensive movement on a grand scale into the heart of the enemy's territory. But this movement is not only impracticable, it is also inadvisable.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

The prudence and discretion of the Confederate press in general during the present war has been something remarkable, and in distinguishing between the legitimate and illegitimate objects of the press, which, in the present hour, include an irresistible propensity to let the world know what their Generals intend to do. But it is almost as important to the interests of a country that its journals should be cautious in their comments upon the military operations of the future.

We hope the Georgia Legislature will let this question alone, and turn its attention to war. The Georgia Legislature has established his headquarters at Culpeper Court-House.

Only ten days now intervene before the currency remaining in circulation is exhausted, and consequently the holders of Treasury notes must decide whether they will keep them until the 1st of April and submit to the Government, or exchange it for bonds or personal property.

McCLELLAN'S LOSSER.

The Rebels appear to have come to the conclusion that their efforts in Gen. McClellan's behalf are vain, and cast him aside in the following harsh manner: From The Richmond Dispatch, March 21.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

What then are the terms which Abraham Lincoln has offered to the rebels? The president has offered to the South in the army and in civil life. To citizens he offers a free pardon upon condition that they will take an oath not only of allegiance to the United States, but of obedience to all the Black Republican Congress. And these terms he offers not to acknowledged Rebels, but to sovereign States; not to a vanquished Rebel, but to a powerful Government, which has in the field an army so strong that it can crush it, and falling in the effort, he is now calling for half a million more in the same breath that he professes to treat the Confederacy as a conquered people.

The army of the United States is not what it has been in the past. It is a military effort of which that country is capable was made. At the beginning of that year it held a million of men under arms, its finances were firm, and the confidence of assured hope still sparkled in its eyes.

But setting aside half of this force to guard its conquest, the United States may still send a hundred and twenty thousand men to the front against Richmond. What are our means of resistance? There are two means of resistance—the first which occurs to many is an offensive movement on a grand scale into the heart of the enemy's territory. But this movement is not only impracticable, it is also inadvisable.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

The prudence and discretion of the Confederate press in general during the present war has been something remarkable, and in distinguishing between the legitimate and illegitimate objects of the press, which, in the present hour, include an irresistible propensity to let the world know what their Generals intend to do. But it is almost as important to the interests of a country that its journals should be cautious in their comments upon the military operations of the future.

We hope the Georgia Legislature will let this question alone, and turn its attention to war. The Georgia Legislature has established his headquarters at Culpeper Court-House.

Only ten days now intervene before the currency remaining in circulation is exhausted, and consequently the holders of Treasury notes must decide whether they will keep them until the 1st of April and submit to the Government, or exchange it for bonds or personal property.

McCLELLAN'S LOSSER.

The Rebels appear to have come to the conclusion that their efforts in Gen. McClellan's behalf are vain, and cast him aside in the following harsh manner: From The Richmond Dispatch, March 21.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

What then are the terms which Abraham Lincoln has offered to the rebels? The president has offered to the South in the army and in civil life. To citizens he offers a free pardon upon condition that they will take an oath not only of allegiance to the United States, but of obedience to all the Black Republican Congress. And these terms he offers not to acknowledged Rebels, but to sovereign States; not to a vanquished Rebel, but to a powerful Government, which has in the field an army so strong that it can crush it, and falling in the effort, he is now calling for half a million more in the same breath that he professes to treat the Confederacy as a conquered people.

The army of the United States is not what it has been in the past. It is a military effort of which that country is capable was made. At the beginning of that year it held a million of men under arms, its finances were firm, and the confidence of assured hope still sparkled in its eyes.

But setting aside half of this force to guard its conquest, the United States may still send a hundred and twenty thousand men to the front against Richmond. What are our means of resistance? There are two means of resistance—the first which occurs to many is an offensive movement on a grand scale into the heart of the enemy's territory. But this movement is not only impracticable, it is also inadvisable.

It is to be long and doubtful, no Christian ruler ever dreams of offering aid or terms to the entire force of the criminal proceedings against any of the parties to the contest and the restoration of all to their previous status in every respect before the war began.

The prudence and discretion of the Confederate press in general during the present war has been something remarkable, and in distinguishing between the legitimate and illegitimate objects of the press, which, in the present hour, include an irresistible propensity to let the world know what their Generals intend to do. But it is almost as important to the interests of a country that its journals should be cautious in their comments upon the military operations of the future.

We hope the Georgia Legislature will let this question alone, and turn its attention to war. The Georgia Legislature has established his headquarters at Culpeper Court-House.

Only ten days now intervene before the currency remaining in circulation is exhausted, and consequently the holders of Treasury notes must decide whether they will keep them until the 1st of April and submit to the Government, or exchange it for bonds or personal property.

McCLELLAN'S LOSSER.

The Rebels appear to have come to the conclusion that their efforts in Gen. McClellan's behalf are vain, and cast him aside in the following harsh manner: From The Richmond Dispatch, March 21.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT OF HIS LOSSES.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ AT MONTEREY.

Difficulty Between Juarez and Vidaurri.

VIDAURI DECLARES AGAINST JUAREZ.

Juarez and Doblado Marching Against Mejia.

From a private letter, recd. by way of New Orleans yesterday, we make the following interesting extracts: (Mexico, later important to the interests of the States.)

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 7, 1864.

We are having quite exciting times here. This morning an extra was issued by the municipal authorities, publishing the notification which they had received from President Juarez that he was going to make Monterey his capital, and that he should be here on Tuesday or Wednesday. Generals Ortega and Doblado and Negrete all accompany him, with the remnant of the Mexican Army. Some have anticipated trouble if Juarez should come, as Gen. Vidaurri is not very friendly toward the President, or rather does not wish to have him so near the Custom-House, for it will cut off his stealings. And then Gen. Vidaurri is very friendly to the Confederacy, allowing the trade to be carried on freely between Texas and Mexico, and in fact engaging in it himself.

All these proceedings, however, concerning us being contrary to the treaty between the United States and Mexico. We look forward to lively times for the next week, but hope that there will be no fighting between Vidaurri's and Juarez's troops. Vidaurri has taken several houses for the Government use, and we can but trust that all things will be amicably settled. If Juarez makes this his headquarters, why, then, we shall soon expect to see some of the French up this way. We received the news last Sabbath from the City of Mexico that Gen. Basadre had ordered the Archbishop of Mexico, Labastida, to be shot, because, not contented with withdrawing from the Triumvirate, he was continually annoying Gen. Bazaine with his perverseness, and so the French General thought best to put him out of the way forever. Popsy is tottering in the country. There are some 150 reformed priests desirous to see the Bible introduced.

Feb. 14, 1864.—When I stepped writing last Sabbath evening, I did not think it would be a week before I resumed. The post has been an exciting week here. The President did not come on Tuesday, but in the afternoon of Tuesday last Gen. Vidaurri heard that some of his troops, under Gen. Hinojosa and Col. Quiroga, which he expected to help him, had turned over to Juarez. He immediately went over to the Black Fort, his fortification, situated on one side of the city, and put it in order, mounting his cannon and getting in provisions for a fight. He also slept in the Fort on Tuesday night. On Wednesday he had an interview with Gen. Doblado and Negrete at his palace, the result of which was that Vidaurri was willing to have the President and his Cabinet come into the city, but he was not willing to have him bring his troops. Immediately on the close of the interview, Vidaurri closed his palace and took his troops and policemen to the fort, and shut himself up, leaving the city unguarded, and at the mercy of anybody who might be disposed to plunder. We hoisted the American flag over our house, so that if Doblado's troops should enter the city, and there should be a general sack, we might show that we were Americans. The night passed quietly, and on Thursday morning Vidaurri came out with an *Arrea*, stating that Gen. Hinojosa and troops were not disaffected, but would be here in two or three days. In the afternoon, it was understood that Juarez and all his troops were coming into the city on Friday morning. In fact, they were at the Bishop's Palace, which is at the entrance of the city from the Interior, all Thursday night. Some say that Gen. Doblado slept in the city in the house that was prepared for him. On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, the troops, about 2,500, marched into the city and took possession, and in a short time after the President and Cabinet and Generals, with a cavalry escort, rode into the city at full gallop. I had a bow from the President. He is rather dark complexioned, but has a pleasant countenance for a Mexican as I have seen. Gen. Vidaurri did not come out of his stronghold, nor do I think he was ever driven out. Yesterday afternoon we had a "Boletin" saying that Gen. Doblado's men were going to return to Saltillo as an observation corps, to watch the movements of Mejia, the Reactionary chief, who is moving this way with some 7,000 men, and that if necessary Gen. Vidaurri's men would join him there. They were to go to-day, but there is no preparation as yet, and rumor says that President Juarez will not allow his troops to leave. So matters rest now.

The city is very lively, and we hear the sound of the bugle very often. There is a very good band accompanying the troops which surrounds the President every evening; and, as the President's house is but a few doors above us, we have the full benefit. Juarez's troops look like fighting men. Gen. Hinojosa with his men are expected to-day. They most likely will come in by the Black Fort, and stop there. The Adjutant of the Governor says that men are flocking into the Fort. It is hard to tell how it will all end. Vidaurri will not come out of the Fort as long as Juarez has his troops here, and it is not likely that Juarez will trust himself here without them. We are reading now a Mexican Revolution, and the merchants will no doubt have to support the Government. We shall most likely have a forced loan in a few days for \$50,000 or \$100,000. These are the main features of the troubles that are here. How it will end, no one can tell.

2 O'CLOCK P. M.—Gen. Doblado's men are forming to march to Saltillo, where they expect to meet Ortega and his troops. Vidaurri's men go also. All unite to meet the Reactionaries under Mejia. They will have about 6,000 troops, and some 30 pieces of artillery. If they fight, they will most likely beat back Mejia. The President remains in Monterey. Gen. Vidaurri will most likely return to his palace, as soon as Doblado leaves. Quer state of affairs. Everything will be very unsettled for the present, for sooner or later the French will follow after Juarez.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.—President Juarez and all his troops have left town to return to Saltillo. What this means, it is hard to tell. Mexico is a queer country. Vidaurri came into town and had an interview with the President for half an hour, after which he returned to the Black Fort, and Juarez left town. These are troublesome times in Mexico.

FEB. 17, P. M.—Vidaurri has come out with an extra this evening, in which he justifies his course, and uses his influence against the President. He declares himself against him, which means, of course, in favor of the French.

THE FAIR BUILDINGS.—The Fair buildings on Fourteenth street are nearly completed, and as soon as the painters have finished their work, the arrangement of the contributions in the various departments will be commenced. The Union Square building will be done early in the week. It is intended to give a children's entertainment at Irving Hall on the afternoon and evening of the 16th of April, for the benefit of the Fair. The work goes on bravely, and from present indications there will be no further postponement of the opening day.

NEW-YORK WOMAN'S INFIRMARY.—A society formed and incorporated in October last, under the name of the New-York Woman's Infirmary Association, for the purpose of providing a suitable place for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women homoeopathically, are making arrangements to open their institution in May. The building which has been secured for the infirmary is in Washington Heights. The grounds are spacious and beautifully situated, between One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth and One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth streets, and extending from Bloomingdale to the Kingsbridge road.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The Third New-Jersey Cavalry. TRENTON, March 25, 1864.

The resolutions declaring the views of the Legislature in regard to the attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the laws of New Jersey, by annulling franchises granted to the railroads in the State, were passed by a vote of 17 to 2 in the Senate and by a unanimous vote in the House.

Both Houses have adjourned to Monday night. The 3d New-Jersey Cavalry Regiment, numbering 1,200 men, has orders to leave on Monday for the seat of war. They will be reviewed to-morrow instead of being transported by cars.

Marine Disasters. PORTREUS MONROE, Friday, March 25, 1864.

The dispatch steamer Fort Jackson arrived this morning from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, and reports a great number of wrecks all along the coast, from Hatteras to Cape Henry. Spars and pieces of wrecks floating in the water were found. The steamer Calypso sailed down the coast to-day.

THE COMMITTEE ON COINS AND CURRENCY. Representative Stebbins of New-York has been appointed a member of the Committee on Coins and Currency.

THE COMMAND OF THE PONTIAC. Lieutenant-Commander George A. Stevens



TRINITY.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

has been ordered to the command of the steamer Pontiac, built at Portland, Me.

GEN. SYKES TO HIS LATE COMMAND. General Sykes and French arrived here this afternoon from the army. On taking leave of his command Gen. Sykes issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH ARMY CORPS, March 24, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—Soldiers of the 5th Corps: By direction of the War Department I am relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac.

In obeying an order so wholly unexpected I part from you with the profoundest regret. We have been associated since your organization as a corps. We have shared all the campaigns of this glorious army, and for your chief. The history of your achievements side by side with the history of your country. And in the great battle of the year on the 31 of July, 1863, your heroism and valor indelibly saved the day.

I part from you, feeling assured that your many virtues, courage and patriotism, will be conspicuous in campaigns to come, and that the insigular house upon your flags, and worn upon your breasts, will in the stock of battle always be found in the thick of your glory.

SECRETARY CHASE IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ISSUE OF GOLD NOTES, RECEIVABLE BY DATES, which he proposes to pay for the interest falling due on April 1, May 1, July 1, August 1, October 1, November 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, without rebate on interest due on and before July 1, and with rebate at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on interest due after that date.

THE SECRETARY also has under consideration the expediency of receiving National currency at rates slightly below the current value of gold, and of issuing therefor Assistant Treasurer's Certificates receivable in payment of duties.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY. Seamen in the army who desire to be transferred to the navy should make application by letter to the Navy Department.

THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Friday, March 25, 1864.

An investigation of the official figures discloses the fact that when Pennsylvania is given credit for enlistments in the Regular Army and Marine service and the Navy, her quota under the call for 500,000 men will be nearly if not quite full.

THE QUOTA OF THIS STATE under the call for 500,000 men was 59,250. This number included the credits and deficiencies up to the 1st of March. It now appears that by adding the number of recruits obtained between the 1st and 20th instant, to the number of enlisted veterans, estimated at about 15,000, that all the quota required to meet the call of the Government (for instance) have not filled their quota, but they will be required to do so, notwithstanding the fact that the loyal credits are not properly reported to the call.

ABOUT FORTY NEW RECRUITS and thirty-four veterans received their bounty at the Committee Headquarters yesterday.

ON THURSDAY evening there was a very pleasant entertainment at the 12th Regiment Armory. It was a complimentary meeting, convened for the purpose of presenting a splendid gold watch and chain to Capt. Jacob Rayner, a very popular and accomplished officer, who has remained in Company I of the 12th N. Y. G. for more than a quarter of a century.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS TO-DAY.—The 36th regiment United States colored volunteers will leave Riker's Island to-day, at ten o'clock for this city, on its way to the field. The following is the programme of the public demonstration which will take place:

The colored societies of New-York will meet at Lafayette Place at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed to Madison Square, where the ceremonies of the day will take place at one o'clock in the afternoon.

At that hour a beautiful regimental flag will be presented to the volunteers by the ladies of New-York. Mr. John Jay delivering the address.

AFTER partaking of a collation, the regiment will, at three o'clock, march down Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Broadway, and Canal street to Collins's Wharf, North River, when they will embark on board a steamer for the place of their destination. The public day will be furnished by the band stationed at Fort Hamilton. The colored societies will escort the troops.

INDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Lincoln the First Choice for Next President. SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 25, 1864.

The ship William Chamberlain has passed Callao.