NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, Twenty cents per copy.

Volume XXIX .....No. 85

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENCHANTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—LEAP YEAR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII—BLACK EYED SUSAN—RAISING THE WIND—THE POLTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JACK SHEPPARD AND HIS DOG—GLENDORMIE—KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALBINOS, WHAT IS IT, &c., at all hours. APHRODITA, OR SPIRIT OF BEAUTY—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—TAKING A BUTTERFLY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—THE CONSCRIPTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—PHOTOGRAPHIANA.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS, AND CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS, at 3 P. M.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—OLD GRANNY GRUFFY.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway.—GYMNASTIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.—STEREOSCOPTICON OR MIRROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GHOST.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The War Department has made a successful raid upon the leading generals of the Army of the Potomac, sweeping them off in large numbers from the field where their services have heretofore been most valuable, for reasons which have not been divulged; but which, of course—judging from the wisdom and capacity previously exercised by the government in the management of military affairs—must be regarded as perfectly sound and honest withal. One of the most brilliant and splendid cavalry officers in the service, General Pleasanton, has been relieved from the command of his cavalry corps, and is ordered to report to General Rosecrans, away off in Missouri. Gen. Sykes, another brave and effective general, is removed to General Curtis' command, in the Far West. General Newton is ordered to report to General Sherman. General French is ordered to Philadelphia, General Meredith to Cairo, Illinois. General Caldwell is relieved from active duty to sit on a court martial, and General Spinola is ordered to the same duty. So much for the fighting generals of the Potomac army. Generals Wadsworth, Ricketts and Gibbon are ordered to report to General Meade for assignments to commands.

From the Department of Western Virginia we learn that a whole company of our cavalry (Third Virginia) were captured at Wingfield, in the Kanawha, by a body of rebels, and that the steamer Victress, with Major Rucker on board, carrying important despatches from General Sigel, narrowly escaped capture. It appears that Captain Cox, commanding the steamer, finding that the wind was too high to go through "the Shoot," shot off to see his wife, who resided in the neighborhood, and Major Rucker, on his own responsibility, started the steamer, and thus saved himself and his despatches.

Other statements of some interest come from the same quarter, to the effect that the wife of Senator Foote, the quarrelsome and noisy legislator, formerly of the United States, but recently of the Confederate Senate, arrived within our lines, expressed herself disgusted with rebeldom, and wanted to take the oath of allegiance. But it appears that, from reasons not stated, her loyalty was doubted, and she was sent back. Mr. Faulkner, another arch-rebel and formerly Minister to France, is also said to have come as far as Winchester with a similar intention, but backed out under the influence of a marplot brother-in-law. The Hon. Pierre Soule is likewise reported to have passed through our lines towards the North, in company with the "beautiful relict" of a Southern gentleman, whom he has just espoused. The lady is said to have taken the oath under Mr. Lincoln's amnesty proclamation.

The San Jacinto has captured another prize, with one hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton on board, off the coast of Florida. She immediately pursued another blockade runner, which was supposed to have four hundred bales of cotton on board.

We give copious extracts from the Richmond papers to-day, which will be found very interesting, presenting as they do a perfect picture of the state of public opinion in the South, and the prospects of the rebels for their future condition. Among other documents is the official report of General Joe Johnston, detailing the events of the campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana last year, including the capture of Vicksburg—a rebel story of these affairs which has now appeared for the first time.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the establishment of a monarchical government in South and Central America. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. A bill providing for the construction of a ship canal from lake Michigan to the Mississippi was introduced and referred to the Naval Committee. A resolution calling on the President for the report of the Commissioner of Emigration for 1863, and other information concerning emigrants, was adopted. Bills to aid Indian refugees to return to their homes; appropriating proceeds of the sales of public lands for the benefit of Kansas schools, and authorizing a mail route from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom, California, were introduced and referred. Mr. Saulsbury then continued and concluded his speech on the bill to prevent military interference in elections. In the course of his remarks Mr. Saulsbury arraigned the President as a usurper and accused Secretary Stanton of falsehood. The report of the conference Committee on the Military Academy bill was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives a bill to punish frauds on the travelling public, by freshly painting worthless old steamers and placing new names on the paddle boxes, while the registered name of the vessel is painted in small letters on the stern, was passed. The Senate bill extending the time for the acceptance by States of lands for agricultural colleges, and including West Virginia in the provisions of the act, was discussed and laid aside for two weeks. The Senate bill authorizing an issue of duplicate bonds for originals lost in the steamship Golden Gate was passed. The bill amendatory of the National Banking act was then taken up, and a motion made to postpone it till Monday, in order to allow the representatives of the New York Clearing House an opportunity to be heard on the subject. Some discussion ensued, and finally a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill was carried. Mr. Hooper offered an amendment providing that banks with a capital of not less than five hundred dollars shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants. Upon coming to a vote it was ascertained that there was not a quorum of members present, whereupon the committee rose, and the remainder of the session was occupied in hearing the excuses of absentees.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday the Harlem-Broadway Railroad bill received its full discharge from the business rolls of that body. The adverse report of the Railroad Committee on the bill was called from the table, and a motion was made to refer it to the Committee of the Whole House. This was defeated by twenty-six negative to four affirmative votes, after which a motion to agree with the adverse report of the committee was carried by twenty-seven yeas to two nays. A proposition to reconsider this latter decision was voted down. The official canvass of the election on the 8th inst., on the constitutional amendment to permit soldiers to vote, was received from the Secretary of State. The whole number of votes cast was 307,435, of which 258,795 were for the amendment, and 48,079 against it, the majority in favor of it being 210,716. Among the bills reported from committees were those to amend the act for the new Court House in this city; authorizing the National Academy of Design to hold and devise real estate; relative to the depositing of securities by insurance companies, and for the settlement of the arrears of taxes in this city. A petition for a railroad in Fifty-ninth street was presented. A large amount of other business, interesting only to special localities or particular individuals, was transacted.

A great portion of the day in the Assembly was taken up in the consideration of the annual Supply bill, and the bill for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Canal, both of which, after debate, were laid over. Third readings were ordered of the bills to incorporate in this city the association for the safe keeping of valuable articles, and relative to the Harlem and Hudson Rivers Navigation Company. The Standing Committees reported a number of bills for the consideration of the House, including those for the incorporation of the European Passenger Steamship Company; authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad to extend their track for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets; directing scientific institutions to make reports to the State Department; making appropriations to the charitable institutions of the State; to repeal the Hudson River Bridge act, and legalizing the acts of our Common Council for the establishment of a metropolitan market. An adverse report was made on the bill to amend the Riot act in regard to compensation for property destroyed, and the report was agreed to by the House. A bill to prevent the telegraphing and publication of lottery numbers was introduced.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Adams, from Havana 19th instant, via Fortress Monroe 24th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news of importance.

The steamship Alpha arrived at Halifax on the 25th instant, with dates from St. Thomas to the 14th and Bermuda the 19th instant. She has no tidings of the Re Galantuomo. The blockade runners City of Petersburg, Advance and Index arrived at Bermuda on the 17th, only a half hour previous to the arrival of the United States steamer Shenandoah, which arrived on the 17th and sailed on the 19th inst. for Norfolk.

In the divorce case of John B. Hinderlang vs. Mary Hinderlang, the referee, Mr. Henry H. Morange, denied the motion for alimony and counsel fee, on the ground that where the fact of adultery was clearly proven, it was unfair to compel the plaintiff to advance money to the defendant to enable her to delay the suit. The conduct of the defendant showed a shameless disregard of the rules of propriety and morality, and as alimony was a matter in the discretion of the Court, the referee was of opinion that in this case it would be encouraging vice and immorality to grant the motion. The report of the referee was confirmed by Judge Ingraham, and an order entered denying the motion for alimony and counsel fee.

One of the refining stills of the kerosene establishment of the New York Oil Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., exploded on Thursday evening about nine o'clock, setting fire to the building and burning one man to death. The explosion forced the watchman, James Noonan, between an upright and a falling wall, pinning him there, and before he could be reached he had burned to death, with hundreds looking on, unable to render him any assistance. He is supposed to have gone into the room with a lighted candle or lamp, and thus the vapor from the still became ignited. E. G. Kelley, of No. 78 Maiden lane, agent of the company, estimates the loss at $10,000. The chemical works of Mr. Langman, next adjoining, were also destroyed, with their contents. Loss, $4,000.

The victims of the would-be assassin at Flatbush, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Ann Walker, are slowly recovering from their injuries. Cutter is still at large; but a reward of three hundred dollars is offered in another column for his arrest.

A St. Louis paper states that thirty-four soldiers of one detachment from a Northern regiment are at one of the military barracks near that city suffering from secondary syphilis, inoculated into their systems by the criminal carelessness of the surgeon in charge. The soldiers were vaccinated for kinepox by the post or attendant surgeon of the barracks, not (as it now appears) with kinepox virus, but actually with poisonous pusa, taken from a syphilitic sore upon the person of a female nurse in one of the military hospitals.

The rise in gold caused an active speculative movement in several commodities yesterday—chiefly imported—in which the sales were heavy at advanced prices. The anticipated increase in the import duties renders holders very firm, and nearly all kinds of merchandise are tending upward, if not actually higher. Petroleum was active for crude and higher. Groceries were well up and fairly active. On 'Change the market for all commodities dealt in was better, owing to the rise in gold. Flour was 5c. a 10c. dearer. Wheat and corn advanced 1c. a 2c. Oats were 1c. better. Pork was 25c. a 50c. higher. Bacon, tallow and lard also ruled better, while whiskey went up 5c. Freights were firmer, but the advanced rates demanded checked business.

The Crisis of the War—The Malign Influences of the Party Press.

The crisis of the war is upon us. The rebel leaders have staked the success or failure of their desperate cause upon the grand campaign which may now be opened at any moment. Between Virginia and Mississippi their aggregate forces, it is believed, will reach the figure of three hundred thousand men, and they are nearly all veteran or well disciplined troops. They are in the hands of their ablest and most experienced generals, and they are skilfully disposed, East and West, for defensive or aggressive operations. They will fight with the stubbornness of despair, and their subjugation, if they are subdued, will be achieved through a series of the most sanguinary battles of any campaign of modern or ancient times.

In view of this terrible struggle of life or death, the people of the loyal States, from every consideration of patriotism and policy, are called upon to strengthen General Grant and his colleagues in command, and our gallant soldiers in the field, in every available way. We are called upon to devote ourselves to the paramount object of securing success to our arms against all possible contingencies as the first business now in order, and to suspend for a season, as under a general armistice, all the party squabbles, divisions and discords incidental to a Presidential election. It is none the less a fact, however, that our scheming and insatiable politicians on all sides are more intent upon the spoils and plunder of the succession than upon the defeat and dispersion of the rebel armies.

As examples of this predominant party spirit of the party press, we cannot quietly pass over the editorial in yesterday's *Tribune* on General McClellan, and a Baltimore letter in yesterday's *World* in reference to General Grant. The *Tribune* devotes a column of accusations and abuse to show that General McClellan has lost the confidence of the Army of the Potomac. We are well satisfied, however, if he were restored, through the instrumentality of General Grant, to the command of this brave army, that General McClellan would be welcomed back with enthusiasm. How could it be otherwise with the chief who created and organized that army, and who, as its trusted leader, twiced saved the national capital from threatened capture and spoliation, and, with the odds and ends of several shattered armies and some new regiments of raw recruits, hastily consolidated, expelled the boastful veteran legions of Lee from the soil of Maryland? But what has General McClellan now to do with the Army of the Potomac, that he should be assailed by the *Tribune* as a pretender and an impostor, who has lost its confidence? He has nothing to do with it whatever, except, as a patriotic citizen, to encourage its soldiers to fight on bravely to the end. He is assailed and denounced by Greeley because Greeley recognizes in General McClellan a dangerous conservative candidate for the Presidency. And so the momentous struggle before us with the concentrated forces of the rebellion is a secondary question with the *Tribune*, and first in importance becomes the political object of killing off General McClellan.

The *World*, on the other hand, through its Baltimore correspondent, would have us believe that the rebels are delighted with the promotion of General Grant to his present position; that they are not afraid of his strategy, and that they regard him as belonging to the same class of generals as W. T. Sherman, Rosecrans, Fitz John Porter and General Wool. Of course, whatever may be the object, the only effect which such opinions are likely to produce in our armies is a distrust of the abilities of General Grant. But why should such slurs and insinuations be now paraded before its readers by the *World*? We can only infer that "Billy Barlow" & Company have their fears that General Grant may yet step in and upset all their nice little schemes and calculations touching the spoils and plunder of the next Presidency. Under this impression, opposed as we are and ever have been to *lettres de cachet* and arbitrary arrests, we cannot resist the conclusion that if a batch of such mischiefmakers as Greeley & Company and "Billy Barlow" & Company were all bundled off together into Fort Lafayette the act would cause no more public distress than the banishment of Vallandigham to Canada.

Of all of the political evils that have ever affected this country, the greatest and the most fruitful of broils, dissensions and troubles has been the newspaper party press. It is the polluted fountain to which we may trace the bitter waters of this rebellion. From the beginning of the Union to this day, still sinking from bad to worse, our partisan journalism has been a public disgrace and a public nuisance. The only remedy against it at this crisis lies with the patriotic masses of the people. Let them give no countenance to the mischievous political party newspaper agitators of the day in any quarter, and we may expect soon to witness the beginning of a wholesome reform.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—THE AMENDS HONORABLE—A CUT AND A PUFF.—Some months ago a good deal of excitement was created in this city by the murder committed on Colonel Kimball by General Corcoran. The feeling was increased by a letter which we published from Mrs. Helen Kimball, the widow of the unfortunate officer who lost his life in this collision, and in which some strong reflections were made on the conduct of Mr. John H. More. It now turns out that the letter in question owed its authorship, not to Mrs. Kimball, but to the erratic, eccentric and highly imaginative individual whose communications to the London *Herald*, attacking everybody and everything here, have obtained for him such widespread notoriety. We need scarcely add that the imputations against Mr. More had no other foundation than that suggested by the inventive brain of the writer. Poor Mrs. Kimball, in her affliction, attached her name to the document without taking care to ascertain the correctness of its statements, and thus injury was done to a respectable individual under the authority of her signature.

Whilst making this *amende*, we may as well state that the proof sheets of a novel by the same prolific and imaginative genius that penned the letter in question have just been sent to us for notice. He calls his story "Vigor," disguises his identity under the pseudonyme of "Walter Barrett, Clerk," and dedicates the book to us. Now, this is a style of composition in which he is quite at home; for his inventive faculties can take the widest flight in it, whilst at the same time he can indulge his taste of having a fling at every one. A cursory glance at the story shows that it is as much of an autobiography and a record of personal experiences as a romance. Scarcely a character that has figured prominently in this community for the last thirty years, whether politician, lawyer, journalist, artist, actor, singer or ballet dancer, that does not come in for his or her share of notice in it. Graphically and pungently sketched, they will all be recognized under their fictitious titles. The book will revive many an old sore, and dim the brightness of many a newly found family escutcheon. In this age of shoddy pretension and aristocratic yearnings, its revelations will disturb the equanimity of numbers who fancy themselves strong in possession of the riches which they have wrung from the misfortunes and miseries of the country. The author has made but one mistake in the manner in which he has presented this spicy volume to the public. He should have called it "The New York Decameron, by a Knickerbocker Bocaccio."

QUEEN VICTORIA AVERSE TO A WAR WITH GERMANY.—It is asserted that Queen Victoria, making use of her royal prerogative for declaring war or peace, has informed her ministry that nothing should induce her to allow England to go to war with Germany, where her children are to rule. Should this rumor be well founded, the great popularity of the Queen will be lessened among her subjects, all of whom, up to the present time, have greatly respected and esteemed her, and evinced on all occasions the utmost devotion and loyalty. Now, however, the Queen's sentiments are at variance with those of the people, who evidently sympathize with Denmark, all the more as, in attacking her, Germany has gone against the advice and expressed wishes of the English government. It must also be borne in mind that, if the Queen's daughter has married the heir to the throne of Prussia, her son—the Prince of Wales—the future King of Great Britain, has espoused the daughter of the King of Denmark; so that the Queen's motherly sympathies should be attracted here also. The whole affair, if as stated, may well lead to the abdication of Victoria, who should, as a measure of prudence, retire, while old and experienced ministers could guide and assist the policy of the young King. To render the abdication of the Queen all the more acceptable to the people is the fact that her mind has been weakened by the loss of her husband.

The Practical Progress of Miscegenation in South Carolina.

The new doctrine—or, as Greeley, Beecher, Tilton and Phillips call it, the "sublime theory"—of miscegenation is hardly a year old, and yet it is becoming exceedingly popular among the abolitionists. All of their papers have endorsed and advocated it. All of their orators have approved and advised it. All of the copies of a pamphlet about it, said to have been written by Miss Ann Dickinson or Mr. Theodore Tilton, have been quickly sold. All the members of the Union League Club and their families have taken it up, and have sent off a regiment of darkeys, to be transformed first into heroes, and then into husbands, and then into miscegenators. So the "sublime theory" is getting along finely, and we were not at all surprised to learn from the *New Hampshire Patriot* that the lovely and philanthropic daughters of New England, who went to Port Royal to teach the freed slaves there, had begun to put the miscegenation theory into practice, and had recently brought forth the first fruits of the new abolition gospel in the shape of sixty-four handsome mulatto babies.

At the above report, we say, we were not surprised; but judge of our astonishment when we read in several abolition journals, and especially in the *Tribune*, the most violent denunciations of the editor of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, who told the story, and of all the papers that had printed the story. The *Tribune* fairly frothed with rage about it, and pronounced the whole thing "a horrible slander," "an absurd and wicked falsehood," "a lie," "an infamous slander, without a shadow of foundation or excuse." "The women," says the *Tribune*, "are grossly libelled." "The libel," says the *Tribune*, "is transparently false and malicious." "Consider," says the *Tribune*, "the cruel wrong done to these innocent, pure, Christian women." Hoity toity! What is all this fuss about? Is poor Greeley turning tail upon his "sublime theory?" Is he backing down from his miscegenation doctrine? Why, the women teachers in South Carolina are only doing what he has pronounced perfectly just and proper. They are trying to improve the breed of mankind precisely as Greeley advised. They are mingling white blood and black blood exactly as poor Greeley thinks beneficent. They are endeavoring to save the nation by miscegenation, and Tilton lately declared that this was the only way to do it. They are only practising what Beecher, King and Tyng preach. Why, then, should they be abused for it, or the *Patriot* for telling of it?

Come, Master Greeley, let us understand each other. Wherein is "the horrible slander," "the gross libel," "the cruel wrong?" You have no right to rebuke anybody for lies, and libels and slanders, since you perpetrate them daily in regard to McClellan; but we will let that pass for the present. Who, then, has libelled or slandered these lovely women? Nobody but yourself. None of the other papers said that the mulattoes were illegitimate. You were the first to hint that. For all we know or have read, the mothers of the miscegens may have been married to the fathers of the miscegens, and married legally and religiously, too, and not in the sacrilegious style of the Rev. Theodore Poundtext Cuyler, the mock minister of the Brooklyn Fair. You are the only person who has ever insinuated the contrary, and your statements are usually unworthy of belief. Now, if sixty-four, or "forty-six," white women from New England choose to marry sixty-four, or forty-six, South Carolina gentlemen of African descent, in order to illustrate the "sublime theory" of miscegenation, and improve the races, where is "the cruel wrong" if the fact be published in the papers? Where is the "infamous falsehood?" Where is the "horrible slander?" Where is the "gross libel?" It really seems to us that they are to be laid at poor Greeley's door; for he abuses the women for doing what he advised them to do, and he insults them by supposing that they were not married when they did it.

About the 1st of January, as we are informed by the *Anglo-African*, a colored man, named Joseph H. Card, was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to "a white lady from London," whose name is not given. Now, if this couple ever have children, will it be a libel and slander to publish the fact? If not, how is it libellous and slanderous to report the recent accessions to the mulatto population of Port Royal? Again we direct poor Greeley's attention to this point, and also to the fact that the real slander consists in his vile insinuation that the practical miscegenators are not married. It is said, indeed, that some of our New England soldiers, yielding to the temptations of the *Tribune* and the Devil, have formed temporary and illicit alliances with colored ladies—those miscegenetic "ideals of beauty"—either forgetting or neglecting to secure a marriage certificate beforehand. These sad instances of human depravity we regard as some of the evil results of the *Tribune's* existence and teachings, and we presume that they will continue to occur so long as the *Tribune* lives to corrupt mankind with its socialistic theories. But, on the other hand, these white women are more particular about such miscegenetic matters. By the *Tribune's* own admission, they are "innocent, pure and Christian." They are the pupils of Puritans. They were born at the centre of civilization. They have received a moral New England education. They demand a parson, a wedding ring, a certificate and a blessing as indispensable preliminaries. If we are not mistaken, these New England teachers took two or three parsons along with them, so as to be prepared for such emergencies. Did poor Greeley forget this fact when he indulged in that slanderous insinuation of illegitimacy? It has been pretty clearly proven that New Englanders have managed, during this war, to fill their houses with choice books, and silver, and pictures, and furniture, and even pianofortes, from the private dwellings of South Carolinians; and this, by the laws of war, is equivalent to stealing; but, in spite of this, we do not believe, and we cannot believe, and notwithstanding all poor Greeley says we will not believe, that sixty-four, or forty-six, pure, innocent and Christian daughters of New England could so far forget their education and their Boston morality, and the dictates of decency, as to become the mothers of little miscegens without being previously married to the sable fathers thereof. Consequently we demand of poor Greeley a prompt and explicit apology for and retraction of this base slander upon the philanthropic and philosophic daughters of the East, who have devoted themselves to the sublime labor of mixing the breeds. To wantonly make such a charge against New England women—to give it the publicity of the *Tribune's* circulation—is a new revelation of the baseness of human nature and the brutality of such unprincipled and unmanly slanderers.

THE APPROACHING REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—Already delegates are being chosen from cities and towns in this State to attend the Republican State Convention, which will be held in Syracuse on the 25th of May next. Thurlow Weed is hard at work to secure the election of delegates friendly to Lincoln, in order to secure the delegation in his favor at the Baltimore Convention. Weed is striving to make this State Convention unanimous on this point. But in this Weed will fail. He has already met a stumbling block in his way, interposed by the Fremont and other radical republicans, who, although Chase has set himself aside, are not willing to swallow Lincoln in any shape. Fremont will stand the fire. His friends are the most energetic and restless of political electioneerers. Many of them, especially the German radicals, revel in the excitements of a heated canvass, and are nothing unless they are excited. They are now enthusiastic in favor of Fremont. Does Thurlow Weed suppose that these lively and chivalric and saucy friends of Fremont will suffer the Republican State Convention and the choice of delegates to the National Convention to pass without the interpolation of a *caveat* in behalf of their favorite? The contests among the republicans of the smutty and other tribes, heretofore had, will amount to nothing when compared with the one now commencing between the friends of Fremont and the friends of Lincoln. In this connection we may soon expect developments of a startling character. On the one side are Lincoln's friends and his grand army of shoddy aristocrats, and large and small contractors, and other public plunderers; on the other are the naturalized citizens and the strong, impassioned, effective, and, when fully aroused, the irresistible class, known as the indomitables of American slashing society. Also opposed to Lincoln will be found the great mass that condemn his war policy, his manifold blunders as the chief executive officer of the nation, and are disgusted with his transparent unfitness for the responsible position he holds. Watch with care the meetings which are now being held for the selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 25th of May next.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?—There are many rebel soldiers in our city, and most of them are entirely destitute. Some of them were taken prisoners, others deserted from the rebel army, and all have taken the oath of allegiance. Some of these re-enlist in our army; others decline. While such are determined not to fight against the North, many of them have a natural repugnance to fighting and slaying their own kith and kin, knowing full well, too, that if taken prisoners a hempen rope is their certain fate. Hence most of these men are seeking some kind of employment.

What can be done for them? Their labor—which is now the most scarce article we have—is wanted everywhere; and if some committee was appointed whose duty it should be to receive all of this class and forward them to the farmers of the country, where they are really wanted, it would be one of the highest and most commendable acts of charity that could be performed. Landing here strangers, without money, they know not what to do. Many of them stray into the headquarters of Supervisor Blunt's county bounty paying committee for information and advice, and are always found willing and ready to labor if only put in the way of it. Although this is no part of the legitimate duty of the committee, yet Mr. Blunt has, we learn, taken their several cases in hand, and from his own private purse paid their way into the interior, where they soon find employment. Only last week he sent off four or five, and learns that they have all found work and are faithful and useful laborers. Yesterday he sent off seven more, who will doubtless soon find employment also. But it is too much to ask or expect that any single individual will take this matter into his own hands, and pay out for any great length of time his own money for the purpose of transporting rebel regiments into the interior. There ought to be some regular and concerted action in regard to it. The men are generally hardy and strong looking fellows, giving little evidence of the starving condition they have been so often represented to be in. Who will move in this matter?

A SUBJECT DEMANDING THE SERIOUS ATTENTION OF CONGRESS.—The State of New York, with extraordinary unanimity, has decided to give its soldiers in the field the right of exercising the elective franchise. This is all right and very proper. Other States have done the same. But what guarantees have we that the private soldier will be allowed to vote as he pleases, unawed or uninfluenced by his commanding officers? And what guarantees have we that the subordinate officers—the officers of the line—will not be influenced improperly in the same way by their superiors? The soldiers have a right to vote, and a further and a higher right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences. Without this liberty the privilege is a mockery and an imposture. Therefore Congress should pass an act meeting the case, and inflicting penalties of an effective character upon those generals or line officers who shall in any way attempt to interfere improperly with the soldiers' liberty of opinion, or the free and unrestricted exercise of their right to vote while in the field.

NEW JERSEY IN REBELLION.—The railroad monopoly in the State of New Jersey is attempting to swerve that State from its allegiance to the federal government by interposing objections to the effort to secure the military right of way over its territory for United States troops. The government need pay no attention to such nonsensical attempts at corporate usurpation, much less to those emanating from such an insolent concern as the Camden and Amboy Railroad corporation. The power to make post roads and establish post routes gives the United States government the right to build a railroad or any other road that the necessities of the public service demand; and the sooner this right is exercised in the case of the New Jersey railway monopoly, the better it will be for the government, as well as for the travelling and trading community generally.

HIGH PRICE FOR IRON-CLADS.—We see it stated that a project is before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives for the construction of half a dozen iron-clads, at an expense of from five to seven millions of dollars each. This is paying high for the whistle; but it may be all right. Yet had we not better try such iron-clad monsters as the Dunderburg and Dictator, and prove their utility, before we enter upon any such expensive luxuries in the shape of iron-clads as are now hinted at?

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—5 P. M.

This despatch will be sent by the river route, on the new and fast steamer Pauline Carroll, which has a full passenger and freight list. It will be speedily transmitted from St. Louis by the clerk of the Pauline Carroll, John P. Fitzgerald, who is specially interested in the success of HERALD correspondents.

GENERAL ORDER TO QUARTERMASTERS.

A general order from the Quartermaster's Department at Washington has been promulgated in the Quartermaster's Department here to-day, instructing officers in charge of river transportation to guard against the employment of disloyal persons, to arm all transports, and to establish a guard over all warehouses containing quartermasters' stores, in order that incendiarism and destruction of army stores may be prevented.

NO LATE ARRIVAL FROM TEXAS.

It is nearly a week since there has been an arrival from Brownsville or Pass Cavallo, Texas. Transports will be despatched to one or both of these points in a day or two. At Pass Cavallo there is neither fuel nor forage, and wood is shipped from here for the use of our forces there. Among the troops at that point is the First division of the Thirteenth army corps, where Gen. McClernand has his headquarters. At Brownsville the Union forces include the Second division of the same corps, under General Herron.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Another Valuable Prize Captured by the San Jacinto—She Goes in Chase of Another—Hard Case of a Colored Pilot—British Colonial Justice—The Attack on Mobile, &c., &c.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 15, 1864.

The flagship San Jacinto has captured another valuable prize, namely, the schooner Lealtad, with one hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton on board. The capture was a very easy one, according to the information I have received. The schooner was first seen at noon, upon which chase was given by the San Jacinto. The chase held her way very well till a little before two P. M., when her main throat halyards gave way, and she had no alternative but to surrender. She was then off Tortugas, in latitude 24 deg. 54 min., longitude 83 deg. 20 min. At the time of the capture the wind was from the south, with a heavy sea on.

On boarding her she was found to be the Lealtad, Edward Norville, master, bound for Havana. She had on board neither papers nor arms; but the captain acknowledged having thrown both overboard. He also says he ran through the blockading vessels off Mobile on the 2d instant.

No other United states vessel was in sight at the time of the capture. Consequently the Lealtad is the prize of the San Jacinto alone. At the time of the capture of the schooner a larger vessel, of the same rig, supposed to have upwards of four hundred bales of cotton on board, was seen; and as soon as Captain Armstrong, of the San Jacinto, had completed his little job with the Lealtad, he went in chase of her. The captain of this latter vessel tells me that the vessel Captain Armstrong went after was capable of stowing, and probably had on board, upwards of four hundred bales of cotton; but he refused to give her name. The captain is a native of Maryland, and his father is still an old ship master, sailing from Baltimore to foreign ports, of which his son is not a little proud.

The prize was brought into Key West by Acting Ensign C. Cunningham, as prize master, who reports all well on board the San Jacinto, though she has encountered bad weather since her cruise.

The Lealtad is a schooner of forty tons burthen, and had on board a crew of six men, besides the owner of the cargo. At the time of her capture Tortugas bore from her southeast by east thirty-one miles distant.

While at the Admiral's office to-day a decent black man made his appearance there. He said he had been in the habit of piloting United States vessels among the Bahama islands. He stated he was not a branch pilot, and therefore he was not permitted to take vessels into the harbor of Nassau, but that, as a wrecking pilot, he had liberty to pilot vessels through the intricacy of the Bahama islands and keys. The man seemed to be respectable, and was, at any rate, known to and treated as a decent colored man by Admiral Bailey. Judge my suprise when this man informed me that he had been arrested in Nassau, and imprisoned for a breach of the British navigation laws. He was arrested, too, under a bench warrant, and not through the quibbling of some astute lawyer, working on the mind of some stupid justice of the peace, but by a warrant issued by a legal judge, sitting on the bench, while administering what is supposed to be justice; and this respectable colored man is now under bonds to appear and answer the charge of a breach of the navigation laws, under a penal bond of £200, divided between himself and a surety, on the 11th of April next, while pilots, black or white, who take rebel vessels into British ports of the Bahamas and other places receive aid and comfort, instead of being prosecuted.

I am sorry to say that a negro soldier has been shot, but under circumstances that seem to justify his death. On Saturday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, a negro woman applied to the provost guard for protection against some negro soldiers and sailors, who, she said, were stoning her house. Accordingly, the provost guard, consisting of six men, commanded by a sergeant, went to the house indicated, but found that the rowdies had left. Pursuing their inquiries, however, they found that in some negro shanties above, near the old jail, a party of negroes were behaving in such a riotous manner as to justify the arrest of eight of the number, which was done. The sergeant of the guard was now informed that a similar scene was being enacted in a neighboring house, where he went, to see what was the matter. On arriving there he sent two men to the rear of the house, while the corporal remained at the front door, at which he knocked for admittance. A voice was heard from within, asking who was there; and the response was, "The Provost Marshal's guard." The corporal then ordered a man who was with him to enter the house and arrest the men inside. They proved to be five colored soldiers, four of whom drew their bayonets on the provost guard, while the other attempted to run. He was ordered to halt by one of the guard. The order was twice repeated; but, as the man paid no regard thereto, he was shot dead.

I have just received some information from Admiral Farragut's fleet off Mobile, which I know to be reliable. Of course the readers of the HERALD have better information than I can give them about the operations of the fleet; but I have from a rebel source, communicated to me in my own private apartments, something that, perhaps, could not have reached that inquisitive portion of the community by even your argus eyed correspondents, among whom—ahem!—I claim to enroll myself. But certain things will unfold themselves to certain men who take the trouble to look after them. Well, then, my informant tells me—On the 15th of February Admiral Farragut's fleet took up its position two miles and three-quarters from Fort Powell, at the entrance to Mobile. It had nine mortar boats and three gunboats. With these appliances he shelled the rebel works furiously, from eight A. M. to five P. M., doing considerable damage to the rebel works. The water tanks in particular were much injured, and, as the rebels depended on these for their supplies of water, the injury done to them was of great importance. The officers' quarters were also rendered untenable. But such was the indomitable spirit of the rebels that the damage done during the day was all repaired during the night.

On the following day there was an extraordinarily low tide, and the Union fleet had in consequence to haul off. But this respite was of short duration; for on the second and third days of the bombardment the fort was shelled from daylight till dark, killing two men and wounding several others.

On the 19th of February, however, Admiral Farragut showed that he was really in earnest. His shot and shell fell fast, and with deadly effect; but the enemy himself played into the hands of the gallant Admiral in a manner that neither of them had calculated on. On the rebel works was a gun of thirteen-inch calibre, which, during the fight, burst, killing twelve men and wounding seven others, thus paralyzing the rebels for a time, in a manner that they never calculated on.

Shipwrecks on the Southern Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25, 1864.

The despatch 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.

Partial Submission of the Sioux Indians.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1864.

A St. Paul special says despatches to Gen. Sibley state that Wasedoreye, a prominent Sissiton Indian, had come into Fort Abercrombie and accepted terms of peace. He states that nearly all the Sissitons are in favor of peace, and that others of their leaders will be in in a few days to follow his example; but the powerful tribe of Yanktonais, while they wish peace, require that Uncle Sam shall not penetrate into their territory; that steamboats with emigrants shall not navigate the Upper Missouri. Refugees, murderers of lower bands and the evil disposed of other bands are joining them, preparatory to a spring campaign.

The Body of a Man Found Drowned.

SANDY HOOK, March 25, 1864.

The body of a drowned man was picked up in the Horse Shoe, Sandy Hook, N. J., to-day. The body had nothing on it but a pair of boots; had been stabbed in both sides, in the head and one arm. It appeared to have been in the water some time. It was buried on the Hook.

CIRCULATION OF THE CITY PAPERS.—The *Ledger* gives the following under the head of "Notices to Correspondents":—

GERMAN READER, 90 SECOND STREET.—The HERALD has the largest daily circulation of any paper published in this city. The circulation of the *Ledger* is more than one hundred thousand copies larger than that of the *Weekly Tribune*, or of any other weekly paper in the country.