THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,056. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Alexandra Case in the House of Lords.

Trial of the Kearsarge Recruits at Cork.

Steady Advance of the Germans Against Denmark.

Sweden to Lend Material Aid to Denmark.

Probable Occupation of Copenhagen by Austria and Prussia.

Fire and Mutiny in Merchant Ships at Liverpool.

THE SHEFFIELD CALAMITY,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamer City of Manchester, Captain Halcrow, which left Liverpool at one o'clock P. M. on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th of March, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

Her news is one day later than the advices of the America, published in the HERALD on Monday morning.

The London *Times* says:—"It is hardly probable that a unanimous decision will be obtained from the House of Lords in the Alexandra case; but there is a possibility that the House may decline jurisdiction, and this disgraceful result would be owing to the slovenly manner in which our acts of Parliament are drawn and modified in committee.

At the Cork, Ireland, Assizes on the 16th of March, six men were brought up under an indictment charging them with an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, in having agreed to enter the service of the United States as sailors on board the Kearsarge, at Queenstown. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and, on entering into their own securities to appear for judgment when called on, were released from custody.

Accounts from Sheffield state that one hundred and seventy-eight bodies have been recovered; but two hundred and fifty-eight persons are returned as dead or missing, and, consequently, there are eighty bodies which have been washed down the stream, and will not be recovered until after the lapse of many days.

The Lord Mayor of London has received in the course of two days between £600 and £700 for the benefit of the sufferers at Sheffield.

On the 16th of March the pump at Spottlewell Ironstone Pits, near Chesterfield, England, broke, and before the men could be extricated at least fourteen were drowned. The water has risen for a considerable height up the shaft. The loss of life is believed to be greater than here stated. There were about seventy-one men and boys employed in the pits.

The Swiss Embassy at Yokohama has officially informed the Federal Council of Switzerland, that the Japanese government will send fresh ambassadors to Europe, for the purpose of determining the Powers to modify the treaties.

A numerous and very influential deputation of yeomanry cavalry officers had an interview with Lord Palmerston, urging the desirability of not suspending the training of the force. His lordship said the government had carefully considered the subject, and within the last few days advices had been received from New Zealand which were so favorable that the government would be enabled to appropriate forty thousand of the New Zealand note to the training of the yeomanry. He had great pleasure, therefore, in informing the deputation that the force would be called out as usual this year.

The London *Advertiser* announces as an undoubted fact that the conservatives have fully made up their minds to have a trial of strength with ministers very soon after Easter, and should they be beaten once, or even twice, they will not relinquish their efforts to overthrow the government.

A despatch from Rome, dated on the 13th of March, says:—

The conflicts between the Papal and French troops continue, the populace taking sides with the former.

The Pope's illness continues.

The Paris Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 67f. 20c., ex coupon, or 20c. higher than on the 16th of March.

A despatch from Liverpool, dated the 17th of March, says:—

Ship Ellora, from Newport, Wales, for New York, took fire off Newport and was scuttled on a mud bank.

The Africa reached Liverpool at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 14th of March.

Ships Harry Warren, for Boston, and Peter Joynson, for San Francisco, have put back to Liverpool, both having mutinous crews.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The Prussians had taken Nubel after a slight engagement. They also occupied Rackgull after a short contest. The Austrians are said to have taken Skanderborg.

The entire reserve of the Austrian navy had been called out.

It is officially announced that the Allies had entered Aarhuus, whence the Danes had embarked for Fredericia and Alsen.

A circular of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 27th ult., expresses the readiness of France to participate in every series of pacification.

The Latest News.

BERLIN, March 16, 1864.

It is stated that the three Prussian men-of-war which have been at anchor in the harbor at Kiel since the commencement of hostilities have been placed under the command of the Austrian admiral, in order to operate in concert with the Austrian squadron. The Prussians completed the erection and armament of their batteries at Gemmabock, on the Wemmigbund, on Saturday night. The Danes immediately opened fire from the intrenchments at Duppel. The Prussian batteries replied in the course of the following day (Sunday).

VIENNA, March 16, 1864.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day publishes a telegram from Berlin, asserted to be derived from an authentic source, which states that Denmark is disposed to accept the armistice and conference propositions in their essential points, but that she is only disposed to accept part of the conditions attached to the armistice.

A telegram from Stainemund states that there was no Danish blockading squadron in sight, and it was the general opinion that the Danes she unable to effect a continuous blockade of the Prussian ports.

HEILIGENHAFEN, March 15, 1864.

At half-past five this morning the island of Femern was occupied by the Prussians, who were ferried across from Heiligenhafen during the stormy weather. The whole Danish force on the island, consisting of one hundred men, together with the commander of a gunboat, were taken prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, March 16, 1864.

All the superior officials and mayors in that portion of Jutland occupied by the allies have been conveyed to headquarters to receive requisitions for supplies intended to be enforced upon the inhabitants.

The enemy yesterday kept up a heavy fire. One battery was directed against our left and the ships before Sonderburg. The result was unimportant.

CHRISTIANIA, March 15, 1864.

The Swedish Storthing opened to-day. The King announced a bill for an extraordinary credit of 1,500,000 rigsdalers to enable the government to give material aid to Denmark in certain emergencies.

The King also desired liberty of action for all eventualities, and an authorization to employ the regular army and navy in aid of Denmark if found necessary.

Opinions of the English Press.

The London *Times* and *Star* of March 17 advise the Danes to accept Lord Ellenborough's advice, and submit to the terms proposed by Austria and Prussia.

The London *Times* takes credit for the policy of its country, which has kept England out of conflict with united Germany, and, in averting war, has afforded no opportunity for the French to seize the boundary of the Rhine.

The London *Post* of March 17 remarks that the Austro-Prussian joint proposition involves no sacrifice on their part, and could never have been seriously advanced. All the sacrifice is to be made by Denmark.

The London *Post* shows how little the Germans are entitled to parade their conciliatory disposition in the eyes of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:—

It is evidently the intention of the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia to eventually occupy Copenhagen, and there they will probably dictate peace.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 17, 1864.

Opening prices—Consols, money, 91¼ a 91⅜; do., account, 91¾ a 91⅞; New Threes, 89¾ a 89⅞. Neon—Consols, 91⅝. Buyers' shares rather firm. Americans and Canadas, no change. Confederate, 51.2. Consolidates, 53⅝ a 54¼.

[From the London Times (city article), March 17.]

There was a fair demand for discount at the Bank yesterday, and in the Stock Exchange short loans were in active request in connection with the half monthly foreign settlement. The English funds were without alteration yesterday; but there were generally symptoms of increased strength. The fact of more than one million being now upon the market, with the prospect of further arrivals from New York, and the absence of any material demand for the Continent, has caused an idea to become prevalent that a reduction of Bank rate of discount to five per cent may not be far distant, and this contributed to the steadiness.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Satterthwaite's Circular (March 16) reports little change in London for American securities. Illinois shares proved largely oversold on account just closed, and as much as 1s. a 1s. 6d. per share was paid for the loan of shares for the next fourteen days. They close firm at 16 discount, buyers.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—A. M.

The market on Monday became quite buoyant, and prices showed an advance upon Friday of ⅛d. a 1d. per pound on low Surats, and ⅛d. a ¼d. on most other descriptions. The sales of the two days add up 18,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

sympathized yesterday with the improved tone at Liverpool, and a general advance of about ⅛d. per pound was obtained both for cloth and yarns upon the low prices of last week. The advance, however, checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report:—Flour very dull and prices nominal and lower. Wheat inactive, but steady; winter red 8s. a 8s. 7d. per 100 lbs. Corn dull; mixed 28s. 9d. per 480 lbs.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Rigland, Athya & Co. report:—Beef quiet. Pork firm at 70s. a 72s. 6d. for Eastern. Bacon inactive. Butter steady, for fine. Lard quiet, but firm. Tallow a shade firmer—40s. a 42s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm: pots 38s.; pearls 34s. a 35s. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice unchanged. Linseed oil steady, at 37s. Rosin unchanged. Spirits of turpentine again firmer; French 82s. Petroleum quiet, sales of refined at 1s. 9d. a 1s. 10d. per gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs without material change. Sugars firm. Coffee a shade dearer. Tea firm at full prices. Rice steady. Tallow firm. Linseed oil, 36s. Spirits turpentine, 82s. for French. Scotch pig iron, 58s. 9d. The wool sales progress without change in value, but low descriptions are dull.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 17, 1864.

Consols, 91⅜ a 91⅝ for money.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central, 15½ a 14½ discount; Erie, 67 a 68.

The London *Times* (to-day) city article says.—The idea is prevalent that a reduction of the bank rate to five per cent may not be far distant.

LIVERPOOL, March 17, 1864.

Cotton.—Sales for two days 22,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, with an advance on all qualities, closing quiet but steady.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions steady.

Produce steady.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., March 29—Midnight.

No signs of the North American.

The Navy.

ADMIRAL.—The supply steamer Admiral sailed on Saturday for the East and West Gulf squadrons. The following is a list of officers attached to her:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding—Wm. B. Eaton.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—Theiss N. Meyer.

Acting Master—P. J. Hargous.

Acting Ensigns—Henry Oakley, Robert Pendlebury, E. W. Snare, Raymond Rabadan.

Assistant Surgeon—Saml. R. Forman.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—H. LeRoy Jones.

Captain's Clerk—N. M. Bassett.

Paymaster's Clerk—James Collins.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Frank M. Farrer; Acting Second Assistants, O. S. French, George S. Tyler; Acting Third Assistants, Lewis Rush, Saml. R. Yeaton.

Acting Master's Mates—J. E. P. Atkins, J. W. Pease, B. B. Cook, F. J. Fray.

The following is a list of passengers by the Admiral, for the East and West Gulf blockading squadrons:—

Captain—Wm. N. Walker.

Commanders—Edward Donaldson and N. C. Bryant.

Acting Masters—A. K. Jones and John Chadwick.

Paymaster United States Army—Major Frederick Robie.

Acting Assistant Paymasters United States Navy—R. F. Goodman, P. S. Fowle, W. A. Mann, Frank K. Moore, J. C. Graves and John C. Sawyer.

Assistant Surgeon United States Navy—James N. Hyde.

Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Navy—Wm. B. Lewis, John K. Bacon, David T. Whyborn, H. L. Bearing, F. H. Atkins, Thomas J. Reed, Jacob L. Smith and S. S. Green.

Acting Ensigns—M. W. McKintee, Robert Morris, John L. Hall, Abner P. Gibbs, Thomas A. Witham, Cyrus R. Porter, Walter S. Church, H. L. Howard, Charles L. Crandell, William R. D. Pabor, F. S. Hopkins, William Symonds, Joseph B. Baker, J. W. Crocker, John J. Moule, H. W. Brackett and J. G. Messenger.

Acting Master's Mates, N. S. Hinckley, S. S. Bumbas, John Devereaux, Thomas Pindar, A. A. Delano, A. H. Morgan, George S. Gifford, Charles H. Cleveland, John F. Baker, F. H. Sherman, E. F. Small, Hermann Wiesing, N. W. Freeman and A. J. Emery.

Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, John B. McGovern; Acting Third Assistants, Charles A. Homan, John D. Thompson, L. M. Reeusiyema, Eldridge Grover and H. D. Potts.

Captain's Clerks—E. Thompson Doughty and P. R. Dillon.

Paymaster's Clerks—John H. Storery, R. J. Lindsay, W. E. Butterfield, J. S. Gaffney and George H. Sheldon.

And twenty machinists and boiler makers, for Key West, Fla.

The Escape of the Pirate Florida from Madeira.

DESPATCH FROM COM. FRESLE, OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. LOUIS.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. LOUIS, FUNCHAL ROADS, MADEIRA, March 1—1:30 A. M.

SIR—The Florida has succeeded in getting to sea. I shall follow at once, though hopeless of catching her out of port. Nelson said the want of frigates in his squadron would be found impressed on his heart. I am sure the want of steam will be found engraved on mine. Had the St. Louis been a steamer I would have anchored alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four hour rule, my old foe could not have escaped me. The Governor, true to his declared intention, would only allow her to take on board twenty tons of coal—sufficient to take her to the nearest port. Her commander plead for sixty tons, next forty, asserting that he needed that much to ballast his vessel. The Governor told him, at the suggestion of Mr. Bayman, that he came in without it, and he thought he could go without it; but if basinet was needed, there was plenty of stone on the beach that he might take.

As it was supposed that she would go to sea during the night, and certainly in the morning, and I had an intimation that in passing us she might pour in a broadside, I shotted and cast loose my guns, and had men to man them; got a sliprope on the chian, and stationed lookouts all over the ship and in the tops; cautioned the officers to extra vigilance, and was repeatedly on deck myself to watch, and see that my orders were executed. The night was dark and squally. The Florida lay close into the beach, and under the highland, with all her lights covered, and, notwithstanding all this vigilance, she crept out, unseen, to the eastward, and her departure was not discovered until the morn rose, a few minutes since. A blockade runner, the Julia, which arrived in the afternoon, reports the Kearsarge as having left Cadiz three days ago, destination unknown. The Florida gave out that they were going to Cadiz for coals; but I think not, and shall go direct to Teneriffe, hoping, if I do not find her there, to put the Sacramento on her track.

The prevailing winds would not permit me to get to Cadiz from Madeira in season to do her any injury, even if I thought that port her destination.

The authorities here have done all they could to hasten her departure and prevent her full supply, and I do not imagine that the island will be troubled by the presence of rebel vessels-of-war very soon again. I waited on the Governor to inform him of her intention to ship men to complete her crew. He assured me that it should not be allowed, though it might be done clandestinely, which he could not help. I have reason to believe that she made no addition to her crew, and know, from the statement of my gig's crew, that three of the men she brought with her deserted. Her crew is described to me as made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen, and but one American. Her first lieutenant is Thomas A. Dornin, formerly a midshipman in our service.

I notice no change in the appearance of the Florida since I last saw her, except that now she has yards on her mainmast; then she had none, and she has changed her billet head for a shield surrounded by scroll work, in which is borne the arms of the rebel States. My men have been wild to fight, and I drew the shot from my guns the day she came in, fearing that, in their excitement, they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of this port. One thing is certain, the Florida does not intend to fight unless the chances are largely in her favor, for she skulked away from the old St. Louis. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HENRY PRESLE,
Commander, United States Navy.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Interesting Review of Colored Troops.

Additional Disasters from the Storm,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. William H. Stimer's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28, 1864.

A REVIEW OF COLORED TROOPS,

for the edification of General Simon Cameron, the venerable ex-Secretary of War, who was at this post several days, spending his time with General Butler, was held yesterday afternoon at Camp Hamilton, and proved a very brilliant affair. The reviewed column consisted of cavalry, infantry and a battery of light artillery, and reflected the highest credit on Colonel Gerard, First colored cavalry, commanding the brigade. Prior to the arrival of the Commanding General the column was drawn up in line, making a very fine show. Owing, however, to the recent rain storm the ground was not in as good condition as could have been desired. At three o'clock Major General Butler, accompanied by General Cameron, Col. Jonas H. French, late Provost Marshal General at New Orleans; Mr. Richardson, Col. Newell A. Thompson, of Boston, and his entire staff, came riding onto the parade ground, and inspected the troops. After that the cavalry and infantry passed in review, marching with the precision of regulars. The light battery subsequently repassed in "double quick," manoeuvering with great ease and accuracy.

A CAVALRY CHARGE

was the next order on the programme. Several of Gen. Butler's guests expressing a desire to see the regiment of mounted men make a charge, Colonel Gerard was ordered to do so, and issued the command to his subordinates to that effect. On the last "left turn" the order to "trot march" was issued, and when the leading column arrived within two hundred yards of the reviewing officer the commander of the troop shouted "Charge!" and the troopers, digging spurs into their steeds, and yelling like so many released demons, dashed forward on a breakneck pace; and nothing short of a veteran army could have withstood so terrible an onslaught had an attack been made with so much impetuosity. It is true several of the riders were unhorsed, and presented a woeful appearance on picking themselves up. One fellow, in falling, lost his cap, and his horse galloped off in company with the others. This man was best on recovering his head gear, never minding his horse, when the next company came dashing on in its mad career, and he finally took to his heels, and barely escaped being trampled under the horses' hoofs. But on the whole the charge of the "dark brigade" was a highly successful affair, reflecting great credit on the colonel commanding, as also on the Commanding General, who took so much pains to organize these troops. Among the distinguished spectators present at the review were a number of officers and civilians, also Mr. M. B. Brady, of New York city, who is on a short visit, and leaves to-night.

ACCOUNTS OF ADDITIONAL DISASTERS OF THE LATE STORM

are still reaching us, as steamers sent to hunt up vessels in distress by Captain Ainsworth are returning. The steamer Montauk was sent away to relieve crafts disabled, and returned yesterday, having the schooner Buell in tow. This vessel went ashore fifteen miles to the southward of Cape Henry. Her cargo consisted of coal for the navy.

THE SCHOONER ALEXANDER YOUNG

ran ashore nine miles south of Cape Henry, and, after beating on the beach for some time, went to pieces. The crew, however, was rescued and brought here by another vessel. The Alexander Young is a total loss. These men also report a brig ashore eighteen miles from Cape Henry light.

THE SCHOONER N. BERRY,

from Portland, Me., bound to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, experienced very heavy weather. While at sea, on the 25th inst., shipped a heavy sea, which filled her hold. Being laden with an inflammable cargo, she took fire, but fortunately reached here before any headway was made by the fiery element. The schooner was towed to Norfolk by a steamtug, and the steam fire engine, under Chief Engineer John Banish, at that city, soon extinguished the fire.

SIX OTHER SCHOONERS

arrived here yesterday morning besides those above mentioned, in distress, having lost anchors, sails or spars, and were sent to Norfolk for repairs and other assistance. Every one of them has some disaster to report, and my prophecy of great damage and loss to shipping from the recent severe gale is only verified too fully.

THE LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT PETERHOFF,

mentioned briefly in the newspapers, has not been fully explained, and, in consequence, I have obtained the following particulars from a person who was on board of the ill-fated ship at the time she was run into and found a watery grave:—

On the morning of the 6th instant, as the Peterhoff was slowly standing in shore, from chasing a supposed blockade runner (but which turned out to be one of our vessels), the officer in charge made a sail on the starboard quarter, which, upon signalling, was found to be still another Union gunboat. As it was near dawn, the Peterhoff slowed her engines still more. The stranger passed by half a mile distant, and got on the Peterhoff's starboard bow, when she put her helm starboard, evidently wishing to cross the latter's bow; but she kept her helm too long in that position. On near approach of the two ships the Peterhoff's engine was stopped, the helm of the Monticello (as it afterwards proved to be) put aport, which brought her at a direct right angle, when she struck the Peterhoff amidship, at the same time going at full speed. The Peterhoff was cut into about five feet on deck, and two feet below the water line. The fires were extinguished in five minutes, and before the Monticello could back clear of the Peterhoff. The small boats of both vessels were immediately employed in taking off the crew of the sinking ship, and, with barely time to lower and hurry the men into them, this fine ship sunk, going down stern foremost.

A COURT OF INQUIRY,

consisting of Captain Dan. Ammen, President; Geo. W. Stone, paymaster United States gunboat Young Rover, Judge Advocate, and two other naval officers, was held at the Gosport Navy Yard last week, and sent a report to Admiral Lee, and through him to the Navy Department. As far as is known, neither Captain Pickering, of the Peterhoff, nor Captain Wm. H. Cushing, of the Monticello, comes in for any share of the blame, as the mishap is supposed to have been purely accidental.

The following is a list of the officers of the steamer Peterhoff:—

Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding—Thomas Pickering.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—Curtis Redman.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—L. R. Boyce.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. F. Durham.

Ensigns—R. O. Kruge, O. T. Morse, W. H. Gibson.

Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, W. H. Miller; Acting Third Assistants, W. H. Fitzsimmons, —— Farlane, Eugene Mack, Edward Sinclair.

Master's Mates—F. Page, Norman S. Foltz.

Arrival of Vessels in Distress.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29, 1864.

The schooners Neptune and Bride of New York, from Key West, have arrived in distress, with bowsprit and foremast gone.

Submarine Experiment.

A VESSEL TO BE BLOWN UP WHILE IN MOTION.

An intensely interesting experiment will take place this afternoon at half past one o'clock in the waters of Wallabout Bay, near the upper limits of the Navy Yard. A newly invented torpedo vessel will blow up a large vessel while in motion. The submarine vessel will not be seen until after she has accomplished her work. It is many years since anything of this kind has been attempted in our harbor. Spectators will be enabled to get a good view of the affair by standing on the New York shore line to the southward of Grand street ferry, East river, or on the Williamsburg side, near the South Seventh street ferry docks.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Gooderson.

The funeral of the late Mr. Gooderson took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of Mr. Cornwell, 117 East Forty-eighth street. The remains were removed to the Methodist church, Fourth street, near Sixth avenue, where the funeral services took place, the Rev. Mr. Fox officiating. Long before the arrival of the remains at the church the vicinity of Fourth street was crowded, as was also the church, by the numerous friends of the deceased. The body was escorted from the residence of Mr. Cornwell to the church by a large procession of the deceased's Masonic brethren, dressed in regalia, each wearing a sprig of evergreen on the left breast; and also by the members of both branches of the city government, the heads of the various departments acting as pall bearers.

The Rev. Mr. Fox preached a most eloquent funeral sermon, taking his text from the book of Job—"Is there not an appointed time for man upon the earth," &c.

After the conclusion of the religious exercises, which were very impressive, the coffin lid was removed and the friends and relatives of the deceased passed by in solemn procession, taking a last look upon all that was mortal of their departed friend. Among the chief mourners present were the widow of deceased and her sister, Mrs. George Bloomfield, Mr. Frederick Gooderson, and a large number of other relatives.

The coffin was covered with black mourning cloth richly mounted with silver, upon the lid of which was two beautiful wreathes of white "immortelles."

The coffin was removed from the church at three o'clock and placed in the hearse, and the solemn cortege took up its line of march for Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the body was interred.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Fifth Corps and the Cavalry by General Grant—Heavy Rain Storm, &c.

MR. FINLEY ANDERSON'S DESPATCH.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 29, 1864.

This morning Lieutenant General Grant reviewed a portion of the troops in the Army of the Potomac. When the arrangements were effected yesterday splendid weather gave promise of a magnificent display by most of the army to-day, but, unfortunately, the weather proved inclement, and after inspecting a portion of the Fifth corps the General-in-Chief postponed the review of the Second corps to a more auspicious day.

Two divisions of the Fifth corps as at present organized were under arms at an early hour. These divisions consisted of the old First corps, and all its heroic veterans were on the ground except one brigade, which was on important duty elsewhere. The troops were magnificently marshalled on the rolling ground near the foot of Pony Mountains.

The General-in-Chief left his headquarters at nine o'clock. He was accompanied by Major General Meade and a number of staff officers, and attended by the battalion of the Fifth United States cavalry, which forms his special escort. The party proceeded to the place where the troops were marshaled. Arriving on the ground, Major General Warren, commanding the Fifth corps, accompanied by his staff, rode up and received the Lieutenant General. The infantry was formed in division front by battalion closed *en masse*. The Fourth division occupied a position on the right, the Second division a position on the left, while the artillery was disposed on the right of the Fourth division.

The troops did not march in review. They preserved their first formation, remaining in position while General Grant rode along the lines of each division. Commencing on the right, he first passed along the lines of artillery, and next in their order the infantry composing General Wadsworth's and General Robinson's divisions. General Grant was received by the troops in strict military style, and with the most distinguished honors. As he rode along the lines the troops presented arms and dipped their colors.

These are the soldiers who fought so gallantly at Gaines' Mill, who stormed the hill on the right of Turner's Pass at the battle of South Mountain, who fought that desperate fight on the right with Hooker at the battle of Antietam, who opened the engagement at Gettysburg on the first day, when the immortal Reynolds fell, and who closed it on the last day, when, gallantly assisted by other troops, they successfully sustained the last fearful onslaught of the enemy. They presented a magnificent appearance on review to-day, eliciting the admiration of our illustrious Lieutenant General. The hills and valleys in this vicinity resounded with martial music as infantry and artillery moved away in columns to their camps.

As General Grant proceeded to an adjacent point where the First division of cavalry was marshalled, having parted with General Warren, he was received by General Merritt, commanding the First cavalry division. His troops were formed, each regiment in two lines of battle, with the horse artillery on the right. General Grant rode along the lines. As he passed each regiment the soldiers presented sabres, the buglers sounded the flourish, and the color bearers lowered the regimental standards.

Having seen them all in a quiet way General Grant, accompanied by General Meade, and attended by his escort, immediately returned to his headquarters. The soldiers on the road cheered him as he passed.

When the review was over all the troops in those divisions, foot and horse, marching over the undulating ground of this classic country, formed a brilliant and imposing spectacle. General Grant was very favorably impressed with their appearance.

The grand Army of the Potomac is composed of heroic veterans, and no one doubts that when they march forth on their next campaign they will march to victory.

A special order from army headquarters announces that Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, late Assistant Adjutant General of the First corps, who has passed through so many memorable battles with the lamented Reynolds, and who is now temporarily acting as Assistant Adjutant General of the Fifth corps, is assigned to the same official position in the cavalry corps.

General Grant is busily engaged at his headquarters, attending to the multifarious duties which devolve upon him.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, March 29, 1864.

The steamers St. Cloud and Perry have arrived from Memphis the 27th. They bring no news of general interest. The St. Cloud had four hundred and fifty bales of cotton, mostly for Evansville.

The Second Wisconsin and Fortieth Illinois veterans have arrived *en route* home.

One hundred and fourteen sick in charge of the Sanitary Commission came up on the steamer N. W. Thomas from New Orleans. Five died on the passage.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 27th reports:—Cotton has undergone considerable change since last report. There has been some action in better qualities, and rates went up rapidly during the day, closing at 4c. above last quotations on all qualities. Receipts about 100 bales by wagon. Shipped 760 bales to Cincinnati on the Glendale. Middling to strict middling, 57c. a 58c.; good, middling, 60c. a 62c.; middling fair, 61c. a 63c.

The weather in Cairo is cold, and there was some snow this afternoon.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Fifty Thousand Rebels at Dalton and Vicinity—Longstreet to Invade Kentucky with a Heavy Force, &c.

LOUISVILLE, March 29, 1864.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the rebels claim to have fifty thousand men at Dalton and vicinity, and that they will capture Chattanooga and occupy Tennessee when Long street moves into Kentucky, which they say he will do forthwith, with twenty six thousand men.

All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altoona.

The rebel General Johnston has restricted his officers, from major generals down, to one horse.

News from East Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, March 29, 1864.

Union scouts have proceeded four miles beyond Bull's Gap, and report no signs of Longstreet's forces.

The Advance of the Army of the Frontier.

GENERAL THAYER'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 27, 1864.

Before General Thayer's army marched from here towards Texas the following address was issued:—

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER—The word is forward again. Your country asks of you the endurance of new trials, and the exhibition of renewed valor. You go to recover lands desecrated by the baleful banner of treason. Be patient, be valiant, as you have always been. Illustrate in your course the patriot, the soldier, the hero, in their noblest forms, and victory will reward you; and when you return to your homes and kindred it will be your satisfaction to receive the welcome due from a nation you have helped to save.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Colonel Judson, Sixty-eighth Kansas, commands the district here.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, March 29, 1864.

The mails per the steamship Arabia, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at ten o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning; but she will not sail until about one P. M.

One of Old Abe's Jokes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I noticed a slight mistake in the *Evening Post's* edition of one of Old Abe's jokes. He is said to have remarked to Seward, on seeing a sign lettered "T. R. Strong," "Yes, T. R. Strong, but coffee are stronger." The words that fell from the lips of the big joker were, "Coffee are stronger." Respectfully, &c., SHOULDER STRAP.

Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

HALIFAX, March 29, 1864.

The measure to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, under one government and one Legislature, passed the House of Assembly last evening unanimously.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the United States Supply Steamer Union.

Interesting Details from All Points of the Florida Coast.

Severe Storms Felt Along the Route.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States supply steamer Union, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Conroy, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday in a partially disabled condition from the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, after a run of twenty-eight days. While absent she touched at all the blockaded stations of the East Gulf squadron going and coming.

The Union experienced very bad weather since leaving Key West. While laying to thirty-six hours in a gale off Hatteras she twisted the head of her rudder off, which rendered her completely unmanageable for eighteen hours.

William Robinson, landsman, attached to this vessel, aged twenty two, born in Philadelphia, died March 16 of compression of the brain, the result of an injury occasioned by a fall from aloft on March 7. The remains were interred at Cedar Keys, Florida.

The Union landed a number of destitute refugees at Key West, Fla., received from different blockading stations on the east coast of Florida.

The Union left New York on March 2, with a draft of one hundred men, a large mail and supplies for the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron. Her first stop was at Port Royal, March 5; thence to Indian river, March 6; Key West, March 7; Charlotte Harbor, March 11; Tampa Bay, March 11; Cedar Keys, March 12; St. Mark's, March 12; East Pass, St. George's Sound, March 13; West Pass, March 13; St. Joseph's bay, March 13; St. Andrew's bay, March 14; Pensacola, March 14. Left Pensacola March 15 on her return trip, and stopped at St. Andrew's bay, St. Joseph's bay, East and West Pass, St. George's Sound, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Key West, Indian river and Port Royal, South Carolina.

Admiral Farragut, with his flagship Hartford, was lying in Pensacola harbor when the Union sailed.

Annexed is a list of the officers attached to the Union:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—Edward Conroy, commanding.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—Wm. H. Wood.

Acting Master and Sailing Master—Levi Crowell.

Assistant Paymaster—Geo. W. Beaman.

Assistant Surgeon—Walter K. Scofield.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Edward L. Thorp; Acting Third Assistants, S. A. Slater, Henry Jones, Abram Brown, Wm. Stivers.

Acting Ensigns—Geo. F. Wilkins, C. H. Armstrong, M. Baird.

Captain's Clerk—Henry Corse, Jr.

Acting Master's Mate in Charge of Mails—William H. Meade.

Acting Master's Mates—H. French, Henry Wolfe, Edward Manning.

Paymaster's Clerk—W. S. Underdown.

Hospital Steward—Edward Flugil.

The following is a list of passengers on board the Union:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thos. T. Wade; Acting Master Francis Burgess; Acting Assistant Paymasters D. P. Shuler, W. C. Cushman, Jno. J. Pratt and Charles A. Cable; Surgeon Geo. Bolder, United States Army; Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Doyle; Acting Master's Mate A. J. Lyon, and Paymaster's Clerks Daniel Cable, Jas. Chanlener and Jas. Belling.

News from Jacksonville.

MR. OSCAR G. SAWYER'S DESPATCH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17, 1864.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

A considerable force was sent up to Palatka about a week since to occupy and hold that town and undertake certain operations of importance to our cause. The expeditionary force embarked on the steamboats Gen. Hunter, Capt. Crowell; Delaware, Capt. Tilton; Maple Leaf, Capt. Dale, and Charles Houghton, Capt. Nye, and escorted by the Columbian, navy tug, Acting Ensign Sanborn, and a launch from the Pawnee, in charge of Acting Master Champion. The expedition passed up the river in the night, and, without opposition, reached Palatka, a small town on the left bank of the river, at daylight, and in a short time held the place. No opposition was made to our landing, the handful of rebel pickets in town running away as quickly as possible. The place was found deserted, except by two families, who preferred to remain and take their chances with our troops to running the risk of meeting worse treatment among the rebels. The houses in the place were pretty well cleared of furniture and vacant. Nothing of great value was found, contrary to our expectations; nor was anything discovered outside the town by our scouting parties. All was deserted and swept by the rebels of everything that could be of service, to us. Our men have placed themselves in a position easily defended, and strengthened it with earthworks of good construction. They are not likely to be disturbed by the rebels for some time to come. The location is not liked by our men. So far as I know nothing has transpired to suggest the object of the occupation of this place. It is one of those mysterious movements it is not given to ordinary minds to understand. I presume it is all right, though, and likely to result in good to our cause.

THE REBEL STEAMER SUMTER CAPTURED.

On the 12th instant the Columbine, Acting Ensign Sanborn, with the Pawnee's launch, in charge of Acting Master Champion, senior officer in charge, ran up the river above Palatka, and discovered a small rebel steamboat, called the Sumter, lying in a small creek which flows into the St. Johns, where she had gone to escape capture. The launch, with a howitzer and a full crew, armed, was sent in, and, without firing a shot, succeeded in capturing the Sumter and bringing her out into the river. The captain of the steamer, with nine men, her crew, were made prisoners, and sent to this place, and are now in the custody of Provost Marshal Sweet. Upon the Sumter was found a quantity of cotton and turpentine, which was properly cared for. The Sumter is nothing but a flatboat, forty or fifty feet in length, with a small high pressure engine, which drives her at a tolerably rapid rate through the water. Being light draft, and large enough to carry a couple of guns, with their proper complement of men, she will be of service to the navy in running up the little creeks and tributaries of the St. Johns. In fact she was immediately, upon reaching Palatka, discharged of her cargo and turned into a diminutive gunboat, armed with a good crew and two or three guns, and sent up the river again in search of a river steamer of considerable size and value, called the Rally Brock, which is known to be above Palatka somewhere in an out of the way place. Commander Balch feels very confident that he will be able to capture or compel the rebels to destroy the Brock. Another small boat, not unlike the Sumter, is known to be up the river somewhere, but it is very doubtful if she can be reached by our force. She is not large enough to excite any apprehensions on our part that she will be used as a gunboat or a blockade runner. She is worthless for any purpose, so far as we can learn.

AFFAIRS BEFORE JACKSONVILLE.

The enemy remain quiet and peaceable, but are busily engaged in fortifying their position this side of Baldwin. They are said to be in strong force. Their line of pickets is a strong one, and well covered against a sudden attack on our part by a cloud of videttes. There has been little or no picket firing of late, the pickets having tacitly agreed to suspend that sort of warfare.

TWO UNION SCOUTS CAPTURED.

Two of our scouts, named Finney, sergeant of Company B, and private Patten, of Company A, both of the independent battalion of Massachusetts cavalry, who were out yesterday with a negro guide, were captured about three miles within the enemy's lines, as we learn by a flag of truce. The negro guide, when commanded by the rebels to surrender, attempted to escape by taking to his heels. He was instantly shot down. Finney and Patten were taken prisoners unharmed. Finney was a capital scout,