

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Senate of the U. S., devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just Government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and nations, has by a resolution, requested the president to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation.

And whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependance upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord:

And, insomuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole People? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity.— We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us.

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the People to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Secretary of the Interior has declined the execution of the joint resolution of Congress for the distribution of all the books and documents possessed by Congress and published by their order among the members of the present Congress. The measure is impracticable.

In the Department of the Interior maps of each of the States are in preparation for the use of the Provost Marshal General—each exhibiting the limits of the several Congressional districts into which the State is divided.

In the Diplomatic correspondence, just published, by order of the British Government, Lord Lyons, writing on the position of the political parties in this country, says:—"The democratic party seeks to profit by the difficulties of its opponents, without committing itself to any very definite policy. Thus it attacks the arbitrary arrests and the other extra legal measures of the Cabinet, and, above all, the military administration; but it does not risk its own popularity by declaring against the war, or pronouncing the word 'separation.' There is nothing at present to show whether or not there is likely to be in the meantime a conjuncture at which foreign powers may step in with propriety and effect, to put a stop to the effusion of blood."

Gen. Schenck, of Baltimore, having issued an order requesting all bars and drinking places to be kept closed for forty-eight hours, a number of persons who violated the order had their liquors confiscated, and were sent to Fort M-Henry for forty-eight hours.

A Confederate flag was seized at the house of Mrs. Betts in Baltimore yesterday. It was suspended from a chandelier.

The work of consolidating decimated regiments has been commenced in the Army of the Rappabannock. Last week the 97th and 104th New York were consolidated; the 97th retaining their Colonel and Major, and the Lieut. Colonel of the 104th retaining the same position in the new regiment.

Wm. Penn Goldsborough, Wm. C. Wheatly and John W. Long, of St. Mary's county, Md., were brought to Baltimore on Saturday afternoon, having been arrested by the military on the charge of holding communication with the South.

The death is announced of John Gully, who at one time was champion of England in the prize ring, and who sat during two or three sessions as member of Parliament for Pontefrac.

A list of Confederate prisoners who have died in Union hospitals since the beginning of the war, between two and three thousand in number, is in course of preparation, under the direction of the U. S. Surgeon General, and will shortly be transmitted to Richmond. The Confederates, some time ago, extended a similar courtesy to the Federal government.

It is whispered in speculative circles that a correspondence is proceeding upon the subject of letting out tobacco and cotton belonging to French merchants in Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile.

The New York Herald intimates that the prize steamer Peterhoff, captured at sea by Admiral Wilkes, will, it is probable, prove to be no prize after all, as she had a regular clearance for Matamoras, and "was not caught in the act of attempting to run in, nor was she even on the ground near a blockading fleet." The only suspicion that attaches to her is the nature of her cargo and the alleged fact that she had a "Rebel mail on board."

The Resolute arrived on Saturday night, with a number of sick men from the flotilla.— The King Phillip came up yesterday, with flag at half-mast, having on board the body of Charles Perry, who went down a few weeks since as pilot to the Anacostia, but was taken sick with typhoid fever before entering on his duties, and died on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Perry was from Middlesex county, Va.

MILITARY ORDERS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1863.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, in pursuance of orders from Headquarters, Department of Washington, all passes to families heretofore given will be taken up by the guard, and no passes will hereafter be given to families; and no passes to go out of Alexandria will be given to any person who does not produce satisfactory evidence of his loyalty.
By order: H. H. WELLS,
Lieut. Colonel and Provost Marshal,
mh 17—tf Alexandria, Va.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Alexandria, Va., March 16, 1863.
TO prevent the abuse of passes issued at this office, notice is hereby given that no passes will be issued to persons found with altered passes, or using passes not issued to themselves, or to persons so loaning their passes to others.
By order: H. H. WELLS,
Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal,
mh 16—1m Alexandria, Va.

JOHN T. COOKE,
CHEAP FAMILY GROCER,
CORNER PITT AND PRINCE STREETS,
HAS constantly on hand, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Salmon, Potomac Herring, Smoked Halibut, Smoked Herring, and Smoked Beef. Also, a choice brand of Sugar Cured Hams, for family use; Shoulders and Breasts, and a general assortment of goods for family supplies. Call and examine. dec 2

WAR IN ALEXANDRIA!!
AGAINST
High Prices!
J. THOMAS, Phoenix-like, having risen from the ashes of the late fire on Royal Street which consumed his store, has fitted up the building one door north of the store destroyed by fire, where can be found a large stock of Goods adapted to the wants of every family in the city of Alexandria, consisting of
Apples, green and dried,
Dried and Preserved Peaches,
Fresh Butter and Eggs,
Brooms, a fine stock, large and small
Willow Baskets, of various sizes,
all of which he will sell at the very lowest price, believing that the "NIMBLE SIXPENCE is better than the SLOW SHILLING." mh 27—1w

THE CHEAPEST
COAL OIL
In the city, to be had at
COGAN'S,
NO. 15 ROYAL STREET.
25 BBLs. of the best OIL ever manufactured just received.
On hand, a large and splendid assortment of LAMPS, of all styles, together with GAS FIXTURES in variety, at extremely low prices. Look to your interest, and call at the right place.
jan 26—tf

ICE DEALERS.
ICE! ICE! ICE!!!
SHIPPED, and to arrive, a large and superior cargo of PORTLAND ICE, which will be for sale, at my ice depot, Fairfax street, opposite Mansion House Hospital. Those who may be pleased to favor me with their orders, will have it delivered, DAILY, from wagon.
mh 27—tf P. G. HENDERSON.

KEEP COOL!
THE undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish ICE AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT, at the "old stand" No. 26, north Royal street, opposite the market.
F. SWAIN & CO.
wP, S.—Orders for large quantities of ICE left with us, will be promptly filled at most favorable terms.
mh 27—tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!!!
HAVING completed arrangements for a full and constant supply of ICE, I am now prepared to furnish all who may wish with this indispensable article.
Persons leaving their names at my office, will be PROMPTLY and REGULARLY supplied during the season.
M. ELDRIDGE,
No. 12 Prince street.
mh 26—tf

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
Job Printing Office,
KING STREET, BETWEEN ROYAL AND PITT.
mar 11—scfii