TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

** We can take no notice of anonymous commu z. We do not return rejected man We would never be solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

Amalgamation Dependent upon Slavery. Abolitionism is based upon principles, and not upon sentiment. The great argument of anti-slavery men never rested upon the sufferings of slaves, but upon the injustice of slavery; and, therefore, had it even been proved that all the masters in the South were philanthropists and all the slaves happy, the system could not have been defended. The crime of slavery, not the misery of individuals, was urged by its opponents; and the appeal was made, not to the sympathies, but to the consciences of men. It is thus that the evil should still be fought, for any other argument than one of principle would degrade the dignity of the cause. A slave is not to be freed because his master whips. fetters, brands, mutilates, and flays him; he is to be freed because he is a man. All that this nation has to do with slavery is to get rid of it, and prohibit it by law. Our duty to the black race will end when we have given it freedom and opportunity of taking care of itself. The laws of labor will relieve

us of all further trouble. If, then, we have rightly refused to place our anti-slavery cause upon the lower ground of sentiment, are we not right to refuse to entangle it with social and ethnological questions? The common sense of the nation is shown in its refusal to debate what shall be the future of the colored race. This is not a matter for laws to settle, or of which Governments have any right or reason to treat. Society itself will settle its own conditions: our duty ends when we have established society upon free principles. If the colored man be all that WENDELL PHILLIPS asserts, he will in time prove it; if he is naturally the interior of the white man, he will find his proper place. We do not think he has yet found it; his wrongs in the South we know, and in the North we know how much he has suffered from the influence of slavery. But his future is to be made by himself. Nor can all the theorists of the world make

his capacity for improvement greater or less

by a hair's breadth.

Amalgamation has nothing to do with emancipation. Those who are so loudly opposing it are wasting their trouble upon a cause which has no advocates. If it were in any way a result of Abolitionism, in any way involved in the progress of the war, in any way serious, or likely to become so, there would be some meaning in the outcry which certain journals are making. But as it is simply, at least in relation to the freedom of the colored race, an utter abstraction, we can only wonder at the folly of the few anti-slavery journals that have permitted themselves to be used by such mischiefmakers as the Herald. When we remember that the tendency of Abolitionism, from the very first, has been to destroy amalgamation, we are the more surprised at the hardihood of those who accuse them of advocating it. It is in the South that amalgamation is the rule, and in the North the exception; slavery inevitably produces it-fredom as inevitably precents it. In slavery it has grown to be an evil of such magnitude that none but those who lived in States it has been but an incident. In the South amalgamation affected the entire society; in the North it has affected individuals only, and had no effect upon society. Thus, all the facts of history and experience prove that the abolition of slavery, instead of being the establishment of amalgamation, is in practical effect its destruction. With what unblushing effrontery, then, do the lowest of the Copperhead organs accuse the Union party of advocating it! The Union party-or the Abolition party, if you please-advocates the waging of the war to the end and the blotting out of slavery. And this party will do what no other party ever even attempted-it will give the marriage institution to four millions of colored men and women, and destroy the system which has for so long made the South one monstrous brothel. Those who oppose this party are the real friends of

amalgamation, and worse than amalgamation, and they are welcome to the disgrace. We think we have said enough to show that the new word miscegenation is not more strange to our ears than is the idea it embodies to our creed. It remains to say that the colored men who are entitled to speak for their race have never advocated amalgamation as a thing to be expected or desired. All that they ask, all that the war and the people will give them, is freedom and civil rights. It is not charity they want, but justice, and as for their social condition, that will be regulated by those natural laws which are beyond the reach of political le-

The European Situation. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, published in some of the London papers of the 11th, stated that "Duke ERNEST, of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, is now in Paris incognito." It has since transpired that this visit was made by the desire of the minor German States, in order to induce NAPOLEON to recognize the right of the Danish duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to choose their own Government-i. e., their own ruler. NA-POLEON, it is understood, has given a noncommittal reply. The very day of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg's arrival, the French Government, in a despatch to the Prussian Court, declared the Danish question to be one of nationality. This is a very safe declaration, for it may mean any thing. Meanwhile, there is a decided impression in Europe that a new "Holy Alliance" has been formed, or is forming, for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the Continent, commencing with those of Denmark, and that the parties to this confederacy are the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. It will be remembered that the former "Holy Alliance," formed in 1815, after the final defeat of the great NaPoleon, also consisted of the rulers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. An invitation was given to England to join in it, but declined. This trinity of monarchs virtually governed Europe for seven years-namely, until the summer of 1822, when Mr. Canning, then appointed Foreign Secretary for England, set himself stemly against this monstrous combination, and overthrew it. But now it has been discovered (by that not very bright gentleman. Lord CAMPBELL) that certain words in a despatch from Prince GORTSCHA KOFF, Foreign Minister of the Czar, that England also had become a party to this new Holy Alliance, and that hostility to France was one of the objects of this conferacy. It was explained by Lord RUSSELL

had not entered into any combination at all hostile to France. The Conference will probably be held. It will be a virtual triumph to NAPOLEON, who may say, " Last November, seeing that the affairs of Europe were unsettled, I proposed a conference of the leading Powers, for the express purpose of quietly adjusting them, and thereby maintaining peace. My proposition was declined, rather curtly, by one great Power, my ally and neighbor. Had it been accepted and carried out, who can doubt that this miserable invasion of and war in Denmark would not have taken place? Now, when the evil which my forethought would have prevented has been permitted and committed, you request a Conference of the great Powers. Be it so. Count me in. But do not be surprised if nothing should result from it. The golden opportunity was that which I proffered, five months ago, and which you contemptuously

that the words alluded to could only refer

to the conference on Danish affairs, which

England had proposed, and that England

England declares that the action of Austria and Prussia towards Denmark is unwarrantable, but confines herself to hard words, which, the proverb says, break no bones. We believe the report to be that Queen VICTORIA, who was thoroughly indoctrina-

ted with German proclivities by the late Prince ALBERT, (whose elder brother egged on the Prince of Augustenburg to claim Holstein and Schleswig as his proper inheritance, on the death of the late King of Denmark) decidedly objects to any manifestation on the part of England which can be considered hostile to the policy of the Germanic Federal Diet, and this, though her eldest son's father-in-law, the King of Denmark, may lose two-thirds of his dominions by England's non-interference. There actually has been a motion before the Diet to recognize Prince Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein and Schleswig, which was postponed only at the request of Austria and

Meantime, various encounters continue between the invaders, without much loss on either side. At sea, Denmark has the whiphand, her war steamers every now and then picking up German merchantmen as prizes. and even blockading the Prussian flotilla at Stralsund, where, indeed, it is hemmed in by the ice. To some extent, then, Denmark holds her own.

THE REBELS have no liking for our foreign-born citizens, however much the Copperhead party of the city of New York is composed of that element. "Twenty millions of mongrels," says the Richmond Enquirer, "have undertaken to whip us. The ankees soon got sick, of the fight, and levied on the Dutch and Irish. The resident Irish and Dutch began to fly, and seventyfive thousand Paddies were recruited in Ireland." And it may be interesting to know that the rebels desire a certain kind of peace. "Yes," says the Examiner, "peace on any terms—which General Lee, standing in Faneuil Hall, may choose to dictate to the base-born wretches who have sought to

enslave us.11 In one of its paroxysms of gaiety, the Herald says: Herald says:

"Over a volcano, in the shape of five hundred tons of gunpowder stowed away in our harbor, they all, men and women, will revel without a thought or a care of its explosion. Yes, with instantaneous destruction at the door, we shall be gay and careless. With hundreds of tons of powder belonging to the Government, in such close proximity to the city that were a spark to ignite it we should all be blown into utter chaos and ruin, and leave nothing but a wreck behind, the opera will be crowded, the fair will be crowded, the fair will be crowded, and the gambling houses and Wall street will be arounded."

And the Herald itself would fiddle on if

And the Herald itself would fiddle on if New York were burning. Now, will not some public-spirited member of the establishment blow up the Herald for its own amusement? Though always being caught in the attitude of Mark Meddle, when he wished to be kicked, still, when the Herald offers to play this part to thunder and perdition, there is sublimity in its mirth.

[For The Press.] As Moses stood upon the flaming hill, With all the people gathered at his feet, Waiting in Sina's valley, there to meet The awful bearer of Jehovah's will, So, Grant, thou stand'st, amidst the trumpets shri And the wild fiery storms that flash and beat In iron thunder and in leaden sleet, Topmost of all, and most exposed to ill. Oh! stand thou firm, great leader of our race, Hope of our future, till the time grows bland, And into ashes drops war's dying brand:
Then let us see thee, with benignant grace,
Descend thy height, God's glory on thy face,
And the law's tables safe within thy hand.

GEORGE H. BOKER. Late Operations in Texas.

pondence of The Press.] Brazos Santiago, Texas, March 10, 1864. A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

6 departure of General Dana for Matagorda, and the arrival of General Heron at Brownsville, a new plan of operations at this post was de termined upon. The forces at Brownsville were extended up the river, and a chain of forts expedi-tiously constructed. The latter are undoubtedly Mexico, and afford a comfortable security to the loyal residents of the town, who have passed thre years in continual fear of invasion, and suffered all the inhumanities and restrictions which the border

The next important move was the evacuation of Point Isabel and the removal of the forces there stationed to this island. But two companies remain there to garrison the forts built by Gen. Dana, and the extensive trenches are to be filled up. The transfer to Brazos necessarily changes the entire route of transportation, and certainly to great addock recently built here, the supplies conveyed by teams to the mouth of the river, and thence trans-ported by steamboats up to Brownsville. A detachment of two hundred men was next stationed at Bora del Rio, which had previously remained un-occupied by our troops. Being the lower terminus of the steam route, it has grown from comparative insignificance as a settlement, familiarly known on this side as Clarksville, into a considerable subdepot of supplies; and its proximity to the little pes-tilent accession town of Bagdad, on the opposite

bank, required the defence of a permanent force. A STRAM LINE SBIZURE OF A BRITISH SHIP. The Government has established a regular line of steamers from New Orleans to Brazos. The mag-nificent side-wheel steamers "Crescent," "Clinon," and "St. Mary," recently built in New York. succeed each other in their trips, and with the quent visits of the transports "Fairhaven," "Ala-bama," "Alliance," and "Peabody," contribute to enliven the port into one of interesting activ ago, with a large amount of specie for the rebel the General. It was ascertained from the ship's papers that her accomplice, another large British brig, was on the seas on the same errand, but the fleet has not yet succeeded in discovering her where-

abouts. The 26th Indiana Volunteers returned home last week, having re-enlisted for three years before leaving. They are veteran heroes of Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and Vicksburg.

Major General Ord paid us a flying visit recently, and inspected the forces of the Rio Grande. On his return to New Orleans he received the order relieving him of command of the 13th Army Corps. ownsville, by General Herron, on Washington's Birthday. Artitlery salutes were fired during the day, and the celebration concluded in the evening

with a select ball at Miller's Hotel. As I close we are experiencing one of the cold dry orthers peculiar to this latitude. The sun is shining, and the white sand-drifts, blown here and Eastern anow atorm. By moonlight the analogy is

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864 The Conduct of the War. A rumor is affoat that the President has sent for has been tendered him. He is expected here on Wednesday.

To set cir the rumor concerning Gen. FREMONT a similar report with regard to McClarlan has been started. The new reputed commander of the Northern Army, General Smith, has an anti-McClellan record, a fact which is significant. Major General Sheridan has been appointed to ommand the Cavairy Corps of the Army of the Potomae, in place of Gen. PLEASANTON.
General PLEASANTON has issued the following farewell order, at date of the 25th:

"Having been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, the regret of separation from the many personal associations established in the Gaveliev Corps becomes more impressive by the devotion, generosity, and noble daring that have been exhibited throughout one of the most eventful periods in the history of the war. The brave seek no higher tribute than the confidence of their commander. Your glorious deeds testify to the trust you have maintained so ascredly. Continue to be animated by the same spirit that now guides your colors to victory, and you will reap the reward of duty to yourselves, your country, and your God.

"A. PLEASANTON, Major General."

General PLEASANTON these with bigs 50 Miss. farewell order, at date of the 25th :

General PLEASANTON takes with him to Missouri Lieutenants CLIFFORD, THOMSON, GEORGE H. THOMPSON, and YATES, members of his per-Movements of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

Lieutenant General GRANT arrived in this city esterday, and was engaged in consultation with the President, Secretary of War, and General HAL-LECK, last evening. He left for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning. He has established his headquarters at Culpeper, eight miles The repairs to the rooms in Winder's Building set spart for General GRANT's headquarters are nearly

During his absence, Captain GEORGE R. LEETH, A. A. G., will have charge of headquarters. The Capture of Fort De Russey—Gallant
Conduct of our Troops.

Rear Admiral PORTER, in a communication to the
Secretary of the Navy, dated Fort De Russey,
March 15th, gives the following particulars of the
taking of that stronghold: The gunboats, it appears, arrived at Simmsport at noon, and found the enemy posted in force about three miles back. The Benton landed her crew and drove in the pickets. The army came along in about half an hour more, and landed the next morn-

ing, taking possession of the enemy's camping-ground that night, Gen. Smith concluded to follow them by land while Admiral PORTER proceeded up the Red river white Admiral PORTER proceeded up the neutriver with all the gunboats and transports. In the meantime the Eastport had reached the obstructions, and, with the vessels that kept pace with her, had commenced the work of demolishing the formidable barricade on which the rebels had been employed for five months. They approach it to be impressed but months. They supposed it to be impregnable, but our energetic sailors, with hard work, opened a pas-

sage in a few hours. The Eastport and Neosho then proceedeed to the fort, which at that moment was being surrounded by the troops under Gen. SMITH, who had marched from Simmsport. A brisk musketry fire was going on between the rebels and our own troops, and they were so close together that it was difficult to distinguish the comparants. The Featons over the second service of the service of th guish the combatants. The Eastport opened her batteries, but, fearing to injure our own men, ceased firing, when our troops proceeded to the assault, and carried the place.

"In a few moments, and with small loss, two hundred and fifty prisoners, eight heavy guns, and bundred and fifty prisoners, eight heavy guns, and soarce at 38@395.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORS, Maich 28 — Flour very dull. Wheat quiet; Kentucky white \$1 85@1 88. Corn sotive at \$1.16@1.17. Whisky firm at \$1 10 for Ohio. Coffee firm and soarce at 38@395.

two field pieces fell into our hands, and all the mu "The main body of the enemy, 5,000 strong, unde Admiral PORTER says: "The whole affair has been well managed. The troops made a splendid march and attack, and the officers in command of the gunboats and transports have shown great zeal and industry in getting up the river and through the obstructions, which the rebels deemed impassable."

In the recent attack on Trinity by the gunboats. In the recent attack on Trinity by the gunboats, a number of negroes, who were captured by the ene-my in a recent attack upon Goodrich's Landing, Official Account of the Escape of the Florida from Funchal.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter rom Commander Preble, commanding the sloopof war St. Louis, dated March 1st, in Funchal roads, Madeira. He says the Florida has succeeded in geting to sea, and that he shall follow her at once though hopeless of catching her out of the port. Had the St. Louis been a steamer he would have anchored alongside of her, and unrestricted by the twenty-four-hour rule, his old foe would not have escaped. He says the Florida's crew is described a made uplot Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Portuguese with a few Englishmen, and only one American 'My men," he adds, "have been wild to fight, and drew the shot from my guns the day she came in fearing, in their excitement, they would fire into her without orders, and thus break the neutrality of

The Special Agents of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution passed by that body, a list of the special agents of the Trea-sury, their field of operations, and pay and emolumory, their neid of operations, and pay and amount ments, from which it appears that under the act of March, 1863, 27 supervisors and special agents have been appointed, some with \$5, and others with \$6 a day, and ten cents a mile for travel, in no case to exceed \$5,000 in full. Under the act of July 1st, 1862, to further provide for the collection of the revenue, ten special agents, some with salaries as above, one at \$1,200, J. R. Dillon, Nashville, Tennessee, one at \$4,500, Thos. P. May, at New Orleans, 13 under the act of March, 1863, for the collection of the internal revenue, at similar salaries, in-cluding one Thomas Browne, for the Pacific coast, at \$9 per day, and 10 cents per mile.

A Steamer Wanted. The Navy Department is in want of a new side wheel steamer of about the following dimensions: Length, 150 feet; breadth, 28 feet, and depth 9 feet Persons having such vessele for sale are requested to send particulars and price to the Navy Depart

New Style of Military Equipments. The House Military Committee have acted favorably on the new series of military equipments projected by Colonel King, of Missouri. They not only leasen the expenses, but considerably relieve the soldier of unnecessary weight. Indians at the Capital.

A delegation of Indians called upon the Secretary of the Interior for consultation in regard to the treaty made last fall with them by Gov. RAMSEY. Chief MAYDWAGAVINET said at the time the reaty was made he was away, and did not know it was signed, which was done without his consent, and he asked for a longer time to think of the treaty, which the Secretary gave them. They were told by the Secretary that their great father would do exactly as he thought their interest required according to his judgment.

German Opera in Washington. The newly-organized German Opera Troupe, ur der Mr. Biropric's management, opens to night at Grover's Theatre, in this city, with "Faust" as the attraction. The house will be crowded. The Quicksilver Case. No decision was announced to day by the Supreme

Court of the United States in the Quickstiver case. Gen. Grant and the Secretary of War. The Evening Post has the following:

The Evening Post has the following:

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Grant is busily employed in weeding out the incompetent officers of the Army of the Potomac.

A Well-known gentleman asked Scoretary Stanton on Saturday why General — was removed, and the reply was to the effect that "the Department did not consider him fit for any command." The Secretary atterwards said he had no objection to the publication of this opinion.

General Grant returned to the Army of the Potomac early this morning.

NORTH CAROLINA. NEW YORK, March 28 -Newbern advices of the 24th inst. have been received. The steamers Alice and Hansa ran out of Wilmington on the night of the 12th, with 700 bales of cotton on each. Judge Pearson, of North Carolina, in a habeas corpus case, recently tried before him, decided that the recent act of Congress to conscript persons who have furnished substitutes for the war is uncon-

were captured near Cashel, and were brought into CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.-The Union State Convention, now in session, has chosen Nathan Coombs, Robert Gardiner, O. H. Bradbury, William

Five Confederate soldiers, at home on a furlough,

Bidwell, as delegates to the Baltimore Convention. NEW YORK THE GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Gold has fallen to 66, but THE OBSECULES OF MR. LOVEJOY The funeral services of Owen Lovejoy were conducted to-day, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. A committee of Congress is expected to morrow to estimate the conducted to the conduct ort his remains to Freeport. Illinois.

DEATH OF A WRITER. Frank Wood, of this city, a well-known and acomplished young literateur, died on Saturday, at laverstraw, of consumption. AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY. Daniel McAvoy was arrested to day for attempting to fire the Free Academy, of which he was formerly the assistant janitor.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTEES. The following important order was issued to-day United States Treasury, March 28, 1864. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, no-tice is hereby given that, until further ordered, I will issue to importers, for the payment of duties on goods imported by them, certificates of deposit of gold coin to the credit of the collector of any port as esized, in exchange for notes at a quarter of one per cent. below the current market value of gold.
These certificates are not assignable, but will be re-

seived by the collector from the party to whom they J. J. CISCO. Ass't Treasurer United States. The daily payments for customs averages not far rom \$250,000 at this port. BANK STATEMENT. The following is the condition of the New York banks for the week ending March 28th :

THE RE GALANTUOMO. The steamer North Star has arrived from an unsuccessful cruise after the Italian frigate ke Galantuomo. She cruised as far south as Bermuda, and thence northeast to Sable Island, passing directly over the place where the frigate was last seen, without finding a vestige of wreck or materials. The

THE STOCK BOARD. The following were the price of stocks at the closing of the evening stock board: Vew York Central.

American bark Aura, went ashore near Hatteras Light, on the 19th instant, and became a total loss. All hands were saved. She was bound from Guan-tanamo for Philadelphia. Her cargo was insured. Arrived, Bremen brig Agnes, from Marseilles for Boston, in distress and leaky, having touched on Nautucket Shoals. autucket Snoais.

The Dutch brig Mauricio, from Curaçoa for this port, is ashore on Squan Beach. The captain and Below, ship Victoria from London.

Cape Haytien. BOSTON, March 28 —The United States gunboat Rhode Island, from Cape Haytien on the 19th, has arrived here. Left the United States steamer Pow-Estan and ship National Guard. The Christian Commission.

ALBANY, March 28—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here yesterday afternoon, in Tweddle Hall, on behalf of the United States Christian Commission. A meeting, for the same cause, was also held in Troy, last evening, in Rev. Dr. Bemans' church. Both meetings were addressed by George H. Stuart. Edg. of Philadelphia. by George H. Stuart, E.q., of Philadelphia, an Rev. Chas. P. Lyford. Great interest was manifeated, and hearty determination expressed to sustain the Christian Commission in its noble work. A Suspicious Circumstance.

PORTLAND, Me., March 28.—The pilot-boat Nettle reports having seen a bright light early this morning, in the direction of Saco. It was supposed Burning of Vessels. PORTLAND, Me., March 28.—Three men, employed n Government vessels here, report that on their sels on fire, between four and five o'clock this morning. One was about four miles from Wood's Island, nearly burned to the water's edge, and heading towards the island. The other was from eight to ten miles distant.

miles distant. The Alarm in Portland. PORTLAND, Me., March 28 -The steamer General Lyon has just returned from Wood Island. A pilot there told them that the fire seen this morning was Newbern. FORTRESS MONROE, March 28—The steamer Daniel Webster arrived here to-day from Newbern,

with dates to the 26th. She brought thirty refuges and seventeen rebel deserters. Her news is unim-Death of a Cincinnati Merchant. CINCINNATI, March 28 .- N. W. Thomas, a promi ent merchant of this city, died yesterday. The New Ten-forty Loan.

New York, March 23—The Secretary of the Treasury has officially notified the National banking institutions to receive subscriptions to the new Cen-forty loan. Such banks are to allow the usual

on to banks and brokers.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM PADUCAR PARTIAL BURNING OF THE CITY. THE POSITION SAFE.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS. THE REBEL GEN. THOMPSON REPORTED KILLED, RUMORED REINFORCEMENT OF THE REBELS AT DALTON, GA.

Longstreet's Cavalry at Marietta, Ga THE FRONTIER ARMY MOVING ON TEXAS. WASHINGTON, March 28.-The following cs have been received by the Secretary of the

Navy: Cairo. March 26, 7 P. M.—At 3 P. M. yerte the rebels made an attack upon Paducah. The steamers Peosts, Paw Paw, and Fort Hindman at once opened fire. Capt. Hicks holds the fort. The front part of the city is destroyed, our shells setting fire to the houses on the levee. A brisk cannonading was continued until about 10 P. M., when the fire of was continued until about to F. II., when the life of the rebels ceased. The attack may have been re-newed this morning. Our despatches are received by boat, the telegraph communication having been

The fort made a desperate resistance. A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain. SECOND DESPATOR.

March 26 — I have just received information that the enemy is still in force on our front at Paducah.

A flag of truce was sent in by them, to negotiate
an exchange of prisoners, which was refused. They an exchange of prisoners, water was required. They twice demanded the surrender of the place, saying they would give no quarter if refused. General Forrest has five hundred prisoners from Union Oity. Reinforcements are going forward, and there is no danger of a surrender

THIRD DESPATCH, March 26,-Paducah is safe. The rebels left at FOURTH DESPATOR. March 26.—Information has been received from Paducah that the rebels have retreated, with a loss of 300 killed; the number of wounded is unknown. Forrest's force is said to be 6500 men, with 4 guns.
The rebel General A. B. Thompson is reported killed.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain CINCINNATI, March 28 .- The Com

from Chattanooga says that the rebels are very strong in our front at Dalton, with 3,000 cavalry this side. Deserters report that Bishop Polk is reinforcing obnaton's army. Longstreet's cavalry, under General Martin, had rived at Marietta, Georgia. Numerous deserters are still coming in. The rebels are moving up their infantry from the

Our army is in splendid condition. ARKANSAS. CINCINNATI, March 28.—A despatch from Fort Smith announces the Army of the Frontier in mo-tion, and its supposed destination is Northern Texas. Terrible Disaster at Sheffield, England,

BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR—TWO HUNDRED LIVES

LOST.

The London papers of March 16th give detailed accounts of the fearful calamity at Sheffield, England. On Saturday, March 12, the reservoir of the water-works at Sheffield, covering seventy-six acres, and containing over a million cubic feet of water, audenily burst its boundaries, overflowing the adjacent country, and causing great destruction of life and property. It is estimated that more than two hundred persons were drowned in the rush of the waters. The London Times says:

"Many months must elapse before the buildings are restored, and years must go by before the face of the country can wear the aspect of verdure and careful cultivation which it bore on Friday night. The liver, though fallen, is far from being as low as it generally is at this time of the year, and every furlong of the stream's banks exhibits almost in numerable traces of the inundation—such as trees, balks, and beams of timber, firmly embedded in its bed. The open land in this neighborhood is still, for the greater portion, under water, and, as that drains off, a number of bodies will, it is feared, be exposed to view. The large hollows which abound are filled up by the hundreds of eartloads of mud which are deposited in them. The great manufacturers are busily engaged cleaning out their warehouses and polishing their machinery which had become rusty by the water. Round Neepsend and by Hillsborough and Owlerton road, where the great mischief fell, the inhabitants of the houses are busily engaged pumping the water out of their cellars. Wallers' and masons are engaged in rebuilding, wherever practicable, the walls that have been washed down. Fyrther down, in the gardens opposite, at the other side of the river, a very painful londent occurred. Two or three men were engaged in removing BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR—TWO HUNDRED LIVES

are engaged. in rebuilding, wherever practicable, the walls that have been washed down. Fyrther down, in the gardens opposite, at the other side of the river, a very painful incident occurred. Two or three men were engaged in removing the rubbish of one of the small, inhabited gardenhouses. Near them stood a young woman, with two children clinging to her dress, the only ones saved from the wreck of their cottage. The rubbish had almost been cleared away, when the leg of a humrn being was 24 posed to view. Brick after brick was removed, until the poor woman recognized the remains of her husband. A little above where this incident occurred the oorpse of a child was brought out of the mud in an open space near the Old Enewery. About twenty yards from this the body of a man was also found. "In the Kelham rolling mills the escape of the workmen was very narrow indeed. The first slarm was given by a man who had been saleep at the bottom end of the mill, and was awakened by the rushing in of the waters. He hastened to where his fellow-workmen were getting dinner—these men reing what are called the 'night shift'—and gave them warning. Fortunately, the gates of the yaid were closed, and the men had no means of getting out by these means. Had they done so they would inevitably have been swept away by the tide which passed in front of the buildings. They climbed on the roof, and, as has already been told, contrived, in their extreme eagerness to exarkable circumstance remains to be told. The man who gave the slarm, and who was the means of saving the lives of so many of his fellow-workmen, lost his father, mother, wife, and two hildren, who lived at Malin Bridge, and his own bedstead, with other of his furniture, floated into the mills where he, with others, was a prisoner—a distance of not less than two and a half miles. In another part of Kellam Island, a man and his wife, who occupied a small cottage, on hearing the noise of the waters, went out to save their pig. Both were swept away by the tor rent, and the pig as we

John Bright on British Enlistments in the Northern Army.

Mr. Bright on British Enlistments in the Northern Army.

Mr. Bright I only rise to make one or two remarks with regard to the facts. There is a charming simplicity in the character of the honorable and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Roebuck), as regards his practice of impartiasity with respect to the Northern and Southern States. I have never heard on the floor of this House, from any speaker, languages our worthy of a member of this House as that just used by the honorable and learned gentlemen when speaking of a foreign government and a foreign people—foreign, I mean, only in a certain sense, for they are, after all, but another English nation [loud cries of "No, no,"] growing up on the other ande of the Atlantic, and with hone of those differences that would entitle them, in an ordinary case, to be called foreigners.

I have heard from the best authorities—from Irish gentlemen near me—that the average wages in the south and west of Ireland are not more than 10d, or is, a day. [Hear, hear.] Now, if that be so, how dare the bondrable and learned gentleman, with his logical mind, assume that a foreign Government has been breaking the international and municipal laws for the puipose of enticing Irishmen to emigrate to America, when he must know perfectly well that there is an overwhelming attraction, spart from the question of war, which would take Irishmen to america! That attraction is the bounty, which is not \$100, as described by the noble earl, but nearly a sum amounting to £100. The only marvel is that any Irishmen, who is not the owner of land or the possessor of some capital, should remain in that behighed and unhappy country. [Hear, hear.] I happen to know the gentleman who fills the effice of cot sul to the United States at Liverpool, (Mr. Dudley,) and he told me not many months ago that, shore the war began, he has had every day to answer the questions of Englishmen, as weil as Irishmen, who came to ask him to help them to get over to America John Bright on British Enlistments in the

ESCAPE OF REBEL PRISONEES FROM CAMP DOUGLAS—The Colcago Tyibune of Friday says: "On the night of the 22d inst. twelve rebel prisoners made their escape from White Cak Prison, Camp Douglas, and have not yet been retaken. They were continued in the second story of the prison, next room to a guard, and made use of the same holes in the floor, above and telow, that the rebels escaped through during Colonel De Land's stay at the camp. Their manner of concealing their work was most ingenious. While part of them were at work fling off nail heads, so that the floor might be raised, the others sang loudly, rattled chains, and otherwise engaged the attention of the guard in such a manner that not the slightest suspicion of their proceedings ever entered the minds of those over them. Reaching the ground, they burrowed their way in a zig-zag direction under the fence, depositing the dirt in an old sink, of the existence of which Col. Strong was ignorant. They commenced to piepare for their escape nearly six weeks ago. At the time of their leaving, twenty-five of the rebels were in the prison, and why only twelve chose to escape is a mystery.

"The day before the escape of these prisoners, two rebels were discovered digging a tunnel under the new barracks just erected in the southeast portion of the grounds. Of course, they were put into the prison. And a lucky change it was for them, as they were among the missing the next morning."

Weie among the missing the next morning."

COFFERHEAD OUTRAGE AT RAMSHY, ILLINOIS.—
The Springfield (III.) State Journal says: "We learn by a letter received in this city that the house of Captain M. Sperry, at Ramsey, on the Illinois Central Raifroad, about seventeen miles south of Pana, was visited by a garg of Secessionists about midnight on Monday night last. They attempted to induce Captain Sperry to come to the door and let them in; but, suspecting something wrong, he refused to do so. Looking out from the window in the second story, he saw four men standing in the yard before the door, armed with guns. Uaptain Sperry then armed himself with a pair of revolvers, but was twice prevented from using them by his wife, who caught his arm and pulled him back. The assailants, becoming frightened, kept near the house, so it was impossible to get a shot at them. Mis. Sperry, in the effort to get sight of them from the window, exposed herself to view from the outside, and while her husband was attempting to induce her to leave the window, a shot was fired into the window from without, taking effect in her face and shoulder. The gun with which she was wounded was loaded with bird-shot."

THE ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.—
Goveinor Bramlette, of Kentucky, with two backers, had an interview with Mr. Lincoln this morning, to accomplish by insinuation and coaxing what he failed to get by bullying—the stopping of the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky into the Union aribles. It has transpired, since the Governor's arrival here, that at the time he remonstrated with the President against turning Kentucky slaves into Union soldiers, he had in type, in the public printing office in Frankfort, a proclamation, calling upon the people of Kentucky to defy the authority of the Government, and resist its action with force and Ex-Gov. Jacobs has permitted an intimation to escape him that the scheme of resistance contemplated principally the selzure of the lines of communication with Grant's armies in the South, and force them, for want of supplies, to evacuate Georgia and Tennessee, and so let the rebels get possession of Kentucky and bring her wholly out of the Union. It is probable that Bramlette will go back a wiser and a more loyal man—Tribune.

GREAT RAILWAY BRIDGE.—The new bridge now being built on the railway route leading to Wash ington, across the Suquehanna river, at Havre de Grace, will be 3 400 feet long, and supported by 13 store piera, each 240 feet apart; seven of these will have pile foundations and six 100k. They will be constituted so as to resist the greatest pressure of ice which it is possible to bring against them. The greatest depth of water in which these piers are laid 18 42 feet. The bridge will have "a draw" on the pivot plar, with two openings of 70 feet each in width. The resiway track will be 25 feet from the water; above that will be a common carriage way. The entire height of the bridge will be 50 feet; its estimated coat is \$700,000. It was intended to build the superstructure of iron, but the high price of that material may cause the substitution of wood.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. Wagningrow, March 28, 1864. WASHINGTON, MAIGH 20, 1002.

SENATE.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill giving Revolutions; y coldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which was passed.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on Houre bill anabling the people of Rebracks to form a State and maintain a Territorial Government. vernment.
Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the use of soncentrated feed for horses and Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the use of soncentrated feed for horses and mules in the army.

Br. WILSON introduced a bill relative to the Military Academy at West Point
This bill authorizes the appointment by the President of two additional cadets for each State represented in Congress; residents of the State wherein appointed having served honorably two years in the army not least than Seventeen, nor more than twenty years old, and selected according to merit and qualification
Mr. COLLAMEE reported a bill relating to the compensation of pension agents, which allows them for clerk hire and office rent five hundred dollars for disbursement of fifty thousand dollars annually, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional for every additional fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. CBL MES introduced a resolution inquiring of the

ifly thousand dollars.

Mr. GEI MEE introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy how many ordinary seamen have been transferred from the military to the naval service, which was adopted. The Abolition of Slavery. The Senate then took up the special order, the joint recolution to amend the Constitution so as to forever prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude, except for recolation to amend the Constitution so as to forever prohibit slavery or involuntary cervitude, except for chieft slavery or involuntary cervitude, except for chieft slavery or involuntary cervitude, except for min on the context which have followed in the causes which led to the present structous rebellion, and have high to a the country all the distinct of the context which have followed in their train. he safely as a mand that they chieff sprung from slavery. If land they chieff sit in the Korthern States with an institution in the South which did not concern them, he replied, had there been no such alleged impertment interference. Had there been no such alleged impertment interference. Had there been no such alleged impertment interference. Had there been no such slavery as its chief corrections. In the country of the south of the country of the south of the country of the safety of slavery and slavery as its chief corrections. Which led to the rebellion, herepited that without slavery there could have been no such foundation on which to build. If freedom of speech and of the press, so dear to freemen nay where and in all times, and cherished especially in this time of war by those opposed to the Administration, has, during all our lives, been denied us in a large portion of the Republic, it was slavery which denied it If the halls of this Capitol have resounded from our earliest recollections with the strifes and contests of sections, earlies to constitution of any party, can doubt that slavery is at the bottom of our present troubles. Our failness who framed the Constitution regarded slavery as an evil, and locked forward to its early extinction. The listory, North or South, or of any party, can doubt that slavery is at the bottom of our present troubles. Our failness who framed the Constitution regarde

piness, hence they refused to permit the word sizes to be incorporated into the Constitution, lest future generations should learn from the instrument itself that it had once existed.

The history of the last seventy years has proved that the founders of the Republic were mistaken in their expeciations that slavery would be abolished; and slavery, so far from graoually disappearing, as trey had salicipated, had so sineguined itself that in 1980 its advocates demanded the control of the nation in its interests, failing in which they attempted the overthrow of the Government. At the outset of the rebellion there was a disincination on the part of the Executive authority to interfere in any manner with slavery, and orders were issued and executed driving back to the assistance of the enemy slaves who escaped to our lines. Congress, however, in obedience to the popular sentiment, at an early day took action against the policy.

At the July session of life an act was passed forfeiting the owner's right to any slave whom he should permit to be employed in any shape in aid of the rebellion. This act, if efficiently enforced, wound have freed large numbers of slaves; but it was never executed. At the regular session of Congress, convened in December, 1861, Congress passed abolisher set making free all siaves who should come within our lines come under the control of the Indied States authorities come under the control of the Indied States authorities.

The constitutional numbers of described by their manufacture of the rebellion. In fact, it was a long it as before the slaves early frint our line was a long it as before the slaves early frint our line was a long it as before the slaves control of the rebellion. In fact, it was not preceded, and longer still before they were organization of the number of persons of public can descent were armed, and even now a much less nature of the rebellion. The fact, it was not been questioned by some, though they are believed to be fully safety and constitute of progress of the war

laws and preciamations, siving to each the largest effect claimed by its iriends, are ineffectual to the desiruction of slatery.

The taws of Congress, if efficiently executed, would leave remaining the claves belonging to loyal masters which, considering how many are head by children and temales not engaged in the robellion, would be on a considerable number, and the President's preciamation excepts from its provisions all of Delaware. Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee. Missouri, and a great part of Louisians and Virgitia—almost half the siave States if, therefore, we would get it of slavery and make cur land in fact, what we have long claimed for it in same. 'the land of the free.'' some more effective measure must be resorted to than any yet adoptes. Some have supposed that this can be accomplished by an act of Congress declaring slavery abolished everywhere; but the power to pass such an act is denied by others, and it is conficult to see how it can be maintained.

It is asserted by some that this power may be exercised as an incident to the war power, which is cone. ded to exist in the Federal Goyernment. What is the war power? It is the power to raise and support armies, and to now them in the way armies are accustomed to act against the common enemy. Under this power laves, as well as freemen, may doubless be put into the army; enemy's property may be taken, and his slaves test alliberty. But what right does this give to free the slaves of loyal citizens in loyal States? None, the monitoring of armies or carrying on the war. Congress has the monitoring of armies or carrying on the war. clares set at liberty. Purity and you case the Note in control to elavas of loyal stitions in contest the Note in control to the street, unless it is a necessity to the raising and supering of amise or carrying on the war. Congress has the maquestioned authority to draft men into the ministry revice, and has already passed laws for that purpore. It is had not done so the power to dole exists, and there can, therefore, be no accessity to fee all the slaves in the lundin order to raise armies; nor is it necessary to the lundin order to raise armies; nor is it necessary in the lundin order to raise armies; nor is it necessary in the lundin order to raise armies; nor is it necessary to convenience to do so; it mays telester to pass a law illumiting the price of wages in the land, and that in no state any mechanic or labours should acceive for his sarvices more than five cente a day, the effect would be to course entire to place the ment of the court of the world of the court of the court of the court of the world of the court of the United States. The same and an thority to pass such a law. The only effective mode for radding the country of slavery is by a constitutional immendment, forever prohicting its exitence within the jurisdiction of the United States. The amendment dever be established by does slavery cease, but it can ever be established by does a slavery cease, but it can ever be established by does a slavery cease. It is amendment dever be established by does a slavery cease, the it is can ever to established by does a slavery cease. It is amendment dever be established by does a slavery cease. It is amendment of the constitution to prevent any state from again re-established by does a slavery cease. It is amendment that either has the power to do it—there is nothing it has either has the power to do it—there is nothing it has the power of the power of the power of the power o

oilogny between the two,
Mr. WILSO Readdressed the fenate on the pending

collogny between the two.

Mr WILSON of Massachusetts, in the course of his remarks, said that slavery in America, though upbeld by interests, custums, and usages, trenched about by inhuman staintes, and hedged around by passionate, vehement, and uneaconing prejudices, is fast crambling to atoms beneath the blows rained upon it by a liberty-leving and patriotic prople. But let the anti-slavery men itsten to no truce, no compromise, to no cry for mercy. Let them now be as infastible as justice, as in exotable as dectiny. When ver and wherever a blow can he dealt as the vitals of the retresting fiend, let that blow be struck in the asme of the bleeding nation, and of the "dumb toling milltons bound and sold"

A truce with slavery is a defeat for the nation. A truce with slavery is a prestige of disaster and distonor, and a future of anarchy and blood. Mercy to slavery, so crueity to liberty. The death of slavery is the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic, the life of the nation, the harmonious development of republican institutions, the repose, culture, and renown of the people. Thous, fiven and shattered by the slown of the suppendous civil war it inaugurated. May a supply the slown of the appending doom. Though when merced by the clear vield when a procedure of the the loyal States ready to do its bidding at Dower, slavery still retains in its grasp vast masses of men in the loyal States ready to do its bidding the procedure of the staining bayonats. Those masses must be woned at the staining bayonats. Those masses must be woned for the sathering hosts of freedom or utleyly outed on the sathering hosts of freedom or utleyly outed. The state ready to do the calculate of the sathering to state that however a construction.

Let not the anti-slavery men of this age forgethat the fundered the Remulie hallway and ward trither.

dem or niterly lowed and that drampar of glittering steel must go down before the advancing logions of the Retuble. ere sinvery sinks into the grave that how he resurrection.

Let not the anti-slavery men of this age forgetthat the funders of the Republic believed slavery would wither and die beneath the blended rays of the Christian and die beneath the blended rays of the Christian and democratic institutions they founded. Let them not forget that slavery was then a mendicant, pleading for for the grave of the thin the slavery was then a mendicant, pleading for for the grave of that humanity it outraged and dishonoreo. Let them remember, too, how it deluded and deceived our fathers; and from a feeble mendicant became the master of the Government and the people, uttil it consummated its cimes by the inauguration of the revolution to blot the North American Republication that masses of our country men have been and still are fits pliant instruments of the country were the states, since slavery raised the banners of incurrently as States, since slavery raised the banners of incurrently as States, since slavery raised the banners of incurrently as States, since slavery raised the banners of incurrently as States, since slavery raised the banners of incurrently as States, since slavery raised the vitil and animating powers of slavery, and that your sick as many since of the nation, if that measures measures the people, have restence of the nation, if that measures measures the device of the nation, if that measures in the proclamation of emalcipal since the proclamation of emalcipal since the proclamation of emalcipal since the country; the freedom of the Servicories to free labor and free jaboring men; the proclamation of emalcipal since silicing to the faith proclamation of emalcipal since silicing to the faith and row, when were has for nearly three years mental to some the superior of the superior of the states of the country, the freedom of the superior of the states of the states and in tones of independent o

the amancipated, disenthralled, and regenerated nation, can swip and every rood of the vast terri ories of
the Republic are very rood of the vast terri ories of
the Republic are very rood of the vast terri ories of
the Republic are very rood of the vast terri ories of
the capture of tight, "survery shall be forever problited."

Obliterating slavery and annulling the slave code in
the capital of the nation: decreeing, under the war
power more than the emilions of bondman in the
rebel that here milions of bondman in the
rebel that her before the slave by the flat of
the nation the instant he writes his name on the
muster roll of the clemeters of the Republic—have
riven and kell wred the slave system into broken and
di membered fragments, and that buge and ghastly
system now less protrate in the convulsive throus of
National legislation (News). system now lies proctrate in the convenient and and discoution.

E. Sational legislation, executive action, indical decision, may still further degrade and humitise the new impotent system that once in the pride of power acvolument to retublican a merics. The hideous fugitive siave act still blackens the statutes of this Christial land, raminding us of the degradation and humitisation of our quotry when the beel of that moster was on its neck. Instituted and humanity, relf respect and deconey, all demand that the linguring infamy shall be obliterated from the page it blackers.

The decree of a manepation, too, abould be enferced and sanctioned by measures of legislation. The colored solders, who are fighting our betties with unaurpassed devotion at 0 heror courage, should be entitled by I say to receive the ray and emolangers of other soldiers of the Kupubic, and their wives and children should be made free by set of Cooprass, and placed tader the proceeding care of the country for which their hisbault and fathers are perilling liberty and life on the basilo-facilas in spite of the mercieses ban of the rebel chiefe.

But the crowning act in table series of acts for the restriction and extinction of elevery a marke is this proposed amendment which of the series of prohibiting the extinction and extinction of the series of size of facts for the restriction prohibiting the extinstence of size of facts in the series of the facts of the build of the nation into the Constitution of the United States, it will obliterate the test lingering vestiges the series of the series of the nation into the constitution of the United States, it will obliterate the test lingering spirit; and foods code; its dark, malignant, barbarking spirit, and it was and is; everything connected with it, or permining to it, from the face of the nation it has scarred with moral decolation, from the bosom of the country it has reddened with the blood and strewn with the graves of retriction. The incorporation of this amendment into the organic law of the nation will make impossible forevermore the reappearance of the discarded slave system, and the returning of the despotism of the slave masters' domination.

Then, when this amendment to the Constitution is consummated, it a thackles will fall from the limb of the hapless bondman, and the lesh drop from the weary hand of the taskmaster. Then the sharp cry of the agonized hearts of severed families will cease to var thes weary ear of the nation, and to pierce the car of Him whose judaments are now avening the wrongs of canturies. Then the slave mart, pen, and suction block, with hele clanking fetters for human limbs, will disappear from the land they have brutalized, and the school house will rise to enlighten the darknesd intellect of a race imbrated by long ears of enforced from race. Then the seared religion the darknesd intellect of a race imbrated by long ears of enforced from the start of the seared religion of human gature, the hallowed family relations of husband and wife, paroat that the sca

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. NORTON, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery in the States and Terribiting the existence of slavery.

hibiting the existence of stayery in the states and the ritories Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution granting the use of the ball of the House of Representatives to the Washington Lecture asyociation, on the 6th of april, for the 4-livery of a lecture by the Hon. George Thompson, late a member of the Brilliah Parliament, the proceeds, after the payment of expenses, to be distributed among the families of the colored soldiers of the District of Columbia.

MAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. HULMAN, of Indians, moved to lay the resolution on the table,
The resolution was adopted by a vote of 63 to 48.
On motion of Mr. Cakif Eid, of Onio, a resolution
was adopted calling on the Scarciary of War to furnish
the House with any information in 1s possession with
reference to claims for service rendered by State troops
at my time during the present war, staing the amount
of service and the amount of the claim.
Mr. STRYENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution
proposing a new article to the Constitution, which, when
ratified by the requisite number of States, shall be valid
as a part of the Constitution—namely:
"Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the
punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been
only convicted is forever prohibited in the United States
and all the Territories. So much of article 4, section II,
as refers to the delivery up of persons owing service or
labor escaping into another State, is annulled."
Mr. HOLMAN objected to the second reading of the

The question accordingly recurred, Shall it be recres ; This was determined in the negative—yeas 36, nays 69, YBAS. Allen J C. Pendleton. Aueona, (Miob), Ball, Marrington, Baldwin, (Miob), Biliss. Brooks, Drown (Wis) Chanler, Clay, Clay, Law, Ball, Marrington, Harrington, Harrington, Harrington, Harrington, Harrington, Harrington, Harrington, Knapp, Clay, Law, Prayn. Randall (Pa), Rogers, Rollins (Mo). Law,
Marcy,
Morris (Ohio),
Morrison,
Noble,
O'Neill'(O),
NAYS.
Dumont
Réklay,
Ekitot,
Frank,
Garfield,
Grinnell,
Hale,
Haley, O'Neill (Penna) Price, Rice (Mass), Rollins (N H) Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg (Mich), Longyear, McCride, McClurg, Morehead, Davis (Md), Davis, (N. Y.)

Deming.

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Wilson,

Wil The Death of Mr. Lovejoy.

The Death of Mr. Lovejoy.

Mr. WASHBURNS, of Illinois, in aunouncing the death of his colleague, (Mr. Lovejoy) said he was great in the leading of his life, great in his convictions, great in the elements of his character, areat in courage, and great in his abiding and aver-living faith in the ultimate triumph of the eternal principles of right, justice, and humanity. dmanity.

Early impressed with convictions on the subject of slavely, he pursued them with unswerving fidelithe face of danger, obloquy, and reproach. The infate of a belowed brother quickened his natural at rece of siavery. In the advancement of the great of his life no dangers datt ted, and no labors to the fife no dangers datt ted, and no labors to the most of the vingar, and the threats of the cows and the base failed alike to turn him from the spurpose of his life. If he did not live to see the ef that stupendous struggle which was to estal the sreat problem which he had spent his life working out, like Moses, he saw the promised in working out, like Moses, he saw the promised in bright and heautiful, as the last object upon which expring eyes fell. He had served his country and constituents with distinguished ability and useful As a legislator he was wire, intelligate, practical, expiring eyes fell. He had served his country and his country the the third price of the country and his thingains a billy and neefulness. As a legislator he was wire, intelligent, practical, vigilant, and indepandent, and, aboys sil, he was incorruptible. He has been spoken of as a public man; but who shall speak of the virtues which adorned his private life? Who shall speak of him as a busband, father, friend, neighbor, citizen? He was so genial in his private life? Who shall speak of him as a busband, father, friend, neighbor, citizen? He was so genial in his in tercourse, of a sympathy so quick and ready, so kind, so affectionate, and so generous, that there seamed combined in him all those qualities which challenged the love and admiration of those who knew him best and which disarmed the resentment of his enemies and endeared him to the hearts of his friends.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEE, of Illinois, said he had known the deceated as a farless and bold advocate of his opinious, always vigorously pressing on to accomplish those ends which he though hest to promote the interests of his country and race. His late colleague was of extensive scholastic acquirements, possessing high forensic powers, and always formids le in decate. Although he and the decase differed in opinions, in their personal intercourse nothing ever occurred to disturb their muta; good folling.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said Mr. Lovejoy was so clear in his perceptions and so forcible in his diction that robody could misunderstand him. His great heart was ever anys to human freedom: the was not arhamed to unite in the same worship and kneel at the same alter with the oppressed. The only regret is be did not live force prace and funor restored and nulversal emanel-pation in his own native land.

Mr. Pakando Worth, of fillinois, remarked, that

with the oppressed. The only regret is he did not live to see pace and Union restored and naiversal emanditation in his own native land.

Mr. FALNSWORTH. of Illinois, remarked, that though his colleague did not live to see the end of slavery, he had impressed its death throes. He was a kind and good neighbor, and a friend of the weak and oppressed. The panitic figgitive from the lash of the overseer found ready relief, and was pointed by him to the northern star, and sent on his way rejecting.

Mr. PEFDLETON, of Ohio, said, after the friends of the decayed had strewed the bier with roass, made fragrant by their affections, he paid his tribute of respect. He spoke of him as a prompt and ready dictator, a vigorous thinker; what he believed he expressed, and was at all times prepared to defend his position.

Mr. ODELL, of New York, said Mr. Lovejoy died in his attended in the immediate neighborhood of his home, attended the his last days by manual friends. No public man had not like the different for suppressed the rebellion were paramount to all other subjections. He was secial, genial, kind, and ontspokes along the secial, genial, kind, and ontspokes along the said of each of them now here as it could be of the document of life, and dasired that all mish to live as to gain a title to that 'inheritance which is incerruptible and fadeth not away.'' the, and desired that all missis of hive with the total to that "juheritance which is incerruptible and fadeth not away." Pike, of Maine, Ashley of Ohio, Norton, of Illpois, Davis, of New York, Grinnell of Iowa, Morrill, of Vermont, and Arnold, of Illinois, severally paid their tribute to the memory of the deceased.

When the unuit resolutions of condolence and regret were passed, and a committee of three appointed, constitute of Messra, Esrasworth, of Illinois, tice, of Maine, and Rose, of Illinois, to superintend the removal of Mr. Lovejoy's remains from Brocklyn to Illinois, the House, at half-past three, adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1864. SENATE. EVENING SESSION. Mr. CONNELL presented a petition in favor of the place Railroad.
Mr. NICHOLS, a remonstrance from the Roard of Mr. Nit Holes. Irade against the repeal of an act which precharging half pilotage. The following bills in place: Mr. STARK, a supplement to the Blogarous Rallroad. Lackawanna Railroad. Mr. NICHOLS, an act to incorporate the Kater Market lompany.
Mr. MONTGOMERY, incorporating the Furnace Run Mr. MONTGOMERY, incorporating the Furnace Run Improvement Company.

Mr. HOCE, an act incorporating the Oil City Company.

Mr. GOONELL, an act to refer judicial proceedings; also, an act to vasate Wharf street. Second ward; also, an act to vasate Wharf street. Second ward; also, an act to vasate Wharf street. Second ward; also, as act jelating to separate property of married women. Mr. STEIR. a supplement to the Stockton from Company; also, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Colorado Gold Mining Company.

Mr. LAMBERTON, an act to incorporate the Clarend Lend and Improvement Company. nd and improvement Company. Mr. Mcahbery, an act to incorporate the Western

Perple's Telegraph Company.

Mr. BKAR SLT, 8 supplement to an act incorporating Jefferene Railroad Company.

Also, an act relating to attachments.

Mr. FLEMING, 2 supplement to an act for adjudication and payment of certain military claims.

Also, an act relative to interpleading.

Also, an act relative to interpleading.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, a joint resolution fixing the 21st proximo as the day for final adjournment. The ollowing bills were considered:
An act to authorize Luzerne county to pay bounty and
sty a per cent. tax. Teased.
An act incorporating Tuscarora and Licking Creek Naigation Company. Fassed to a third reading
A supplement to the Philadeliphia and Trenton Railact Company, authorizing an increase of capital. Assed.
A supplement to an actineorporating the city of Phila-eiphia. Passed.
An act authorizing Chester borough to appoint one oft warden.
Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs, LETTER FROM MAZZINI. To the Editor of the London Times: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of this day, in which, reterring to the statement of the Procurer Imperial on the Greco trial, you imply that something further is needed in order to clear the character of Mr. Stansfeld from the imputations made upon him by that functionary of the Imperial Government. vernment.

Those imputations were contained in a speech totally unsupported by legal evidence; and I should have thought that Mr. Stansfeld's character and general denial in the House of Commons would have satisfied any fair judging person of the untruth of such charges. But if my testimony might be desired the question I cannot withhold if from any letter. two assertions of the Procurer Imporial, as money for the support of this war, when wives have given their husbands, mothers their sons, sisters their brothers. This is what may be called a sacrifice. We all love a charitable heart. The Lord flow as a charitable heart. The sum total of all his dosirines was love to one another, and our neighbors as curselves. What is, there more beautiful in nature than to see a person relieving distress? Without those who possess kind and charitable hearts the world would be void and all a blank. The world and heaven will so much better with those who past with their luxuries and ast charitably. Kind acts bless not only those who receive but also those who give. The appealer's remarks were touching and calculated to make every one present asknowledge tae duty they owe to their ountry by contributing of their means so that men rebellion crushed.

Rev. Mr. Vanmeter, of Kontucky, was introdued. His speech was short but to the point. He called several incidents of great sacrifices made by some families in sending their desrect ones to to help defend the Government. At the conclusion of his remarks a motion was made to adjourn and room of the same church, which was carried. The audience was dispused with the benediction by. Hell.

of this letter.

The two assertions of the Procurer Imperial, as quoted in catenso by you, are:: That Greco, was to write to the address, "Mr. Flower, 35 Thurloe square. Brompton," if he was in wantof money, That Mr. Stansfeld had been in 1857 appointed to be the banker of a Tibaldi couspiracy fund.

It is true that at various times, owing to letters addressed to my name being stopped or tampered with by Dontinental policy, I have asked my English friends, and among them Mr. Stansfeld, to receive them for me, the contents of the letters being naturally unknown to them. But it is not true that I ever gave to Greco the address of "Flower, 35 Thurloe square?" (or, indeed, any other name.) for the purpose of applying for money or anything concerning an anti-imperial plot.

And it is not true that I ever asked Mr. Stausfeld to be the treasurer of a Tibaldi fund. Such an abaurd fund has never to my knowledge existed.

As to what in your article concerns me, I have promised to myself not to write one single word more about the Greco affair. I am perfectly contented to leave to fair, dispassionate English opinion the judgment between Greco and me. I say between Greco alone and myself, because everybody must have noticed that all the affirmations aiming, in the Franch indictment, at establishing many scurres of accusation against me—the summoning of the four men to Lugano, the distribution of daggers, revolvers, and bombs, the accepting Imperatori as one of the band—have, through the trial, dwindled into nonentity.

And as to the "Theory of the Dagger," the first time I happen to write on it, it will be medified into the "Theory of the Moral Dagger." Those who will condessend to read the whole of the pamphlets quoted by a member of the House will see that my object was precisely that of excluding the possibility of a "Theory of the Bloral Dagger."

Public Entertainments. WALKUT-STREET THEATRE.—The new play writ ten for Miss Laura Keene, called "The Wives of Ireland," dramatized from one of Carlton's tra-ditions of Ireland, and the burlesque of "Mazeppa," were performed last evening, to a full house, by Miss Keene and her company. The same bili will be repeated to night.

MR. SCHMITZ'S SOIRES.—A fine musical enter-MR. SCHMITZ'S SOIRER.—A fine musical enter-tainment will be given this evening by our talented townsman, Mr. Charles Schmitz, at the Armory of Company D. Gray Reserves, Eighteenth and Chest-nut streets, in aid of the ladies' branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. Mr. Schmitz, whose abilities as a violoncellist are too well known to require any praise, will be assisted by Messrs. Carl Gaertner, Charles H. Jarvis, M. H. Cross, and A. Roggenburger, who have volunteered their services. The Amateur Glee Club will furnish the vocal portion of the concert. The character of the above-named artists is a sufficient guaranty that the performances will be of the best kind, and the patriotic

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN

Charles Kelly, a prominent manufacturer delphis, died on Sunday evening, at his red Kellyville, in the dist year of his age, was universally esteemed as an upright of a public-spirited merchant, and in private the reputation of an honorable and consuman. His career is an instance of the significant world and persecutive industries.

man. His career is an instance of the suc-private worth and persevering industry, hav vanced himself. by honest toll, from an in-walk of life to a position of well-deserved a catentations competence. As proprietor of tensive mills at Kellyville, Delaware con-furnished many workmen with profitable lab-at the same time built up one of the most it towns of this neighborhood. To him is due small measure, the rapid advancement which delphia has recently made in the manufact department. His funeral takes place on Th-morning.

ARRIVED FROM FORT DELAWARR

guard of 115 men, belonging to the 88th of ment, which conveyed the robel officers to laware on Sunday, arrived from that plast day. They proceeded to the Coopershop ment Salcon, where a good meal was prothem, which they indulged in. They were at the same place last evening, and are expleave for Columbus, Onto, to day.

CONSECRATION.—The Episcopal

of "Our Saviour," in Reed street, below will be formally consecrated this morning occasion the sermon will be preached by Dr. Goddard. The church was created in has been used for public services ever sowing to the existence of a debt it has neconsecrated.

THE GAS WORKS .- The trustees

THE GAS WORKS.—Inc Utilities, Gas Works are expected to hold a meeting it ning for the purpose of electing a Chief E, in the place of Mr. John C. Cresson, resigned are four gentlemen named for the position: Abraham Meyers, Samuel R. Brick, Frederick and Charles B. Trego. These are all science

His Condition .- Officer John Jest

MIS CONDITION.—Officer John Jel who was shot by a robber, as stated yesten doing very well. Mayor Henry has provice best medical and surgical skill for the woman. Dr. Pancoast annoceded yesterday in ring one of the balls. The patient was doing at as can be expected.

THE MONITOR TONAWANDA. The

CITY ITEMS.

moving this vessel on to the sectional analy yard was commenced again most

ing, and by evening they had succeeded in m her fifty eight feet forward.

GRAND OPENING OF MILLINERY.-WB

Messrs. P. A. Harding & Co., in another colu

Messrs. F. A. Harding & Co., in another column our paper to day, that they will have their si grand opening of straw and millinery good go rally, on Thursday of the present week, the in-instant. Among the stock offered by this enterp

ing new firm, at their splendid warerooms, $N_{\rm A}$. Arch street, are 250 cases of all the latest $w_{\rm pl}$

the attention of the trade to the announce

Delicated which the proceeds will be applied should bring together a large audience.

The Delimonico Association will repeat its grand concert this evening, at Sansom-street Hall. This repetition is given by request of numerous persons who were unable to gain admission to the former concert, which was agreat success. The principles al singers will be Mesdames Brown and Purnell, FIGENERAL GRANT.—Messrs, Macalister, of Chest-nut street, have just published a fine carte de visite of General U. S. Grant, and another of the late Colonel Dahlgren.

ENGLISH PICTOBIALS .- We have, from Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, the News of the World of the 13th instant, and also the London Illustrated ews, and the News of the World of the 12th, both containing fine engravings. LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF BOOTS SHORS, SHAKER HOODS, &c., &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, Shaker hoods, trunks, &c.; embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-

class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

A NEAT BIT OF SATIRE—The "Bragg Saloon" is the cognomen given by its embergrising keeper to a salon hereabouts, that formerly rejoiced in the watchword like appellation of "The Sentinel," Many great military men, such as Lee, Beauregard, Jackson, Ewell, have salons and other public places of entertainment coupled with, and identified by their names; but never before do we recoilect seeing the hero of Ferrysville and Lockout Mountain honorod in a similar manner, and make a note on it accordingly. We take it for granted that the proprietor of the "Bragg Saloon" is a sensible man, who watches the times. He has struck the flood-tide in the affairs of men that leads on to fortune, and his is already as good as made, for the name is talismanic and suggestive of success. The Bragg Saloon" should be an excellent retreat,—Richmond Enguirer.

hats and bonnets, together with a large assort of French and American flowers, laces, ruches, t ments, &c. Their storehouse will, no doubt, per a busy scene on the day of the "opening," THE CITY. EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUX.—Many pen; have bought Sewing Machines lately, and after; sequently seeing the "Florence," regretted that a had not selected this celebrated instrumenting. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE RIGHT REV. BIEHOP BAYLEY'S LECTURE
LAST EVENING.—Last evening, Rt. Rev. J. R Bayley, Bishop of Newark, New Jersey, lectured at the
Academy of Music on the life and labors of the late
Archbishop Hughes. There was a large audience
present, and on the platform were many clergymen
of this city. The lecture itself was quite interesting, and received an additional interest from the announcement that Bishop Bayley was for many years
the private secretary of the Archbishop. He is one
of the most distinguished converts to Catholicity
which the American Church possesses, and like
Bishop Wood, who is likewise a convert, very popular with the Catholic body. He belongs to the
Roosevelt family of New York, and was formerly
an Episcopalisan clergyman of Treaton.

Bishop Bayley was received with great warmth
of approbation by the audience. He said he did not
intend on this occasion to make a panegyric of the
late Archbishop of New York. He wished merely
to refer to the life of that great man, to show to
what great height of success merit, talent, and virtue may bring a man who is earnestly bent upon the
accomplishment of a good end. The memory of
such a man should not be permitted, he said,
to die out. The Most Reverend Archbishop
of New York, it might be said without exaggeration, was an extraordinary man. His
name will slways occupy a high place in the
list of distinguished men whom Ireland has produced in such rich profusion. He was one of those
men who were born for greatness. He would have
been a great man anywhere, and under any circumstances. God had given him a powerful intellect
in a sound and vigorous body. He was not what is
ordinarily called a learned man, nor a hard student,
in the ordinary sense of the word. In his early life
he cultivated and improved his natural talents with
he did not
from time to time, was not so much the result of
study as RIGHT REV. BISHOP BAYLEY'S LECTURE ted this celebrated instrument of the one they purchased. The "Florence" main is now universally admitted by the most experied to be the best sewing machine ever invented, for sons that are made apparent to all who examities sold at 630 Chestnut street, and every one guarantied to give perfect satisfaction or the m will be refunded. Nosrology.—Some genius, who has a much thought and attention to the subject, Class I. The Roman Nose. II. The Grecian Nose.
III. The Cogitative, or wide-nostriled IV. The Orooked None. VI. The Turn-up Nose, or Celestial. He adds :

Now it must be confessed that the prejudice Very strongly in favor of wearing a nose; And that every one who a thing or two known Never fails to procure his Sunday Clother.
At the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rocking Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, Sixth. THE SIRE OF THE REBELLION!—One Ges Bickley claims, in his diary, to have been then of the rebellion. Some one inquires who its ma was? Our familiar suggests, "It was neve a dam? That is good, as far it goes, and were suggest to all who read it to go at once to the latial Clothing Store of Granville Stokes, Chestnut street, and examine his rare and ex mission. No one required so much the excitement of confinite in erder to bring forth and keep in freshness to the control of the could have made in great favour. He appreciation of the most of the would have made fresh from the could seize upon the strong points of a case, and make the most of it, would have made him irresistible before a jury of his follow-citizens. As a statesman, he would have swayed before a jury of his follow-citizens. As a statesman, he would have swayed the could have a surpress and the political arena. Few persons were more celled the course of the rebeillon of the United Histhmen, which rebeillon of the United Histhmen, which rebeillon of the United Histhmen, which rebeillon but furnished an opportunity for the oppressor typical country. Comint of the strength of the CLOTHING, READY-MADE. Clothing, made to order.

Clothing, first class. Clothing, best workmanship. Clothing, choice materials. Clothing, at "one price." Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s. Clothing, under the Continental. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, -The ber

effects resulting from the use of this rewedy a extensive use for Coughs, Colds, and Throst ons, has brought out many imitations. which contain injurious ingredients. The have proved their efficacy. BUY THE FLORENCE.-That a Sewing Mac now indispensable to the comfort and econ-every household is no longer a question. Take is the "Florence" instrument, sold at 630 Car We have impartially examined all to

ing machines out, and are bound to award the STOOKS ON THE RAMPAGE.-Stocks during present week have been steadily advancing, them taking tremendous leaps, and the general control of the second Alter's Coal been advancing, not in price, carte from his yard, No. 935 North Ninth at

THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented Chestnut street, is, without exception shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, a bility. His stock of Gentlemen's Fu Goods, of his own exclusive manufactures portation, is also the choicest in the city, prices are moderate. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the sessol."
ow prepared to make a large concession in

mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. Prooton & Co. The Paris Cloak and Fur Empored 920 Chestaul THE EASTER HOLIDAYS .- We are now pon the Easter holidays, the season wh auctions the procuring of new spring suit ets our hearty approval. While upon t ject we would suggest to our numerous res wisdom and propriety of obtaining their st Sixth. Their stock of goods is not excelled country, and the reputation of their superior and skilful workmen is almost world wide. "LIBUTENANT GENERAL GRANT'S suite ME his city to-day, in advance of the General." This is another evidence of the despatch

izing Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price clothin under the Continental. It will be remember General was not measured for his suit THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION. of the United States, adopt a resolution is elegant styles of clothing gotten up at the ful Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, Chestnut street. WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREM

in appendix and illustration, as well as parrative; much interesting and instructive matter.

MEETING TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—A meeting of the eitizens of the Twentieth ward was held last evening, in the church on Eighth street, above Master. The audience present was large, and composed chiefly of ladies. Rev. William S. Hall, pastor of the church, called the meeting to order. The treasurer's report was then read. It shows that 691 men were paid on the old quota, and 68 on the last one. There is still \$11,000 required to pay for filling the whole quota. Unionel William B. Mann was then introduced. In the course of his remarks he said: If this draft takes place in your ward it will cause the greatest unhappiness that has come under your personal recollections for years. Let the man of family take this matter home to his heart. If he is drafted, and has not the means to pay the commutation money, what will become of his family? But a draft can be averted by every person doing his or her individual duty. By raising the money you get men who are willing to enter the service; but, if not, those are conscripted who go against their own will and the will of their families. The Government desires volunteers who are willing to fight, of the mapy who are liable to be drafted in this ward, ings as these. You have contributed freely, and will be called upon to do so again. Do it then in the spirit of charity. Thereby you prevent the unhappiness which will surely come upon you by taking such a course. It is impossible for a man to reach has promised that if, you give in the proper spirit it will be returned to you in greater fold again. Just so sure as you clear this ward from draft, so sure will you gisdeen the hearts of hundreds. You mut attend to the wants and wishes of those around you. Saciifices must be made. We talk about giving our money for the rupport of this war, when wives have given their husbands, mothers their sons, sisters field. cheapest. These unequaled machines are to every variety of sewing for family wear. lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. equally well upon silk, linen, woole goods, with silk, cotton, or lines thread, seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid perform every species of sewing, making ul and perfect atitch, alike on both sides If it be inconvenient for the purchases salesroom, the order may be forwarded to and it will be as faithfully filled as if the had been made personally. Machinerare to any part of the country and full institu-which will enable the most inexperienced them without any trouble or dimoulty.
All good dressmakers, seamstresses, o ien, use the Wheeler & Wilson in ; all other machines, 150,000 of the Wheeler & Wilson Ris been sold. Five thousand are in use Phia. It is no new experiment to be tree.

N. B.—The Wheeler & Wilson Azene stantly on hand a large assortment of

Children's Ready-made Clothing. Fa done to order. Operators, with or with urnished at short notice, Wheeler & Wilson's Salesrooms, No. 2 street, above Seventh. Wax figures in the Cut this out and preserve it for future if Superiority of the Grover & BA MACHINE.-A judicious cotemp of this subject, tersely remarks that s ines have one faculty, and of Some can only atitch, while others can broider. No intelligent mother is sewing machine for family use which broider as well as stitch. Grover 8 brated premium. Machine stitules at so perfectly that it is impossible to respect the machine excels. These machines that embroider as well as may add to this, that for all kinds of fr the Grover & Baker Machine is P other, as it performs the neatest, me accurate work, and with much less flux other machine. The Stitching Rooms, is operation at the Agency of the Grown Company, No. 730 Cheshout street, his great convenience to the laddes of our street. kinds of sewing is there neatly exter

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAIL JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, out pain or inconvenience to the patient by rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestonia ters to physicians and surgeons of