Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 11, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Sanitary Fair Bulletin.

Headquarters of the Executive Committee 96 Water street, where the Secretary, W. D. McCrown, will be found at all times, and the Chairman every afternoon until the opening of the Fair.

Headquarters of Ladies' Committee at the Sanitary rooms, Burke's building, Fourth street.

Printing required by the sub-committees will be ordered by the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Circulars and Blanks will be found at the Executive Committee rooms.

Extensive Swindling Operations in Cincinnati.

In December, 1863, two men named W. Austin Bidwell and Wm. Kibbs visited Cincinnati, and rented a four story building on Third street, ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on the commission business, but in reality to engage in an extensive swindling and thieving enterprise. The scheme was admirably concocted and effectively executed, and the facts known lead to surmises that the firm of "Bidwell & Co." was connected with a gang of swindlers whose operations were carried on East and West, on a most extensive scale. With the assistance of accomplices this firm has been enabled to defraud business people, not only of Cincinnati, but of New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Dayton, Springfield, &c. Obtaining goods under false pretenses seems to have been the grand "lay" of these gentlemen. They had glassware from Pittsburgh; oils from Cleveland, wines from New York, and from many a little country town through the West the deluded merchants sent their wares to the firm for disposal "on commission." Bidwell & Co. managed their affairs with consummate ability, regulating everything with a view to a master stroke on a certain day, when, with all their gains in available shape, they should be able to bid good by to so remunerative a scene of operations as Cincinnati. That day came last Wednesday. Letters of expostulations, inquiry and threatening were pouring in upon them from their victimized customers; drafts against them for, thousands had been sent to our banks, and protested; their scheme of rascality had paid them well, and they were determined that the finishing touch should be laid on immediately. While conducting their operations of rascality here, under the cloak of a business, Bidwell & Co. was striving hard by all the tricks of trade, to win the confidence of certain business men. Mr. W. Austin Bidwell has been particularly attentive to the Jewelers, whose temptingly displayed wares adorn Fourth street. He had called upon them frequently—examined, admired, priced but never purchased articles from them. Accordingly at about eight o'clock Wednesday night Mr. W. Austin Bidwell called upon Mr. Wm. Wilson McGrew and after an examination of his elegant stock, selected two fine watches and a set of jewelry worth in all about $1000, the bill for which was "to be sent around." Proceeding thence to the establishment of J. Lange & Bro., the admirer of jewelry obtained in like manner several fine diamonds valued at $1,040. He next visited Dahme's, here he procured a gold watch and chain valued at $375, and a few minutes after, at H. P. Elias', pocketed a single diamond ring, worth $400.

Bidwell's success seems to have been most wonderful. At each of the jewelry stores he stated that his wife and himself were going to a wedding that night, and the articles were required for that occasion. It appeared that he had subsequently visited a number of other establishments and purchased clothing, furs, &c., stating that the bills would be paid next day. The articles were selected from the best assortments in the city.

The "next day" when the bills were presented, it was discovered that the firm of "Bidwell & Co." could not be found, having left the city with the intention of reaching Canada at the earliest possible moment. A reward of $500 was offered by one the victimized merchants for Bidwell's apprehension and the recovery of his goods, and a proportionate reward will probably be offered by others.

Deserters Arrested—Sharp Practice.

The special officers of the Provost Marshal have been very successful for some weeks past in arresting deserters and turning them over to the United States authorities. We have heard of cunning manœuvres being resorted to in entrapping unwary skulkers, but the following case strikes us as being a piece of unusually sharp practice. Information was received last week at the Prov ost Marshal's office that five or six deserters from Camp Copeland were concealed near Braddock's Field, and were perfecting arrangements to go to Cincinnati on a steamboat about to leave for that port. A sergeant and squad of men were detailed to capture them, and in order to surprise them visited their rendezvous in a skiff, instead of by railroad or boat. After some difficulty they succeeded in capturing the deserters and placed them in the skiff to bring them to this city. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were hailed by a man on shore, who asked them where they were going. The sergeant replied that they were taking "French leave" from camp, when the stranger stated that he also belonged to camp, and requested that they would come to shore and take him on board, as he wished to accompany them. His request was complied with, and upon his stepping into the boat he was recognized as a deserter from camp, and informed that he was a prisoner. His disappointment and chagrin was extreme, and he bitterly lamented his foolishness in being so easily caught. As he had donned citizen's clothing his case may prove to be a hard one. The deserters are now in the guard house, awaiting the action of a court martial

The Late Shooting Case in Allegheny.

Mrs. Mary A. Blackstock, who was arrested on Saturday for shooting Robert Simpson on the shoulder, waived a hearing, and the Mayor held her to bail in the sum of $1,000 for her appearance at Court to answer the charge. Mrs. Blackstock is the widow of Mr. James Blackstock, and formerly resided in Allegheny city, but for some time past has been living in Sewickley. Simpson had been paying his addresses to her for some months and, as she alleges, was engaged to be married to her. Last week, however, Simpson married another lady, which so incensed Mrs. Blackstock, that she endeavored to take his life. At the Mayor's office she informed him that she was sorry she had not killed him, but as soon as she was relieved from her present difficulty, would do so.

Mrs. B. is the mother of a small family, and, we understand, has a son in the army. She is a fine looking woman, and is about thirty-five years of age. Simpson is well known in Allegheny, and is employed at the Pearl Steam Mills. The sympathies of the public appeared to be with Mrs. Blackstock, and when she stated to the Mayor that she could not procure bail, a number of citizens stepped forward and offered to be responsible for her to any amount. Messrs. A. Hobson and J. Minshart are her sureties. The affair created a great excitement in the city, and the facts in the case were freely canvassed. The trial will probably take place at the next term of Court.

Donations to the Sanitary Fair.

N. Holmes, Esq., Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions up to April 9th, 1864:

From the men in James Marshall & Co.'s Pattern Shop—John Woolien, Joseph Speakman, Thomas J. Parkinson, Wm. J. Dick, Nicholas Wisdom, John Frankis—one day's work.....$ 13 07

From the men in the Lucifer Oil Works—Wm. Orr, Reason Jones, Alexander Reid, Hugh Reid, Joseph Lewis, Thomas Reid, Jno. Ross, Cyrus Goddin, Howell Jones, David Evans, W. Boyd Brown, Robert Gillespie, James J. N. Jones, James McCoffey, Daniel McCoffey, Joseph Eaton, James Hayward—as one day's work.....28 53

From one hundred and fifty working men in Fort Pitt Foundry, as one day's work.....307 96

Donation from Erastus Gaylord & Sons, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.....25 00

From R. G. McIlvey, Treasurer pro tem. of the Steamboat Fund, on account.....1700 00

Donation from Joseph S. Brown.....50 00

Total.....$2,124 56

CRUELLY BEATEN.—A young man, named Peter Helfreg, a carpenter, residing in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was cruelly beaten by a party of young men, at Horne's beer saloon, on Ohio street, last evening about six o'clock. The Mayor has issued warrants for the arrest of a number of persons who are accused of being the perpetrators of the outrage. One of the party, named Louis Schofield, is said to have kicked him several times on the breast, with a heavy boot.

RISE IN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—The Allegheny river commenced to rise on Saturday, and continued rising until last evening. The oil men were unprepared for the swell, and during yesterday the draymen were busily engaged in removing barrels from the wharf to a safe position. A lot of lumber below the Suspension bridge was saved with much difficulty.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Fremont Movement.

The meeting of the friends of General Fremont at Wilkins Hall, on Thursday evening, demonstrated the utter impossibility of making any serious division among the friends of the Union in this region. The number who sympathized with the object was small. There were no arguments offered by any of the speakers why we should call a new man to the helm at this critical juncture in our national existence worthy of a second thought. "The one term principle" was seriously urged by Ex-Gov. Johnston; but he failed to show his auditory what virtue or profit lies in that cant party phrase, so vigorously insisted upon by gentlemen who happen to be left in the shade, and very naturally years to be in the sunshine. Beyond this there was no reason assigned why a change in the Administration should be made.

Gen. Fremont was lauded of course, and justly so; for no man in that hall—unless some Copperheads may have crept in—felt disposed to controvert one word that was uttered in his praise; for a more whole-hearted friend of the Union than he does not live; but there were many there who felt that the men who are thrusting his name upon the country are acting anything but the part of true friends. Indeed, it was painful to many, who well remembered the proud position which Gen. Fremont occupied eight years ago, to see him made the momentary standard-bearer of a discontented faction—an instrument of discord, division, strife and weakness, at a time when union and harmony are more essential than they ever were since we were a nation.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, alluded to the division among the opponents of the slave-democracy in 1856, by the thrusting of the name of Millard Fillmore upon them, dividing them, and thus securing the defeat of Fremont and the election of Buchanan, forgetting that he and his opponents were at that moment attempting to do the very same thing, and bring about the result; for it is impossible that men of their intelligence can be ignorant that a vast majority of the Union men of the country are opposed to any change of front in the presence of the enemy. It is impossible that they can be so blind as not to see innumerable evidences of the fact that Mr. Lincoln enjoys a larger share of the confidence of his loyal countrymen than, probably, has been enjoyed by any man since Washington lived. This confidence is not a blind idolatry, but is the result of a calm and intelligent observation of his course. Sometimes they blame him for being too slow; but in a few months even those who scolded, frankly acknowledge that the President was a better judge as to the time when a particular thing ought to be done than they were. For example: Suppose the President had issued his Proclamation of Emancipation at the time when Gen. Fremont issued the order respecting slaves in Missouri, and which was so generally and so justly lauded, what would have been the effect? At that time it would have so convulsed the country, and raised such a tornado, that Administration, Union, and everything else would have been swept away; for at that time the sentiment of the country had not been educated up to that point. That order of General Fremont did much to evoke the advanced sentiment required for the grand consummation; still that time had not come. Calmly and patiently Mr. Lincoln waited until "the whole mass should be leavened," and then, amid the mingled plaudits and sneers, the blessings and curses of the world, he launched the bolt that gave freedom to millions and rendered his name immortal. Long, long, after it shall cease to be remembered whether Abraham Lincoln had one term or two, he will be remembered as the man who smote to death the foul Spirit of Slavery in his strongest citadel, his darkest den.

Eight years ago we all supported Fremont with hearty good will, and under his standard made a most gallant fight. Would we at that time have patiently permitted any set of discontents to thrust any other name, however good or honored, upon us? Would we have divide us? And if we would not permit it then, when the nation was at peace with the whole world, much less ought we to permit such a thing to be done now. Would it be anything short of madness on the part of the President to change the commander in chief of the armies of the Union in the midst of a great battle, while that commander was doing his duty faithfully, and with a good degree of success? No less mad would it be on the part of the American people to change their leader in the midst of this great struggle; for this war is but a protracted and yet undecided battle. This is no time for such work; no time for making changes either in men or policy; no time to be talking about and reiterating that stale and hackneyed phrase, invented, and only used, by politicians shivering in the damp cold air of out-of-doors—"the one term principle."

Suppose we get up a new watch word, or rule of action, something like this: First ask, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" If you can honestly and truly answer "no," then turn him out; but if you are constrained by a sense of justice and verity to answer "yes," then select him. Any other course is such a timid, unwise, unpatriotic, unjust, factious, and fraught with peril to the country.

One thought more. Should the Convention see proper to confer the nomination upon some other gentleman than Mr. Lincoln, will it not be construed, both in this country and in Europe, as a condemnation of his administration, and his policy? But what will be condemned? The judgment and impartial reader will say that he is condemned because he is behind the spirit of the age and of the country. The timid, whining conservative will say, because he used the war power, with which the Constitution invests him, to uproot the cause of the rebellion, and to check and restrain the machinations of covert traitors. The copperhead and the rebel will agree in construing it as a condemnation of the man who, to save the Union, destroyed at one blow the foundation of a slave supported aristocracy and a bogus democracy. The enemies of this country and their sympathizers with rebellion, both at home and abroad, will raise a shout of triumph when they see the champion of the Union and the author of the Proclamation of Freedom repudiated even by his own party; and the fearful labors, responsibilities and anxieties of his situation, will be added the bitter taunts of his own and his country's enemies; and for nine months—from the day of nomination to that of inauguration—he will be obliged to carry on the government without the cheering "well done" of his countrymen. If the people wish to give hope and joy to the enemies of the country; if their object is to distract, weaken, discourage and distress its friends; if they desire that the now prostrate hopes of the rebels and their friends shall be revived; and if they are determined to make good the ancient charge that "republics are ungrateful," this is the way to do it. But they will not do it. The great, honest, patriotic heart of the nation turns steadily to Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding some mistakes and short comings, with unabated confidence and affection; and it only needs that that heart shall make its mighty pulsations felt, to save the country from the extreme peril of making a change at such a time as this—to reward the faithful services of an honest public servant, who does not claim to be free from faults and failures, pardon his errors, endorse his main policy, strengthen his hands, unite the loyal people, and thus save the country.

It is not for Mr. Lincoln personally, but for the country, that I plead. C.

Bedding and Bed Linen Needed.

As the number of sick soldiers who have been brought in from Camp Copeland to the United States Hospital, in the Ninth ward, have been so numerous, that the supply of bedding and bed linen is not sufficient to meet the present wants of the hospital, which has now between 450 and 500 patients, the Christian Commission asks for contributions of pillows, pillow cases and sheets. Persons having any of the above articles, which they wish to contribute are requested to send them to the Christian Commission office, No. 76 Smithfield street to-day, as they are needed at once.

We find this brief item in the local department of the last Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

Death visited the home of the local reporter a few hours since. True, he came where all were waiting and weeping in expectancy of his approach, and he took the youngest from the family fold—but as is ever the case, this was the darling which could be spared the least. Thus, indeed, it is ever. Those who are taken are deemed most beloved—the dead have our hollest affection, while for the living we twine our tenderest friendship. May Heaven send consolation to the mourners. A babe given to Jesus, is a jewel set in the crown of Him who died on the cross that all might live.

THEATRE.—The business at this temple of amusement has been, during the past week, equal to any thing we have seen during the season. Although a stranger, Mr. Adams has created an impression among our citizens, which places him among our oldest favorites. His Hamlet, and Wild Oats, although totally different in nature, were during the past week so unapproachably rendered respectively, that we must accord him no less praise for his comedy than his great *tragic* excellence merits. To-night he will appear as Claude Melnotte, in Bulwer's beautiful play, the Lady of Lyons.

Allegheny Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies of the Allegheny Aid Society very gratefully acknowledge a donation of $100 from the Columbia Oil Company, and $251.70 from the scholars of Miss H. E. Davis' school, being the proceeds of a fair held by them.

The President of the Society has received a letter from Mrs. Gen. Buford, Headquarters, Arkansas, acknowledging the reception of a box of clothing, books, etc., for the use of the suffering refugees. We copy her own words, at the same time tendering the thanks of the Society for the generous attention paid to their appeal for these articles:

I wish I had time to enlarge on the individual cases relieved by your boxes. I am not quite through with them yet. I think I mentioned in my last how universal had been the use to which small remnants of cotton cloth had been put, from the first necessities of an infant, to quite a good sized shirt for boys. The demand for them has been greater than for any one thing. To-day I had the pleasure of sending some of the bibles and testaments to the prison. I sent them by a faithful young officer, who is interested in their behalf. This evening I gave one of the oldest and most faithful of the contrabands one of the largest bibles and some other books, for his little colony of eighteen persons that he is trying to support. Yesterday I called to see a refugee family, superior in intellect to most of them. They were nearly all (seven in number) sick and very poor. The father was confined to his bed, but had one of your bibles lying beside him. He said: "I have read nearly all the book of Job this morning, and my trials are not so great as his."

Since coming here Gen. Buford has obtained a comfortable outfit for a Soldiers' Home. Helena has few large buildings. He had to take a church that was abandoned for the sleeping room, two small cottages for the superintendents and officers, a small house for the dining room and kitchen, but so generously has it been supplied that they are made very comfortable. I have had at one time 300. Before this, soldiers arriving here suffered exceedingly. We have also a Refuge House and Contraband Hospital, and this week expect to open an Orphan Asylum under the care of "The Friends Association of Indiana." Four Quakers, a man and his wife, an assistant and school teacher, have volunteered for this noble charity and are to be here in a day or two. The orphans are numerous and very destitute. The object is to fit them for capable servants, and so soon as they are able to work to furnish them homes."

The Society desires to send another box to Mrs. Buford and will again esteem it a favor to receive second hand clothing, school books, dry goods or portable fruit and vegetables of any kind at Mr. R. H. Davis' office, corner of Federal street and South Common, between this and next Thursday.

Fire at Oil City.

From the Oil City *Monitor*, of Thursday, the 7th inst., we learn that, near midnight of Wednesday, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Arcade eating saloon, in the Michigan Block, and in a few minutes the entire building was in a blaze, which soon spread to those adjoining.

The following is a list of property destroyed, so far as we have been able to ascertain this morning, commencing at the lower end of the burnt district: Steffee and Zorn's bakery and grocery; Zorn's dwelling house; Harper's dining saloon, and a range of buildings connected therewith; the Michigan Buildings, comprising Concert Hall, Windsor, Bro's. hardware store, the Arcade eating saloon, and Wm. H. Stoffee's dry goods and grocery store; Reter's fancy goods and clothing store; McKim's grocery and dwelling; Short's harness shop; a grocery adjoining Short's harness shop, and a house belonging to Phillips & Co., and occupied by Shoff as a dwelling. A blacksmith shop and several other buildings were torn down.

The Mich gan building, we understand, was partially insured, and also the stock of Windsor & Bro., and George Steffee's dwelling. But little of the contents of any of the burnt buildings were saved, or rather what was carried out is so damaged as to be nearly worthless.

By a rough estimate we put down the loss at from $75,000 to $80,000. Not more than one-fourth was insured, as near as we can learn.

The Courts.

(Reported Exclusively for the Gazette.)

DISTRICT COURT—The case of E. McGinnis vs W. McGinnis et al, was concluded on Saturday by a verdict for the defendant. The case was an action of ejectment for about two and a half acres of land near Cork's Run.

LIST FOR MONDAY.

56 J. B. Morgan vs P. C. Negley.
76 Commonwealth for use vs John McCurdy.
77 Same Same vs Same Same.
7 Commonwealth for use of G. S. Head vs J. McD. Glenn et al.
8 Commonwealth for use of Robert Robb vs J. McD. Glenn et al.
41 E. Mellonnis vs Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.
53 B. Lake and wife vs Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
61 J. J. Dell and wife vs Alex. Tulch.

COMMON PLEAS—The list for Monday embraces the following cases:

50 Washington B & L. Association vs D. F Sanders.
61 George Ammonts vs C. D Arnathal.
63 Wm Bels et al vs Penna. R. R. Co.
64 John Kerr vs George Thompson.
68 Hugh Miller for use vs John Howell
71 Haworth & Brownlee vs A. Patterson.
72 William Maloney vs William Kain.
73 Dodson, Duffy & Co. vs Penna. R. R. Co.
74 T. D. Loomis for use vs W. Robinson jr.
75 James Cunningham vs Wm. McCully's Exrs
76 James Graham for use Merchants & Farmers Bank.
77 Mary O'Hara vs Hugh Richardson et al.

Deaths in the Hospital.

The following named soldiers died in the United States Army Hospital, in this city, since our last report:

April 8th, Frederick Vensblock, 158th Regiment. The deceased was a German, and his relations are unknown.

April 8th, Geo. W. Vogan, 140th Regiment; Marion county.

April 9th, John Kinter, 83d Regiment; Erie county.

April 9th, James W. Littlefield, 111th Regiment; Venango county.

April 9th, Samuel J. King, 12th Cavalry; Erie county.

IN THE CITY.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, of the 17th Regiment of the Pennsylvania militia, of Bangor, Maine, arrived in the city on Saturday evening, on a short visit to his family. The General looks well, and is in excellent health. He has had very opportune, as his old regiment (1024) is now in the city, and he will have an opportunity of meeting his old comrades in arms.

TROPHIES DONATED.—Hon. Alfred Slack, member of the House of Representatives from this county, has kindly donated to the Sanitary Commission a number of trophies, collected by the people of Gettysburgh from the battle ground. He was in the city on Saturday, and returned to Harrisburgh last evening.

THE TENTH OF APRIL.—Yesterday was the nineteenth anniversary of the Great Fire in Pittsburgh. The bells were rung at noon, and, as usual, created an alarm of fire.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

REMOVAL.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street, and would most respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their new stock of Spring and Summer goods, which they have just received. Their stock is of the very finest quality of English and French cassimeres, cloths, cassimeres and vesting. Also, a very extensive assortment of Scotch cassimeres. Don't fail to give them an early call. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction.

GRAHAM & MCCANDLESS, 73 Smithfield St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

FOR THROAT DISEASES and Coughs, use Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold by all druggists.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

DR. J. M. LIBBEY, the inventor of Blood-Searcher, can be seen at Fulton's drug store, where he is preparing Blood-Searcher.

FOR CHEAP and desirable dry goods go to Barker's, 59 Market street.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Attorney at Law, 98 Grant street. ah13m

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1864.

FIGHT AT WINCHESTER—REBELS DEFEATED AND DRIVEN OFF.

From Martinsburg I learn that companies of each of the 6th and 7th Virginia and 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, were sent on a scout to Winchester and Newtown on Thursday night, arriving at Winchester on Friday morning. Major Hunter, commanding, sent in a reconnoitering party, who discovered a considerable rebel force, under the command of the notorious rebel guerrilla, Gillmore, occupying the town. They made a dash through the streets and completely surprised the enemy, who took to their heels and scampered away. While our forces were in the town a large force of the enemy made a dash on them and they were compelled to fall back to the main force. The rebels followed and captured some twenty of our men before they reached the supports of our main force, then coming up. The rebels turned and fled, our forces pursuing them beyond Winchester, where night overtook them, when the rebels escaped over Cedar Creek, which was too much swollen from recent heavy rains to allow our forces to go further in pursuit. A number of the enemy's dead were found along the road. None of our men were killed. The rebel force numbered about 250. Scouts was sent out last night to Newtown and returned via Winchester. They report having seen no enemy.

FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO.

It is understood that the Committee on Foreign Relations, after considering Winter Davis' resolution about French interference in Mexico, which passed the House unanimously, have resolved to postpone any action on it till they can learn the views of the Administration on the question of its expediency. Secretary Seward has hitherto opposed congressional action on such subjects, as interfering too much with his prerogatives, but the unanimous vote of the House makes the action already had so emphatic, that little can now be gained by smothering it, even if he should think such a course desirable.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

It is stated that Harris, of Maryland, whom the House declared unworthy of membership, and severely censured, said to day that he will be damned if he'll resign, no matter how much the House censures him.

The scene in the House on Saturday was, for a time, very exciting, and there was more turbulance than has been often witnessed since the departure of the Southern members. The debate on our side was particularly able. Mr. Colfax's speech, on presenting the resolution to expel Mr. Long, was dignified, impressive and forcible. Mr. Kelley made strong points, and Mr. Garfield's reply to Mr. Cox, was spoken of by all who heard it, as magnificent. The condensed press reports furnish a very meagre idea of these speeches. The burden of the speeches in defence of Mr. Long, was the right of free speech, and an attempt to show that heretofore so bad things have been said on the Administration side. Mr. Long himself has surprised the Administration side by the force he displays. So far as speaking ability is concerned, he takes care of himself very creditably. The belief was on Saturday night, that the debate on his case might last for two or three days. Since Mr. Harris' language, however, the disposition grows for more summary treatment.

Speaker Colfax's bold and unprecedented course, yesterday, in coming down from the chair to offer a resolution for the expulsion of Alex. Long, for his speech of the previous day, in favor of peace and of the Southern Confederacy, was taken without consultation and on his own individual responsibility, but it is heartily endorsed by the Administration side of the House, and does not greatly displease some of the Democrats themselves.

The debate that followed and the action of the House in the Harris case, were highly damaging to the opposition, and the record they have made is terribly against them.

Mr. Harris, who represents the rebels of Montgomery Blair's district, in Maryland, began by endorsing every word of Mr. Long's speech, and making it his own. He became worse and worse as he proceeded, and was finally arrested only by the most determined pressure of a point of order, just after he had declared that the South could never be conquered, and he prayed God Almighty to grant it never would be. When, in pursuance of the point of order, his words were written out from the phonographic notes and reported from the Clerk's desk, he defiantly exclaimed, "That's all right. I say that over again. What have you got to say about it?" On this a motion for his expulsion was in order. But a single Democrat, Mr. Bailey, of Pa., voted for it. The resolution failing for a two-third vote, Gen. Schenck instantly moved a resolution of severe censure. An analysis of the vote on this deserves the widest attention. Twenty-nine Democrats dodged. Out of these twenty-nine the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri furnished sixteen. From Ohio two Democrats, O'Neill and Noble, were absent, and twelve were present. Of these every one voted against the expulsion. On the question of censure but one voted for it, little Mr. Mr. Samuel Cox. Four voted against it, Bliss, Leblond, Pendleton and Chilton A. White, and seven, who a few moments before had voted on the question of expulsion, now dodged, viz., Hutchins, Fink, Long, Johnston, McKinney, Morris and J. W. White. Ohio's five Unionists were all present; all voted for the expulsion and all voted for censure. Indiana has seven Democrats; Edgerton was absent, being sick. The rest were all present, and voted against the expulsion. On the question of censure, Messrs. Holman and Harrington voted for it, and Mr. Lane against it; and Messrs. Cravens, McDowell and Voorhees dodged. Kentucky has nine representatives. Messrs. Clay, Smith, Wardsworth and Yeaman, were absent; of those present two, Messrs. Anderson and Randall voted for expulsion, and four, Messrs. Grider, Harding, Mallory and Brutus Clay dodged. Missouri has nine members, three of them, Blair, Ring and Hall, were absent; of those present, four, Boyd, McClurg, Loan and Blair, voted for expulsion, and two, Rollins and Scott, against. On the resolution of censure the same four voted for it, and Messrs. Rollins and Scott dodged. On the vote Messrs. Dawson and Laxear, from Western Penna., Democrats, dodged. All this dodging, be it remembered, was on the vote to censure Mr. Harris, of Maryland, for saying in a debate that he hoped the rebel States would not be subdued, and he prayed God Almighty to prevent it. The Democrats were dreadfully embarrassed by the sudden springing of the question, and wanted it modified or else postponed till they could have time to caucus. Schenck's resolute determination to press them to vote did much to distract and demoralize them, and in sheer ignorance of what they ought to do, they dodged. It had a good effect, equally marked on our side, in consolidating and bringing our men up to vigorous measures.

The leading Republicans are urging to-day that Speaker Colfax should accept last night's action of the House in refusing to expel Harris, but passing a resolution of severe censure, as virtual instruction to modify his resolution against Long to correspond with that already passed. This will immediately be done. A test vote may first be taken on the question of expulsion for the purpose of getting members on the record, but a two-thirds vote cannot be got for it, and so a vote of severe censure will finally be passed. The practice has always been heretofore that a person so censured instantly resigned and went before the people of his district. Nobody knows what course Messrs. Harris and Long will take, but there are no indications yet of any notion of resigning. It is doubtful whether the question of Mr. Long's case will be acted on after all to morrow. It was postponed till then in order to get the *Globe* containing his speech, that members who had not heard might read it, but the *Globe* is away behind with its reports, and Long's speech will not be out till Wednesday. He will have proof slips, however, and may insist on the case going on. If the case comes up to morrow, Mallory, Winfield, Pendleton and several others are expected to speak in defence of Long. Some of them will disavow his opinions, but all will maintain his right to express them undisturbed.

CHANGE IN THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

General Nelson, formerly of Grant's staff, has been relieved of the charge of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, to take command of Buford's old Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. It is rumored that Col. Kurtz, of an Ohio Cavalry regiment, will be his successor. The story that the rebels were tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction, is untrue.

LEE'S FORCES BEING AUGMENTED.

The reports in the army are that Lee's force is being strongly augmented by conscripts and the arrival of troops from other parts of the Confederacy.

REBELS ERECTING SAW WORKS.

The rebels are making new fortifications along their lines, also at Gordonsville and from there across between the two Railroads.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

It is believed in the last bill which the Ways and Means Committee still hope to report by Tuesday next, whisky will be subject to a taxation of not less than a dollar. Secretary Chase is known to have recently sent a letter to the Committee strongly urging very heavy taxation as the only possible method of keeping the finances sound, and the Committee is convinced of its necessity. One proposition in the Committee has been for a tax of eighty cents now, one dollar the first of July, and one dollar and a half the first of January. There is another proposition for a dollar now, and still another for a dollar and fifteen cents.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.

A small meeting of Officers, last night, took preliminary steps for organizing a club to circulate campaign documents.

DAMAGES BY THE FLOOD

Continue to be reported. The bridges over Kettle, Broad and Cedar Runs have been carried off, and railroad communications with the army are thus completely interrupted. They are amply supplied, however, with rations and forage. The telegraph was also down for some time, but has been restored to-day. The Rapidan is swollen till it overflows the high bluffs between which it usually flows.

DEATH OF JOHN C. RIVES.

John C. Rives, former partner of old Francis P. Blair, and for nearly forty years proprietor of the Congressional *Globe*, died today at his residence, six miles out of the city, of gout on the stomach. He had been in failing health for some months.

BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

The railroad bridge across Bull Run was carried away to-day by a freshet.

HEAVY RAINS.

There was heavy rain all day on Saturday and through last night, which has swelled the streams to their highest point, and considerable damage is being done. The region in front of the army of course, is inundated.

SURGEONS WANTED.

The Medical Department here are in want of Surgeons and Assistants, some fifty being wanted for the white troops, and a considerable number for negro regiments.

TAXATION.

The tax on manufactured tobacco will be heavy. There will be no tax on stock on hand of any kind.

HAZEN MAGRUDER.

Hazen Magruder, a noted wealthy rebel sympathizer, of Prince Georges county, Maryland, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for harboring rebel spies.

AN ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. Knox and Colburn, the two well known Western army correspondents, have begun to manage a large cotton plantation near Natchez.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, April 8.—The steamer Molly Able, arrived to-night with Memphis dates to last evening.

She brings 480 bales of cotton, for St. Louis.

Considerable excitement existed in Memphis in consequence of our out-pickets having been driven in at Germantown, a few miles out on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This is believed to be a feint made by Forrest to enable him to get South with a train of plunder taken at Paducah. The Memphis militia have gone to the front.

Gen. Hurlbut forbids the shipment to Memphis of malt liquors, light wines and medicines, without the approval of Gen. Buckland, countersigned by W. P. Mellen, Special Treasury Agent.

No more permits for goods, going beyond the military lines of the city, will be granted for the present.

The Memphis cotton market is active and firm, with an upward tendency for higher grades. The receipts are very light. Middling is quoted at 62, and good middling at 64@65; fair, 67.

The Red River correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, notices advance from Alexandria that Gen. Steel's forces have captured Shreveport without firing a gun.

Seven gunboats have gone above the shoals of Red River to co-operate with the land forces.

Large numbers of cattle and ponies are being captured by our scouting parties, as well as cotton.

Rumors of the election for judge of the Southern district of Illinois, indicate the election of Lewis Hammock, Union, over Judge Mulkey, Democrat, by sixty majority.

Two weeks ago a man named Stewart was robbed and murdered in his store, near the White county, Illinois, by men disguised as negroes. The murderers were tracked over seventy miles, to the house of George W. Aiken. Aiken was arrested, and his cabin started to return with him, and he reported to have hung him, being convinced of his guilt. A large lot of soldiers are scouting around his house, which is suspected when on robbing and murdering expeditions, and it is believed to have murdered several Union men in Williamson county.

Aiken was formerly Quartermaster of the 118th Ills. regiment, and Sheriff of Williamson county.

Steamer J. J. Rowe, of New Orleans, arrived with three hundred and twenty hogsheads of sugar, and three hundred barrels of molasses, for Cincinnati; three hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar and twenty-seven bales of cotton, for St. Louis. The Empress, from New Orleans, brought seventy-five hhds. sugar, two thousand barrels molasses for Cincinnati, and three hundred hhds. of sugar for St. Louis.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans via Havana has arrived.

The New Orleans papers contain no additional details of the battle at Cane river.

A statement is published that the President has recognized Mr. Hahn as civil Governor of Louisiana, and also conferred upon him the powers of a military governor. These powers are doubtless intended to be temporary, and to be withdrawn as soon as the people have adopted a State Constitution.

There is no news of importance from Havana by the Morning Star, which has also arrived via Key West.

The steamers Admiral and Mississippi arrived at Key West, reporting heavy weather. The latter lost a large number of horses.

The Ericsson was at Key West, having been sunore on the Tortugas.

From California.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamship Illinois brings $45,000 in treasure, and 400 passengers who left San Francisco in the Americas, March 14th. No news.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1864.

HOUSE.—Speaker Colfax offered a resolution proposing the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for sentiments uttered yesterday favoring the recognition of the South Confederacy.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said that this resolution to expel a member of the House called for more than usual gravity. He was not in the House when his colleague Mr. Long made his remarks, but he was informed by members around him that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he been in his seat yesterday, with all respect due to his colleague, he should have disavowed in behalf of the Ohio delegation any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as crystallized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of that delegation, excepting his colleague, Mr. Long, who was willing to recognize the Confederate Government. He spoke of this, because of the attempt to make partizan capital. He believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments, and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic Convention in Ohio, representing 145,000 voters, and in that Convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered. The only man whose name was presented, looking to recognition, and who had circulated a pamphlet in support of his views, received only two votes in that Convention, as a delegate. The loyal people of Ohio are not under any shape or color, in favor of such a declaration as the resolution attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State rallied and sent their friends and brothers to the war, although they did not agree with the African policy.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, as if in conviction of the gentleman, suggested that he meant Abyssinia. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox replied that that was a worn out joke, and doubted whether the gentleman had any sense at all in connection with the African question.

Mr. Washburne said he would leave that to the gentleman from ohio.

Mr. Cox said he would not submit to any further interruption, and then referred to the resolutions introduced at the last Congress by Representative Conway, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Where then was the sensitive gentleman, that he did not come forward with his resolutions of expulsion? He would ask the Speaker to respond to that. You are for free speech. Why do you pursue my colleague for uttering his sentiments, while you refrain from expelling a man in your own ranks for doing the same thing? I leave it to the Speaker to answer.

Mr. Colfax replied—The representative from Indiana claims the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's speech.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman is distinguished for prudence as well as sagacity.

Some one asked Mr. Cox whether he thought Mr. Conway should have been expelled.

Mr. Cox responded that he did not think Mr. Conway should be expelled, any more than Mr. Stevens, for his speech in favor of regarding the Confederacy as a de facto government and an independent nation. His colleague, Mr. Garfield, had taken the same ground as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and now was in favor of expelling a member for entertaining the same doctrine.

Mr. Garfield said he took most decided ground against the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the South were now a foreign people. In his speech he remarked that they are in the Union, and all obligations of the Constitution overlaying them. But in putting down the rebellion,