THE WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM CHATTANOOGA. FROM CHATTANOGA.

ORATTANOGA, March io.—Gen. Thomas rode to the front to-day and found all quiet along the lines. Our new position is considerably in advance of the position held during the winter. Gen. Palmer's line embraces the Chickamanga battlefield, Ringgold, Taylor's and Woite Oak ridges to Cleveland, and the gaps are strongly fortified. The rumors of skirmishing and heavy firing in front, and rebel raids on the railroads, so prevalent for a few days past, have no foundation whatever. General Palmer's orders to his command for target firing has given rise to these reports.

reports.

There are now at Dalton and Tunnel Hill six divisions and two brigades of rebel infantry, four brigades of Roddy's, Patterson's, Humes's and Davidson's cavairy. The infan'ry organization of Hardee, corps of Walker, Cheatham, and Claiborne's divisions; Hindman's corps of Stevenson, Stewart, and Bales' divisions. Four-thousand men in a large estimate of each division, and three thousand for all the cavalry, give a grand total of 29,600 men.

of 29,000 men,
There are no apprehensions of a raid on the railroads. All the lines are rebuilding. That to Ringgold is nearly finished, and they will be guarded.

The yelerans are coming back at the rate of 2,000

The yelerans are coming back at the rate of 2,000

per day, and many of the regiments bring from 300 to 400 new recruits.

The 2d Michigan cavalry, the heroes of ninety fights, under Colonel Ben Smith, are re-enlist-At a meeting held here to day, largely attended by the citizens, resolutions in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation were passed ananimously, as recommended by the State Con-

Wention.

Major McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, goes to Philadelphia to-FROM GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT. FROM GENERAL BUILLER'S DEFARTMENT.
FORT MONREE, March 10.—A Skirmish took place yesterday, two miles this side of Suffolk, be ween the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The rebel loss was twenty-five and our loss was ten killed by the rebels.
SUFFOLK, March 10.—P. M.—Our forces entered Suffolk this morning, after a brief struggle, and we now hold the place.

now hold the place.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Sr. Louis, March 10.—Waldren, recen'ly our our advanced post, sixty miles south of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was burned by rebel guerillas a few nights since. Two steamers and a large supply train from Little Rock, had arrived at Fort Smith. The steamer Leon, laden with Commissary stores, sunk in the Arkansas river, above Little Rock, on the 6th. General Price has returned from Matamoras. where his recent furlough allowed him to to go to visit his family, and now commands the rebel department of Arkansas. Deserters continue to arrive in considerable numbers. now hold the place. o arrive in considerable numbers.

VISIT OF GENERAL GRANT TO THE ARMY VISIT OF GENERAL GRANT TO THE ARMY OP THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 10.—General Grant and staff arrived here to day at 3 o'clock P. M. Gen. Meade being slightly indisposed, Gens. Humphreys and Ingalis met him at Brandy station, whence the party proceeded to headquarters in carriages. On their arrival at camp the band of the 119th Pennsylvania, on duty here, struck up "Hail to the Chief," with other patriotic airs. It was raining very fast at the time, which prevented such a demonstration as would otherwise have been made. He dined with Gen. Meade, after which they spent the evening in social converse. It is understood that the visit will be extended to three or four days.

HEPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Letters from Newbern dated March 7, state that everything is in readi-

MYORKA March 10.—Letters from Newbern dated March 7, state that everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy, whose mysterious movements are difficult to understand.

The Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, in speaking of the hanging on the 5th of 23 captured soldiers belonging to Colonel Foster's command, as deserters from the rebel conscription, says the prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people and a strong military escort. They ascended the scaffold with a firm, elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarters, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the confederate spurned all overtures of concession of returning to duty in the confederate

service.

After making their peace with their God, they fearlessly proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they say they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sub lime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude were moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the corefederate service by the wholesale, and exciting an indignation which it is feared will be uncontrollable.

A conscript deserter, who came in the Union A conscript deserter, who came in the Union lines at Washington, and joined the 2d North Carolina volunteers, heard his officers say that

Carolina volunteers, heard his officers say that Plymouth was to be the first point of attack A Union soldier who recently escaped from the Goldsboro prison informs General Peck that a great riot ocqurred at Releigh on the occasio- of the hanging of the native Union soldiers at Kinston, and that General Pickett's troops, from that place, passed through Goldsboro with all possible dispatch to quell the outbreak in that city, where the 'tars and Stripes were conspicuously displayed, and much excitement prevailed. The press was not allowed to speak of the matter, and the Raleigh Standard was suppressed soon afterwards.

Refugees from the interior bring intelligence of

Refugees from the interior bring intelligence of the rebels garrisoning the whole State of North Carolina with troops at all prominent points, for the purpose of checking the convention movement and keeping the people in subjection.

It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col. Foster's command, fifty-one in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service. Ira Neal, a drummer boy, fifteen years old, who had never been in the rebel service, was among the number hung at Kinston, on the 1sth.

The native Union troops have taken the matter into their own hands, and have given such of their officers who did not approve of severe measures an opportunity to resign, and have also given warning that immediate death will be inflicted on any officer who hereafter offers to surrender to the enemy, or to ask for any quarter.

Deserters from the rebel conscription, and those who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting the President's amnesty proclamation they become loyal citizens of the United States, to which government military service is justly due from them, which they have no desire to withheld but demend as their right to

of the United States, to which government military service is justly due from them, which they have no desire to withhold, but demand as their right to be sworn into the service. Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy, hence their enlisting into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for repairing to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of being sent North, and being thus expatriated from their families, they will not submit to it.

The North Carolina Union Cavalry (white) Headquarters, at Plymouth, are organizing with increasing success.

increasing success.

The North Carolina Union Artillery, Major
Jameson commanding, with their headquarters at Jameson commanding, with their headquarters at Newbern, is filling up rapidly. The 1st and 2d North Carolina Union Volunteers (white) arready for action. Gen Wessels, commanding at Ply mouth, has so far recovered his health as to be at his post. The Newbern Fire Department, consisting of two regimental organizations, tendered the hospitalities of the city to John Lecker, Chief of the New York Fire Department, yesterday, and received him last night with a torchight procession. ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN

NEW YORK, March 10.—A letter from Captain Allen, of the steam-tug Lizzie, states that being driven by stress of weather into Nas ai for coals, he was unable to get any coal from our coals. driven by stress of weather into Nas au for coals, he was unable to get any coal from our consulthere, or any body else, but by subterfuge he obtained enough to take him to Key West, although two government vessels, laden with coal, were at Nassau at the time. A number of southern pirates formed a plan to capture the tug and murder the crew, and aid to defend themselves was refused by the American consul. The tug escaped the next night under cover of the darkness escaping the clutches of two schooners filled with rebel pirates, who lay outside the harbor to capture her.

her.

RELEASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

St. John, N. B., March 10.—Justice Ritches this morning gave judgment or proceedings in the case of the Chesapeake prisoners, brought before him by writ of habeas corpus. The judge went very fully into the matter, occupying about two hours in the delivery of his opinion. He ordered the release of the prisoners of the following grounds:

the release of the prisoners of the following grounds:

1. Because there was no proper requisition of the prisoners by the authorities of the United States for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no legal effect.

2. Because the offence alleged is piracy against the law of nations, and it being admitted that the persons charged were never in the United States after the committal of the acts on the high seas complained of as constituting the ofence, the parties are justiciable in this province, and it is not therefore, such an offence under the treaty committed within the jurisdiction of the United States as would entitled the United States Government to require their being delivered up.

3. Because as at present advised, he (the Judge) shought that if it was an offence for which the prisoners, if a proper case had been made out against them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction, either as a police magistrate or has a justice of the peace, to take cognizance of the matter; but that proceedings under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction of the offence of piracy.

4. Because if Mr. Gilbert had such jurisdiction the warrant he issued for the commitment of the prisoners under which they are now detailed, is had on its face, and insufficient in law to warrant he issued for the revenue cutter.

heir detention.

PORTLAND, March 10. — The revenue cutter Union has been ordered not to proceed to St. John, N. B., for the Chesapeake pirates.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Maich 10—Colonel Dabigren's colored servant arrived here to-night. He was close by Colonel Dabigren when he was killed. They had taken a rebel captain prisoner, and Dabigren had him with him riding in froat, when they were fired upon from the bushes. The servant took to the woods, and made his way to the hit of some contrabands, who gave him shelter, and piloted five others to him. Next day they were piloted to the river, where they were picked up by one of our gunboats. He says that men went to a farm house close by where he was concealed, and made a box to put Dahlgren's body in. They said it was to be sent as a present to Jeff Davis.

The War Committee recumed and completed tohim. On the contrary, he sustains the action of General Meade. General Bancock has been sent for, and will be examined as soon as he react city. Donbleday, Howe, Pleasonton, Birney and Warren have testified so far. A gentleman, who arrived here to-night, says that yesterday forty men of the 30th Pennsylvania Cavalry were captured by guerillas, about a mile and a half from Bristos Station. They were surrounded and compelled to surrender, but several of

them subsequently escaped.

A boat load of prisoners will leave Point Look.
out to-day, for exchance, via City Point, by order of General Butler. Among them are those captured by the Army of the Potomac, on the Rappabarrock nannock.

The House Military Committee will to-morrow dispose of the bill which has been under consideration for ome time, increasing the pay of the oldiers. The increase will probably be—privates, [18] corporals, \$20; sergeants, \$22; orderly sergeants, \$30

It appears, from official documents in the State pariment, that during the year ending with De bepartment, that during the year ending with De-cember, 1663, nearly 200, 00 emigrants arrived in the United States. Of these, 4587 landed in Maine; 2 in New Hampshire: 9630 in Massachusets; 46 Rhode Island; nearly 173,000 in New York; 115 in New Jersey; 3688, in Pennsylvania: 1176 in Mary-land; 140 in Florida; 7400 in California and 482 in Or fon.

Since the arrival of Lieutenant-General Grant he has given much attention to military matters, spending much time at headquariers in this city, with the Pres deat and Secretary of War. It is evident that he is earnestly engaged in becoming better acquainted with the affairs pertaining to his high position. It is not supposed that he will locate himself in Washington, while his triends assert that he will remain in the field. There is as yet no official determination upon this subject.

Eighteen or twenty naval vessels nearly ready for state detained for the want of seamen. The recent act of Congress, authorizing the enlistment of sailors from the army into thenavy, to the number of twelve thousand, will, it is thought, supply as many as are at present needed. As large bounties induced sailors to enter the army, so in this case the prospect of prize money will doubtless influence them to enter in the more, to them, appropriate branch of public service.

A letter from the army of the Potomac says that an order has been issued, directing that all ladies within the lines should leave as early as practicable, and that no more passes should be granted to such visitors. Since the arrival of Lieutenant-General Grant

ble, and that no more passes should be such visitors.

Ten deserters, mostly cavalrymen, came into our lines yesterday. Some of them had all their equipments with them, including their horses.

An entertainment was given, last night, by Captains Cox and Clinton, of General Mende's staff, to some ladies. It was the best affair of the kind during the present season.

during the present season. CITY COUNCILS.

A stated meeting was held yesterday afternoon.
SELECT BRANCH
The petition from the convention of fire companies; relative to the Mayor's prohibition against the ringing of the State House bell for fire, except the convention of the State House bell for fire, except the convention with the subject with the subject.

Mr. Ginnodo, in connection with the subject, offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to rescind his recent order concerning the ringing of the State House bell, as it conflicted with the 13th section of the fire ordinance, which enjoins that the State House bell shall be rung whenever fire occurs. This was referred to Committee on Fire and

Thusts.

A veto message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the bill for the purchase of the additional ground at Fairmount Park. The Mayor vetoes it on the ground of its enormous cost, which the city cannot, now afford to peny. annot now afford to incur.

The further consideration of the veto was post-

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, submitting the following note from the Solicitor, submitting the following note from the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

To F. Carroll Brewster, E.g., City Solicitor.—Dean Sin: I have been instructed to inform you that the Solicitor of this company (Theodore Cuyler, Esq.) has been requested to give his written opinion as to the right of the Directors representing non as to the right of the Directors representing the city of Philadelphia, during the past year, to retain their seats in the Board, owing to the failure of City Councils to elect Directors at the time specified in the charter.

Yours truly, Secretary.

An ordinance was reported appropriating \$100 to fit up an office for the Coroner in the American Philosophical Society's building, lately used as a coronal sure account.

to fit up an office for the Coroner in the American Philosophical Society's building, lately used as a grand jury room.

Mr. Miller offered an ordinance directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to advertise again for proposals for macadmizing Green lane, Twenty-fourth Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis presented an ordinance prohibiting the removal of kitchen garbage from houses except in water-tight carts, under penalty. Referred to Committee on Street Cleaning.

Mr. Marcus presented an ordinance providing hat hereafter the bounty paid to volunteers shall be \$300, instead of \$250 as formerly and at present. Mr. Marcus explained as his reason for doing this, that Bucks county paid \$300, and had virtually taken possession of our recruiting offices and was filling her quota with Philadelphia men because she paid \$50 more bounty.

This question was debated for an hour. The bill passed finally, Messrs. Nicholson, Weaver and Kamerly alone voiling against it; Mr. Davis offered one asking the Chief Commissioner to report the amount of paving done, with he pames of contractors and securities unto March.

sioner to report the amount of paving done, with

Mr. Davis offered one asking the Chief Commissioner to report the amount of paving done, with he names of contractors and securities up to March lst. Also, what contracts have been made since that time &c., &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Defence and Protection be requested to issue an address to the citizens, calling attention to the importance of encouraging military organizations, and their frequent drill and instruction, in view of the present condition of the country. Adopted.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the management of the Highway Department during the past year was adopted.

Mr. Loughlin submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of three members from each chamber to confer with the Executive Committee of the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission, with power to give the use of streets and property of the city for any purpose desired, so as to render the Fair successful. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Guardians of the Poor, asking for an additional appropriation of \$6,574 to increase the salvies of the employees of the Almshouse, but, on motion, was reterred back to the Guardians.

Mr. Kerr presented a communication from a convention of firemen, asking that the State House bell may be rung for nree.

pell may be rung for nres.

Mr. Kerr then offered a resolution requesting the Mr. Kerr then offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to wis hdraw his recent order suspending the ringing of the State Goine bell for fires, said order being in conflict with section 13 of the ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department, approved Jan. 25, 1855. Adopted.

Mr. Everman submitted a resolution, granting permission to the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company to construct a turnout into a new depot about to be erected on Market street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Adopted.

Adopted.

An ordinance appropriating \$1,022 77, to pay expenses in lighting the city for the year 1863, was passed.

Mr. Briggs introduced an ordinance creating the

office of Fire Marshal. Referred to the Committee

office of Fire Marshal. Referred to the Committee on Police.
Also an ordinance increasing the salary of the Chief of the Detective force to \$1,500 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Police.
Mr. Gray submitted the following:
Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has offered to the General Government League Island as a suitable place for a naval depot, forts and arsenal, and its istituation is such as will enable the United States Government to place there such armament as will effectually prevent any attack upon our city by marine warfare; and
Whereas, The City of Philadelphia has been profuse in giving men and money and sustaining all measures for the suppression of the war against the Union, and has been more than once threatened with attack; and
Whereas, A marine attack would be impossible if League Island were properly used for the purpose of prevention and protection, and there is as much; necessity for this saturary mensure, in order to give to our citizens a feeling of security. As there is for our encouragement of enlistments;
Resolved, First, That the Councils of the city

there is for our encouragement of enlistments; therefore,

Resolved, First, That the Councils of the city of Philadelphia feel that their city is undefended against an attack by seafaring vessels, and especially a steam marine, and they think their citizens have a right to demand from the General Government full protection and security against such attack; that League Island is the only point on the river which would make our city impregnable in this respect, and that, therefore, the United States should possess and promptly forif it.
Second. That the city is prepared to convey to
he United States the full ownership and possession of League II sland for such purposes, and
he Legislature of Pennsylvania has already expressed its assent to such ownership, whereby

the jurisdiction of the United States may be fully maintained therein.
Third-That the Governor and members of the egislature. Senators and members of Congres I egislature. Senators and members of Congress, from this city and this State, be requested to arge upon the United States authorities the acceptance of L ague Island for naval purposes.

Fourih—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of our State and members of both. Houses of Congress from this State and each member of the Legislature.

A lengthy debate occurred upon these resolutions

hir Brady offered a substitute for the resolution.
The substitute declares that Councils again retterate their hope and desire that the United States.
Government shall select League Island for navaluuposes, and provides for the appointment of a special committee of three to draft resolutions. special committee of three to draft resolutions upon the subject, and report at the next meeting. The substitute was voted down. The resolutions were adopted, but the preamble was rejected. Mr. Dulton offered a preamble, declaring that it is believed that Philadelphia ha furnished volunters in excess of the quota under the several calls of the President since April, 1861, and a resolution directing the Bounty Fund Commission to discontinue the payment of bounties until the quota of the city is definitely ascertained.

Mr. Eckstein moved to lay the resolution upon the table, Agreed to. the table. Agreed to.
An ordinance from Select Council appropriating \$500 to fit up a room in the American Philosophical building, for an office for the Coroner, was

concurred in.

An ordinance to authorize a loan of \$2,000,000 to promote the enlistment of volunteers was passed unanimously.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution providing for the Mr. Evans offered a resolution providing for mappointment of a special committee of five to proceed to Washington to ascertain the quota of the city under the several calls of the President. Reterred to the Committee on Defence and Pretection. The ordinance from Select Council to guarantee Ward bounties to re-enlisted men was taken up. Mr. Loughite argued that justice had not been done to Philadelphia in the matter of her quota. During the course of his remarks he stated that the city bounty had been paid to 11, 194 men up to 10. day. He desired a postponement until some definite information is or and d in regard to the quota. Mr. Briggs could not see that because the General Government has not done justice to the city, the bounty should not be paid to those veterans who have served their country faithfully, and are now going forth again to battle for the Union.

The debate was continued at some length, and a communication from S. C. Dawson, Secretary of the Commissioners of the Bounty Fund, in which the chiect of the Ordinance is approved, but the opinion that no plan can be found to carry out the resolution, so that equal justice can be done to all, expressed. Ouring the course of his remarks he stated that

A motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Defece and Protection was not agreed to.

The ordinance was then passed.

A resolution directing the Commissioners of the been raid the bounty, and what number of men have been raid the bounty, and what number remains to be paid to fill the quota of the city, was adopted.

The ordinance from Select Council, directing the Commissioner of Highways to advertise for proposals for the grading of streets, &c., was passed

expressed, was read.

Adjourned. U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION—MEETING AT U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION—MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was well filled last evening, on the occasion of a public meetings in behalf of the great fair to be held for the benefit of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. John Welsh, Esq., presided at the meeting.

Rev. Bishop Clark, ef of Rhode Island, was the first speaker. He said that he did not intend to advocate at length the claims of the United States Sanitary Commission. Having been in active operation since the commencement of the war, its great uses and benefits were already known among the friends of the American soldier. It was gratifying to him also to state that he did not begratifying to him also to state that he did not be-live there could be found in the records of the world at instance where the Government of ountry had addressed itself with more energy and more humanity to the wants of its soldiers than has been done by the Government of the United States Tie Sanitary Commission has come United States The Sanitary Commission has come to its aid, and no one could doubt that it had done a noble and a great, service. It had these advantages: it organized the benevolence of the country; it unites among is workers all classes of society, and it had been marked by wisdom of management. He rejoiced to know that Philadelphia had again resolved to lend a strong helping arm to the Commission, and hoped that the efforts of hermen, women, and children in the proposed fair would meet with a success commensurate with the benevolence which characterizes her patriouc people.

people.

Colonel Streight, recently released from Libby Prison, was introduced amid great cheering, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to be with you to-night, and thank you for this kind re-ception. You have met to show your favor to a noble organization, one which the soldier, I can noble organization, one which the soldier, I can assure you, constantly appreciates. This appreciation which you show towards the United States Sanitary Commission is especially gratifying to a soldier. Spectacles like these I witness here nerve our armies to redoubled energy, assurance, and confidence It assures them of the continued support of the people, for when you support the Sanitary Commission, you support the army. [Applause.] When you recall the extent of our armies, and their growing wants and numbers, you will have an idea of the magnitude of the labors imposed with generous self denial by the United States Sanitary Commission. The instances are not few where I have seen the tear of gratitude trickle down the cheek of many a manly soldier as he viewed or experienced the labor of love of the philanthropic society in whose behalf you are here

philanthropic society in whose behalt you are her assembled. We are engaged in a most gigant struggle, which enlists, and must continue to enlist. assembled. We are engaged in a most giganic struggle, which enlists, and must continue to enlist, the sympathies of the entire people. The private soldier is entitled to all your kind attentions. He decreves good treatment at your hands. Make him as comfortable as you can; aid him in sickness; susmin him in health; escourage him on the field and in the camp. He has to contend against no weak enemy. On the other hand, the foe is determined savage, and desperate. With that fact before us, we should not heeitate to help on by all means in our power our gallant armies. Besides contributions and sanitary stores we need something more. We want recruits; had as the ladies have been so efficient in helping the soldiers by their grateful offerings of sustenance and comfort. I should be happy to know that they would assist our armies in another way; and that is, by becoming for a while recruiting officers. [Laughter.] We must have men. This war, I fear, will not close this summer. We must prepare for a flerce conflict, and in no way can we better show our patriotism than by filling up the depleted ranks of our regiments.

Colored Streight was followed by Rev. Dr. Rel.

Colonel Streight was followed by Rev. Dr. Rel. colonel Streight was followed by Rev. Dr. Bel-lows. President of the Commission, who expressed his gratitude for the energy with which Philadel-phia had already commenced to aid the treasury of the association. He predicted that the coming fair would eclipse, in point of receipts and grandenr, any that had yet been held in other cities of the Union.
Mr. Murdoch was afterwards introduced, and

appropriately closed the exercises with a spirited recitation of Drake's "American Flag."

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Philidelphia Evening Bulletin: In the discussion of Amendment to the Constitution, I have not observed an argument to be used which appears to me to be the strongest in opposition to that movement at the present time. I mean the effect of such amendment on the war. Let the Constitution stand as it is until the war. Let the Constitution stand as it is until the war. Let the Constitution stand as it is until the war is over—until this unholy rebellion is completely quelled, and those whose arm has been uplified to strike at that Constitution are brought to bow in submission to it. Then alter the Constitution, if necessary, to suit the altered circumstances of the contry; but not before. Alter it now, and you convert this contest between the North and the South from a "rebellion" to a "civil war" (as Engand and France already term it); you convert the rebels now in arms against their country from "traitors" to men contending for liberty. Alter it now, sepecially in the features proposed, and the "traitors" of the South are no longer "rebelling"; against a constitution they have sworn to uphold and obey, but are contending against a constitution to which they have never assented. For it is a notorious fact that the delegates from the Southern States to the Convention which framed our Constitution consented to it only on condition of those very provisions which it is now proposed to annul.

As slavery has been the provoking cause of this rebellion, I would have slavery abolished, but let its abel-tion be the result of the war, and not the AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. As slavery has been the provoking cause of this rebellion, I would have slavery abolished, but let its abel-tion be the result of the war, and not the result of Amendment to the Constitution. Then, if you will, amend the Constitution so as to secure is total extinction, during all future time, in every spot that acknowledges the supremacy of the Star Spangled Banner, but not until the war is ended. W.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.—The most important business at the session of yesterday was the adoption of the following preamble and resolution after various fruitlers attempts to amend them:

Whereas, The General Conference at its late ession directed that a vote be taken, both in the Annual Conferences and in the Charges, to determine whether or not it was the will of the Church that Lay Delegations should be admitted into the General Conference: and Lay Delegations should be admired the questal Conference; and Whereas, So far as the vote was taken the question was decided in the negative; therefore, Resoved, That the delegates of this Conference to the next General Conference be, and are hereby instructed to yok against any action in favor of it at the present time.

800 BAGS LAGUAYRA COFFEE, NOW landing from bark Thomas Dallett, For sale by DALLETT & SON, 129 South FRONT is LATHS.—A cargo of 600,000 for sale by E. A.
SOUDER& CO., Dook street whar!

TRAVELING GUIDE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH.

350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK!

THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Trains leave the Depot at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:

Mail Tain at Mail Tain at..... 8.00 A. M

Harrisburg Accl. mmodation at. 2.39 "
Lancaster Train at. 4.00 "
The Through Expl se Train runs daily—all the other trains daily except Sunday
FOR PITTSBY RGH AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line and Through Exploses connect at Pittsburgh with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Musissippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express connects at Blairsville The Through Express connects at Blaursville Intersection with a train on this Road for Blairs-

Intersection with a train on this Road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH
RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Oresson at 10.46 Å. M., with a train no this road for
Ebensburg. A train also leaves Oresson for Ebensburg at 3.45 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD
The Mail Train and Through Express connect
at Altoona with trains for Holhdaysburg at 7.55
P. M. and 8.40 Å. M.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH
RAILROAD.

The through Express Train connects at Tyrone
with Trains for Sandy Ridge, Philipsburg, Port
Matilda, Milesburg and Bellefonte.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP BAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Huningdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody
Run at 6.56 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADEL
PHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.

FOR SUNBURY. WILLIAMSPORT, LOCK HAVN B
and all points on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R,
and ELMIBA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO AND NIAGRA
FALLS. Passengers taking the Mail Train at 8.08
A. M., and the Through Express at 10.30 P. M.,
of directly through without change of cais between go directly through without change of cals between Philadelphia and Williamsport. For YORK, HANOVER and GETTYSBURG the trains leaving 8.00 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., con-nect at Columbia with trains on the North Central

Balroad.

OUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

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