

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

Reported Defeat of Vidaurri by Cortinas.

Preparations to Defend Matamoros Against the French.

Rumored Building of Rebel Iron-Clads by France.

LATER NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

To-Day's Proceedings in Congress.

A Jersey Copperhead Emulating Log.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

New York, April 14.—The steamer Greole has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 6th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by Cairo.

Admiral Farragut was at New Orleans. The *Eva* states that the Liberals under Cortinas had defeated Vidaurri at Monterey, Mexico.

French war vessels were taking soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Cortinas had returned to Matamoros, and expressed the determination to defend it to the last extremity.

A force had been sent to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to oppose the French and to throw up defensive works.

Ten thousand bales of cotton had been ferried over the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, from Texas, within a month, and were being hauled down to Matamoros for shipment.

At New Orleans, cotton had advanced 2 cts. Middlings were scarce at 71 cents. Sugar and molasses higher.

The bark Cephas Starrett was ashore on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi. The prize schooner Mary C. Benton had arrived at New Orleans from off Galveston.

Seven negroes had been tried for the murder of the family of Mr. Neff, near Port Hudson, in January, and three of them sentenced to be hanged.

REBEL VESSELS BUILDING IN FRANCE. New York, April 14.—The French papers of this city publish this morning an article taken from the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, which includes official documents and proves that the French Government is quietly conspiring at the efforts of the Confederate agents to have iron-clad war vessels built in France for the Confederate service.

From the revelations of the *Opinion* it appears that parties at Nantes and Bordeaux have been for months at work building war vessels ostensibly for China but really for the rebels.

Mr. Dayton, last fall, laid before the French Government proof of the real destination of the vessels and after much delay, the work was stopped by Government orders. But during the last two months, as the *Opinion* declares, the work has been resumed, and two of the vessels are now ready to be passed over to the Confederate agents.

Lieut. Manry and Capt. Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations. These vessels are iron-clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered an entire fleet, which the Government of Napoleon III. seems willing to have built at French ports, in spite of its reiterated statements of a desire to maintain a strict neutrality.

[A correct translation of the article referred to in the above dispatch will be found in another column.—Eps. Bulletin.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL. New York, April 14.—The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall with the California treasure and mails of March 28d.

The Ariel brings \$269,000 in treasure and Panama dates to the 5th inst.

The Valparaiso dates are to March 17th and Caliao to March 25th.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's was at Valparaiso, to leave soon for Panama.

Large transactions are reported in the Valparaiso market in copper, the excitement in which had however subsided and the sales were limited.

Chill was on the eye of the elections and the supporters of the present administration are confident of a majority of three thirds.

The rupture with Bolivia had raised little feeling, as it was the conviction that no harm would come of it.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. SENATE.—The bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government was passed without amendment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson (Iowa) asked leave to offer a resolution, that until otherwise ordered, this House will each day take for notice on 10 o'clock sessions for the transaction of business.

Question was made from the opposition side. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Long.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) opposed the resolution, contending that free speech had been recognized by the common law of England from the earliest times.

He did not say the day would not come when he would take the same ground, but it did not stand by the sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Ohio.

He would take the same ground, but it did not stand by the sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Ohio.

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THIRD EDITION.

3.00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Long Expulsion Question.

Mr. Colfax Accepts Broomall's Amendment.

The Question Ordered.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMER THOS. SCOTT.

THE LATEST GOLD QUOTATIONS.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colfax then continued—About twenty six speeches have been made and both sides have been heard.

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SECOND BOARD.

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HOWELL & BROS.,

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Would offer to their customers and the public

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Has now open at his New Store,

No. 37 South Second St. above Chestnut,

A large stock of the newest styles of

CARPETINGS,

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IMPERIAL and EXTRA THREE-PLY

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For Coat-Longboat

from base of collar

tailor and cut

around the neck

and outside seam from

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress

of March 6th, 1864, which provides that in

lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act

of March 6th, 1864, which is supplementary,

to the Act of March 6th, 1864, the Secretary of the

Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United

States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILL-