The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863.

The Victory in Connecticut.

The election in Connecticut is an anticipated triumph. During the last weeks of the campaign the Democrats seemed to have abandoned the contest, and their campaign was little more than a succession of apologies. They began the contest with colors flying, and a bold declaration of their treasonable purposes. Colonel SEYMOUR was placed in nomination, because he has seemed to be, of all men in the North, the frankest and boldest enemy of the war. The convention that placed him in nomination adopted his principles, and made them the platform of the party. And, as if to prevent any misapprehension of the real character of the contest, one of Mr. BUCHANAN's most servile minions in precipitating the rebellion—the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, his Secretary of the Navy—was taken from a disgraceful retirement and brought upon the stage. With Col. SEYMOUR as the representative of Southern sympathy, and Mr. TOUCEY as the representative of Mr. BUCHANAN's infamies, the people of Connecticut could not fail to see their duty. The Democracy opened their canvass with a desperation that seemed to be unaccountable at the time, but which the recent disclosures of intrigue with a British minister and with popular generals abundantly explain. If Connecticut, with its conservative tendencies and its previous attachment to the Democratic party, could be induced to abandon the Administration, New England would be demoralized, the Middle and Western States secured, and the downfall of the Government made easy and sure.

The loyal men of Connecticut saw this, and made a fight worthy of themselves and their glorious cause. Few political campaigns in the history of the country have been fought with so much energy, skill, and courage. Loyal men of other States gave them their sympathy, and the very flower of the loyal North—its eloquence, wisdom, and experience—did battle for the Union. The result we record this morning. In the first place, the sympathizers were compelled to apologize, to explain, to mystify, to cloud over treasonable thoughts, with denunciation and clamor, and constitutional enigmas. The election itself was little more than a parade and a surrender. We have carried the State by a largely increased majority. A special despatch, received at midnight, from New Haven, gives BUCKINGHAM, the Union candidate, 3,000 majority. Another despatch from Hartford, written at a later hour, corroborates this, and makes the estimate from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. We have carried three out of four Congressmen, which is a gain, as GEORGE C. WOODRUFF, Democrat, of the Fourth district, and a member of the last Congress, is beaten by JOHN H. HUBBARD, a Republican. JAMES E. ENGLISH, Democrat, of the New Haven district, is returned by a reduced majority. In addition to this, we have carried fifteen out of twenty-one Senators, and have a large majority in the State House of Representatives. These are the fullest details we possess at the hour we write these lines. Further intelligence may change the figures, but the result is placed beyond a doubt or a contingency.

We congratulate the country upon this glorious result, and our friends in Connecticut upon having done so nobly. The country will not forget their devotion and loyalty.

The Kingless Greeks.

Over five months ago the Greek nation exercised its undoubted right, and sent its inefficient foreign ruler back to his native Bavaria—indeed, King OTHO was worse than inefficient, for he was a tyrant in his small way, the cats-paw of his wife, a woman of ability and audacity, who cared more for the patronage of Russia than for the well-being of the brave people over whom she was placed. OTHO and his Queen dismissed, the Greeks became enthusiastic and nearly unanimous in favor of an English prince as their next sovereign. His nomination followed so close upon the deposition of OTHO, that the connection of cause and effect involuntarily occurs to the mind, mingled with surprise at the suddenness with which the various moves were made. The change of pieces on a chess-board could not have been more prompt. Suspicion was awakened at the time, and exists largely still, that the deposition of OTHO and the nomination of Prince ALFRED did not take place, if not with the knowledge of England, at least with an assurance that both would not be objected to. England must have known, from the first, that the election of one of VICTORIA's sons could not be accepted by England. It would not suit British policy. The Prince was destined for something else—namely, the Viceroyalty of British North America on completing his majority, (in August, 1865,) and succession to the Grand Duchy of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha on the death of his childless uncle. All other considerations disposed of, there still remained one insuperable objection: when Greece was erected into a sovereignty, and thus adopted into the family of European monarchy, it was solemnly agreed that, if the Greek throne should ever become vacant, no member of the reigning houses of Russia, France, or England, (the great nations that had secured the independence of Greece,) should ever be eligible, under any circumstances, to assume the sceptre.

After more delay than was necessary, which looked as if England was coquetting with Greece, it was announced to the Provisional Government at Athens, that Prince ALFRED's name must not be used in connection with the candidature for the crown—that members of the Imperial houses of Russia and France were also out of the question—and that Greece was at liberty, subject to the approval of Europe, to elect whom she pleased. After it was found that Prince ALFRED would not stand, certain parties in Greece variously suggested the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, brother to the CZAR; the Prince de LEUCHTENBERG, nephew to the CZAR, and cousin to the Emperor NAPOLEON III; Prince NAPOLEON, and MURAT; two sons of the late King LOUIS PHILIPPE; and several others, including General GARIBALDI, more or less known in public life.

The Provisional Government, appointed to report to the National Assembly of Greece, on the condition of public affairs, performed that duty on Monday, the 2d of February, then resigned its powers, and was reappointed, *pro tem.* Next day, the Assembly unanimously voted the deposition of King OTHO, and his dynasty. This decree, of Spartan brevity, runs thus: "The Throne of Greece is declared vacant by right and *de facto* since the 22d of October, 1862." In a few words, it overthrew a dynasty. Surely, seldom has so great a deed been performed with so much terseness.

Before the Assembly met, the Greeks had voted in the most public manner, on the question of a successor to OTHO. This, as in France, on the election of President and Emperor, was done by what is called the *plébiscite*. In the Assembly, after the formal deposition of OTHO, a report on this national voting was made, and the counting of the votes occupied three days. In all, as many as 241,202 persons voted, or about one-fifth of the whole population of Greece. It may gratify some of our readers to see how the votes were disposed of, viz:

Prince Alfred	230,016
Prince Leuchtenberg	2,400
An Orthodox King	1,917
Emperor of Russia	1,841
Grand Duke Nicholas	1,821
A King	1,763
Prince Nicholas of Russia	1,741
Zeto the Three Powers	482
Grand Duke Constantine	478
Prince Napoleon	345
An Imperial Prince of France	246
A Russian Prince	14
A Republic	93
An Imperial Prince of Russia	9
Romanoff	8
Comte de Flandre	7
Prince William of Denmark	6
Prince Ypsilante	6
General Garibaldi	3
The Duke of Aumale	3
The Emperor Napoleon	2
A Prince of Sweden	2
Prince Joinville	1
General McMahon	1
Eynard the Philhellene	1
Otho I	1

After these results were announced, it was decreed, by vote of the Assembly, (only four or five members not joining in the *viva voce* acclamation,) that Prince ALFRED, of England, had been elected Constitutional Sovereign of Greece by the will of the people, and that the Prince be invited, according to the necessary formalities, and without delay, to take possession of the throne of Greece. The booming of cannon, a great military review, a grand procession, and cheering for "King ALFRED," concluded the whole affair.

Imposing as it was, all was the merest sham, and every one thought that it was nothing else. At that very time, and for a fortnight before, the Greeks were aware that Prince ALFRED's election was a ceremonial which must end in smoke, for England, in his name, had formally intimated that he could not be permitted to accept the crown. All that had been done was of no value. To this hour, the throne of Greece continues vacant. England has made several efforts to get a suitable candidate, but, in each instance, has selected a member of the Cobourg family—so nearly related to the royal family of England. First, was FERDINAND, father of the reigning King of Portugal, Queen VICTORIA's cousin, who, much loving his ease, declined putting it in jeopardy by assuming Kingly rule in Greece. Next, the Court de FLANDRES, cousin of Queen VICTORIA, was suggested, but his sagacious father, LEOPOLD of Belgium, who had himself refused the Greek sceptre in 1830, would not hear of any of his children taking it. Lastly, the Duke of SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Queen VICTORIA's first cousin and brother-in-law, was spoken to, but though disposed to accept the crown, he required certain precuniary guarantees, which the three Powers declined giving, and he backed out. At present there is actually no candidate before the Greeks, who, it may be observed, do not appear to have been at all consulted on the, to them, important question of nominating the above-mentioned Coburg gentlemen.

It really would appear as if a republic rather than a monarchy would best suit the circumstances of Greece, and the wishes of the Greeks. They have weighed their king in the balance and found him wanting. The European nations, however,—or rather their rulers,—will not permit Greece to become a republic. The National Assembly, five weeks after the bootless proclamation of "King ALFRED," appointed a committee to look up an eligible candidate for the throne. The Revolution that overthrew King OTHO and his dynasty took place on the 22d of October, and in the five months that have since passed, nothing has been done, so that Greece is as far from having a ruler now as when OTHO was expelled. It is said that, in some parts of Greece, demonstrations in favor of King OTHO had been made. Prince MAUROCARDATIS, Foreign Minister of Greece, has found it necessary to inform his diplomatic agents that there is no truth in the rumor that OTHO was likely to be restored, and "that any attempt for the restoration of the fallen dynasty would be vain and senseless; that no prince of the House of Bavaria can henceforth ever reign in Greece, unless he cuts a way to the throne through rivers of blood, and over piles of dead bodies; and that any Greek who should think of such a restoration, or take part with foreigners who might show such a desire, would be guilty of the crime of high treason, and be punished with all the severity of the laws." Notwithstanding this, it is probable that OTHO has many personal adherents in Greece.

The very latest rumor is that England contemplates recommending a Danish prince to the vacant sovereignty of Greece. All through, the inhabitants are treated precisely as if they had no voice in the choice of their ruler, and must accept the nominee of the greater Powers of Europe.

The Opera.

The performance last evening was very much of a success, Mr. GRAU's company being in excellent condition. This evening there will be no performance, to enable the company to rehearse "Roberto il Diavolo," one of MEYERBEER's most exquisite operas. This great work will be placed on the stage in a magnificent manner, on Wednesday evening, and will be the operatic event of the season.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1863.

Resolve for me, if you can, the secret of the insatiate hatred of the Government exhibited by such men as W. B. Reed, Hiester Clymer, and George W. Biddle. I have read the speeches of this angry trinity, and find them instinct with a malevolence against the Union, which, in the eyes of a stranger, must seem to be the result of injuries inflicted and wrongs never to be forgotten. The address of Mr. Reed is more venomous than I supposed even he could be. It was said of a famous spiteful politician of other days, that if he were cut into pieces he could be rolled out into scorpions, and Mr. Reed's last demonstration eloquently recalls the simile. He attacks his Government with unsparing invective, praises "the stern statesman" of the rebellion, sneers at the "sepoys" in the Union army, denounces the indemnity bill as "hideous," depreciates the national currency, and attacks all Democrats who favor a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Hiester Clymer adopts another line of policy; glories in his vote refusing Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, the right to speak in the Senate Chamber of the State, and stigmatizes him as the instrument, the partaker and the supporter of tyrannical, unconstitutional, and arbitrary measures. Mr. George W. Biddle winds up the chorus with an argument of the same character. Now, these manifestations are made not only against a generous and indulgent and suffering Government, but they are made without provocation. Resolve for me, I repeat, the secret of this insatiate hostility on the part of men calling themselves American citizens, to a country which has showered nothing but blessings upon them. Has human nature so changed that they have forgotten all the favors they have received, or are blind and deaf to the incalculable distresses of the nation? They complain, it is true, of proscription, and yet they know that nothing is asked of them but to give to the Government the benefit, not of their support, but of their acquiescence in the preservative measures to which she is compelled to resort. But while they refuse to assist, they hasten to insult her, and as they contemplate her tribulations with cold indifference, they manifest no indignation at the atrocities of the rebels themselves. Not one of these men, at any former period of his life, has taken as much interest in supporting the Government as he now does in opposing and reviling it. Considered as a class, they spend more money, and toil more steadily, to weaken and to prostrate her, and to strengthen and elevate the traitors, than they have ever been known to do in any other cause. There is but one reasonable solution of this conduct. They hate their own Government, and prefer the rebellion, because the first is the embodiment of Democracy, and the latter of aristocracy. Happily for the future, the people begin to see and to act upon this knowledge. However the Democratic masses may have disliked the Abolitionists and Republicans, and may have temporarily yielded to their prejudices, they will never consent to follow the example of men who joyfully behold the sufferings of the country, and gladly welcome every reverse as the sure precursor of the overthrow of the liberties of the people.

OCCASIONAL.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots and shoes ("including a line partially damaged"); also, hats, caps, satchels, valises, &c., &c., embracing about 900 packages of first-class city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The New England Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, April 6.—The New England Methodist Conference is now in session at Charlestown. A report from the Committee on the State of the Union has been adopted, rejoicing over the President's proclamation of freedom, that those who were lately trampled upon may be permitted to enter the battles of the country, expressing entire confidence in the Administration, pledging moral and material support to the President in his effort to crush the rebellion—remembering their brethren in the field for their tried courage and patriotism, and cherishing the memories of the fallen as their best inheritance.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1863.

Judicial Charge on Treason.

On the opening of the new court, to-day, Chief Justice CARTER charged the grand jury especially in relation to the law for the prevention of frauds on the Government and that for the punishment of treason. In regard to the latter, he said their careful consideration of this charge was demanded by the times and by the place in which they were called on to aid in the administration of the Constitution and the laws. "This city," he said, "stands on the border line between the loyal and the disloyal States. There are still left among us many who, if they are in any sense loyal, love their country with a divided heart. There are some among us, it is feared, who are traitors. There are others who aid and comfort the rebellion. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the whole country that the capital of the Union should be free of any taint of disloyalty. It is an important step towards restoring the public peace and tranquillity that all who aid and assist the enemy should discontinue their offences, or be punished according to the law of the land. The faithful performance of your duty in making inquiry into all such offences will be no less honorable to yourselves than important to the country."

Rumored Fight in North Carolina.

Official information has been received here that the rebels have a large force at or near Washington, North Carolina, and the belief is expressed, in the same despatch, that on about the 31st of March Gen. FOSTER was engaged in fighting them.

The News from Charleston.

Up to 1 o'clock, to-day, the Government had received no intelligence regarding affairs off Charleston, other than what has already been published from the Richmond papers of Saturday.

Emigration of Contrabands.

Various parties have recently applied to the proper authorities here for a supply of contrabands to be taken to the tropics and employed in agriculture. Many of them have expressed a disposition to emigrate, but thus far there is no arrangement for the payment of the expenses of transportation thither.

The Reply of Secretary Seward to the French Government.

The State Department had not, up to yesterday, received any official response to the Secretary's letter declining the peace proposition of the French Government.

Soldiers on Furlough.

Six or eight hundred soldiers, on furlough, came up on the boat, from the Army of the Potomac, to-night.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

It is believed that no difficulty exists with the Administration on the subject of letters of marque and reprisal. The importance of the question is well understood, and, when the occasion demands, there is no question that the President will exercise the power in the premises, as authorized by the act of Congress.

New Military Orders.

Brigadier General WELCH has been ordered to report for duty to Major General BURNSIDE, and General PITCHER to Major General HOOKER; Major L. KEP and Captains SUMNER and AUDENRIED, aids-de-camp to the late General SUMNER, have been assigned to duty with Major General WOOL.

The Arrest of Deserters.

According to a late army order, additional means are to be taken for the arrest and punishment of deserters. All reports, in such cases, are referred to Col. FRY, the Provost Marshal General.

The Smuggling Trade.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Potomac flotilla, much smuggling is carried on from Lower Maryland into the rebel lines. Two of the most prominent of the offenders, who were recently captured, together with their goods, were brought to-day to Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Deserters from the Rebels—The Enemy Starving—Demoralization and Desertion—Naval Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—Twelve rebel cavalrymen, with their horses and equipments, arrived here to-day on the Yorktown boat. They had deserted from Wise's Legion, and came within our lines at Williamsburg yesterday. They report that their whole company is coming in as soon as an opportunity is presented, and that destitution of food was the cause of their desertion; that the troops cannot endure the want of food and clothing much longer, and for this reason Richmond is soon to be evacuated.

The steamer State of Maine left here at noon to-day for City Point, with 600 rebel prisoners for exchange, in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford.

The steamtug Freeborn left this morning to relieve the steamer ashore at Cedar Island. No assistance could be sent sooner in consequence of the severity of the storm.

The schooner E. W. Perry, laden with Government coal, from Philadelphia bound to Newbern, N. C., put into Hampton Roads, having her sails carried away.

The British frigate Rinaldo sailed from Hampton Roads to-day.

The flag-of-truce boat Long Island arrived this morning from City Point. She brings no released prisoners.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Guerilla Raids—Attack on a Gunboat—Deserters to be Shot.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A special despatch to the *Gazette*, from Cairo, states that the gunboat St. Clair, while passing Palmyra, 25 miles above Fort Donelson, convoying transports, was fired on by the rebels under Van Dorn. The third shot struck the St. Clair's steam supply pipe, rendering the boat unmanageable. She was towed to Cairo by the steamer Luminary. Two or three men were wounded. All is quiet in Gen. Rosecrans' department.

A large number of deserters, availing themselves of the President's proclamation, are returning to their regiments.

Francis Cain, of the 18th Infantry, Elijah Jones, 6th Kentucky, and James Welsh, 4th Indiana, have been sentenced to be shot; the former for mutiny, and the two latter for desertion.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of Rebel Emissaries.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Gen. Geo. W. Williamson, of the rebel army, was arrested in this city on Saturday. He has been acting as a kind of rebel consul at Quebec. The prisoner was sent to Fort Lafayette.

A female named Mrs. Atwood, who accompanies him, was also arrested, and over five hundred letters were found in her trunk, including correspondence relative to the carrying of the mail between the North and South.

THE STORM AT THE HARBOR.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Some fifty canal-boats were blown from their moorings at Gowanus, across our bay, on Sunday, when they stranded on the beaches of Staten and Long Islands, and on the Jersey shore.

THE STORM ON THE HUDSON—ICE ON THE RIVER.

ALBANY, April 6.—On an examination of the river to-day, it was found that quite a barrier of ice exists at Mull's Island, 11 miles below the city.

A similar barrier exists in Schodach channel, near New Baltimore. An attempt will be made on Tuesday or Wednesday, with a strong steam-tug, to force a passage.

The weather is mild, and the ice flowing rapidly.

Accident on the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

READING, April 6.—An extraordinary accident occurred on the Lebanon Valley Railroad on Saturday afternoon. It was caused by a violation of the rules of the road by an employee. The coupling of three cars of an eastward train broke, and the cars were left standing on the track, and while standing there were run into by the engine Venus, and smashed. Conductor Clarke succeeded in getting all the passengers from the train before the collision occurred, and thus saved a fearful loss of life. The engineer jumped from the locomotive, but the fireman bravely stuck to his post. The engineer of the Venus had no right to follow the train so closely.

The Storm on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Intelligence from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan says the schooner Farriner was capsized on New Buffalo. All hands are reported to have been lost. The crew consisted of four or five men. Two other persons were on board the vessel. The schooners Helen, Kent, and Mushroom, were ashore in that vicinity.

The Death of Hon. C. P. Wolcott, late Assistant Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Information has been received announcing the death, at his residence in Akron, Ohio, on Saturday, of Hon. Christopher P. Wolcott, late Assistant Secretary of War.

Arrival of the Steamer Dido.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 6.—The steamer Dido, from London, arrived here on Sunday. Her propeller is damaged; she will proceed to Halifax on Tuesday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Arrived, steamer Golden Age, from Panama; ship White Falcon, from Nicaragua.

Sailed, ship Don Quixote for Hong Kong, carrying $84,000 in treasure.

Attitude of Affairs in Louisiana.

Col. Chickering, 41st Massachusetts, who commanded at Baton Rouge during the recent affair at Port Hudson, has been detailed by Gen. Banks to be commander of the post at the former place. Gen. Grover's brigade has left to join Gen. Weitzel, at Bayou Boeuf. In fact, every thing that General Banks can well spare from other points will be immediately sent to reinforce Weitzel, who has been quite seriously threatened. He will be strengthened till his command reaches 10,000 or 12,000 men, when he will be able to deal effectually with Gen. Kirby Smith, who latterly seems inclined to stimulate his watchfulness. Gen. Weitzel was compelled to retire from Brashear City, in consequence of formidable preparations by the enemy to capture his small force. The rams Queen of the West and Webb, it is said, were brought down through the Red and Atchafalaya rivers, to destroy his gunboats, while Kirby Smith had a force of 14,000 men.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Simon Cameron arrived in this city last evening, and is stopping at the Girard House.

Major General Dix arrived last evening, and is stopping at the Continental.

THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The reports of the different army hospitals for the past week are as follows:

Hospitals.	No. admitted.	Ret'd to duty.	Deserted.	Discharged.	Deceased.	Remaining.
Sixty-fifth and Vine streets	14	..	..	4	..	91
Harrisburg	147	35	9	4	..	323
Broad and Cherry	36	..	4	11	..	459
Islington Lane	1	..	..	..	2	44
Chestnut Hill	8	34	..	55	1	1,057
Wilmington	9	5	15	..	..	47
Filbert street	140	..	..	..	..	261
Master street	16	5	..	13	1	253
Broad and Prime	..	1	..	..	..	33
Camac's Woods	3	4	..	..	..	17
Chester	4	5	..	1	..	308
Summit House	..	..	1	4	..	170
McClellan Hospital, Nicetown	3	1	..	..	..	473
Turner's Lane	7	..	..	5	..	178
Reading	2	..	..	..	..	33
Bestonville	..	..	..	4	..	11
Christian street	76	16	1	3	..	181
West Philadelphia	8	55	9	5	..	846
Total	474	161	40	150	4	4,753

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Attack on Charleston—The Union Troops Landed—Further Advices from John's Island—The Movement a Naval Reconnoissance—The Recent Affairs in Tennessee—Latest from Vicksburg, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, on the report of the fire at Pensacola, says Mr. James Guinet was burned to death while asleep in his house.

Aaron Bennett was committed to the military prison in Richmond on the 2d as a spy.

The "stirring news from the coast," which has been telegraphed from here, was contained in the Charleston *Courier*. It adds:

"We have not yet learned of any official reports of an engagement, but there is not a doubt but the enemy are in the direction indicated (Seabrook's Island.) Different rumors are afloat as to the numbers of the enemy.

"The Confederate States steamer Natchez, which was burned at Castleman's, on the Yazoo river, had 1,380 bales of cotton upon her at the time. She was one of the best steamers in the Confederacy. The loss is heavy."

The propeller Virginia, Capt. W. H. Snyder, arrived this morning from New York. The captain reports that he encountered a heavy gale. Yesterday, at 10 A. M., he passed in sight of a black steamer with three masts, the smoke-stack being near the after mast. She was aground inside of the breakers on the northwest end of Cedar Island, 40 miles to the northward of Cape Henry. She looked like the steamer Diamond State. The wind was blowing heavily from the northeast at the time.

The steamboat Express has arrived from City Point, with two hundred and eighty-six prisoners of war, forty-three citizen prisoners, and fourteen released and exchanged officers, who were captured at Hartsville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862.

The wind has been blowing heavily since midnight from the north to northeast. At 3 o'clock, this afternoon, a severe snow storm set in. No boat arrived from Yorktown to-day, owing to the severity of the storm.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Saturday, which was received here to-day, contains the following despatches:

VICKSBURG, April 2.—The enemy made a reconnoissance up the Yazoo river yesterday, and threw a few shells at Snyder's Bluff. Nothing is in sight below.

CHATTANOOGA, April 2.—The gunboats on the Tennessee have been driven back by our sharp-shooters. The iron-clads endeavored to land at Tuscumbia this morning at daylight, but were attacked by our cavalry outposts. Heavy cannonading ensued, but without effect.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to land a party, and the iron-clads back down the river. There is no battle in the front, but heavy skirmishing has taken place at McMinnville.

THE RUMORED ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—There are no signs thus far of the expected attack. There has been no landing in force on any of the islands below, as reported.

The skirmish on Seabrook's Island was between a few independent scouts and a scouting party from a Yankee gunboat.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern Papers Announce that the Attack upon Charleston has Commenced—Good News Expected—Capture of Three More Valuable Prize Vessels, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6.—The latest Charleston papers received here acknowledge that the attack by the Federal army and navy upon that city had been commenced, but contain nothing indicating whether the movements of our forces had met with a success or a repulse.

It is fair to infer that if the latter was the case they would have announced it in the most glowing terms known to the rebel vocabulary.

It is generally believed, in official quarters, that at least no reverse has been sustained by our troops or our fleet, and there is the best reason to believe that the loyal North will soon be electrified by the gratifying announcement of the capture and reoccupation of the spot where Charleston once was located.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A letter from Port Royal, dated the 31st of March, gives the particulars of the capture of the British blockade-running steamer Aries (a remarkably fast vessel), by the United States gunboat Stettin, Captain Devens, on the 28th ultimo, while going into Bull's Bay, near Charleston. She was run aground, and was taken, with all her crew, including the pilot named Adkins, formerly of the steamer Marion. A part of her cargo was destroyed by the crew. She had already made one trip to Charleston.

Captain Devens says she has made thirteen knots an hour since he captured her. She arrived at New York to-day.

The United States steamer South Carolina had captured a schooner bound from Charleston for Nassau, with 70 bales of cotton.

The schooner Expeditious, from Nassau for Savannah, with salt, was captured by the garrison of Fort Pulaski, on March 30th, by the use of the steamer Matland, with a six-pounder aboard.

Lieutenant Colonel Elwell, chief quartermaster of the Department of the South, had his thigh fractured by a horse falling through a bridge. Colonel Fessenden is acting in his place.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Seizure of the Steamer Sam Gaty on the Missouri River—Our Soldiers Brutally Murdered by Guerillas—Revolting Details of the Butchery and Plundering of the National Troops.

We published yesterday a short official account by telegraph of the seizure of the steamboat Sam Gaty, at Sibley's landing, on the Missouri river, which was accompanied by outrages of the most barbarous and inhuman character. We are indebted to the Leavenworth *Times* for the subjoined details:

The steamer Sam Gaty, which arrived at our levee on Sunday evening, reports that she was stopped at Sibley on Saturday morning last, by a band of from forty to sixty bushwhackers, supposed to be a portion of the gang under Todd or Quantrell, though at the time of the outrage in question in command of a man named Clifford. As the boat was passing Sibley the pilot was hailed and ordered to run ashore, under penalty of shooting, and being within a few yards of the landing he had no alternative but to obey.

As the boat touched the shore she was almost immediately boarded and taken possession of by the guerillas, who roused the captain from his berth—it being then about two o'clock in the morning—and informed him that he was for the time being a prisoner. About eighty contrabands being on the boat, they were ordered ashore, the bushwhackers being surprised to find so small a number, as they had been informed that there were three hundred; and they expected to find with them "Parson Fisher," and threatened to burn the boat within fifteen minutes unless he was produced; but, being apparently satisfied with the captain's assurance that the parson was not on board, they did not execute the threat. They were told that the contrabands were in charge of a private soldier, who could not be found. When the negroes were marched ashore the captain asked the guerilla leader what he intended to do with them. He replied, "blow their brains out!" The captain remonstrated with him, and finally he concluded to kill only the "bucks," and forthwith eight or ten were murdered—the rest scattering and hiding in the darkness. There were on board eight of the Missouri militia—two of McFarren's regiment and six of Penick's. The guerillas paroled the former, and killed two and wounded one of the latter, three escaping. The bushwhackers killed all of Penick's men that fell into their hands. They then proceeded to throw overboard some forty-eight wagon beds, and from forty to seventy-five sacks of flour and rice that belonged to the Government.

They robbed every man on board, and the safe, which contained about $600. One gentleman had some $600 or $800 taken from him. The boat had a very large cargo, but it was not disturbed.

Mr. Wilson, who had charge of the negroes, had a narrow escape. Before they came aboard, a man told him to throw overboard his coat, lay down, and be covered up with a lot of castings, which he did. He is a resident of Kansas. One of Penick's men was taken for him and killed.

The action of Captain McCloy is warmly commended by passengers, and all are satisfied that he did the best he could under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. The guerilla leader said he had followed him from Napoleon; he expected the boat would land there, but it did not; he had a sure thing on him at Sibley. The guerillas compelled the captain to leave before daylight, being afraid he would take the negroes on board again.

On reaching Independence, the captain made the fact known, and Colonel Penick immediately gave his attention to the matter, and so successfully that nearly all the contrabands will escape, as is telegraphed from that port to Captain Killen, and published elsewhere this morning.

The St. Joseph *Herald* learns the following additional particulars from an eye-witness:

The steamboat had arrived at Sibley's landing, where the channel was close to the shore, and was hailed by some men on the bank, followed by the cracking of a dozen or more guns. The pilot put her in shore, and George Todd and about twenty-five of his gang of guerillas came aboard. It was almost morning, and there was no moon. The rebels were dressed in butternut, having a pair of Colt's navy revolvers each, (and some as many as three and four,) and shot-guns and rifles. Todd wore a large cloth coat, with an ample cape and flowing sleeves, and had also a slouched hat, which he soon exchanged with a passenger for a new light-colored beaver. He gave the command, and the work of murder commenced. The passengers were mostly ladies, and the few gentlemen were unarmed.

They first killed George Meyer by shooting him in the back. Meyer was formerly in this city, and when Colonel Peabody was here, after the siege of Lexington, he was in Major Berry's cavalry command, acting as quartermaster. For a time he was sergeant major of the 5th Cavalry, Colonel Penick. During the last winter he was frequently engaged, with Assistant Secretary Rodman, in the Senate at Jefferson City, in writing up the journal. He was a young man of the most generous impulses, and will be mourned by a large number of men, *who will avenge his death.*

The cowardly butchers next blew out the brains of William Henry, a member of Captain Wakerlin's company. He, too, was a St. Joseph boy, and was formerly engaged in a stall in our city market, and at one time, we think, labored for John P. Hax, a meat dealer. He leaves a wife and four children in our city wholly unprovided for.

They next led out to slaughter young Schuttner, of this town, whom they first robbed of $200, then shot. He revived the next morning, and will probably recover.

The most revolting act in the bloody drama was the ordering ashore of twenty negroes, drawing them up in line, one man holding up a lantern by the side of their faces, while the murderers shot them, one by one, through the head. This inhuman butchery was within three yards of the boat. One negro alone, of all that were shot, is alive.

Christ. Habacher, who lives near Hamilton's Mill, in this city, was aboard, but managed to hide his money, and got off scot free. Charley, formerly barkeeper for Christian Wagner, in Jefferson City, was robbed of every dollar he had, some $450. George Schriver, of this city, was led out to be shot, and a watchman on the boat hallooed "Hold on there; he is one of my deck hands," and they led him back, taking $72 from him, being all he had except $20, which he had secreted on the boat.

George Morenstecker, who has for several years been a grocer on the corner of Tenth street and Frederick avenue, in this city, and who was recently a captain in the 33d Missouri, but has resigned, was robbed of $1,060 and his gold watch.

The affair ended by the gang going aboard the boat, and compelling the passengers to throw overboard fifty wagon beds, 100 sacks of flour, and a large amount of other stores, including coffee, sugar, &c. Wearing apparel of ladies and gentlemen was indiscriminately plundered.

There were about eighty contrabands aboard, sent on their way to Kansas by Gen. Curtis. Sixty jumped off and ran away, and are now under Col. Penick, whose men are scouring the country for these murderers. When the guerillas drew their revolvers on the negroes as they stood in line, the women on the boat screamed and cried, and begged them not to kill them, but the work of death went on.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Aries at New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The prize steamer Aries, in charge of Master Devins, arrived here this morning from Port Royal, bound to Boston. She put in short of coal. She was captured on the 28th, in Bull's Bay, thirty miles north of Charleston, by the U. S. steamer Stettin.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT IN NEW ENGLAND.

CONNECTICUT ANSWERS RHODE ISLAND.

The Administration Gloriously Sustained.

THE UNION MAJORITY ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND.

[Special despatch to The Press.]

NEW HAVEN, April 6—11 P. M.—The *Palladium* estimates the majority of Wm. A. Buckingham (Rep.), for Governor, over Thos. H. Seymour (Dem.) at 3,000. Colonel Henry C. Deming (Union Dem.), First district; Augustus Brandegee (Rep.), Third district; and John H. Hubbard (Rep.), Fourth district, have been elected to Congress. James E. English (Dem.), Second district, is elected over Samuel L. Warner (War Dem.) The Union men elect fifteen Senators to the State Senate—the Democrats six—and have a large majority of the State House of Representatives.

THE LATEST.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

HARTFORD, April 6—Midnight.—At the office of the *Courant* the estimate is a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000 for Buckingham (Rep.) for Governor, over Seymour, (Dem.) It is thought additional returns will foot up larger gains. Union men elect Deming, Brandegee, and Hubbard to Congress, and are defeated in the Second district.

ELECTION OF THE UNION TICKET.

[From the Associated Press.]

HARTFORD, April 6—10 o'clock P. M.—The Republicans carry the State, and elect Col. Henry C. Deming to Congress from the first district.

The majorities cannot be given at this hour.

Connecticut.

An election was held in Connecticut yesterday. The following tickets were presented to the canvass:

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	Wm. A. Buckingham	Thos. H. Seymour.
Lieut. Gov.	Roger Averill	James A. Hovey.
Secretary	J. Hammond Trumbull	James H. Hoyt.
Treasurer	Gabriel W. Coite	And'w L. Kidston.
Comptroller	Lewan W. Cutter	Floyd H. Baldwin.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Henry C. Deming	Alvan P. Hyde.
2.	Samuel L. Warner	James E. English.
3.	Augustus Brandegee	Wm. M. Converse.
4.	John H. Hubbard	Geo. C. Woodruff.

THE RESULT.

NEW LONDON, April 6.—New London gives William A. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, 343 majority. Colchester 52 majority; Waterford 28 majority; Windham 249 majority; Groton 100 majority; Stonington 165 majority—all for Buckingham.

There are heavy Union gains in all the towns yet heard from in this section of the State.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—New Haven gives Seymour (Dem.), for Governor, 243 majority.

Fourteen towns in New Haven county—viz: New Haven, Orange, North Bradford, Woodbridge, Naugatuck, Hamden, North Haven, Derby, East Haven, Madison, Cheshire, Seymour, Wallingford, and Meriden—give 427 majority, being a gain of 394 votes for Buckingham (Rep.) over his vote in 1860, when he carried the State over Seymour by 500 majority.

DANBURY, Conn., April 6.—In this town, Buckingham (Rep.), has 122 majority; in Ringwald, 161; Ridding, 14; Bethel, 59. New Fairfield gives Seymour 44 majority, and Brookfield 61; Newtown, 158 majority.

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—The Union ticket, headed by Governor Buckingham, is elected by about 3,000 majority.

The following Congressmen have been elected:

First district—Henry C. Deming, (Rep.)
Second district—James E. English, (Dem.)
Third district—Augustus Brandegee, (Rep.)
Fourth district—John H. Hubbard, (Rep.)

The Republican ticket has elected fifteen of the twenty-one Senators, and a large majority of the House.

NORWICH, Conn., April 6.—The Third Congressional district, comprising New London and Windham counties, as far as heard from, gives Buckingham 2,200 majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6—Midnight.—The Republican candidates for Congress in the first, third, and fourth districts have been elected—the Democrats carrying the Second district.

Hartford county gives Buckingham (Rep.), 7,999, and Seymour 7,939.

Massachusetts.

REPEAL OF THE AMENDMENT REQUIRING FOREIGNERS TO RESIDE IN THE STATE BEFORE BEING NATURALIZED.

BOSTON, April 6.—The question of repealing the amendment to the Constitution, requiring foreigners to reside within the State two years after their naturalization before voting, was decided at the polls to-day in the affirmative. So little interest was manifested that the vote in the city only amounted to 996 in favor of the repeal, and 732 against it. The vote is remarkably light throughout the State.

Rhode Island.

Complete returns from Rhode Island give the following results:

For Governor—Smith, Republican, has 3,311 majority over Cozzens, Democrat, and 3,099 over all.

For Congress, Eastern District—Jenckes, Republican, has 1,916 over Bradley, Democrat, and 1,845 over all.

For Congress, Western District—Dixon, Republican, has 1,022 over Browne, Democrat, and 992 over all.

Ohio.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The returns of the municipal election in this city to-day indicate a Union majority of from 500 to 1,000.

The returns from the towns and cities of the State show Union majorities.

SANDUSKY, April 6.—Mr. Geirsdorff, the Union candidate for Mayor, was elected by 228 majority. The entire Union ticket was elected by 160 majority. A Union gain, over last October, of 300 votes.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Chauncey J. Tilley (Republican) was elected mayor of this city to-day by about 2,200 majority over Oliver D. Foley (Conservative Republican), and about 1,700 majority over Joseph O'Neill (Democrat.) The Republicans will have a large majority in Council.

JEFFERSON, April 6.—The Republicans have elected their candidate for Mayor, and six out of seven Councilmen.

Michigan.

DETROIT, April 5.—This city gives the Democratic State ticket, for Judge of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University, about 700 majority.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Governor signed the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill to-day.

Marine.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Arrived, ship Victoria, Reed, from Cardiff.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1863.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LAMBERTON made a report from the minority Committee on Federal Relations, favoring a National Convention. The report was referred back to the committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Speaker CESSNA called the House to order at half past nine o'clock A. M.

Tourniquets.

Mr. JACKSON moved to reconsider "an act to authorize the Governor to purchase tourniquets for the Pennsylvania soldiers;" passed last Saturday. Agreed to. He then moved to strike out so much of said act as made the articles returnable as the property of the State, and insert that they shall be distributed among the soldiers (as their property) under the direction and inspection of the surgeon general.

Agreed to; and the bill, as amended, passed finally.

Boom at Jersey Shore.

Mr. NOYES read in place an act for the erection of a boom on the Susquehanna river, at Jersey Shore, Clinton county, and moved to suspend the orders to consider the bill. Agreed to; and after a debate, which lasted for two and a half hours, the bill passed finally.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act relating to evidence in the city of Philadelphia.

Thanks to the Ladies of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHANNON, from the committee on the subject, reported joint resolutions, thanking the ladies of Pennsylvania for their noble and patriotic action for the relief of our soldiers, and which were especially named the Cooper Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia, and the Subsistence Committee of Pittsburg.

Numerous amendments were then offered and adopted, so that all the Ladies' Aid Societies in the Commonwealth were incorporated in the resolutions.

Mr. BARGER objected to these indiscriminate amendments, by which the resolutions were to be borne down by the weight of all the institutions in the State. The Cooper's Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia was especially mentioned, because it was the largest in the State, having spent over forty thousand dollars during the past year for the benefit of our soldiers.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, said it was wrong to especially name two or three societies, when he was certain that the country societies had sent to Philadelphia more than three times the amount that Philadelphia herself had contributed.

Mr. SHANNON said that the labors of the city societies had been of a peculiar and extraordinary character—such as awaiting the arrival of trains at night-time, relieving them to have their tables spread almost continually. His speech was an eloquent tribute to the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The original resolutions, as amended, were then reconsidered; and the amendments being stricken out, the resolutions were again amended by including thanks to the ladies and citizens of the different cities, towns and counties of the Commonwealth for the aid and comfort extended to the soldiers of the United States while passing through their respective places.

The resolutions thus amended then passed finally.

Bills Passed.

An act to incorporate the Big Creek Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Warren and Tidioute Railroad Company (connecting with Philadelphia and Erie).

Pending the discussion of this bill, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2½ o'clock.

Bills Considered.

On motion of Mr. COCHRAN, an act to authorize the Auditor General to draw his warrant for money due the West Philadelphia Railroad Company.

[This is for money appropriated to this company in 1851; the Board of Canal Commissioners being abolished, and no other person or persons having been authorized to draw upon warrant, the Auditor General is so authorized.]

Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, an act relative to the term of school directors (making it commence and end with the common school year, except in the city of Philadelphia, to take effect in 1864), passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BOWMAN, of Tioga, an act relating to proceedings in equity passed finally.

On motion of Mr. LUDLOW, an act to prevent vexatious attachments, and to regulate the costs thereof, passed finally.

On motion of Mr. NEIMAN, an act to incorporate the East Pennsylvania Iron Company, passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BARGER, an act relating to sureties passed finally.

On motion of Mr. CHAMPNEYS, an act to provide for the payment of the militia called into service by the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the eleventh day of September last.

Mr. LABAR moved to amend, by adding after the one month's pay the words "and allowance for one month's rations."

Messrs. REX, SMITH, of Chester, and others opposed the amendment.

Mr. TWITCHELL observed that if the amendment were adopted it would take from the treasury of the Commonwealth over six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The amendment was agreed to, but subsequently struck out in committee of the whole.

Passed finally, as follows:

An act to provide for the payment of the militia called into service by the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the eleventh day of September last:

Whereas, the military of this State, to the number of twenty-five thousand men, promptly and gallantly responded to the proclamation of the Governor and the order of September last, and rendered most important services in defence of the State and in aid of the army of the Potomac; and whereas, these men are justly entitled to some remuneration for their expenditures and services: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the militia called into the service of this State and the United States by the proclamation of the Governor, and the order of the eleventh day of September last, shall each be entitled to receive one month's pay at the same rate per month as is prescribed by the act of Congress for the payment of the regulars and volunteers in the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Adjutant General of the State shall ascertain and report to the Auditor General, from the rolls of the respective companies mustered into service according to the provisions of the first section of this act, the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates thus mustered into service, and shall draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of each person entitled as aforesaid, and for the amounts herein directed to be paid out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the warrants issued by the Adjutant General aforesaid shall first be countersigned and approved by the Auditor General.

SEC. 3. That the Governor is hereby authorized to receive from the Treasury of the United States the amount appropriated by an act of the late Congress of the United States, for the pay and subsistence of the militia thus mustered into service, and to accept the same in full of such pay and subsistence, the State of Pennsylvania hereby assuming to pay the same according to provisions of this act.

An act for the further enforcement of sentences. Passed finally.

Mr. GRABER, in place, an act to authorize the transfer of certain insane persons in the Schuylkill County Prison to the State Lunatic Asylum. Passed finally.

Mr. LUDLOW called up an act relative to proceedings supplementary to execution. Indefinitely postponed.

Twenty-second of February.

Mr. SCHOFIELD read in place, an act making the 22d day of February, and such days as the President may set aside for thanksgiving, public prayer, &c., public holidays.

[The payment of all notes, checks, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments, shall be deemed to be due on the secular day preceding, protest on non-payment at time mentioned: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render void any demand, notice, or protest made or given as heretofore, at the option of the holder; nor shall the same be construed as to vary the rights or liabilities of the parties to any such instruments heretofore executed.]

Rules suspended. Bill passed finally. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

A supplement to the Philadelphia and Crescent Navigation Company was considered, and postponed until Thursday next, after a debate, in which Mr. HOPKINS (Philadelphia) said that he was not willing to tie up the interest which Philadelphia ought to receive from the Pennsylvania Railroad, by allowing that company to subscribe for steamship stock.

Adjourned.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE—SPEECHES OF THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, EX-GOVERNOR MORTON, OF INDIANA, AND HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.—Last evening, the members of the Union League met at the League House, on Chestnut street, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Ex-Governor O. P. Morton, both of Indiana, who were announced to speak. The attendance was unusually large, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Morton McMichael in a few remarks introduced Ex-Governor Morton, who made in substance the following remarks:

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR MORTON.

It was with pleasure that he met them to-night to learn the good work they were doing and proposed to do. We are engaged in a war—in a civil war such as has no parallel in history. We are in this war, and the first question to ask ourselves is somewhat elementary. The first question we ask is, who made this war—who brought it upon the country? We are told by rebel sympathizers it was made by the Administration—by the North, and forced on the South, and many innocent people are led to believe this. This war dates back more than thirty years. The first effort at rebellion was during the Administration of General Jackson, in 1832. It was made by South Carolina. That rebellion was suppressed by General Jackson, and he made the prediction that the next effort would be made, not on the tariff question, but by the Southerners themselves. When it became apparent that that party could no longer control the Government, they made preparations for this rebellion.

The speaker alluded to the conduct of the Cabinet at the close of Buchanan's administration—how the army and navy were sent abroad, and the finances of the country left in an unsettled condition. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, one after another the States seceded, and seized public forts and arsenals. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's administration they had no less than thirty thousand troops ready to take the field, while we had nothing. Thus the war began as we have it now. The rebels made the war. The South made this war, and it is important this fact should be kept before the people. What object had the South in this war? We are told it was to secure their constitutional rights. Yet the ambassadors of the South, who went to England, deny this.

It was a war simply to establish a Government where they should have a slave-holding aristocracy. Their Vice President, in a speech, boasted that theirs was the first Government formed on the institution of slavery. They repudiated the Declaration of Independence, and it was to establish that principle that this rebellion was undertaken. We are now in the war, and the great question which all minds are trying to solve, is how it can be ended. Some say we can have peace by letting them go and have a separate Confederacy. Another proposition is to have a National Convention, and to reconstruct the Government to suit the rebels, and to leave out the six New England States. This would leave the slave States a majority, which they would never lose, as no more free States will be admitted into the Union. There is another way of effecting peace, which is to crush out the rebellion. [Applause.] To obtain peace by concession you must allow four loyal slave States to be coerced. By this plan you would lose the mouth of the Mississippi river. There would also a party spring up and claim annexation. If they could not have this they would be in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy. Another consequence would be the immediate formation of a Pacific Government. If the work of forming new governments begins, there would be no end to it. We would be split up into petty States, and exposed to the world for themselves. Thus the work would go on, and our Republic would be utterly destroyed. The second method of procuring peace—to call a National Convention—is no better. Why should New England be turned out? We are told she imposes an oppressive tariff. If this be so, we can repeal it to-morrow; yet this is continually the song. That is not the offence of New England, however; the true offence of New England is that she is loyal. [Applause.] Suppose you turn New England out to please South Carolina; what would be your position? It would be degrading, and on a par with the position which Ireland holds to England. Yet this is an old scheme older than this war. This method of obtaining peace no honorable man can consider.

The last method of making peace is by crushing out this rebellion; and the only way to do this is to maintain the army. How can this be done? The time for recruiting has passed, and you must enforce the conscription act. There are many who do not like this act, but they are the very ones who upset volunteering, and have injured the conscript by every means in their power. They are the ones who have depreciated our currency and encouraged desertions. These are the authors of the conscription act, and you should hold them responsible for it. [Applause.] The $300 clause the speaker maintained was for the benefit of the poor man. We had a draft in Indiana, and the price of substitutes ran as high as $800. Now the price is fixed, and the clause when inserted was for the benefit of the poor man. Those men who oppose the conscription act are against the war.

Another way of maintaining the army is by raising negro regiments. We are told by sympathizers that this would degrade the white man, but it is certain that those who oppose the negro from going to the war also oppose the white man going. The simple question is, can the negro be made beneficial in this war? If so, use him. If, by employing him, you can save a draft in Pennsylvania, are you not willing to do it? This whole argument against the negro is to make the war unpopular. Another instrumentality that the President has proposed to try is the emancipation proclamation. This is only an experiment, and there is no harm to try it if it will help in crushing out the rebellion. The sympathizers also declare this unconstitutional. What gave the President the right to send an army into Virginia, and dig trenches, and occupy private dwellings, &c.? There is nothing in the Constitution about that. There is nothing in the Constitution giving the President the right to blockade ports. It is one of the necessities of the war. The rights spring from the existence of war. It is slave labor that provides food for these men while they are turning against us. If you can strip them of their slaves, it is just as it is to blockade their ports or destroy their crops. The simple question is, how can you weaken the enemy, and when you find any way in, which it can be done, it is perfectly constitutional. [Applause.] If this rebellion succeeds, it will be from our own selfish divisions. We are far ahead of the rebels in both men and money, and shall crush out this rebellion if we are not divided. The speaker called upon all patriotic men to lay aside all feeling, and, as they love their country, to pass all things by and stand together as one man. If we do this, we shall succeed; if not, we may fail. He called upon his Democratic friends to stand by the Government, or they might have no Government to control when it came their turn to hold the reins of the administration. The speaker denounced such men as Governor Seymour, of New York, Wm. B. Reed, and other sympathizers.

In regard to Indiana, the Democratic party, last fall, carried the State by about 9,500 majority. This, it has been contended, was meant as a voice against the Government. We had 60,000 voters out of the State when the election took place, at least 40,000 of whom were Republicans, and the remainder loyal Democrats who wished to serve their country before their party. They got all the offices, with a majority in both houses. The only thing in their way was the Governor, and to get rid of him they proposed to place in the hands of certain officers the military power of the State. Also to give them the power of appointing the State officers. These men were all Knights of the Golden Circle, and are conspiring constantly to injure the Government. They introduced these secret societies among the soldiers, and we have detected many of the leaders and brought them to justice. This is the form of Democracy we have in Indiana. We expect to fight them, and to beat them too. The speaker, after thanking his audience, retired amidst great applause.

At the conclusion of Governor Morton's speech, Mr. McMichael arose to introduce the next speaker. He read a despatch, which he had just received, conveying good news respecting the election in Connecticut. The announcement was received with great applause. Mr. McMichael then introduced Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

GENTLEMEN: That which your chairman has read to you is far more eloquent than anything you can hear from the lips of an Indianian to-night. It is nailing to the counter the false charge of these Copperheads, that the people of the loyal States have rebuked the Administration for maintaining the honor of the country in the present war. [Applause.] A short time ago these men clamored for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. They then concealed the rattles of their tail, and when, by the absence of our loyal men in the field, they obtained power, they threw off the mask, and said, "this is the verdict of the people, and the people condemn the Government." It was false, and now Rhode Island and Connecticut are speaking out in thunder tones to nail the falsehood to the head. I was glad to listen to the Governor of Indiana to-night, in the able, logical, and exhaustive speech, on which you have feasted for the last hour, and I desire here, as an humble citizen of the State of Indiana, to give my testimony to the manly heroism with which he has confronted the foe in his own State, as our brave soldiers are confronting the foe in the South. [Applause.] He bore himself nobly in the crisis of the Legislature. I know how that Legislature was elected, for I passed through the canvass in which they were chosen. It was the absence of sixty or seventy thousand soldiers that gave this assumed majority to that body. The minority in that Legislature represented the majority of the whole people, and they were faithful to their gallant friends who had gone forth to meet the rebels. When we hear, as our Governor has told you, that this fraudulent majority had endeavored to depose him as the commander-in-chief of our militia, his friends—the friends to the country, and the friends to the soldiers in the field—left their seats in the Capitol and broke a quorum. There are now no appropriations to carry on the expenses of the State for two years; but the loyal counties have proffered the necessary aid; and should our Governor come short of money to pay the interest of our State debt, rather than he should convene that traitorous Legislature again, I will come down here to this city, and on my bended knees, ask for a loan that the wheels of the State Government may be kept moving. [Great applause.] My friends, we have passed through a severe ordeal; we may have another one to pass which may be yet more severe. The Governor has intimated to you to-night, that we intend to meet every new issue like men. It may be possible that within the borders of Indiana, we may yet see an armed resistance by the Knights of the Golden Circle. But with the power of the State in the hands of a loyal Governor, and surrounded by thousands of loyal men, you will see that the draft will be executed in that State in spite of everything. [Applause.] These men, who desire such an outbreak against the majesty of the law, are the very men, as it has been already remarked, who are responsible for the draft. It is they who have discouraged volunteering. It is they who have refused to contribute to the families of the volunteers. It is they who have sent from their homes disloyal letters all through the army. It is they who take up arms to sustain the leaders at home. It is they who denounce the Administration and the war, and seek by every possible way to bring this country into disruption. When you say that in view of the fact that volunteering has ceased among the white people, and that the negro should do his part in the contest, it is they who resist any effort to place the negro where he can be serviceable in putting down the rebellion. It is because they did all this that the conscription act is now necessary. When we assembled last year in Washington, there was a cloud of gloom over our country's prospect. That cloud has rolled away, and our hearts now bound with joy. Can you tell me why so great a change has come over the hearts of all loyal men? I attribute it to two causes, both of them potential. In the first place, the trumpet blast that came from the army when the soldiers found they were to be deserted by the Copperheads, when they had assembled—not as officers, but as regiments—to express their condemnation of Northern sympathizers, and to send back from their camp-fires these words: "We have endured privations here; we have endured sufferings and trials here. Some of us have lost limb and health in the country's service. We long for the loved ones at home, whose love and companionship are dear as life itself. Yet we cannot consent that this flag which floats over us shall be dishonored. Though we long for our homes, we implore you to consent to no dishonorable peace that will bring us back with this banner trailing in the dust." [Great applause.] Such was the noble, the patriotic, the sublime sacrifice which the soldiers of Indiana were willing to undergo rather than consent to the machinations of the Northern sympathizers.

The other thing which has tended to dispel the despondency and create a bright hope for the future, that which has, like an electric shock, stirred the people to their inmost depths, is the organization of these loyal Leagues—(applause)—realizing that in organization there is strength, there is power, there is unity. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. [Applause.] I know, my friends, that your attachment to the cause of your country is greater now than ever before. Much as I have loved that flag from infancy, I love it more to-day in its hour of peril than when it was gilded by the sunshine of prosperity, and fanned by the zephyrs of peace. It was nothing to stand by the country when it required no sacrifice whatever; but when you have seen this sublime manifestation of heroism and self-sacrifice, it is then we have the right to love our flag and country more than ever. [Applause.] We have seen in past history, that no nation could take a position permanently in the family of nations until it had passed through the deep Red Sea of civil war. It had to prove that it was able, not only to beat its foreign enemies, but that it was able to put down treason at home. This is the experience of France, of England, of Spain, and of every other nation that has risen in the scale of progress. We had hoped to escape the ordeal of a civil war. We felt the weight of our Government only in its blessings. Peace and prosperity reigned about us, and we flattered ourselves that this happy state was long to continue. But civil war has come upon us, justified by the men of the South, on the ground that they had the right to declare themselves as an independent people under the forms of the Constitution. A civil war is never justifiable in any land beneath the circuit of the sun—never when there is open the ballot box for the redress of grievances. [Applause.] The Revolution of the Thirteen Colonies against Great Britain was justifiable, because they had no ballot-box to appeal to. The revolution in Naples was justifiable, because the people there had no ballot-box to redress their wrongs. The revolutions in other portions of Italy, in Poland, in Hungary, may all find their justification in the fact that the only means left them by which to redress their grievances was by the sword. But in this country, where every man had his redress, where an election going adverse to his views this year may be reversed the next, there is no excuse for civil war. It is for this reason that the blood of the American patriots slain in this war will ascend to the judgment bar of God, and there plead against the Catilines of this nefarious rebellion, who sat in their seats in Congress and plotted the destruction of the Government they were sworn to defend. [Applause.] Are you going to surrender to those men? With uplighted hand to-night, before the great Searcher of all hearts, in your presence, I swear for one, that this hand shall be paralyzed before I ever consent to yield up to the rebellion one single spot of earth over which the American flag rightfully floats. [Renewed applause.] The rebels say they will not return to their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. I answer, so be it; but if they do refuse to return, this flag must wave over their graves. [Cheers.] Not one village, not one town, not one rood of ground over which the stars and stripes wave shall be surrendered to treason.

It was not so intended, as I verily believe in the providence of God, nor will it so result in the counsels of men. Surrender any portion of this noble heritage? They talk about the sacred soil of Virginia. There is soil in the South more sacred to my heart. I have kinsmen lying there in their bloody graves in the South. All of you have your kinsmen and your brethren there, and shall the reptile flag of Disunion wave unquestioned over their graves until the resurrection morn? Shall the wife, the daughter, or the father bow their knee to Jefferson Davis and ask a permit to visit the graves of the loved ones?

I know not what trials are yet in store for us. I believe sincerely that this rebellion is tottering to its fall; even by its own exhaustion. It is now like the prisoner you have heard of in the olden time, who, packed up in his close dungeon, felt every day his prison walls coming closer and closer together, until at last they crushed him to death. In conclusion, I have very little to say, as our eloquent Governor has so clearly gone over the ground as to leave nothing for others to touch upon. With respect to the proclamation of emancipation, it had, he said, his heartiest endorsement. There was nothing too sacred to be sacrificed to put down the rebellion. That man who was willing to crush out this rebellion at whatever cost, whether he liked the proclamation or not, was his brother and friend.

Mr. Colfax proceeded then to expose the shallowness of the assertion that the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise could have saved the country from civil war. He pointed out in detail the many acts of Congress, some of them humiliating in the extreme, which the Northern Congressmen submitted to and adopted in order to avert the impending storm. They had requested the State Legislatures to repeal all personal liberty bills if they were found to be unconstitutional; they had adopted an amendment to the Constitution declaring it impossible for Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, and had done many other things which were objectionable in many cases to their inner sense of right and justice. The South wanted no compromise, but rather dreaded it.

Mr. Colfax closed with an earnest appeal to sustain the Government in all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

The last speaker of the evening was Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey:

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

After a few preliminary remarks, the speaker alluded to the action of the New Jersey Legislature in passing the peace resolutions. He had received numerous letters from New Jersey troops, who thanked him for the stand he had taken against these Copperheads. The soldiers say that, after they have whipped the enemy in front, they will return home and attend to the Copperheads. The speaker denounced in strong terms the conduct of the rebel sympathizer—Chauncey Burr—and the attempt to place the State on a war footing for the purpose of taking a stand against the Government.

Alluding to the war, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the late A. Boyd Cumming, U. S. N., a native of this city. He said that this gallant officer, although having one leg shot off, and while being carried below mortally wounded, cried: "Run her up again, boys, they can have my other leg if we can pass." This gallant officer was a native of your city, and his memory should be cherished by every loyal person. [Applause.]

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Lewis R. Broomall, the chief coiner in the United States Mint, was the recipient, on Saturday evening, of a handsome walking-cane, silver-mounted, and finished in a beautiful style. The cane, made to the order of a few friends, was made from wood taken from the house at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, that was once occupied by Washington.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1863.

Gold received a sudden check this morning, and then followed a decline in the price, which fell to 150 very early in the day. This was probably owing to the rumors of the fall of Charleston, and the confident tone of the friends of the Union as to the speedy arrival of other favorable news. The market rallied to 153, and closes at 152¾. The money market is easy, and borrowers can get all they require at 5@6 per cent. As long as the Government is paying out two millions per day, and only receives from all the sources about the same amount, any tightness in the market ought only to be temporary; hence a continued ease may be expected.

The subscriptions to the five-twenty loan, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., amounted last week to over eight millions of dollars, and from the appearance of the demand to-day, this week will equal, if not exceed, the amount of last week. The conversion up to 4 o'clock amounted to over one million dollars.

The stock market exhibited a more healthy tone, and a continued firmness in Governments was noted, together with more disposition to operate in the fancies. 1881 sixes sold at 105; 105¾ bid for seven-thirties blank. State fives rose to 102¼. New City sixes to 110; the old were steady at 105. Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 103¼. Huntingdon and Broad Top sevens at par. Elmira sevens were steady at 109; the chattel tens at 75. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1833, at 103¼. North Pennsylvania sixes rose to 90; the tens rose 1; Allegheny County (railroad) sixes sold at 68. Schuylkill Navigation sixes at 71½; Susquehanna Canal sixes at 44. Morris Canal, first mortgage, at 106.

Reading Railroad shares were steady at 44. Catawissa preferred rose ¼. Philadelphia and Erie was in strong demand, rising from 39 to 42. Elmira sold at 38; the preferred at 52. Pennsylvania rose ¼. Minehill was firm at 56. Camden and Atlantic preferred sold at 17. Little Schuylkill at 45½. Camden and Amboy at 168. Passenger railways continue firm.

Schuylkill Navigation sold at 7¼—16½ was bid for the preferred; 56 for Lehigh; 64 for Morris. Spring Garden Insurance sold at 49; Delaware Mutual at 31; Commercial Bank at 53; North America at 148; Western at 65; Union at 35¼. The market closed steady—$103,000 in bonds and 2,200 shares changing hands.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	104¾@105¼
United States Certificates of Indebtedness	99¾@102¼
United States 7 3-10 Notes	105 @105¼
Quartermasters' Vouchers	1¼@2¼d
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	1 @1¼d
Gold	52 @53 p.
Demand Notes	52 @53 p.
New Certificates of Indebtedness	97¾@98¼

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF BANKS

From the Philadelphia Clearing House—Average Condition of the Banks in Philadelphia, for the week preceding Monday, April 6, 1863.

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	U. S. D'd & L. T. N	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$4,732,000	$618,000	$841,000	$336,000	$1,014,000	$3,389,000	$160,000
North America	1,000,000	4,103,882	555,916	622,295	285,966	1,269,357	3,060,838	295,249
Farmers' and Mechanics'	2,000,000	5,210,744	927,193	1,671,903	534,470	1,137,720	5,822,290	88,590
Commercial	1,000,000	2,236,000	174,000	230,000	100,000	234,000	1,406,000	209,000
Mechanics'	800,000	2,360,000	175,900	367,000	162,000	195,000	1,466,000	271,316
Northern Liberties	500,000	2,244,000	270,000	59,000	110,000	376,000	1,734,000	109,000
Southwark	250,000	1,260,625	173,758	237,903	104,339	105,565	1,259,103	18,050
Kensington	250,000	1,217,508	115,757	170,000	23,055	14,768	1,077,415	252,269
Penn Township	350,000	1,056,579	124,415	138,092	54,717	41,235	909,157	92,669
Western	418,600	2,113,615	229,141	539,475	255,097	468,991	2,003,883	65,835
Manufact. & Mechanics'	570,150	1,652,540	144,445	164,400	67,000	85,000	985,355	316,525
Commerce	250,000	745,068	123,157	182,604	74,449	19,761	894,073	30,875
Girard	1,000,000	2,974,354	213,290	279,000	169,651	174,383	2,027,145	153,119
Tradesmen's	150,000	824,571	75,235	116,229	35,040	41,378	655,754	105,812
Consolidation	267,560	896,911	101,104	17,635	61,157	70,756	445,756	289,421
City	433,850	1,311,602	107,256	102,983	124,588	100,434	852,795	242,093
Commonwealth	286,425	636,521	75,685	176,627	83,700	10,210	371,995	202,590
Corn Exchange	268,180	1,196,000	75,000	90,000	186,000	315,000	801,000	151,000
Union	208,110	927,000	69,000	53,000	63,000	92,000	460,000	321,000
Total	11,802,875	37,516,520	4,339,252	6,059,146	2,770,129	5,768,558	29,631,559	3,374,413

	Clearings.	Balances.
March 30	$4,953,604 73	$388,390 81
" 31	4,553,266 88	527,291 63
April 1	4,039,438 80	493,434 69
" 2	5,634,367 62	452,479 40
" 3	5,091,245 56	344,785 92
" 4	4,442,601 05	432,543 50
	$28,745,024 64	$2,668,925 95

The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and 1863:

1862.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul.	Deposits
January 6	31,046,337	5,688,728	2,145,219	21,596,014
August 4	33,517,900	5,660,187	5,026,070	24,658,259
September 1	33,899,351	5,543,160	5,071,855	24,597,596
October 6	34,526,163	5,435,748	5,095,704	25,419,340
November 3	35,514,335	5,468,029	4,889,580	26,938,714
December 1	36,774,722	5,465,534	4,541,394	26,635,225
January 5, 1863	37,579,675	4,510,750	4,504,115	28,429,189
February 2	37,268,594	4,562,580	4,181,503	29,231,753
March 2	37,901,080	4,267,626	3,696,097	30,178,518
" 9	38,603,871	4,249,035	3,608,874	30,679,269
" 16	39,226,628	4,247,817	3,534,850	30,549,587
" 23	39,458,384	4,247,633	3,395,862	30,106,135
" 30	38,939,612	4,341,704	3,369,194	29,171,251
April 6	37,516,520	4,339,252	3,374,413	29,531,559

The directors of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of six per cent., and an extra dividend of ten per cent., payable on and after the 16th instant.

The directors of the American Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of six dollars per share, payable on and after the 16th inst.

The foreign trade of the port of New York for the week which ended on Saturday was large notwithstanding the fluctuations in exchange. The import entries of foreign merchandise, exclusive of dry goods, were $3,685,965, to which add the value of the dry goods imported, $2,073,598, and the aggregate foots up $5,759 565. Against this we exported $4,534,075 of produce and merchandise and $473,435 of specie, in all $5,007,510. For the first time for many weeks the imports exceed the exports in value, and specie is due to make up the difference. In consequence of the fall in gold, the exportation of American securities to Europe has been checked, and is now stopped altogether.

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

Among the minor topics occupying the attention of Wall street since the arrival, this morning, of the Canada's mails, has been the reception of the Confederate loan in England and France. It is believed here that, although the offers which are reported in the English newspapers, a sufficient number may possibly be genuine to allow of so small a loan being all taken up, still from the present dull state of the London Stock Exchange, it is absurd to suppose that while the Italian, Danish, and other foreign loans are almost disregarded, a project so hazardous as the cotton loan should attract *bona fide* investors. There are many circumstances which seem to prove that the affair, at present, is almost exclusively in the hands of speculators.

The market opened firm. Governments are in active demand for investment. Certificates of the old issue, with interest payable in gold, are especially in request, as are also seven thirties. Coupons, 1881, are held at 105¾@105¼, and registered, 1881, are wanted at 104¼ @104¾.

The speculative list offers little change demanding special comment. Pacific Mail has advanced 6 per cent., while Harlem, whose rapid advance attracted so much attention last week, is this morning 3 per cent. lower than on Saturday.

The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market as compared with the latest prices of Saturday evening:

	Mon.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg	104¼	104½	..	..
U. S. 6s, 1881, con	105¼	105¾	..	..
U. S. 7 3-10 p. c. T. N.	105	105	..	..
U. S. 1 year Certif gold	100	100	..	..
American gold	152	154⅞	..	2⅞
Tennessee 6s	60	60¼	..	¼
Missouri 6s	60¼	60½	..	¼
Pacific Mail	196	190	6	..
N. Y. Central	113¼	113½	..	¼
Erie	76¾	77⅛	..	⅜
Erie preferred	98¾	97	..	..
Hudson River	106¾	106¼	..	¼
Harlem	57	57½	..	½
Harlem preferred	94	95	..	1
Mich. Central	102	101½	½	..
Mich. Southern	60	58⅞	⅞	..
Mich. So. guar	100	99¾	¼	..
Illinois Central scp	90¼	90¼	..	½
Clev. and Pittsburg	69	69	..	..
Galena	93	93	..	..
Clev. and Toledo	97	97¼	..	¼
Chicago and Rock Isld	93¼	93¾	..	½
Fort Wayne	58¼	59	..	¾
Quicksilver Co	39¼	39¾	..	½

The question which has recently been raised as to the legal-tender clause of the currency act is now settled. The Supreme Court of the Northern district of this State, all four judges concurring, has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of Congress making the national currency a legal tender for all debts, both those contracted before and after the passage of the law.

Gold has been agitated this morning on the one hand by the Charleston news, and on the other by a wholesome dread of the legislative restrictions on loans. The price has oscillated, with considerable activity, between the two extremes of 153, the opening price, and 149¾, the lowest point struck this morning. As we go to press the quotations stand for the moment at 152.

Exchange is dull, and rates are nominal, being unsettled by the uncertain movements of the gold market.

The loan market is quiet; the supply of capital seeking investment at 5½ to 6 is abundant, but the demand this morning is unusually small.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, April 6.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

50000 Penna 5s....102; 36 Minehill R....55¼; 25 do....55½; 205 do....56; 54 do....56; 2 Commercial Bk....53; 83 Penna R....66¾; 125 Phila & Erie....39; 10 do....39¾; 1500 City 6s R & S O.5ctfs 105; 200 do new....109¾; 2000 do....110; 1200 Schuy Nav 6s '82. 71½; 4000 Schuy Nav 6s '76....69; 30 do....58; 1900 C & Am 6s '83....103¼; 6500 U S 6s '81....105; 1550 U S 7-30 Tr N end.104¾; 6 Cam & Am R....168; 55 Lit Schuyl R....45¼; 1000 Elmira chat 10s..b5 75; 5 Tenth & Eleventh. 43¼; 2 Arch-st R....28¾; 100 Cata R prf....s5 24¼; 8 Bank of N Amer..148; 5000 Hun & B T 7s....s5.100

BETWEEN BOARDS.

7500 City 6s R....105¼; 5 C & Atln prf.s5wn 17; 20 Penna R....66¾; 10 Elmira R prf....52; 10 Western Bk....65; 40 Del Mutual Ins....31; 50 Phila & Erie R....39¾; 80 do....40

SECOND BOARD.

5 Union Bank....35¼; 7 Arch-st R....28¾; 2 Far & Mech Bk....56¾; 50 Cataw R pref....24¼; 250 do....24¾; 85 Minehill R....56; 6 Penna R....66¾; 77 do....66¾; 2000 U S 6s '81 reg....104¾; 5000 N Penna 6s....90; 2000 Penna 5s....102¾; 108 Spring Gar Ins..b5 46; 50 Phila & E R....40¾; 50 Phila & Erie R..s5 40¾; 25 do....41; 25 do....41¾; 25 do....s5 41¾; 100 do....s5 41¾; 100 do....s5 42; 3 Elmira R....38; 1000 Mor Cnl 1st m....106; 400 City 6s....105; 1000 Susq Cnl 6s....ch 42; 5000 Phila & Erie 6s....103¼; 2000 Alle Co R 6s....68

AFTER BOARDS.

25 Cataw R....7¾; 60 do....7¾; 100 Schuy Nav....7¼; 800 Schuy Nav 6s '82....71¾

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s cpn '81	104¾	105	Catawissa R	7¾	8
U S 7.30 D blk	105¾	106	Do prfd	24¼	24¾
American Gold	152	153	Beaver Mead R	67	70
Phila 6s old	105¼	..	Minehill R	55¾	56
Do new	109¾	110	Harrisburg R	..	..
Alle co 6s R	68	69	Wilmington R	..	..
Penna 5s	102	102¼	Lehigh Nav 6s	..	..
Reading R	44	44¼	Do shares	56	57
Do bds '80	109	110	Do scrip	41	42
Do bds '70	104¼	105	Cam & Amb R	168	..
Do bds '86	103	104	Phila & Erie 6s	..	..
Penna R	66¼	66¾	Sun & Erie 7s	..	..
Do 1st m 6s	114	115	L Island R	33	..
Do 2d m 6s	100	110	Do bds	..	..
Morris Canal	64	65	Delaware Div	..	..
Do prfd 10s	135¼	135¾	Do bds	..	..
Do 6s '76	..	108	Spruce-street R	16¼	16¾
Do 2d mtg	103	..	Chestnut-st R	56	58
Susq Canal	..	..	Arch-street R	28¼	28¾
Do 6s	..	..	Race-street R	10¾	11
Schuyl Nav	7	7¼	Tenth-street R	43	44
Do prfd	16	16¾	Thirteenth-st R	38	40
Do 6s '82	71¾	72	W Phila R	65	66
Elmira R	38	39	Do bonds	..	..
Do prfd	52	52¼	Green-street R	43	43¼
Do 7s '73	109	110	Do bonds	..	..
Do 10s	75	75	Second-street R	86	88
N Penna R	11¾	11¾	Do bonds	..	..
Do 6s	89¾	90¼	Fifth-street R	61	62
Do 10s	110	..	Do bonds	..	..
Phila, Ger & Nor	..	58	Girard College R	28¼	28¾
Lehigh Val R	72	..	Seventeenth-st R	11¼	12
Do bds	..	114	Little Schuyl R	45¼	45¾

Philadelphia Markets.

APRIL 6—Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour either for shipment or home use. Sales comprise about 300 bbls. good Ohio extra family on private terms, and 400 bbls do at $7.50@7.75. The retailers and bakers are buying in small lots at $6.25@6.37½ for superfine, $6.50@7 for extras, $7.25@7.75 for extra family, and $8@9 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is dull, with sales at $4 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged; Pennsylvania is held at $4, and Brandywine at $4.50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—There is less wheat offering and prices are unchanged. About 4,000 bus red sold at 165@168c for Penna, and white at 175@185c ⅌ bus. Rye is selling at 108@110c ⅌ bus. Corn is in fair demand. About 8,000 bus yellow sold at 89c for dry and 87c for damp afloat. Oats are firm, with sales of 12,000 bus Penna, and Delaware at 80c, weight.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is selling in a small way at $36 ⅌ ton.

COTTON.—The market is dull, with small sales of middlings at 70@71c ⅌ lb. cash.

GROCERIES.—The market is firm. 132 hhds Cuba Sugars sold by auction this morning (damaged) at from 6¾@10¾c ⅌ lb. cash.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing; mess Pork is held at $16@16.50 ⅌ bbl for new. Lard is selling at 11¾c ⅌ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS.—There is very little doing in Clover; 150 bus sold at $5.25@5.75 ⅌ bu. Timothy sells at $2.25@2.50 ⅌ bu. Flaxseed is quoted at $3.50@4 ⅌ bu.

WHISKY is dull and lower; bbls selling at 46@48c and drudge 45@46c per gallon.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour	2,550 bbls.
Wheat	10,500 bus.
Corn	12,550 bus.
Oats	11,500 bus.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, April 6, 1863.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,400 head this week. The demand continues good, but prices are not so firm as last quoted, ranging at from $11.50@12.50 for extra Western and Chester county Steers; $10@11 for good, and $9@9.50 for common, according to quality.

The market opened brisk this morning at our above quotations, but at the close prices were barely maintained.

COWS are dull and rather lower; 125 head sold at from $20 to $40 per head, as to quality.

SHEEP are also dull and rather lower, with sales of 3,400 head at from $8.50@9.50 ⅌ lb. gross.

HOGS.—There is a fair demand, and prices are well maintained, with sales of 3,700 head, at from $8@9.50 ⅌ 100 lbs. net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

700 head from Pennsylvania.
400 " " Illinois.
300 " " Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

John Kirwin, 31 Western Steers, selling at from $11@11.50 for fair to good.

Jones McCleese, 44 Lancaster-county Steers, selling at from $10@11.75 for fair to extra.

Fuller & Bro., 104 Western Steers, selling at from $10.50@11.75 for good to extra.

Ullman & Shomberg, 64 Lancaster-county Steers, selling at from $11@11.50 for fair to extra quality.

P. Hathaway, 53 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from $11@12.50 for good to extra.

Mooney & Smith, 125 Illinois Steers, selling at from $11@12.50 for good to extra.

Smith & Rice, 40 Illinois Steers, selling at from $10.50 @11.50 for fair to good quality.

H Chain, 50 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from $11@11.50 for fair to good.

Barclay C. Baldwin, 14 Chester county Steers, selling at from $9@10.75 for common to good.

P. McFillen, 47 Chester county Steers, selling at from $11@11 for common to good quality.

COWS AND CALVES.—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than usual this week. There is less demand and prices are lower, ranging at from $20@30 for Springers, and $25@40 for Cow and Calf, as to quality. Old lean Cows are selling at from $15@18 ⅌ head.

CALVES.—There is a fair demand, with sales of first quality at 5@5½c, and second do. 3½@4½c ⅌ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 3,400 head this week. The market is dull and prices have declined, ranging at from 8½@9½c ⅌ lb, gross. Several lots of extra Sheep sold at 10 ⅌ lb. Stock Sheep are selling at from $4@5 ⅌ head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the different yards reach about 3,700 head this week; there is a moderate demand and prices are well maintained.

720 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard by John Crause & Co., at $8@9.50 ⅌ 100 lbs net.

2,000 head sold at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard at from $8@9.25 ⅌ 100 lbs, according to quality.

8:0 head of Hogs sold at the Rising Sun Drove Yard, by A. P. Phillips, at from $8@9.25 ⅌ 100 lbs net, as to quality.

This yard has just been started by A. P. Phillips, Jr., and is situated a short distance above the Avenue Drove Yard; they are now receiving stock of all descriptions.

New York Markets of Yesterday.

ASHES are quiet and unchanged, with small sales at $8@8.25 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and 5@10c lower, with only a very limited business doing at the decline.

The sales are 5,900 bbls at $6.30@6.60 for superfine State; $6.90@7.05 for extra State; $6.25@6.85 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; $6.90@7.25 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $7.25@7.35, and trade brands at $7.40@8.50.

Southern Flour is dull and 10c lower. The sales are 600 bbls at $7.25@7.65 for superfine Baltimore, and $7.75@10 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is inactive, and prices have fallen off 5@10c; sales 400 bbls at $6.90@7 for common, and $7.10@8.50 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is very quiet at $4@5.25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull; we quote Jersey at $4.15@4.20, Brandywine $4.75, puncheons $22.50.

Wheat is very dull, and the market is entirely nominal at $1.45@1.62 for Chicago Spring; $1.53@1.66 for Milwaukee Club; $1.67@1.69 for amber Iowa; $1.70@1.72½ for winter red Western, and $1.78@1.78 for amber Michigan. Sales 20,000 bushels amber winter at $1.74@1.78.

Rye is quiet at $1.05@1.08.

Barley is inactive at $1.45@1.60.

Oats are quiet at 80@82 for Jersey, and 82@87 for Canada, Western, and State.

Corn is dull, heavy, and 1c lower; sales 22,000 bus at 90@91c for sound Western mixed, and 84@89c for unsound.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
EDWARD C. BIDDLE,

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Robert Cushman, Otis	Liverpool,	soon
Ship Catharine, Freeman	Liverpool,	soon
Bark Thos Dallett, Duncan	Laguayra,	7th inst.
Bark Cora Linn, (Br) Killam	Liverpool,	soon
Bark Guiding Star, Bearse	Liverpool,	soon
Bark Florence Chipman, Jones	Liverpool,	soon
Bark Warren Hallett	Pernambuco and Bahia,	soon
Brig South Boston, Lane	Barbadoes,	soon
Schr J W Webster, Blake	London,	soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1863.

SUN RISES....5 35—SUN SETS....6 30
HIGH WATER....5 9

ARRIVED.

Ship W F Schmidt, Blanchard, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed up by tug General Burnside.

Bark Acanoke, (Br) Cooksey, from Porto Cabello March 21, with hides, cocoa, &c, to Dallett & Son. Came into the Breakwater April 3d; was off Hatteras on the 29th ult, and made the passage in 11 days, with only two sailors and the captain to work the ship, four of the crew (namely, Jefferson C Davis, Thos Williams, John Boyle, and John Clark) were brought home in double irons for refusing to do duty in the port of Porto Cabello. Left at Porto Cabello bark John Boulton, Davis, to sail for Philadelphia in 2 days. March 25, lat 27 04 N, long 71 06 W, exchanged signals with an English brig showing a white signal with blue border, 74 in the centre, and steering S.

Bark Dency, Menges, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Bark Tacony, Munday, 12 days from New Orleans, with sugar, &c. to Geo R Ayres.

Bark Le Yik, Osgood, 9 days from Belfast, Me, with ice to captain.

Brig Delhi, Darnaby, 17 days from Demerara, with sugar to Thos Watson & Sons.

Brig H H McGilvery, Gilkey, 7 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Stewart, Carson & Co.

Brig William, Clark, from Sagua 25th ult, 6 days to the Capes) with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh. Sailed in co with bark Ocean Home, for New York; brigs John Pierce, for Philadelphia; Lincoln Webb, for New York; Abby Watson, for do; and schr B Pratt, for Newport. Left barks C L Carver, for New York; Corsair, for do; brigs Moneka, for do; G H Kennedy, for Philadelphia; A D Torrey, for New York; and schr Kate Walker, for Boston.

Brig Ida M Commery, McClellan, 6 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig A C Merryman, Young, 10 days from Key West, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.

Brig N Stevens, Haskell, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Cornell & Henry.

Schr James English, Kendrick, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Schr Mary Cleaveland, Taylor, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse to Curtis & Knight.

Schr J S Buckmaster, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr John Whilby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Virginia Tomlinson, Johnson, 2 days from Drawbridge, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Somerset, Miller, from Washington, in ballast.

Schr Mary, Hendrickson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Lancet, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer S F Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

Steamer M Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Continental, Marshman, New Orleans, via New York, A Heron, Jr, & Co.

Ship Northampton, Morse, Pensacola, Hunter, Norton & Co.

Bark Mattie Metcalf, Ames, New Orleans, do

Bark I R Davis, Hawes, Falmouth, E, Workman & Co.

Bark B. Fountain, Keller, Havre, D L Miller.

Brig A C Merryman, Gray, Key West, Hunter, Norton & Co.

Brig L M Strout, Williams, New Orleans, E A Souder & Co.

Schr N Tyler, Ogden, Chesapeake City, Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Schr J H Allen, Babcock, Port Royal, Hunter, Norton & Co.

Str New York, Fultz, New York, W P Clyde.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W P Clyde.

Str R Willing, Dade, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Str Farmer, McCue, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Str E Chamberlain, Stewart, Alexandria, Thos Webster, Jr.

SAILED.

Steamship Continental, Marshman, for New York and New Orleans, sailed from first wharf above Vine street at 2 P M yesterday.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Fanny Buck, Sweetser, sailed from Glasgow 19th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schr A Hammond, Paine, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.

Schr Martha Wrightington, Thacher, cleared at Boston 4th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Kescue, Bacon, sailed from Providence 4th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr E F Lewis, Wallace, hence, arrived at Portland 3d inst.

Schr J Maxfield, May, cleared at Boston 4th inst for Philadelphia.