FATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1884.

The Peace Campaign. On the eve of St. Patrick's Day a crowd was called to the Cooper Institute to "hurrah for McClellan," and this movement, we suppose, must be regarded as the regular opening of the last campaign of that inimitable general against the Government which he adores. Why St. Patrick's Day was selected, we are not aware, for the good old ST. PATRICK is the recorded enemy of all serpents, from Copperhead to anaconda; and our intelligent Irish fellow-citizens do not care much for a name because it has a Mac to it, or for a general, who, after all said and done, is perhaps below the well-known Irish military standard. Time sadly shows that this "too, too" cherished child of favor and disaster is neither a NA-POLEON nor a WELLINGTON. We imagine that the meeting of which we speak was not over-particular and was quite small, and must have grown smaller after one or two magniloquent speakers were heard. But it was not an Irish meeting at all, but rather a meeting of all classes, such as they were. Gen. MEAGHER, who does not adopt the peace policy in leading on the Irish brigade, was not present in sympathy or otherwise; but a few gentlemen from Kentucky and Texas, who have a lively interest in slave property, after all intelligent Democrats admit that slavery is dead, gave this new peace meeting its old commercial character, though "slave stock," and "McClellan stock," have all gone down alarmingly in the past few years. Miserable vestiges, fugitive masters, remnants of the old heart breaking tyranny, rag-tag-and-bobtail of inconvertible ignorance and shabby patriotism-all these, we suppose, were elements of the vociterous company, who called out frantically, as they did in the riots, "Give us MACKLENNIN!" The mottoes and devices of this meeting are an important contrast to the words of some of the speakers, who argued that the rebellion should be put down in the "kindest way," and that the war should be carried on by peace measures. Here are a few:

The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever be the cost in time, treasure and blood."

McClellan. It is to be remerked that General Mc. CLELLAN is willing that the war should cost any amount of "time, treasure, and blood," so that the rebellion may be put down. But Mr. Amos KENDALL says that, if General JACKSON could rise from his grave, as good Mr. KENDALL seems to have done, he would say " Cease this fraternal strife, cease this shedding of blood." It Mr. KENDALL could only go to General Jacoson, that unright hero, who once swore that he would hang Calhoun, would refresh his memory. But another generality of our modern, but less progressive general, defines the war policy with greater emphasis: "Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war, shake our purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United Sutes upon the people of over- Spice." McCLELLAN.

This is when same advice to all who threaten to oppose an priraft.

General McClellan is now fairly set out as the Presidential hero of all who wish to have war without fighting, and peace without peace in it. We protest that this is a very absurd use for a general, though Gen. McClellan has seen a great deal of all kinds of service. Either for dictating politics in the field or strategy in the Cabinet, General McClellan, we fear, would be in own. But if he determines to enter the Presidential race at the head of the Falstaffian two bundred thousand of recruits promised by that famous political purveyor, MAX LAUGENSCHWARTZ, let him utter his old familiar speech: "We have met our last defeat: we have had our last retreat. You stand by me, and I'll stand by you, and victory will crown our efforts."

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864. Major General Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, who has been appointed Military Governor of the Middle Geographical Department, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, West Virginia, and all of Maryland but that part of the State included in the Department of the Potomac. will to day occupy the headquarters in the city of Baltimore. Gen. Wallace has served with distinction in West Virginia and in the Southwest, and is one of those decided men who, breaking away from the Democratic party at the beginning of the war, have ever since shown the most determined hostility to the traitors and the institution which, heretofore their strength, is now their weakness. He is the brother-in-law of the eloquent Senator from Indiana, Hon. Henry S. Lane, and, in the last Presidential struggle, was what is known in Pennsylvania as "a Straight Douglas Democrat." Many counties of the Hoosier State rang with his fervid and prophetic appeals against Breckinridge and the Disunionists. Like thousands of others, the first gun fired upon the old flag by the rebel conspirators dispelled all his party feelings, and made him the firm and uncompromising champion of the Government. General Wallace is a young man, not over thirty-five years of age, but he has been taught in a stern and thorough school, that knowledge of men and of measures without which no man can aspire, in these times, to be either a wise statesman or a successful military leader. He would have preferred a more active command, but the confidence of the Government in his prudence and his pluck is exhibited in the order that places him in charge of the Middle or Baltimore Department. That is a theatre which requires some of the highest qualities of brain and body. General Wallace will not fear to show his mettle in this new sphere. He has, doubtless, realized how much the whole of the Middle Department has been benefitted by the boldness of that rare genius, General Butler, and by the quick and energetic administration of General Schenck. He remembers, no doubt, the fine example of General Cadwallader during the arrest and confinement of Marshal Kane, and his brave refusal to yield to the command of a secession judge in the case of Merriman. Wallace knows that the Monumental City is infested with a busy and managing clique of sympathizers with treason, of both sexes; and also that these spies and plotters are confined to what are familiarly, yet falsely, called the upper or the better classes. That element is only repressed; it has not been extirpated. To understand how this mischievous influence works and plans, read any of the Richmond papers. The rebel chiefs look to Baltimore for stirring and reliable information. They declare that they get it daily. As a proof, let me give an extract from the Richmond Examiner of the 27th of February: "Captain William Campbell, of Company D, 6th Kentucky Cavairy, from Mercer county, Kentucky, escaped from the train conveying Confederate officers from Johnston's Island to Point Loukout, has arrived safely in Richmond. Captain O. is of General Morgan's command. Colonel Bell and Captain Bell, who escaped from the same train, are also safe.

General Morgan's command. Coloniel Bell and Captain Bell, who escaped from the same train, are also safe.

"While Captain Campbell was in Baltimore en joying himself, and making arrangements to secure reading himself, and making arrangements to secure reading files newspapers, who should enter the same room but the Federal Captain Linnell, who commanded the escort from Johnston's Lisland, ard from whose custody Usptain Campbell had but a few days before escaped. Of course this was an uncomfortable proximity, but, by a bold front, with no inconsiderable amount of course this Linnell. The Federal captain was sacking the New York Hirald, which contained the account of Captain Campbell's escape. An indifferent look and bold front saved Captain Campbell from recognition, and soon after he left the city, and, by the safe route, reached Richmond, and, we are glad to know, will soon refoin his command under General Morgan. Captain Campbell did not know personal. know, will soon rejoin his command under General Morgan. Captain Campbell did not know personally Oblonel Bell or Captain Bell; he assidentally encountered them in the car at the door from which he jumped; they followed him, and succeeded in escaping. Lieutenant Alcorn, Company O, 6th Kentucky exality, escaped near Pittaburg, by deliberately knocking one of the guards off the cars and jumping off after him, white the cars were ruuning at full arced. Whether Lieutenant Alcorn was injured by the fall is not known; but as the enemy make no mention of having recaptured him, it is supposed that he escaped.

"Ospitain Campbell received every attention from Baltimore ladies; nothing that sympathy and kindness could effect was denied him, and his success in escaping year due, in a great measure, to the aid furnished him by sympalhizing Marylanders,"

This, doubtless, is only one instance of many. Is it not surprising, when we recount the priceless benefits bestowed upon Baltimore by Federal vigor and impartiality, Baltimore by Federal vigor and impartiality, that there should exist so active and un. Mayor was elected to day by 336 majority.

sleeping an ingratitude and hatred of the Federal Government among the orderly and "genteel classes?" General Wallace will have to keep a bright look upon such dangerous influences, and I do not doubt that OCCARIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864. The Army of the Potomac. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says a very large number of persons attended the celebra-tion of St. Patrick's Day, yesterday, among whom were many women from Washington. This will be the last festival the latter will have the privilege of attending, as they were to-day ordered to leave the army. During the horse-racing, owing to a collision. Captain Honart was thrown from his horse and slightly injured. His horse was killed. There have been rumors of a rebel raid by STUART from the direction of Fredericksburg, but nothing of a reliable character is known concerning it. Senate Confirmations.

Schate Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed acveral hundred promotions of officers of the regular aimy and navy. Among them were the following:

In the Marine Corps—Captain Shuttleworth to be major, Lieutenant Houston to be captain, Second Lieutenant Robert N. Ford to be first lieutenant, Advanced Edward C. Gabradon. and Edward C. Gabandean, Israel H. Washburn laine; Albert B. Young, Mass; Frank D. Webster N. H.; and John W. Haverstick, Pa., to be secon Captain Winfield S. Hancock was confirmed as uartermaster, with the rank of major, vice Belger,

The following were confirmed as additional paymasters: Robert J. Stevens, Pa.; W. D. Wheller, Mass.; Martin Evans, N. V.; Robert H. Howell, N. J. And as assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain, A. J. McGinnig, Conn.; John Power, Pa.; Joshua L. C. Ames, Mass; C. M. Levi, N. Y.; Wm. Stanton, Obio; the last two in the regular army. Chas. Green to be captain in the navy, and Asapl all, Mass., and Wm. Harkness, to be professors of mathematics in the navy.

John O. Gregg and Paul Wuld, hospital chaplains.

Maunsell B. Field, N. Y., confirmed as additional Ex-Congressman John F. Potter, Wisconsin, direct tax commissioner for Florida.

L. V. Provost, Maryland, consul at Guayaquil.

Wm. M. Byers, deputy postmaster at Denver City, The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon, and authorized to be reported, when that shall be again called up, a joint re-solution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Governmen of the United States to terminate the recipi treaty made with Great Britain for the British pro vinces at the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz.: September, 1864, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which

concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; and the President is also authorized to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to or the Senate, for the revision or the treaty, and confer with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great B:itain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments, and the people of both countries, based upon the true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing Escape of Captured Cavalrymen

Colonel TAYLOR, chief of staff at the headquarers of the Department of Washington, to day addressed a letter to Corporal TRAYNOR, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, saying: "The major general commanding desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrades while disarmed and in the hands of armed guerillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves Confederate soldiers."
This refers to an occurrence of Wednesday. Traynos and a companion were captured near Munson's Hill, by four guerillas, and were taken to the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both of them, and escaped. One of the slain was a rebel lieutenant. The Supreme Court.

The great case of NARDELLA et al. vs. GRAY et al. will come up for argument before the Supreme Court, on Monday, upon cross-suits of error from the California Circuit Court. The action is ejectment, the heirs of GRAY claiming an imm amount of valuable land in the business part of San in the probate court there at over \$250,000. The litigation in regard to it has continued ten years. P. G. GALPIN, of New York, will argue the case for the heirs; and James M. Carlisle, of Washington. for the present owners.

The Rock Island Title. A report from Solicitor Whiting embodies the opinions of Caleb Cushing, Judge McLean, Crit-TENDEN, and Attorney General BATES to the effect that the title to Rock Island, Illinois, remains vested in the United States, excepting 193 acres deeded by special act of Congress to DAVENPORT & SEARS, and 13 acres claimed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, leaving 690 acres still in the control of the War Department. The Solicitor suggests the entire island may be taken by right of eminent domain or by act of Congress with suitable appropriation for satisfaction of private rights invaded, if deemed necessary for the location of an arsenal, and that civil and criminal jurisdiction may doubtless be obtained by an act of the Illinois Legislature in com-

pensation for the location of the works. Sherman's Expedition. A letter received to day by a prominent citizen. from General Sherman, gives some particulars of the late raid in Alabama. When the command returned, the Vicksburg train was ten miles in length. and composed of negroes, horses, and mules, and provisions in wagons, on horses, and mules. In the section of country traversed everything of use to the enemy was destroyed. There was found to be no lack of supplies among the people, and in one day's foraging sufficient could be obtained for horses and men to last two days. General Sherman could have taken Mobile had he known Commodor people, as well as rebel authorities, civil and mili-tary, were panic stricken, and rendered unable to offer any formidable resistance. This raid, in every respect, was a complete success, and one from the

fiects of which the enemy cannot fully recover. District of the Clinch. Brigadier General O. B. Wilcox, United State volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the District of the Clinch, and of the troops therein. The District of the Clinch includes the region between the Cumberland and Clinch mountains, extending from Big Creek Gap on the west to the eastern line of the State of Tennessee on the east: the headquarters of the district to be at Tazewell or humberland Gap.

The Sloux Indians Laying Down their Arms.
A letter received at the Indian Office, from St. Louis, says Gen. SULLY, who is there, states that a large number of Sioux, comprising two hundred and fifty locges, have come into Fort Pierre to lay own their arms. Reported Raid by Stuart. There is some excitement in military circles about the reported raid by STUART. He crossed at Frede

rickaburg, with a force estimated at five thousand men. Kilpatrick and Mehritt are on his track. The Prisoners at Richmond. Captain Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, who has just returned from Richmond, reports that he saw, on Monday last, Lieutenant Colonel LITCHFIELD, Major COOK, Dr. KINSTON, and three officers of a negto regiment, in one cell, chained to hix regrees. The prisoners are fed upon corn brea-Ld water, and have a limited supply even of that. A Rumor. Another expedition of some twenty or twenty-five thousand men, under General Burksins, is. shortly to be organized and fitted out from Anna-

Colored Troops. The Government is enlisting a small number of colored cavalry, and there will be a few places for The statement in some of the newspapers that Colonel Lafayette C. Baker has authority to raise a brigade, is not correct. This denial is made by offipial request. No authority exists for him to raise

Appropriations for Postal Service. The amount appropriated in the law for service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending with une, 1865, is: For inland service, nearly \$8,000,000; for Foreign mail transportation, \$250,000; for ship, teamboat and way letters, \$8,000. The Raid Rumors. Several days ago, information was sent hither by one of the bridge guards on the Virginia side that rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, asking what he should do. He was promptly advised by

the military authorities to obey former instr rom this trifling incident, exaggerated rumors have prevailed here. The Hammond Court-Martial. This court, of which Major General Ocheshy is president, has adjourned until Tuesday next, by permission of the Secretary of War, in consequence of the death of one, and serious iliness of another of the children of Major John A. Bingham, the judge

towns in Kentucky, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Departure of Troops.

Naw York, March 18—The 14th New Hampshire Regiment left to day for New Orleans. The 11th Indiana was received by the city government this afternoon, and will leave for their homes to Union Victory at Huntingdon, Pa. HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 18 -After a warm contest of judge of elections, school directors, justice of the peace, &c., the Democrats were defeated to-day

out, and expected by such means to succeed. Union Victory in Erie.

by 46 majority. They had worked secretly through.

ARKANSAS A FREE STATE.

Isaac Murphy Elected Governor. THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION ADOPTED, THE VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS.

LITTLE ROOK, Ark., March 18.—Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's prothe whole number required by the Freshen's pro-clamation to replace Arkansas in the Union.

There are 43 counties to be heard from, which will give fully five thousand more votes. The new State Constitution named by the late Convention, was lmost unanimously ratified, there being so far only 37 votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State, by the voluntary action of her own Governor Isaac Murphy and the whole State tick-

THE LATE FIGHT AT YAZOO.

Guerilla bands made violent threats, notwithstanding which the citizens were enthusiastic in their de-termination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polis at the risk of their lives.

The military authorities used every exertion t protect the voters.

The hospital steamer C. C. Wood, from Vicksburg and Memphis, arrived to day with 249 sick and wounded troops. She left this morning for St.

wounded troops. She left this morning for St. Louis. Eight men died on the way up, among them Julius Reamer, of the 35th New Jersey Volunteers, who was buried at Helena.

The estimated force of the enemy at the recent fight at Yazoo city was 5,000, and five guns. Two stern-wheel boats were there, but could render no service without endangering our forces. The 5th Louisians Colored Regiment lost eight willed. Louisiana Colored Regiment lost eighty killed. rounded, and missing.

The 1st Mississippi Cavalry lost fifty in wounded. In all, nine out of eighteen officers of the 8th Louisi DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

An Interim of the Preparation at Chat

tanooga,
At present the line of our army covers a large portion of the country, and is so positioned that raids upon Chattanooga and other points along the line by the enemy are almost an impossibility. There is no skirmishing, excepting occasional salutes between the cavalry. All the gaps in the line of ridges about Tunnel Hill have been closed, and are held by our cavalry, supported by infantry. In Parker's on the left, Hooker's on the centre, and Nicksjack Gap on the right, our forces stand guard. To advance away from our line of supplies before the season of mud is passed would be sheer folly. Hence we are here to-day, quietly waiting for good roads and settled weather. In the meantime our commanding generals are awake to the exigencies of the hour, and are over head and ears in the details of reorganization, equipment, &c., of their respective commands. The Government now posseases excellent facilities for the transportation

THE CAPTURE OF DECATUR, ALABAMA.

A letter from Pulaski, Tennessee, March 12th, describes the late capture of Decatur, Alabama, by deneral Grenville Dodge: He moved down the Ten-nessee a number of pontoon boats, and made ar-rangements to cross his forces in the night for an attack on Decatur. The rebels had a considerable force—some two or three thousand—and a battery of artillery and some fortifications. The plan was to launch the boats after dark, silently embark as many troops as they would hold, row scross, and atorm the rebel works. The regiments for the work were the 63d and 43d Ohio, and the 11th Illinois. The boats were all lashed together, filled with troops, and started over Monday night. They land ed, rushed into town, and found it evacuated. Only a small force lingered, and in the skirmish a rebel licutenant was killed, and a few men wounded. The rebel force had taken fright, and retired to Turoumbia. General Dodge had a narrow escapa in a small boat with which he rowed directly across to the town. As the boat approached the

CARIO, March 18.—The steamer Continental has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 10th inst. She brings the 12th Wisconsin and 15th Iowa Regiments of Veteran Volunteers.

The 12th Wisconsin has disembarked here. The other regiments go to St. Louis without debarka-tion. An expedition composed of three brigades started from Vicksburg just before the Continental left. The 16th Army Corps has also left for the South, but their destination is unknown. Gen. Lee's rebel cavalry, which followed Sherphis of the 16th inst., contain no news of interest. The Memphis Bulletin says the increased revenue tax of two cents per pound, with the amount of stock on hand, and reported weakness in the North-

shore in the fog, he was fired at by a rebei picket.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI—GEN. LEE'S CAVALRY
RETURNED.

ern market, has depressed cotton, the market closing last evening with a decline of 4 cents on previous No sales are reported, but prices may be stated at 60 for middling to strictly ditto; 62@63 for good mid-dling. Large quartities of forage are coming into Cairo, being inspected by Government inspectors on

account of adulteration and inferiority of quality. THE WAR AT THE GULF.

Naval Activity near Mobile-Reconnoiter-ing to Dauphin Island and Fort Gaines. CHATTANOGGA, March 14—Mobile papers of the 9th of March say the Yankee forces attempted to land on Dauphin Island, thinking it unoccupied, but happening to catch sight of the Confederate soldiers. concealed and waiting to receive them, they hastily retired, afterward furiously shelling the woods. They also say the Yankee picket-boats reconnoitr with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines wharf.

with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines wharf.

THE ECMBARDMENT OF FORT POWELL.

The New Haven Palladium has a le'ter, giving account of the bombardment of Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, below Miobile. by Farragut's gunboats:

"I cannot say that we nigure the fort much. The enemy repair the breaches we make during the day at night, it being a sand battery, which are the worst of all batteries to injure without much very hard thumping and shoveling with shell.

"I was told by one of the rebels who deserted from the enemy some months since, that he was in Fort Powell at the time that Genessee and Jackson made the attack last fall. He said when the fire got pretty sharp, that the men left the guns, and went into the casemates, and went to playing cards. Their casemates are 16 feet thick, and I think they might have gone to playing euchre again—who knows?"

Refutation of a Libellous Report. ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A Washington special to the New York Commercial stating that the Military Committee of the Senate refused to recommend for promotion Col. Sanderson, of the 13th Regulars, because of proof of his cowardice at Chickamauga, was telegraphed West last night. Col. Sanderson is provost marshal of this department, and as an act of justice to a deserving officer, Gen. Rosecrans anthorizes the statement that he has no knowledge that such a charge was ever made, and if made, he believed it unfounded in truth, and that so far as his personal observation went, Sanderson conducted himself in such a manner as to entitle him to special mention in his (Rosecrans') official report of battle of Chickamauga.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864 SENATE.

SENATE.

The Foreign Mails.

Mr GOLLAMER called up the House bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports and for other purposes, as reported from the Senate committee, with amondments, which was passed.

The Senate amendments repeal the act of August, 1852, authorizing the conveyance of letters otherwise than in the mails, except money letters and accompanying packages, and also refuse to extend the prepaid-letter-postage of the conveyance of the propaid-letter-postage interver the overland route to California to bona fide and the prepaid and the prepaid letter of Brook-letter for newspapers.

Mr. MCEGAN presented a petition of cilizens of Brook-lyn, New York, asking that the lands of rebels may be confiscated, and divided into parcels of one hundred and sixty acres, for distribution among soldiers and loyal marked to the Senate, so as to require that all action upon nominations shall be made in open Senate, was referred to the Judici, ry C. mmittee. Enlistment of Slaves.

Emlistment of Slaves.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments, his mendment as a substitute for the bill being in order.

This amendment provides for the freedom of the wife and children of the slave recruit, in the first section.

The second section authorizes the commissioners in slave States, appointed under the act of Congress of 1863, to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensation.

Mr. WILSON said it was becoming evident that negroes would not earlist unless they knew that protection would be afforded their families. He read letters to show that in Missouri the accession masters of slaves mustered into our service, as a measure of retailation, were committing the most unheard of cracities towards their families, selling them in most cases into slavery. were committeng the most unneard-of creatures towards their families reling them in most cases into slavery.

Mr. Wilkinson moved to strike out the second section

Mr. Pomeroy thought it was a late day to say that those was nothing due to the slave. The chairman of Indian Affeirs brings in bills to set up the Lidians in their new condition. Here is a class who have readered the whites service all their life long. Why should they not be seen up in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose cup in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose cup in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose cup in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose cup in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose cup in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose cup in their new life? He proposed to amend the slose of the commissioners shall be antiorized to satis the account slowers, and awastic made free and his or her loyal owners, and awastic made free and his or her loyal owners, and awastic made free and his or her loyal owners, and awastic made free and his or her loyal owners, and awastic made free and his or her loyal owners, and awastic made free allowed the slower of the country. Let us not postpone this matter, under the deinsion that it can only be due by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. WILSON also hoped the bill would not be postponed aday. We wan, of slidiers at this time, and to get them is costing the country about nine huadred dollars and the free from the moment of his enlistment.

With what gace could we sak men to enlist in our with what gace could we sak men to enlist no our and her passes of the bill at once. As to the matter of dollar passes, or the bill at once. As to the matter of dollar passes, or the bill at once. As to the matter of dollar passes, and the lead of the Government tushing into the market to buy laves when they were high. It was bad economy.

Mr. WILSON replied that while the Senator was waiting for the price to fall, the man is waiting to have his wite and children protect their families relling them in most cases into slavery Mr. WILKINSON moved to strike out the second pay to the recruit himself, they would coat the Government about nineteen hundred dollars. These persons owed service to the Government, and we had no more obligation to protect their families than we had the similies of loyal white men who have entered the service. He was in favor or freeing the wives and children without compensation to makers He believed the bill should be portposed, as it involved millions of dollars cutlay to no practical purposes.

May lo no practical purpose.

May lo not locate that we shut take these min into the service with interesting freedom to their wives and childran, was aband and intuman for wives and childran, was aband and intuman for wive and childran, was aband and intuman for wives and childran was aband and intuman for wives the statement of the world with the world

would yole against giving their masters one cent of c.m. obestion.

Are BLOWS did not think we should hesitate in this matter, while the wives and children of the brave men matter, while the wives and children of the brave men who are accrise ing their lives for the country are being to d into bondars. This was a scene to despressing to be tolerated for a moment. We can't scomp jet what we want by the protosed constitutional amendments; we want by the protosed constitutional amendments; why then raise technical objections when these gross out ages are being perpetrated every day before our eye; and the same of the control of the control of the control of the control of the second of the second of the second of the results of marriage.

There were inseparable obstacles of carrying out the provision to free the wives and children of these slaves. The they were bound to each other by ties not recognized. se they were bound to each other by ties not recognized by us.

Let us destroy the institution by such constitutional amendments as those proposed by Mr. Header-on, so that courts nor lawyers can find fault with our action. He wanted to do this work in an effective way, under a general system based upon constitutional amendments.

Mr. GRIMKS thought that the marriage relation did legally exit among the colored slaves of the South. He confirmed the attements of Mr. Wilson as to the wives and children of slave recruits being sold in Missouri and elsewhere, and could produce a hundred ters to prove it. He hoped the bill would pass, and that we would not wait for the tardy passage of a constitutional engotiment. There was nor could be no more important measure than this, and it was our imperative duty to pass it at once tional ensument. There was not could be no more important measure than this, and it was our imperative duty to pass it at once Mr. WLISON did not believe the value of these slaves would average one hundred dollars. If we passed the amendments to the Constitution, we will have to get three fourths of the States in favor of it, if, indeed, it would pass the House, and for thirty years he had not seen more devotion to the idol of slavery than in this secsion of the House. The only security we had for the accomplishment of the end was to take the occasion by the fluid of stayer recruits, and leave the question of compensation to future.

children of stays received announcing the non-concur-pensation to future.

A message was received announcing the non-concur-rence of the House in the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide for the carrying of the mails, and asking a committee of conference, and the Chair was authorized on to plyine to the earrying of the mails, and awing a committee of conference, as dive Chair was authorized to appoint on a committee.

Mr. DOOLTY move to recommit the enlistment bill. Mr. DOOLTY move to recommit the enlistment bill. Mr. DOOLTY move to recommit the enlistment bill. Mr. DOOLTY move to the service of these colored soldiers in Bellewey, we receive thousand of these colored soldiers in Bellewey, and ton thousand in Mr. I would a state of the content of the bellewey of the bill would affect \$1,000 parsons. These, at the lowest figure, would cost \$0,000,100. He believed that the proposed amendments to the Constitution would prevail, and that it would settle this whole question beyond change. Beyond the legislative, executive, and indicial departments of the Government, by the superment offered by Mr. HENDERSON, a Senator from a slave state, or undergo, supported in the condition of the Mr. St. Mr. St.

an attempt, but a reality, and that reality shall restore the hope of the country. States at the very time they are The oill affects loyal States at the very time they are perfecting measures of emanulpation, and the very fact of holding out this promised compensation will cause these people to oppose the action of heldir conventions. In the language of Mr Gonneys. Why purchase them now when their price is decreasing?"

Mr Cakhill would wish to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee. He would call the attention of its friends to the extent of power involved in it. Granting the power to conscript colored men who were slaves, he asked, where do you get it's power to take his wife and child from their master without the consent of the master. siaves, he sakes, where to you get to power to take his
wife and child from their master without the consent of
the master.

The proper was though there was not what might be called
troper marriage under the law, there must out be no difficuity in the Southern States in ascerts out to be a difficuity in the Southern States in ascerts as well did to
bere the relation of wives and children to sharhone who
bere the relation of wives and children to sharhone with
Mr. CLARK said that we might just as well did use
the question here, as he knew of no more important
hanloes before the Sonate for action, and whatever
inight be that committee's action it would be orticised
on this floor. He certainly thought it more important
than the fuglitive-lave bill. which the Senator from
Massachusetts was so anxious to have passed, since no
one wanted to reader the afractive now.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the bill would not go to the Judictary Committee. There could be no doubt of the
power of the Government to enlist persons kaowa as
slaves. This had been proven by our former acts. They
are persons wing allegiance in the same some as whites,
If they had ihe right to employ them, they had the right
to make the act effective; and if so, to remove any obstaces, even to the oxitent of freeling their wives and
Mr. FRSSENDEN was indoubt, at first, whether it was
Mr. FRSSENDEN was indoubt, at first, whether it was Mr. FB SENDEN was in doubt, at first, whether it was Mr. FRSSENDEN was in doubt, at first, whether it was right to take persons of this describtion, but he had become convinced that the Government had the right to use all vesscoable powers to secure its salvation.

We decide not only upon the law, but upon the necessity which causes the law. He should vote for the amendment; as for the quesion of compensation the Government could take property for public use. The mrat and constitutional obligation is that they should pay for it, but not at the time. Therefore we may take the property because there is no such thing as making the Government pay, as its obligation allows its own time and more of payment.

The inriher consideration of the bill was postponed. The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Confiscation of Rebel Property.

Mr. JULIAN. of Indiana, introduced a substitute for the bill beretofore reported by him from the Committee on Pub ic Lande, extending she principles of the homestead law to persons in the naval and military service on confiscated and forfeited lands. Mr. Julian argued that our public lands have practically ceased to be a source of revenue, and spoke of the beneficial and important national results of the homestead principle already initiated. This had been initiy styled the "siaveholders' rebellion." and it was, besides, a landholders' rebellion. We have taken measures for the chestiement of traitors and the punishment of treason by she confiscation of their lands under the rights of war. For the traitors the Constitution has ceased to war. For the traitors the Constitution has ceased to exist They are enemies of the United States, and, as a consequence, public enemies. The rights of war and the rights of peace cannot exist at the same time. As to the rebels, the "onstitution has nothing to do with them unless we choose to apply its priciples to them as ettizens.

them unless we choose to apply its prizciples to them as actitzens.

He repeated that the rebels are belligerents, and we should deal with them as a conquered people, simply under the l. we of war, untrammelled by the Constitution. It was a war of satingation. Our trimingh is not as near at hand as rome suppose. The rebels will resist to the death, and we must simply all our weapons to the death, and we must simply all our weapons to the lard from the rebels, and totally conficate it; and he was advised that the President is prepared to aid them in such a measure. Should Congress and the courts stand in the way, the wrath of the people will consume those who fail to execute the national will we must fight with hard and heavy blows, and will certainly win. Unless the forfeited and confiscated lands be disposed of as the bill provides, they will fail into the hands of peculators, and become a frightful monopoly. The alternative is presented and pressed to a speedy decision.

The cetates divided into farms would attract the settlespeedy decision.

The estates divided into farms would attract the settlement of toyal men. Slavery destroyed root and branch. The soil would be tilled by free men, bringing forth great individual and national wealth, and extensing the bleesings of civilization and Christianity. This measure was a smarted by humanity and participism, to place the was comanded by humanity and partiotism, to place the republic on the basis of justice and equal rights.

No question was taken on the bill.

Mr. BENNETT, of Colorado, introduced a bill in relation to the mires and minerals in the public domain, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It recognizes the right of lead eithers to

The Homestead Law. The House next passed to the consideration of the lengte bill to facilitate entries under the homestead bill Sensie bill to facilitate entries under the homestead bill of 662.

Ar. HOLMAN, of Indiana; offered an amendment in effect relieving any person in the military or newstempleym nt. who has served not less than three months. From paying the required ten-dollar entry less. He could see no justice in the argument of his colleague Mr. I could be a considered to the control of the could be a considered by the control of the could be a considered by the control of the could be a considered by the could be a considered by the could be a control of the could be control to the control of the could be control to the cou wanted to help the soldiers, let him do so in some other bill.

Mr. Ho'man's amendment was rejected by four majority, and the bill passed. It provides for facilitating extries by soldiers under the Homestead law, enabling them to take oath before military officers. Instead of before it is a soldier of the soldiers in the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers, and the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers of the soldiers, and debates, claimed to be delivered before the resolution authorizing the supply was repeated.

During the debate, Mr. WINDOM said the amount involved was \$35 CO. He read from the testimony to show that, while he did not charge that Gales & Seaton had anything to do in directing improper influences moon the House, there were lobby agents at work trying to force the resolution through and that apparently fifteen hundred dollars was floating as incentive to action. The book-keeper of the National Intelligence. however, testified that he had never made and proposition to the lobbysite.

Mr ! PAULDING spoke about the value of the books, which contained the history of Congress from 1789 to 1846, and gave facts of the transaction.

Mr JAS. C. ALLEN would not support the appropriation as an original proposition, but considering all the circumstances, the money ought to be paid. The House in good faith ought to fulful its part of the contract.

After further debate, the whole subject was tabled—67 against 60.

The House, at 5.15 P. M., adjourned. Interesting Correspondence—Liberal Gift. By the following letter it will be seen that an eminent Parsee merchant, a member of several wealthy East India firms, has sent to this country £500, to be appropriated to the use of the Freedmen. In the letter accompanying the money, the munificent donor expresses his respect for the benign Government of the United States," in terms of liberality befiting his generous gift. A portion of the bounty falls to the share of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, and Mr. Colwell, the President, in acknowledging its receipt, says four things well calculated to excite thought and arrest attention:

thought and arrest attention:

Boston, March 16, 1884

Bir: I enclose here with copies of two letters which I have lately received from London—the one from my brother Mr. Russell Sturgts, enclosing the original of the cther from Mr. A. H. Cams, a member of one of five infunctial Parses firms in London, who have su sacribed the sum of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), to be appropriated to the support of the negroes emancipated under the preclamation of the President of the United States. This sum has been sent to me for appropriation, and I conceive that I cannot better carry out the wishes of the donors than by placing it in the hands of the Freedmen's Relief Association, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. I therefore enclose you herein drafts of James C. wild, osabler of the Boston Bank, on the cachier of the Free's Bank, New York, payable to my overly add the sudore do to you, for thirteen hundred and cone-third of the amount produced by the negotiation of diaft on London for the amount authorized in my brother's letterdon for the amount authorized in my brother's letterdon. tweete amount product the indicate on London for the amount authorized in my diaft on London for the amount authorized in my ther's letter.

I send the same amount to Mr. T. G. Shaw. President of the New York Association, and to his Excellency John A. Andrew, President of that in this city.

I remain, sir, with much respect, your ob't servant, I remain, sir, with much respect, your ob't servant. To FTEPHEN COLWELL, Esq. . President of the Freedmen's Relief Asso, Philads.

8 BISHOPSGATE STREET. WITHIN LONDON. FEDURATE STREET. WITHIN LONDON. FEDURATE STREET. WITHIN LONDON. FEDURATE S. 1834.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have received the enclosed note of Mr Cama, with a check for \$500 (five hundred pounds), which I pass to your credit with Baring Beniers & Co, upon whom you can draw at sight for the amount. Fray see that the money is appropriated in accordance with the wishes of the generous denors. You, as well as myself from our long residence in the East, feels in interest in the good deeds of our fellow-merchants from that quarter; so you will be pleased to learn that our friends Cama & Co., and their associates, have recently contributed to various institutions in and about london not less than twelve thousand pounds sterling (£12,000).

ROTHER STURGIS.

HENRY P. STURGIS, ESQ., BOSTON. MY DEAR SIR: FOUL of OUR Parses firms of Gresham House-Meers. Came & Co. Byramjee Came & Son. D. Came & Co. and Mody & Co. and myself-have subscribed £100 each for the support of the poor negroes who are emancipated in America from bondage, by the benism Government of the United States of America, and I beg to send herewith a cheek for £500 on the Bank of Bugiand, and request you, on behalf of the contributors of the same to remit the equivalent to America as you think proper; by your so doing we shall feel greatly obliged to you red to you i remain. my dear sir, yours respectfully,
M. H. CAMA. RUSSELL STURGIS. ESQ

PHILADELPHIA. March 18, 1864
Mr. H. P. ETUEGIS. Boston:—My Dear Sir—Your letter
of the 18th inst. is received covering a letter from your
rether. Mr. Russell Sturgls, resident now in London,
letter from Mr. H. Cama, of the Parsee firm of Cama
& Co., of Gresbam House, London, and a check on the
berix Bank of New York for \$1,31296, being the third
the proceeds of a subscription of \$500, made by five
arese firms, entracted by them to Mr. Russell Sturgts,
obe appropriated for the benefit of the legroes amanice d by the proclamation of the President of the United
intess. tates
The gratification efforded by this remittance is far beough the addition it makes to our treasury. The upeaval of slavery in the United States, and the wast also of the emarc petton which eccompanies it, is rough attracting the satention of the world, and exiting in the hosems of the benevolant of overs clime and encouragement to these he newset esudidates for the blessings of civilized humanity-striking proof that these great Parses merchants, whose naitys home is distant half the circumference of the earth from the unhappy sofferers whose cause they expone, make the unhappy sofferers whose cause they expone, make the world the flact of their generosty. They cannot unmoved behold the speciale which is passing hare, however remote. Distant as their homes are, they have the special end to the strict of the

ogress in it.
Very respectfully and truly, yours,
STAPHES CULWELL,
President of Penna. Freedman's Aid Association

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. The Rebel Cruiser Rappahannock in a French Port-Minister Dayton's Protest to the Emperor.

(From the New York Timea.)

(From the New York Times.)

Our Paris correspondence announces the important fact that Minister Dayton has served a written notification upon the French Emperor that if the rebel cruiser Rappahannock, now at Calais, be allowed to proceed to sea, the French Government will be beid responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce. It is also announced that the French Government has issued more stringent regulations concerning the cruisers of the beliligerents.—Among other things specified in these regulations are two to the effect that no vessel of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than twenty four hours, unless by stress of weather or for necessary repairs, and that no vessel can return to a French port, after leaving it, in less than three month.

The correspondent writes as follows, at date of March 1:

The American minister at Paris has collected enough evidence in regard to the Rappahannock to extern that the the that the course of the paris has collected enough evidence in regard to the Rappahannock to

\*\*RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1864.

Hon. J. B. Hancock:

"Element of the present hour looks gloomy, to be sure; but, like yourself, I believe in ultimate success. To give us this success we want to strike an effective blow early in the spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the Federals will open the campaign by moving a heavy column on Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time a heavy one from Knoxville, in the direction of southwestern Vignia and northern North Carolina.

"This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the necessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond, and almost entirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked, and his aimy from being entirely disbanded or destroyed. You can see at once if this movement be allowed to succeed, that these consequences must follow. This portion of Virginia is pretty well eaten out, and if Lee's army were cut of from the South it could not be provisioned for three months. Pressed in inont, and harassed in rear, with provisions exhausted, disbandment and destruction must follow.

"Then it becomes a matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the Army of the Potomac.

"Should the movement upon Atlanta succeed, then Georgia will be laid wate, and our chief source (at present) of provisions will be cut off. No man can look forward to spring without great apprehen-"Should the movement upon Atlants succeed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at present) of provisions will be cut off. No man can look forward to spring without great apprehension. Doubtless, our severest trials will then be upon us. If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the Opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome. In the meantime, things are assuming a upon the nation. Philadelphia is pre-caminently the overcome. In the meantime, things are assuming a more unfavorable aspect in North Carolina. Her course is deeply humiliating to every patriotic heat. Congress is laboring diligently to strengthen our army and improve our currency. I hope we shall succeed materially in accomplishing both of these ends. The remedy is a severe one, but the disease is desperate, and no silly nontrum will answer. The cause is the people's, and they must sustain it at all hazards, and the representative who falters in this hour of trial is not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt, but that would be contraband. Our proceedings are in secret ression.

"As ever, your friend most truly,
"O. R. SINGLETON," POLITICAL.

-Colonel Frank Wolford, in a political speech s States as "a tyrant and usurper, and advised Kentucky to resist forcibly the drafting of negroes, if necessary." As the President is the commander in chief of the army, such language from an inferior officer is contrary to the rules and articles of war; and, as might have been expected, it is announced that Colonel Wolford has been placed under arrest. The Louisville Journal says, in this connection : "There never was a more daring, a more resolute, a more vigilant, a more indefatigable officer than Colonel W., and there never was one who commanded more entirely the devotion of his men. He may be rough-spoken like Hotspur, but he fights like Hotspur. The Administration should remember that warriors are excusable for not being courtiers." The Cincinnati Commercial says: "There is a very simple explana tion of the Colonel's speech. He is tired of riding up and down the country, driving, or driven by gray-backs. He could resign, but that would not be ensational. He courts the honors of martyrdom,"

— A correspondent of the Dubuque Herald says that Fitz John Porter arrived in Denver City on the i5th of February, as the agent of August Be he condition of the gold mines of Colorado. The following day Mr. McConner, of the lower house of the Territorial Legislature, offered the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That Fitz John Porter be requested to leave the Territory in thirty days," — General Rosecrans made a speech in St. Louis, a few days ago, in which he said: "I am not in favor of a central despotism, but in the unity of the nation and the maintenance of the General Go vernment. When a citizen wants to expatriate himself he can do so by the consent of the sovereign. I want Congress to pass an act to allow any citizen to expatriate himself, and to declare its assent to such expatriation, and never more allow him to vote naturalized." Answering General McNeil's remark, that he was in favor of giving citizens rights to every black man who fought for his country, Rosecrans exclaimed: "So am I; so am I." - It is a banner with a strange device, surely-

— It is a banner with a strange device, surely—
"Fremont and Vallandigham," Think of the euphony! Here there is the meeting of extremes, so
often wisely referred to by persons of eminent moderation and conservative immobility. There is something of the lion and the lamb in the ticket. The Rocky Mountain pony and the Copperhead—vulgarly called the Woolly Hoss and the Big Snaix a show surpassing all the wax works of Artemus. - The Lendon Post canvasses the claims of the probable Presidential candidates in this country, and comes to the conclusion that "Mr. Lincoln stands a better chance of holding the place than any one of his competitors does of capturing it."

— The Volksfreund, a German paper of Cincinnati, Abraham Lincoln must be beaten at all hazards; totally, overwhelmingly beaten at an nazarus; totally, overwhelmingly beaten. "Gen. McClellan was our first choice. We were determined to exercise the influence of our paper in layor of General NicClellan, but in order to heat Abraham Lincoln, McClellan is not strong enough in the West."

Influential leaders of the Democratic party argue: "If Fremont shall stand up against Lincoln, we shall, perhaps, be able, cutting through between both, to effect the election of a Democrat of our color, who will recognize the South. Abraham Lincoln must be beaten at all hazards. This is the leading thought to the steps we have taken to day."

MUSICAL. - Meverbeer, it is said, is to produce in October next, at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris, an opera called "Judith," which he has composed to a libretto by Seribe; and about the same time his "Africaine" will be given at the grand opera.

— During the present opera season at Naples, Rossini's "William Tell," which, under the Bourbon rule, had hitherto been proscribed, will be produced, with Mirate and Steffanone in the cast, Taglioni is the chief ballet dancer at San Carlo. - Frezzolini, when about to give operatic per-ormances in Venice lately, was obliged to abandon the enterprise because the Venitian Committee notified her that, if her company appeared, bo shells would be thrown upon the stage. - Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," has been set to music by Mr. Macferran, and proluced with fair success in London by the Pyne and Harrison troups.

— The London Musical World says of Mr. Stephen C. Foster: "His loss will be equally lamented in hose of any composer during the last ten years." - Mario has been singing with Adelina Patti in 'Don Pasquale." Just twenty years before he sang

rived in San Francisco. He is also a fine baritone singer, and is expected to appear in the Italian opera - Schira, an Italian composer living in London, has written a new opera on the play of "Leah, the Forsaken," or "Deborah," as it is indifferently - A life-size bronze monument to Haydn is to be erected in the cemetery of Gumperdorf, near Vienna. - Mr. Benedict's "Lilly of Killarney," or the Colleen Bawn, has been given at the opera house in Berlin-successfully, it appears from the journals. - Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" is to be produced at Rome. - Aptommas, formerly of New York, is giving -The latest successful opera at Turin is "Vincislao," by Alfred Bicking. THE CIRCUS.—The matinee at the circus, this at-

in the same opera with Giulia Grisi.

"EUROPE AND AMERICA"—LECTURE BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN.-Last evening Rev. Dr. Chapit to a crowded audience, in Concert Hall. He re-marked in the outset that Europe had now become so familiar to Americans that scarcely anything new so familiar to Americans that scarcely snything new could beforesented of either country to any intelligent audience. Travelling has become a part almost of every person's education. There were different methods of travelling, which are more or less beneficial according as the observation of the traveller is more or less keen. A man might pass all over Europe and yet know very little of it. One might go through the British Museum in twenty minutes, and boast all his lifetime of the achievement. He might as well have remained at home for all the good that he gained by it. In a time like this, the institutions and manners must be observed as well as the outside aspects of buildings and handsome structures. Europe and America were the two live continents, and, therefore, should be studied by the traveller, and not merely observed. The characteristic of Europe was its diversity of conditions. It was, therefore, the most inviting to the townist.

that twenty four hours, tables by stress of weather for the servand pepth, and that no weated as its offer the servand pepth, and that no weated as its offer the servand pepth, and that no weated as its offer the servand pepth and the servand

and changes for the bunefit of our common hu-manity.

There was but slight allusion made to American prospects, for the reason that the lecturer considered this topic one of every-day speculation. Out of our troubles would emerge the prospect of national originality. Since our struggle began, and especially while he was in Europe, Dr. Chapin felt deep ocea-sion to be thankful for the American people—[ap-plause]—thankful that they were so nobly solving the problem of democracy. This was our hour of trial, for men and institutions: and God be thanked for the hind of men which our institutions are de-veloping.

home of the Christian Commission, and by a union of these Commissions in the approaching fair we should be doing only simple justice. We are glad to see the religious press of the city advocate such a union. Every heart in our land beats in sympathy with the hely work of the Christian Commission. And, in order therefore to ensure the greatest succ list earnestly every true Christian and patriotic heart, to strengthen the hands of these noble chari ties, to cheer the hearts of heroes on the battle field and in the hospital, to pour oil and wine on the wounded body, and to point the living and dying to Jesus, let Philadelphia have a grand Union Fair. Let us fling to the breeze and intertwine the flags of

the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

A FRIEND OF TRUE CHARITY. THE LADY'S FRIBNO. - The April number of this ew magazine, edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, has reached us. It contains an illustration on steel, en-graved by Neagle, a double-fashioned plate (colored), two whole-page wood engravings, spoiled in the printing, and a variety of feminine illustrations.

The letter press is very readable. PREPARATION FOR BUSINESS LIFE.-Practical instruction in Book-keeping, in all its various branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Business Forms, &c., at Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut street, corne its received at any time, and, as there are no classes, each one may attend at such hours as may be most convenient. Catalogues and information furnished on application.

EXTRA LARGE SALE STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,

Tursday Next.—See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues. CITY ITEMS.

What We Owe to the Sewing Machine. In no invention that the ingenuity of man has yet given to the world have we a more striking illustration of the old and sound proverb, "Peace hath her victories, no less than war," than in the invention of of the Sewing Machine. The moral and social revolution which the introduction of this wonderful economizer of life and labor has already wrought is without a parallel in history. A single firm in this country, engaged in the manufacture of clothing, annually disburses two hundred thousand dollars to operators on Sewing Machines, and it is estimated that more than thirty million dollars per annum are paid out by the various houses in this business in New York and Philadelphia for Sewing Machine work, and that the aggregate of moneys thus paid out in the United States annually exceeds the enormous sum of two hundred millions. Under the growth of such statistics, Hood's doleful "Song of the Shirt," we ought to thank Heaven, is rapidly becoming obsolete, at least in its application to our own country. In reading over a carefully-preparecord of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, whose immense manufactory is located at Bridgeport, Conn., and whose business office and salesrooms in this city are located at 704 Chestnut atreet, we were amazed to find the almost fabulous proportions to which the business of this company has grown. It is but fifteen years since they commenced operations, and, after ateadily increasing their producing facilities from year to year, their number of machines manufactured in 1863 alone amounted to over fifty thousand. Not-withstanding this, they still find it impossible to meet the constantly increasing demand. It may safely be predicted also that the sales of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines for some years to come must in crease in geometrical progression. Five thousand of these machines, for example, are now in use in Philadelphia. Every one of them is a standing advertisement of its merits, which, together with the enterprising and judicious efforts made by the popular sgent of the company in this city to let the people know that the best machine in the world is the Wheeler & Wilson, cannot fail to stimulate the demand for it ad infinitum. Wherever it has been exhibited in comparison with other machines it has carried off the victor's palm. It has more scope than any of its rivals, being perfectly well adapted to a greater variety of work, and, owing to the simgreater variety of work, and, owing to the sim-plicity of its construction, it is less liable to get out of repair and more easily operated. Then, too, the courtesies which this firm extend to the public are not overlooked. If it be inconvenient for the pur-chaser to visit the salesroom, the order may be for-warded to the office, 704 Chestout street, where it will be as faithfully filled as if the selection had been made personally. Machines are thus forwarded to all parts of the country, and full instructions

to all parts of the country, and full instructions sent, which enable the most inexperienced to operate them without any difficulty.

One of the great advantages of buying the "Wheeler & Wilson" is that the investment is not an ex-perimental one, but an absolute certainty. We may also state that the Agency, 704 Chestnut street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Ready made Clothing; also, that family sewing is there done to order, and operators, with or without machines, furnished at short notice. In short, the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, 704 Chestnut street, known by the beau-tiful wax figure in the window, is one of the indus-trial institutions of which Philadelphia may be DEESS TRIMMINGS-WHERE TO BUY THEM.-One half the beauty of a dress consists in the way it is trimmed, and as the season for purchasing and making up new dresses is at hand, nothing could be more in season than the question of where to buy the trimmings. We have a short answer to this, Most of our lady readers are already aware that the place of all others in this city to find the best assortment of fashionable trimmings is at the popular old stand of Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of stand of Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets. What we desire, how-ever, more especially to notice to day is his splendid new invoice of gimpuir and Notingham laces; also, bugle gimps and bugle buttons—the largest assort-ment in the city. We may also state in this con-nection that Mr. Finn has now in store a capital assortment of halmonal abids and any neglection.

assortment of balmoral skirts, and sun umbrellar all of which he is selling at reasonable prices. DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS. —If any one has doubts as to where the most delicious Confections in this country may be procured, let him visit the great establishment of Messrs, E. G. Whitman & Oo., No. 318 Chestnut street, next door to Adams's Express office, and his scruples will be effectually seitled. ternoon, should not be forgotten. The performance will commence with the grand Turkish entree. a: anything in the confectioners line that we anything in the confectionery line that we have ever examined, and the best test that we are not singular will commende with the grant thrains stated at the commendation of fectionery house in Philadelphia.

A GREAT DESINERATUR IN A SEWING MACHINE. In canvassing the merits of the various Sewing Machines in the market, one cannot but come to the conclusion that the Embroteering powers of the conclusion that the Employments present of Grover & Baker gives to that instrument great advantages over all rivals. We yesterday examined several specimens of embroidery executed on this popular machine, and must confess that the beauty, accuracy, and neatness with which they are done is positively astounding. And another thing to be said about the Grover & Baker is that if performs all other kinds of sewing equal to any other machine in the world. The Stiching Rooms, now in full operation at the agency of the Grover & Baker Company. No. 730 Chestnut street, have become s great favorite with the ladies of our city. GENBEAL "United States" GRANT is to take

command of the armies of the Republic, and be with the Army of the Potomac. This is, no doubt, all right. And we may mention the fact in this connection that W. W. Alter, the eminent Coal dealer of this city, continues to sell the best and cheapest coal at 935 North Ninth street. ELEGANT NEW SPRING CLOTHING .- Messis. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, have now ready their spring stock of fashionable clothing, which we recommend to the attention of our readers. The styles of garments of this firm are the most exquisite in cut and workmanship, and all who visit their store are delighted

with the styles of their goods, which are mainly of their own direct importation, and are hence sold at noderate prices. NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY GUTRKUNST .- Mr. F in his own superior style of the photographic art, Philadelphia, Rear Admiral Dupont, and Generals Hancock, Couch, and Meade, in various sizes, to which he invites the attention of all who are making

THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grant, 619 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and importation is also the choicest in the city, and his prices are THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, sold at 630 Chestnut street, is the only Sewing Machine ever invented that makes all the popular stitches in use. Besides this, it is admitted to do the neatest and best sewing, and does a greater variety of work

than any other machine has ever attempted. It is also very simple in its construction, and easily ope-rated, and sells at no higher prices than are charged for less desirable machines. Every "Florence" Machine sold is warranted to give the purchaser entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds,

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are prepared to make a large concession from for mer prices on all our stock.

J. W. PROOTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chesinut street.

THE GOLD BILL—The gold bill has passed, and the dealers in the precious commodity are out of the agony of suspense. They can now find time to think of other objects, and we would suggest to them, as a profitable theme for reflection, the elegant wearing apparel for gentlemen and youths made and sold at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson. Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We make no charge of commissions for this wholesome bit of advice. THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES are becoming rapidy the only ones used by those whose eyes are dimmed by age, or otherwise, and for the reason that while they give relief to the eyes, they do not increase, but lessen the infirmity to which they administer. The genuine Parabolos are sold only by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street, and by no other optician in the city.

PREPARATION FOR BUSINESS LIFE.-Practical instruction in Book keeping, in all . various branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Business Forms, &c., at Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut street, corner of Seventh ats received at any time, and, as there are no lasses, each one may attend at such hour as may e most convenient. Catalogues and information furnished on application. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY STYLE.—Rich

Turkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Mountings, Ornsmental Edges, &c., &c., holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs ; the largest and best assort-WM. W. HARDING, ment in the city. No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. GET THE BEST!-THE HOLY BIBLE-HARDING'S EDITIONS—Family, Pulpit, and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for Photographic

portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth. WE understand the balance of the collection of Oil Paintings at Messrs Scott & Stewart's Salesroom, 622 Chestnut street, will be closed out this evening at auction. We notice there are a number of the choicest yet left, and would advise those who wish to purchase to be on hand,

A CLERGYMAN, in a drowsy sermon, asked, "What is the price of earthly pleasure?" "Seven-and-sixpence a dozen!" said a half-asleep grocer, who was snything but "clothed in his right mind" on that sleepy occasion. Speaking of being "clothed," naturally reminds one of the superb stock of ready-made at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Cheatnut atreet. OUR ARMY.-The large degree of health that has attended our army is most remarkable. During the Crimean war the British army lost by disease at the

annual rate of 912 out of every thousand, which, in fourteen months, would have swept the army out of existence. The loss to our army the last year was but 53 to every thousand, not much larger than the percentage at home. One chief cause of this is being well-clothed, and at home this is owing to having such establishments as Chas. Stokes & Co.'s "one-price," under the Continental, where good clothing is dispensed so cheaply,

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,—All who have used this Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption. Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Coughs and Colds, Or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its use

In proof of this fact we should state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, etc., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power. Asihma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all diffi-Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease
no remedy on earth has been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and

lungs.

Wheoping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient. In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable. Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills will always be found prompt, safe, and effectual, All of Dr. D. JAYNE & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at 242 Chestnut street, mh19-21 COUGHS AND COLDS.-Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irri-

tating and obstructing matters are removed from the

CARD-WARBURTON'S HATS.-The new shapes or spring wear are now ready. Gentlemen are re spectfully invited to call and examine them. It is pelieved that the styles now being offered will prove very pleasing. The brims are made narrower than heretofore, conforming in this respect to the best fashions of London and Paris, and in compliance o the expressed wish of many, who give attention to matters of dress in this city as well as in New York. Broader brims will be kept in stock, or mac to order for those who desire them.

The prices of Silk, as well as Felt Hats, have neceasarily advanced—nearly every article entering into their construction being either prepared of produced abroad, can consequently be bought only with gold or its equivalent. Strong endeavors have been made to exceed as little as possible the standard prices of the times preceding the rebellion. Present prices for fine dress Hats are now \$6 and \$7. For blocking or refinishing Hats, an increase of price is also made necessary by the higher wages

Chestnut Street, next Door to the Post Office. NEW WINDOW SHADES for Spring Sales. New Window Shades for Spri Handsome Designs and Low Prices.
Handsome Designs and Low Prices.
Handsome Designs and Low Prices. Handsome Designs and Low Prices.

Handsome Designs and Low Prices. W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut. W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut. W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut.
W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut.
W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut. mh17 thsm3t S. R. BAUDE & Co, 109 Almond street and 122 Cottage street Philadelphia Drillers and Borers of Artesian Wells, Prospecting for Minerals, &c.

Corns, Bunions, Invented Nails, Enlargai Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacha-rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 221 Chestnut street. Refer. o physicians and surgeons of the city. iallasi JUST RECRIVED, BY A. D. PESSANO, an extra fine invoice of red and yellow Bananas, ditto Havana Oranges. Tenth and Chestnut streets, mhi9 3;

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTEL tinental-Nuch and Ches New York Penna New York Newburg

Ref Mathews, Bill B D Schmidt & wf Mrs R N Stembel na & w:, ] Osborne, Osborne, nd & wf

Carson, St Louis unders, New Haven hoson, Harrisburg own, Harrisburg rfan, Harrisburg rfan, Harrisburg rfan, Harrisburg Barnes, New York heey, Dew York hoey, Dew York Louis of the Harrisburgh franklin wart, Vermont Deborne, New York K. Nev ark, N J 1, M\*\*\* Les & W. Boston

Girard-Chestnut street, below Min Girard - Chestant at G Johnson, Ohio C Stotz, Feading O P Armstrong, N Jersey J W Lane, N Jersey G W Coffin, U S N J Henderson, Ohio J Burns, Lewistown E . Childe, Washington J P Hzwers, Buston W C Tuck, Annapolis, Md H Booraem, Washington E. Childs, Washington J.P. Hawer, Buston W.C. Tuck, Annapolis, Md H. Booraem, Washington W.H. Hill, Washington Jos Wilson, U.S. A. C.B. Ramgdell, Washington 

Robt Sabbs, Lebanon c) Sami Fisher, New York S D Kelroy, Emmittable W A McGrew, itchell, Adron
Van Alsyne, Troy, N Y Ramnet Musseln
Brown, Washington
Bruterfield Pittsburg
Merser mith, Fenna
Merser mith, Fenna
M D Greene, M D T Starr, Ohio
L S Cum mings & la Trem
John Ford, New York
Jacob Henry, Lancaster
H Shirely & W., York Og
Levi Mann & son, Tyrk Og
Levi Mann & son, Tyrk Og
Thos Newcomber, Panal
H Ginter, Adams co
D S Shinn & W., Danpin
P Kauffmann, Lancaster
E T Townsend, N Jerser
W G Corball, Baltimore , Tamaqua . Wiimington, Del t. Rew York n, USA

Low, Fenna Eo sinold, Panna V N Wilson, York I W Horner, Wilm, Del Moore, Pottsville Goodwin, Baltimore J W Goodwin, Baltimore J W Goodwin, Baltimore J Braden & ia. Wash D S Schale, York U W Mutchler, Scranton A Waterhouse American Hotel-Chestnut st., above Fi Babeigh H Lunn, New York

St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Thi

St. Louis — Unesthut street, above Thir W D Taber, Trenton. N J Moses W Mason, New Jers: Thos F Johnson, New York Thos F Johnson, New York W Van Aukin W E Depew, Fort Delaware C Van Deursen H Taylor n Deursen
Taylor
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Lofflin, New Jersey
An Meter, Ghicker, Baltimore
Van Meter, Chicego
W McNesly, Trenion
W Bal), Kentucky
N Stoddard, US N
P Whittaker
T Hulldali
38 Mcore, New York
J De Gill, New York Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St, below Arch

Merchante Hotel—Fourth St, below Arh
John Culp, Gettysburg
O B Hoffman, Treverton, Pa
Mrs Edmont, Gettysburg
R H Joster
Wm Atkinson, Plymonth
B Lanrair, Beltimore
D Fa A Yarington, U S A
A M Gray, Mew York
H A Richey, Baltimore
H McDowell, Slakington
H McDowell, Slakington
H McDowell, Slakington
A R Sloan

O Boundard, Porland
W A Weitman, Bucyusc, O
W M Bair, Nash ville, Fen
G Southard, Newark O
T TMauleby, Valparaiso.ix
S Thomas, Catasaque
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D J B Reinholdt, N Cast
A R Sloan A R Sloan
W D Shepherd, Washington
A J Murdock, Loggar-par
J A Lesile, Portland, '
J G Lesile, Portland, O
Jos Smith, Portland, O
A V Bartholomew & Ia, Val

McDowell, Slatington
R Sloan
Det A Abbott. Penna
F Medlar, Pottsville
W McKee, Freeport, Pa
In Endlish, Reading
Ges R Martin, M Jersey
Hutchisson, Pittsburg
Iss M Hutchisson, Pa
Iss S Wetherill, Bethlehem
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Is Wore, Bridgeton, N J
Iss Moore, Bridgeton, N J
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Is Moore, Bridgeton, N J
Is Long, Pennsylvana
Iss Cassans, Zanesville, O

Dr J B Reinholdt, N Cast
W D Shepherd, Washingto
J A Lesile, Portiand, O
J Lesile, Portiand, O
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J The Union-Arch street, above Third.

Mrs Diebn & child. Reading John Knabb, Somerset, P. Win Herran, Lamartine, O. Mies Whitman. Reading Wm Emery, Flemington, MJ & C. Patterson, Cantun O. Geo W Thompson, U.S. A. B. C. Patterson, Cantun O. Geo W Thompson, U.S. A. Kitt & wf. Canton D. Gane, Port Carbon Mr Bassett, Wheeling Commercial-Sixth street, above Chesnut John Boyd, Penna
M Tatterson, Pottstown
Jaw Crawford, Maryland
G Phillips, Delaware
John McFarland, USA
Gort A McGittigen, USA
W D Drum. USA
A D Harlan, Goskewille
J G Kanfiman & Iz, Penna
B McGool, USA
J M Thatcher, New York States Union-Market street, above Sixth

Brates Union—market street, anove states
I Bruner. Columbia
N H Moore, Lancaster
Lient G W Brown
Geo Dungan, Illinois
J W McCrea, Penns
J W Houston, Penns
Miss M E Houston, Penns
Miss B J Houston, Penns
Miss M E Honston, Penns
Samuel Resbit, U S A

J B Townsend, Lancaster of
Thomas, Belem, N J
B Townsend, Lancaster of Black Bear-Third at , above Callowhill Black Rear—Third at., above CallowninHenry F Seagreave, Fenna S Rogeland, Somerton
M B Beary, Allentown
D Richenbach, Chester Val
Geo Howman, Bethlehem
Geo W Wolf Oanboro
R Roseds, Soz erset
A Buck man, Penna
Jas C Bell, Ohio

Kdward Rhoads, Somerton

Bald Eagle-Third street, shove Callowhil Bilas Deamer, New Jersey
St John O Dorls, New York
C L Roch, Pennsylyanis
Wm J Brigse
Jacob F Stofflet, Penna
Chas, andrews. Bernville
E Beniz, Bernville
Wm Beans, Bucks co

Madison House Second, above Marke G Shafar, Stroud-sburg
John Woods, Penna
H W Borris, Missonri
J H Marshail. Berlin, Md
Wm Cadwallader & dau, Pa
J Logan, Eckley, Pa
Wm McI ammond, Eckley
Jos Bosler Penna
S P Leomis, M Chunk

B B Stevent, Massachusetts
S B Tostor, Massachusetts
S B Tos National-Race street, above Third. Phos Stewart, M.D., Penns A Hoch, West Milton E. Kennen New York St. Thompson, Ohio Chos Dalton, Germantown R.T. Denison & son, Philof Chos Dalton, Germantown H.B. Bowman, Lancaster (2)

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
IN Longfellow's Peem Hiawatha was adjudged to have
conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because he
brought to its notice sorn. Every one will admit that
our preparation is worthy of the name, for the benefit
it courfers when it is known.

it confers when it is known.

WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES.

It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect lifes? earance, so that the most critical observer cannot dect its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silky, stope alling out, sleanses it and the scalp from all impurite is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any half dress ng, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing outphur, sugar of lead. Ac. vious use of preparations lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the following challenge to test in the New York dailler threweeks, which

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some well known and disinterested persons and point one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every preprietor to use all the base of the person nothing the color and the person nothing the color and the person nothing the base of the person nothing the person not the pe hair to bring up the color. Avery per person nothing but his own preparation, and the person nothingles during the test. A certificate of the result to widely published at the expense of the unexcessful of 8. told everywhere JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
19 10 University Place, New York. Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such aniversal mand, is made from the CHOICEST materials is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENT.

BD. and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action upon the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods ja26-tathsiy dealers. ELECTRICITY CAREFULLY APPLIED BY DE. A. H. STEVENS, at 1418 SOUTH PENN SQUARE. Phi adelphia. ONE PRIOR CLOTHING, OF THE PATEST STIES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for REPALL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plais Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted salidations. Our One-Price System is strictly adhered to all are thereby treated allice.

'dem ly Jones & Co., 50-2 MARKET Strat.