TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

Colonization and Emancipation. The colonization of colored Americans, attempted recently, is a failure, and we are glad of it. The success of the scheme would be to the injury of the country, for it is absurd to suppose that the presence of the colored race in America has been the cause of our troubles. The labor of four millions of colored people built up the prosperity of the South, and increased the power of the Republic, and the South would still be prosperous had this labor been free. It is not the black man, but the slave that we must dread, and the slaveholder more than the slave. Colonization, effectually carried out, would take from the Union an immense productive population, specially fitted by nature and experience for its work, and indispensable, we believe, to the development of our agricultural resources. It is not the black man that we must drive away, but the slave

that we must armihilate. Before the abolition of slavery became a certainty, colonization had its value, and especially to those colonized. It enabled many slaveholders, who saw at once the sin and the evil of slavery, to rid themselves of their slaves, and it gave to the freedman an opportunity in exile denied him in the land of his birth He could work for himself. under another sky, and build up, not the system that enslaved him here, but the home that is the natural reward of honest labor. Colonization was then a blessing to the few blacks who obtained it, to the few whites who granted it, but we think it was never more than a local and individual benefit; that it never was, and never could be, a practical and universal remedy for a national curse.

Even now colonization, when voluntary, is often a benefit to a few hundreds here and there, who have peculiar reasons for settling in the West Indies. But such colonization is little more than natural emigration, such as continually increases the population of Liberia. It is very different from the artificial, forced deportation of our colored citizens, by the direct aid of the Government, based on the false theory that the negro and the slave are identical, and that the country which has suffered so much from the presence of the one, is in no need of the labor of the other. It is a theory which the cotton trade alone refutes, and which contradicts the history of our national growth.

Emancipation has accomplished, in three years, more than colonization could have done in a century. Emancipation is the act which makes colored labor more than ever an essential element of American prosperity. Emancipation is the economical triumph of the age. Emancipation is the annihilation of all the evils that have arisen out of the existence of the slave. Emancipation places white race; increases his capacity for labor ment; solves the problem of his future; keeps that vast, hard-working, productive, indispensable population precisely where it is wanted; relieves the South of the system which has wasted its resources; and removes from the Union an enemy which, for thirty years, has threatened its existence. If the Border States know their own interests they will rid themselves of their slaves by emancipation, not by colonization. | and the library of Earl Spencer, at Al-The one is being accomplished against all | thorp. By WYNKIN DE WORDE, his assistopposition; the other could not be carried out were the people unanimously in its favor. For these reasons, and others which are higher, we are glad that emancipation is a success, that colonization is a failure. In proof of its failure, we quote the following ed by R. PYNSON, the contemporary of account, from the Washington Chronicle, of the end of an experiment which had the previous to 1500 in small and very beautiful approval of Congress, and the direct assistance of the Government:

"Our readers will have noticed that Senator Wil-kinson, some days since, introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the President for all the information in his possession relative to the expenditure of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the last Congress for the colonization of colored persons declared The President made a report in response to this r sclution, which, in due time, will doubtless be laid before the public, from which it appears that some and twenty, we believe, was the real number) were embarked from the vicinity of Fortiess Monroe, in April last, under a contract with Messrs. Forbes and Tuckerman, of New York, for the Isle of A Vache, belonging to the Republic of Hayti, and adjacent to that island, and near Aux Cayes. These colored persons seem to have been the subjects of misfortune from the day of their departure. On their voyage, the small pox broke out among them, and they suffered beond description. Owing to the mismanagement of those in charge of them, their sufferings were, it possible, increased after their arrival at the Island of A-Vache, from want of attention and proper actract, expressly stipulated that everything should be done to promote their comfort. Their hardships were represented to be so great, and the prospect of their amelioration seemed so slight, that Secretary Usher, under the direction of the President, despatched Mr. D. C. Donnohue, of Indiana, to examine into their condition, and Mr. Lincoln determined, upon this report, to have them returned to this country without delay. Accordingly, the the ship Marcia C. Day was sent to the Isle of A-Vache during the month of February, and yesterday the vessel returned and cast anchor in the Polomac, a few miles below this city, near Alexan. dria, with the surviving colonists, now three hun-dred and sixty eight in number on board. It is to be hoped that this experience will teach us the folly of npting to depopulate the country of its valua

Gen. Grant and the Army of the Potomac. Gen. GRANT is expected shortly to take active command of the Army of the Potomac, thus following the practical example set by Napoleon-at one time with his army in Italy, and at another with his army in Germany. Gen. GRANT's modesty and self-containing in the midst of great success, his quiet, habitual energy and constant good sense, entitle him to the respect and faith of the nation. Every step in his career has only better revealed his keen intellect and clear military sagacity, and to say that he is a safe general is not the least or the most that can be said of him. Whatever be his future, nothing can blot out the genuine record he has already made in patient, but brilliant years of strong trial. When he takes hold of what Hooker's generous enthusiasm termed "the finest army on the planet," perhaps his greatest work and his greatest competitor will be before him, but he will have his own renown, a large army, and the strong practical sense which has guided him in every field, to secure victory again. The Army of the Potomac has endured its defeats as nobly as the armies of the West have borne their victories. Good and earnest, sound and whole-hearted leaders of corps, divisions, and brigades, acting under the eye of a commander-in-chief who has full power and unquestioned discrimination, should make the future success of this brave army worthy of its years of trial. Gen. GRANT will have his first and chief support in that brave, faithful, and able soldier, Gen. MEADE, who has brought the army to its present increased degree of efficiency.

THE PRESIDENT has acknowledged character for saying good words in good time, and his recent tribute to the women of America is an instance of this. He spoke for all the men of America when he invoked the blessing which concludes the following manly and characteristic speech: "I am not accustomed to the use of language eulogy; I have never studied the art of pavir pliments to wemen, but I must say that if all that has been said by crators and poets since the creation of the world in Draise of women were applied to the vomen of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. God bless the women

word of it is true. MR. MILLER, mis. Representative of Penn-MR. MILLER, mis Representative of Pennsylvania in Congress, has attacked The Press, but The Press will not attack Mr. MILLER. Mr. MILLER annihilates The Sixty-second Philadelphia Trade Sale.—At Messrs. Thomas' sales-rooms, South Fourth street, the great semi-annual book-sale will be this day commenced, to be continued through the week. Involves from the following houses will be disposed of the sales will be sales will be the sales will be t PRESS by calling it the "Administration court journal," but, in spite of annihilation, we shall issue a paper to-morrow. Mr. MILLER attacked Judge Kelley also, but we are glad that that distinguished gentleman, with his usual good sense, saw that it was superfluous to defend either himself or this journal.

Invoices from the following houses will be disposed of this day, viz: T. N. Kur'z, Haltimore; Miller and Burlock, Photograph Album makers, Philadelphia; Charles Scott, George F. Cooledge, Follet, Foster, & Co., John Bradburn, Barnes, & Burr, W. J. Pooley & Co., George P. Putnam, New York; John F. Ducomb, H. Hooker, T. Ellwood Zell & Co., J. B. Cowperthwait, Sower, Barnes & Petts, and Willis P. Hazard, Philadelphia; J. Watson, Salem; George this journal.

The Free Colored Citizens of Louisiana. Upwards of one thousand free colored men of Louisiana have addressed a petition to the President, setting forth their readiness to sacrifice their lives for the preservation of the Government, asking in return simply the acknowledgement of "those inalienable rights which belong to the condition of citizens of the great American Republic." It states that when troops were called out for the defence of New Orleans, they raised, in forty-eight hours, the first regiment that responded, and that they are still soldiers of the Union, determined to defend it " as long as their hands have strength to hold a musket." We like the spirit of this. These men do not threaten to withdraw the noble support they have given to the Union if the Government fails to grant their claims. If these are refused they will evidently believe it an injustice, but will not

make one wrong a justification of another. All that these free colored men (loyal, when white men were traitors) ask of the Government is its affirmation of the right of all the citizens of Louisiana, born free before the rebellion," to assist in establish. ing a civil Government in Louisiana, and in choosing representatives for the Legislature of the State, and the Congress of the nation. An admission of this right they say they have tary Governor of Louisiana, and Major General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf. without receiving any response. These officers, after all, may have acted wisely in throwing upon the Government the responsibility of a decision, which must be precedent for action in every slave State, and of radical importance to the future of the colored race. It is a matter which the Government may have had reasons, of which we are unaware, for postponing, but which it cannot ignore; the decision should be made formally by the United States, and this consideration, doubtless, induced Generals Banks and Sherley to adopt a course which they must have known and desired would end in a direct appeal to the Presi-

General Rosecrans has said that the soldier of the United States, whatever be his color, should have the privileges of a citizen. It is our opinion that the most ignorant colored man, who has sense enough to fight

on the loyal side, has sense enough to vote for it, too. Typographic Antiquities at the Philadel-phia Library. For some time past, we have had it in contemplation to refer to the typegraphic curiosities and antiquities in the Philadelphia Library. In these that institution is particularly rich. Dr. Dryasdust and his fellow-bookworms might wander there, in sweet content, for hours. Among the curiosities is the "Golden Legend," printed by WM. CAXTON, in 1483. DIBDIN remarks of it that it is without exception one of the most elaborate, skilful, and magnificent specimens ever issued from Caxton's press. It is, indeed, one of the most beautiful books ever issued from his press, and is the colored man in natural relations to the of great rarity. WILLIAM CANTON, it loved prisoners, taken with arms in their will be remembered, was the first Eng- hands, have been exchanged by the rebel auby enlarging his opportunity for develop- | lish printer, having set up his press at Westminster, about 1474, during the reign of the Government to secure such a result. of EDWARD the Fourth. The first three printed works of Caxton were the original of RAOUL LE FEVRE'S Recueil des Histoires de Troye; the oration of John Russell on CHARLES, Duke of Burgundy, and the translation of RAOUL'S work. All of CANTON'S works are in black-letter, and the largest coltelligent judgment. lections of them are in the British Museum ant, and who succeeded him at Westminster, we have two or three specimens, among which are the Polycronicon, printed in 1495; Chronicle of England, 1502; and

> WYNKIN DE WORDE, there is one printed type. The Bible printed by R. GRAFTON, in 1539, is likewise a book of fresh interest. One exquisite book, printed by Fust & SCHOYFFER, the first printers at Mayence, in Germany, in 1459, is consequently four hundred and five years old. The ink and paper will favorably compare with specimens of the present day. "Augustinus-Liber de Vita Christiana" is, indeed, one of the oldest printed books in existence. The large folio volume of Pliny's Natural History, printed in Venice on rellum, by JENSON, in 1476, is one of the rarest books on this continent. This copy came from the famous library of Count McCarthay, and is in excellent condition. It has been styled the glory of Jenson's press. On vellum, also, will be seen a few of those beautiful books of 'Hours' by the early Parisian printers in 1510, the typography and wood-cuts of which have rarely been excelled. These "Heures Gothiques" are of great interest and beauty. A Chinese and Japanese dictionary is likewise a matter of curiosity. Of

early printed Bibles, there is the very rare one by Swevnheim and Pannartz of 1471, who were the first printers in Italy. Of MSS., those rarer gems of any collection, a bible on vellum, of the thirteenth century, is one of the most noticeable. It was presented to the Philadelphia Library in 1768 by Dr. VAUX, of London. It is written in a neat and beautiful character, comprises both the Old and New Testaments, and is exceedingly legible. There is, likewise, a manuscript Psalter of the fourteenth century, with neat illuminations; also several other specimens on vellum, dating from the thirteenth to the fitteenth century. But the most beautiful manuscript of allis an illuminated Psalter on the finest of vellum, in the

Roman letter, every page or which is adorned with flowers, truit, birds, etc., with all the capitals sparkling in burnished gold. Some of the miniatures are unusually interesting as illustraing costume about the close of the fifteenth century. Of earlyprinted American books, papers, and pamphlets, the Philadelphia Library has, we believe, the largest collection known, and a number of them are unique. A volume of Franklin's newspaper, 1739-59, the only complete set extant, and the Pennsylvania Ledger for 1777, interspersed with numerous broadsides and publications of the enemy, official notices, etc., enhance the value of the collection. Interleaved among the latter is the following placard:

"Dec. 30, 1777. ALL GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS

Who have a Desire to serve on Board the Stanley armed Brig, belonging to His Majesty's Ship the ROEBUCK.

Now lying down at the lower Ship Yards, Will meet with the warmest Encouragement from the Officer appointed to command her, who gives constant Attendance, and expects early Applications, as it is intended to fit her out immediately on an advantageous Cruize." GOD SAVE THE KING."

A mere list of the books and manuscripts collected will at least prove that the Philadelphia Library, in this respect, is not below the standard which it has the reputation of having reached, although the value of its collections might be doubled by additional enterprise on the part of those who should look to its interests.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer." At a late hour on Friday night, an advertisement was brought to this office, signed by S. SNYDER LEIDY and JOHN H. DIEHL, charging the Philadelphia Inquirer with disloyalty. It was inserted entirely without the knowledge of the editor. The charge made against the Inquirer is untrue, and we regret the use which has thus been made of our columns. It is but an act of justice to This is compliment, to be sure; but every the Inquirer for us to embrace this early occasion to be a casion to bear witness to its loyalty to the Union, and the Government.

SIXTY-SECOND PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE,field; and Graves & Young, Boston.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864. There are some sixty thousand colored men enlisted and organized under and for the defence of the American flag. The alacrity and enthusiasm with which they responded to the call for their services, and the valor with which they have fought when called into action, have so passed into history, that no accusation depreciating their patriotism or their courage is now hazarded save by the vilest and lowest of the Copperheads. When we consider how much the American colored man has been purposely misunderstood-how he has been enslaved in the South, and driven from ordinary rights in the North-how through generations of time he has been alternately bought and sold, and in many cases forced to stifle every intelligent aspiration, he may well wonder, when at last he had an opportunity to prove his manhood in the struggle between his oppressors and the Government they were trying to destroy that he did not fail. How would white men have met similar injustice and cruelty? read over, the histories of those contests in other ages, when oppressed white men were far less ready or willing to defend their already asked of General Shepley, Mili- liberties than the misunderstood and slan-

dered negroes of these times. But let us try the negro by another test. still running the parallel between him and the white. What do you think the white man would have done had he known before going into the service of his country that he would not probably be exchanged by the rebels if taken prisoner? What if he had been admonished that, in the event of his capture by the rebels, his life would be forfeited; or that, as an amelioration of this fate, he would be subjected to barbaric cruelty? I leave the answers to these questions to those who are in the habit of ridiculing and reviling the colored defenders of the Republic. But I put it to these unjust judges whether they will dare to deny that the negro-the American negrohas gone forth, in this terrible conflict between freedom and slavery, with

the knowledge that, in all probability. if taken prisoner by the slaveholders he would never be exchanged, and possibly that he would be murdered under circumstances of the extremest cruelty, and undoubtedly treated rather as a brute than as a human being. Have these terrors daunted him? Look at the thousands of this abused race that have rushed into the ranks of the army, since they understood that they might fight for the country. What loftier and nobler answer to the assaults of their foes could they make? Placed in the most perilous positions, realizing how infinitely they are below in point of safety, should they be captured, their white brethren. and how certainly, in such a case, their fate would be death, or awful destitution, they have never flinched, or if they have, they have done no worse than some of their white compatriots. Now bear in mind, that up to this writing no cothorities, and this notwithstanding the efforts If the thousands who have witnessed the patriotic fire of these gallant defenders of freedom, and who know that every colored recruit saves the life of a white American, will read and recollect the plain facts here presented, I will fearlessly await their in-OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864. A Tribute to the President. committee of twenty six, on behalf of the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association Fisher's Treatise, 1509. Of books print-the President informing him that he had been elected n honorary member of the association. The President made a lengthy reply, and gratefully accepted the election. On the conclusion of the address the chairman of the committee said they had only one more thing to add, and that is, their earnest wish that the next President may be from Springfield, Ill., and his name may be ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Battle-Field of Gettysburg.

A portion of the battle field of Antietam has been purchased by Marylanders for the purpose of erecting an appropriate monument thereon, and the State of New York has agreed to share the expense of the tion as a monument of the great struggle. The plans of the Association which has taken this noble work in hand are well advertised. The names of the gentlemen forming the committee, are a guarantee that the enterprise is not a mere speculation, and that the project will be pushed through successfully, is evidenced by the fact that the field has already been purchased, and that the stock is being liberally subscribed for-not only by the citizens of our State, but by prominent patriots in other C monwealths. The Association has heavy payments to make upon account of its purchase with night. Loyal Pennsylvanians should be prompt in

Caucus of Republican Representatives. A caucus of Republican or Union members of the House of Representatives was held to-night at the Capitol, Representative Morbill, of Vermont, in the chair.

The object of the meeting was a harmonization of views on the important pending questions, and with a view of effecting an early adjournment of Congress, including measures necessary for the support of the Government, and the bill reported by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Select Committee on the Rebellious States, to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government.

Valous gentlemen suggested different bills which they thought ought to receive prompt attention, but no votes were taken as to measures which should have precedence. It was generally agreed that those of the most public importance should be first considered. The Border State Elections. The Secretary of War, in a communication in re sponse to a Senate resolution, says that no orders concerning elections were ever issued from his concerning elections were ever issued from his office. He enclosed a letter from Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, reporting that he had given no orders to the provost marshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, or Missouri, relative to the elections in those States, and also one of the same tenor from Provost Marshal Fry, excepting the departsh of October 31st. to assist Provost

the despatch of October 31st, to assist Provost Marshal General JEFFRIES at Baltimore, viz: "Direct your provost marshals to give their aid in carrying out General Schunch's orders, for pre-serving the purity of elections at the polls in Mary Encouragement of Enlistments. Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN passed through this city to-day, en route for his home at Philadelphia having been temporarily relieved of his command of a division in the 2d Army corps, in order that he vania, and the neighboring States, by his persona

night further the cause of enlistments in Pennsyl exertions in recruiting.
General Owen, in combination with the late Gen E. D. Baker, recruited originally the famous brigade known as the Philadelphia or Baker's brigade, and consisting of the 71st, 72d, 69th, and 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has been prominent in very battle that the Army of the Potomac has been engaged in. The Case of the Freedmen. The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent official

ommunication says:
"But little disposition, so far as the Department informed, has yet been manifested by the freedmer of the United States to leave the land of their nati-vity. I doubt if it be any just cause of regret. Time and experience, which have already taught us much wisdom, and produced so many consequent changes, will in the end also solve this question for us." The Overland Mail Service.

The advertisement for the Overland mail service was withdrawn on February 16th, 1864, at the request of the Senate Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices; consequently no contrast has been yet awarded for the service. The Remains of Col. Dahlgren. Admiral Dahlgren left this morning for Fortress Monroe, and it is expected that the body of his son

will arrive there in a few days. Local Matters. Rev. John C. Jacobs, of New York, has been on firmed as a hospital chaplain.

The steamer Fairbanks, from New York, about the safety of which fears were entertained, arrived here to day. She west ashore on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, and lay there several days, until, with the aid of two vessels, she was enabled to get

Troops to the Front. It is stated that all the re-enlisted veteran regiments of Ohio and Illinois, which have been home on furloughs for the purpose of recruiting, have my of the Potomac, instead of returning to their former positions in the Depart ment of the South. The Commander-in-Chief. General GRANT is expected here to-night or to-

corrow, to take active command. The Failure of the Colonization Scheme. TUCKERMAN & FORBES, with whom the contract TUCKERMAN & FORRES, with whom the contract was made for departing freedmen to the Isle of Avache, and the majority of whom have just been brought back by the United States Government, claim \$20,000, but this amount has not been paid. It is withheld on the ground that the contract has not been fulfilled. The funds set aside by Congress for colonization purposes is \$600,000, of which \$35,000 has been expended. The scheme having proved a failure, Congress will, undoubtedly repeal the law has seen expensed. The scheme naving proved a failure, Congress will, undoubtedly, repeal the law making that appropriation. The sum drawn by Senator Pomerov has all been strictly accounted for, and the particulars of his transactions filed in the proper department. This gentleman volunteered to fit out the expedition to Chirique, which was defeated by the protest of the New Grenadian Government, the President having accepted of his ser Vices.

Pennsylvanians Appointed. A. J. McGonnigle and John Power, to be assistant quartermasters in the regular army, with the W. L. Yarnall to be additional paymenter. John C. Gregg and Paul Watt to be hospita chaplains. Second Lieutenant Wm. Riddle, 5th Pennsylva nia, to be aid de camp, with the rank of major.
April 25, 1863, for Major General J. F. Reynolds, in the volunteer force.

J. W. Haverstick, 21 years old, to be a second ieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Grant's Command. General W. F. SMITH, it is generally understood vill be chief of staff under GRANT, in the Army of The Campaign in Texas. Cincinnati, March 21.—Late advices from Texas indicate that the campaign has opened vigorously in that State, Important news may be expected daily. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

AN EXPECTED RAID INTO KENTUCKY. We have only to remember, or once again to Twenty Thousand Rebels Reported at Bull Gap. CHATTANOOGA. CHATTANOOGA, March 20.—The railroad has been

completed to Ringgold, and a down train was run on it to-day.

A number of prominent officers have visited the front, and found all quiet.

Eighty rebel cavalry made a dash over Taylor Ridge yesterday, and carried off a number of Union citizens. There have been no other rebel move-The mustering officers report that large numbers of privates are yet re-enlisting as veterans.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS. CINCINNATI, March 21.-Lieut. Gen. Grant and wife went East on the night express train last

Gov. Andrew Johnson and his family were in this oily yesterday, Maj. Gen. Butterfield passed through, bound for Washington.

Gen. Sherman and wife go South in a day or two. Gen. Sherman and wife go South in a day or two. Brig. Gens. Rawlings, Van Rensselaer, and Slemmer are at the Burnet House. They are all going home. The Hurtt court martial was concluded on Saturday, and the court adjourned,
A RAID INTO KENTUCKY THREATENED. CINCINNATI, March 21.—A despatch to the Commercial, dated Strawberry Plains, states that the rebels at Bull's Gan are in large force probable. rebels at Bull's Gap are in large force, probably numbering 20,000.

The report of Longstreet's having sent away most of his artillery and wagons by railroad, and mounted his men on all their draught horses, is confirmed It is the general belief that the rebels will make a movement into Kentucky.

audden movement into Kentucky.

[Bull's Gap is on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, fifty six miles northeast of Knoxville, and about fifty miles southeast of Cumberland Gap.] GUERILLA WARFARE ON THE CUMBER-LAND.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Hughes, Ferguson, and

Short are on the northern side of the Cumberland river, with 500 rebels. On the morning of the 16th they attacked one of General Hobson's camps near Bennett's Ferry, whence the rebels were driven, with a loss of four killed and several wounded. On the next day, near Celina, General Hobson's cavalry attacked the near Centus, Graeral mosson a cavalry attacked the rebels, under Colonel Hamilton, killing and wounding several, and capturing Hamilton. Hobson has nearly broken up the guerilla bands along the Cumberland river, and many of them are daily surrendering themselves.
MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

Cairo, March 20.—The steamer Graham, from Memphis on the 18th, arrived to-day, having as parserger General Hurlbut, who is on his way home to visit a sick family. She brings 240 bales of cotton for St. Louis. The steamer Fanny was sunk on the 18th near Fog Point 15 miles show Grand Lake. for St. Louis. The steamer randy was sunk on the 16th, near Egg Point, 15 miles above Grand Lake. No lives were lost, and most other cargo was saved. The Memphis cotton market was dull, but the prices were unchanged. The receipts by wagons amounted to 100 bales, and the shipments North to 500 bales. MEMPHIS, March 18.—General Hurlbut made

peech to the City Council last night, giving them to understand that if they did not clean the city, and take measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of the taxes, and do the Forrest is reported to be organize ment to West Tennessee. He has obtained a large number of horses, and is mounting his infanty. Grierson's cavalry are watching him, and will give him warm work if he advances northward. MAJOR GENERAL GRANGER. CINCINNATI, March 21 .- Major General Gordon

Franger is not sick in New York, as reported. He s in command of the 4th Army Corps, with his quarters at London, Tennessee, and is in excel-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that nothing of importance is occurring there. Dr. Hattleid, of Brooklyn, preached in the headquarter's chapel yesterday to a large audience. An order has been issued from the War De from their old regiments to others, for the purpose of serving out their time, on account of not reinlisting, according to a former order, shall be immediately responted to their original organizations.

Lieut. General Grantis account. Lieut. General Grant is soon expected to review the army. Great preparations are accordingly being Describes come into our lines at an average of from to eight a day. A number of the sick will very soon be removed from the army.

SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO. A Battle in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Three Russian war steamers sailed from this port to-day.

Dates have been received from the Sandwich Islands to March 5th. The news is unimportant. Spring whalers were beginning to arrive at Hono. The augar crop was very promising. The steamer Orizaba has arrived from the north-

ern ports of Mexico with \$200,000 in tressure and three hundred packages of ore. The mining speculations in Sonors and Sinola are represented as in a promising condition.

The Mazatlan Times of March 5th says the rench forces left Guadalajara on February 24th, and are going towards Coluna, and ere this a battle must have been fought with the national forces. The same paper says that commerce at Mazatlan is uninterrupted, but it seems the purpose of the French is to effectually blockade all the ports south

Memphis. Cairo, March 21.-The steamer Olive Branch from New Orleans on the 12th inst., has arrived, with a large cargo of groceries, tropical fruits, and 90 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The 14th, 15th, and 32d Illinois Regiments of reelisted veterans, and five regiments of the 4th Discontinuous and the statements of the 4th Discontinuous and the 4th ision of the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. Vestch, are encamped here.

The steamer Darling, from Memphis for Cincinnati, with nearly 1,000 bales of cotton, and Memphis dates of the 19th, has arrived. The Memphis papers are devoid of news of general interest. Nothing was doing in cotton. The re-ceipts were trifling, and shipments to the North

only 300 bales. The Re-Galantuomo. HALIFAX, March 21.—Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Styx has returned from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate II Re Galantuomo. The Styx reports that, on the 18th instant, she spoke the brig Howard, who reported on the afternoon of the 10th instant, in lat. 40, long. 60, saw a vessel of the description of the Re Galantuomo, with main topmost gone, running southeast. A northwest gale was blowing at the time, but the versel showed no colors or signals of distress. The Styx also reports speaking on Friday afternoon, in long. 65, the ships Perseverance and Bremen, and bark Washington, all bound for New York.

The White Refugees at Cairo, Illnois. OAIRO, March 20 -O. M. McN. Shipman, agent of the U. S. Sanitay Commission, acknowledges the receipt from Gen. Reid, recent commandant at this post, of nearly \$15,000 for the aid of the white refupost, of nearly \$10,000 for the alu of the white requesees arriving here. Of this sum \$12,500 has already been disbursed. A large amount of clothing has also been contributed for the same purpose. The number of persons assisted by these funds was 7,942, and nearly double this number have been aided by rations, clothing, transportation, &c. New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The following is the condition of the New York banks for the week ending Steamboat Accident. CINCINNATI, March 21 .- The steamer Fanny, rom St. Louis, bound for Vicksburg, ran against a

snag on the night of the 15th inst., and sank. The accident happened eleven miles above Vicksburg. The passengers and considerable freight were saved. The Fanny had been recently fitted up at great ex-Resignation of the Canadian Ministry. Montreal, March 21.—The Canadian Ministry have resigned. Ferguson Blair, provincial secretary, is called upon by the Governor to form a new linistry. Arrest of a Custom-House Officer.

New York, March 21 .- John W. Hunter, assist-

ant auditor at the New York custom house, is under arrest for alleged frauds. The Steamer Chesapeake. PORTLAND, March 21.—The steamer Chesapeake onvoyed by the United States gunboat Mismi, has convoyed by the Chines States and States arrived from Halifax.

PORTLAND, March 21.—The revenue-cutter Miami will start for New York to-morrow, with the steamer Chesapeake. The St. Louis Hog Market. ST. Louis, March 21.—The number of hogs packed here during the past season was 240,000 nearly 65,000 in excess over last year. Fire at Chicago. CRICAGO, March 21.—A fire in the basement of the United States Express building to-day destroyed several thousand dollars worth of goods.

NORTH CAROLINA. New York, March 21.-The Newbern Times of

the 16th contains the following: Brigadier General Harland has been assigned to the command of the substitutes of Pamilto, with his headquarters at Washington, N. C. The Wilmington Journal of the lat says that that town was full of Yankee spies and iaries, and that two or three fires had occurred on the 29th of February. FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, March 20,-Five guerillas Were arrested on the Eastern Shore of Virginia yes-terday, and brought to this place. They are charged with having cut the submarine telegraph cable near Cherrystone recently.

Postmaster General Blair arrived at Fortress Monsee this morning, and visited the Rip Raps and navy yard at Norfolk to-day. No vessels came into Hampton Roads to-day for

ST. LOUIB, March 21.—Eight or ten regiments of re-enlisted veterans in Missouri and other Northwestern States have arrived or passed through here during the past week. They were all feasted by the Veteran Reception Committee, and received a cor-dial welcome from citizens generally. Nearly 2,000 new recruits, from different States, passed through here during the same time, bound for the South, to join regiments in the field.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

SENATE. Bills, etc., Referred to Committees.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 6th of February, information in relation to orders to the provest marshale in the States of Kentucky, Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland. concerning elections in those States, when it was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of the construction of a military and wagon road from some point on the west side of the Missouri river, at or near the month of the Niebrara river, in Nebraska Territory, to Gallatin in Niebrara river, in Referred to Committee on Territoria. Idaho Territory. Referred to Committee on Territorian In the Constitution of the Committee on Territorian and State of Ramas, is necessary and the construction of carrier and state of Lands.

Mr. LANE, of Ramas, is necessary and its amend an act for a grate of leads to Kanes and statemate sections, to aid in the construction of certain rail necessary design and state. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr. WILSON called up the Sanate hill to promote on Mr. Lands of Mr. WILSON called up the Sanate hill to promote on the second control of the second control of the Sanate hill to promote on Mr. WILSON called up the Sanate hill to promote on the second control of the second control of the second control of the Sanate hill to promote on the second control of the second control of the Sanate hill to promote on the second control of the second control of the second control of the Sanate hill to promote on the second control of the second contro Bills, etc , Referred to Committees

such."

Mr. Wilson withdrew the second section of amend-ment giving compensation to the level Slaves Set Free Under the Enlistment Bill.

a wife and three children to each slave, it would take forty thousand from Kentucky, without making any lew of compensation whatever, without making any lew of compensation whatever, without making any with one hundred and fifty thousand slaves, should nake his vehement protest against and, legislation as that how proposed? He would be falled to his and instincts if he did not do so. If gentlemen in the other side would practise the precepts of the golden form the same conclusions. In condition, they would form the same conclusions. In condition, they would form the same conclusions and our institutions longer preserved. He would desire to see our courts relieved the would be overshown, and our institutions longer preserved. He would desire to see our courts relieved the word marshal and military surveillance. Unless this word was the same and of constitutional Mr. WILKINSON said be favored the original bill, because he was not only in favor, of employing all the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Trasportation of Malls and Troops.

If HOLMAN, from the Committee on Claims, reded a resolution setting forth that certain public lands we been donated to the filling Central Railroad Comjunt the Burlington and Missouri, and the Missouri Mississippi Railroad Companies, on the condition they would trapport makes and troops of the United testree or that gare and Company has received Cheron and the Missouri and the Missouri and the Missouri and the Missouri and the Condition they would trapport make and troops of the United 2,000, the second \$5,000, and the third \$40 from the united processing the Missouri and Company and the second \$5,000, and the third \$40 from the united process. Resolved. That the Secretary of War be directed for require the said companies to refund the money so paid to them, and that the hereafte make no such payments.

The resolution was passed. hem, and the he hereafte make no such payments. The resolution we passed a first providing the receiving the first payment. The resolution was passed as the first payment of the made of the made of the payment of the made, to seem the lorphity of behavior and fidelity to their oath of prisoners of war no behavior and fidelity to their oath of prisoners of war not prisoners in order to seem their release, be, and relet prisoners in order to seem their release, be, and their payments the parties making the same, and their securities the pennities to be enforced in any circuit or district out haying intisdiction of the same. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. on of the same. The bill was reserved to the Judiciary, on the Judiciary, on motion of Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expectency of increasing the tariff on the low

The West Point Bill.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill. Increasing the pay of cadels to that of midahipment namely. \$40 per month Mr. CHANLER, of New York paperoved of the amendment, and expressed the hope part the distinction between these two classes of children to the Government may be removed. West Point is the distinction between these two classes of children for the Government and certainly has given ample proof the covernment of the advantage of such a military school. The contry of the advantage of such a military school and the contry of the advantage of such a military school. The contry of the advantage of such a military school and the contry of the advantage of such a military school. The contry proposed in the city of five York, which will we contry proposed in the city of five York, which will work all yet proposed in the city of five York, which will control to the cadet appointments are to be given to acholars in our public schools, thus opening the line of promotion to the humblest child in our midst, any of whom may have capacity of mind and body equal to the duties of the military career.

Another amendment was concurred in an amendal capacity of mind and body equal to the duties of the military carear.

In the property carear and many carear and many carear and the military carear and many carear and many carear and many carear from the sires of July next an additional sadet for year from the sires of July next an additional sadet for each district shall be appointed as now provided by law. The House passed the product of the giving indemnity to the owners of the French shadow La Manche, illegally seized by the blockading bandon.

Mr. Rick, of M. seachusetts and next a bill for the education of eng neers and next a constructors at the Mayal Academy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A recolution was passed directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of legislation equalizing military and naval pensions.

would vote, and if they indicated that they would vote the Republican ticket, they were conveyed thither at the Public expense.

Mr. REVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that there was no necessity for the amendment, unless its design was to imply censure. The bill did not atthorize design was to penditure. The transportation pertained to the military. The gentleman was evidently misled, saily since any knew the information was not correct. The scenario knew the information was not correct. The scenario might hant through all the departments, and as considered not find a single cass. He was aware that, far as pennsylvania was concerned, transportation was paid for either by the voters themselves or their friends. The money was not taken from the treasury.

Mr. RENNAN said he obtained his information from a clerk in the transportation department, who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. RETEVENS replied he did not believe such a slauderour rumor should go forth-unnoticed, and he pled gad himself to introduce a resolution to refer the investigation to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. RENNAN could not, as the gentleman had domarded, give the name of his author. If a committee should be instituted to examine into the subject he would name wilnesses.

Mr. STAYENS. A Committee on the Conduct of the mane witnesses.

Mr. bTLVENS. A Committee on the Conduct of the War has stready been raised. I call on the gratients.

as a man of honor, to give the name of his author. I pronounce the whole thing false.

Mr. KERNAN. I cannot say the statement is true, but repet what I heard. Give me eny other than a whitewashing committee, and will furnish witnesses.

Mr. BENVERS. If the gentleman will not give the name of his informant, I will hold him responsible for the calumny, and so will the country. The Administration cannot be acandalized in thie way. It cannot be exceeded, unless the gentleman gives his authority, and deserves the severest censure. I again call upon the sentleman to furnish the name of bis informant.

Mr. KERNAN would not be pisced in a false position. When the server of the charge to be true. Let a fair committee be appointed to inquire at whose expense the transportation was paid. If the charge did not prove true, no man would be more ready than binne f to say he was misled. The gentleman from Pennsy twanta knew very we'll that the clark, if his name should be exposed, would be subjected to great persecution.

Mr. STEVENS replied, there would be no persecution.

Mr. STEVENS replied, there would be no parsecution Mr. STEVENS replied, there would be no parsecution when a man told the truth, but the liar and perjuter would be pumbled. It did not become the gentleman to remark that the Committee on the Conduct of the War would not act impartially. The charge came to his astonishment from that quarter Unless the name of the informant be given, the charge must be put down as a signed.

tonishment from that quarter Unless the name of the informent be given, the charge must be put down as a slender.

Mr. HABBIS, of Maryland did not believe the Administration to be incapable of doing what it was charged with. An investigation should be made to ascertain the facts in the case. Who, he asked, furnished transportation for the women and children of negres soliers stolen from St. Mary's county? Government ressels came and robbed the c tizens there of their property.

Mr. SIEVESS I call the gentlerges to order. He is getting an issue with one of these weighen. Laughter.] Mr. HABBIS, resuming, said that they was no law for such robbery by the intended cance to be desired a Government at sanctioned cach to be provided by guilty of any mineral sanctioned cach to be provided by guilty of any mineral sanctioned cach to be provided by a subject of the same of the sanction of the same of th The 30th Michigan Cavalry, about 1,300 strong, have also gone South.

ileman from Missouri as his authority he is following a bad example

Mr. CHANDLER, of New York. maintained his collegue was entitled to an investigation of certain frandulent and improper transactions, and sought notify g more than what was proper. He was met on the threshold of the inquirry by assettions of the gentleman from Pennyivanja; of frauds and slander—yes, by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who never failed to vent his ill humor and sneers on others. Instead of a full investigation the other side of the House wanted to smooth the matter over, and thus cover up their deeds of wrong which they dare not bring to the light.

The Administration Court Journal.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, expressed his surprise that Judge Woodward should be assalled, and that the state elander should be repeated. He now proposed to put his collesque, Mr. Kelley, in contrast with Judge Woodward, and cansed to be read an abstract from a copy of the Pennsylvanian of 1851, in which Mr. Kelley was called a traitorous sentleman, and branded with the guilt of chameless inconsistency and hypocricy; and forther, that when Mr. Kelley beame Jadge he forgot the land that raised him to power, and was a noley sad impuncent decisimer. leman from missouri as his authority he is following a aid in the constitution of the Committee on Public Lands
Lands
Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments in the army and for other purposes. The motion to recommit the bill was lost. Ayes 14. nays 20.
Mr. Wilson modified his amendment so as to read
after the word wife, "Or the Woman recognized as

ment giving compensation to the loyal owners.

Slaves Set Free Under the Enlistment Bill.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, providing that the United States District Courts should appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to take a inst valuantion, and award to loyal owners for slaves set inst valuantion, and award to loyal owners for slaves set inst valuantion, and award to loyal owners for slaves set inst valuantion, and award to loyal owners for slaves set inst valuantion, and award to loyal owners for slaves set inst valuantion, and award to loyal owners for slaves set instead provision of the Constitution that operson shall be deprived of institution try, or property without due process of law. This bill proposed to take the wife and shilders of every slaves compensation, but without any compensation to the year slaves compensation. But without any compensation because would be a wife and three children. Their price would be sixteen hundred dollars, and, with the husband, twenty-four hundred dollars, each, with the husband, twenty-four hundred dollars, each with the husband, twenty-four hundred dollars, each with the husband, twenty-four hundred dollars, each of the Northwest had been taken as the negroes of the loyal Border States are supposed to be, would the Northwest submit to it? No. strongers to help would have been considered in flustice, and it would have been their to resist until a just compensation was afforded. The Govornment was not been made for it.

Mr. DOULITTLE said that Congress had no interests in property taken. When we did take private property for public uses we must pay for it or provide the legal means by which the party whing it may receive payment. It was not necessary that the unoney should be of his payment.

If the legislative power, in the exercise of the sovereign right of dominion in behalf of the negolo, whom

meal. It was not necessary that the money should be paid down, but that the party should have an assurance of his payment.

If the legislative power, in the exercise of the sovereign right of dominion in behalf of the people, whom they represent, choose to assume the power to estimate the value of property, they can do so He maintained that there was no violation of the Constitution. This Congress assumed the power when it abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. To judge of the value of all the circumstances and surroundings as three hundred dollars, could an agent do what we cannot do ourselves? That would make the creature above the creator.

Bit. DAVIS said the Senator's argument was, in his opinion, whipping the devil round the slump. It games that Congress may do in position what it may do by its agents. He assumes, furthermore, that Congress is not a party to this transaction for taking private property for public uses. He (Mr. Davis) assumed that the power of Congress in this senect was restricted by the Constitution so as not to conflict with the laws established by the State Governments; otherwise, we had a Government of unlimited powers. If Congress has power to establish these ascnices, let them assess damages through them. Let the provost marshal assess the value of the property taken under the amendment which he had effected.

effected.

Every proceeding was a quasi indicial action before the courts capable of being appealed. Mr. Davis denied that Congress had any power to assess the value of private property taken for public use. He thought that this bill violated all the settled principles of common law, Megna Charta, and the decisions of the highest courts. Assuming that the number of soldiers in Kentucky liable to be enlisted was sen thousand, allowing a wife and three abilities was sen thousand.

of that influence left to destroy the peace and happiness of that influence left to destroy the peace and happiness of this pacelle He would not stop now to inquire whather this become was constitutional or unconstitutional. The question was constitutional or unconstitutional, the great law of necessity, that law which the Senator of Constitution, require the latting that law which the Senator of Constitution, require the latting that law which the Senator of Constitution, require the latting that the war for the maintenance of the Government has of the war for the maintenance of the Government has the power to free every and being a person, he owed his first allogate to the for and accept his services without any constitution. Government, and the Government has the areas of the for and accept his services without any compaction to calls wo of a particular state, in the same means of the for and accept his services without any consistent of the person who claimed that tervice by vineaction to calls wo of a particular state, in the same means of the forest he served at it skes the apprentice without compensation to the person to whom he is bound. He regarded it as his first and highest duty, by his voice and by his voic, while this war lasted, to strike dijectly at the Institution of Slavery, especially since while so striking, we not only weaken our enemy, but raise men to fill up our armies. He would tree every slave in the land, whether he was claimed by a rebel or a lord person. It is not only our right, but our duty to see the Government of the kewardness of the Senator from Ohlo (Mr. Shreuno) of pakewardness in meeting and peloyment of always and the word it was a state of the President from the charge made by the Senator from Ohlo (Mr. Shreuno) of backwardness in meeting and dealing with the word of the position taken by the honorable Senator himself, that we lost the election in Ohlo last fall, rather ban to the both word give to those who went time ago upoke, moved to skewardness of the President, as Co

plished fact.

The Fresident cannot abrogate or modify his proclamation. He can free the slaves, but he cannot make slaves of freemen.

The Sanate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

Letter from Dr. Breckinridge.

DANVILLE, Ky., March 11, 1884.

DEAR COLONE: I thank God we have at length a paper in this State that is willing to be loyal without eternal abuse of the General Government and its acts; willing to understand that the claims of our whole country upon us are paramount to the claims of any particular part; willing, in good earnest, to aid in saving our national existence, and perpetuating national unity, independence, and glory. And my old riendship for you makes me glad that this paper is yours.

In my opinion, the great need of our State, at this moment is, a strong and general movement of the loyal people, that will put, the idea and the duty of the support of the nation and the Government, clear above every secondary idea—so that every unly patriotic man may raily to it—itrespective of all divisions among them, on other points, no matter how important those other points might be, in other circumstances. If this can be done, the integrity of the loyal party in this State can be ipreserved, and the State will remain in its hands, under all ulterfor events. If it cannot be done, the loyal party runs the risk of such divisions in itself, as to put everything at hazard, now and hereafter. What we need is prompt and courageous action of the real loyal mass, irrespective of extreme opinions and extreme factions, right or left, one side or the other.

Col A. G. Hoders, Frankfort, Ky.

Marked Articles.—Some of the marks which Letter from Dr. Breckinridge. into the expeciency of increasing the tariff on the low Brades of wool

Mr. EIDHIGEs of Wisconsin, offered a resolution calling on the President and Secretaries of War and State for the names of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places for political or any sligged offered spatial the Government, and who have not been tried or convicted in any civil courts, together with the causes of arrest and imprisonment. Also, whether any persons, and who, have been banished to the rebellious takes with or without trial.

A debate arising, the resolution went over.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Pablic Lands to inquire as to the best mode of securing to the Government the benefit of the gold-bearing regions of the public domain.

MARKED ARTICLES.—Some of the marks which see featened on the blankets, shirts, &c, sent to the Sanitary Commission for the soldiers show the thought and feeling at home. Thus, on a home-spun blanket, worn, but washed as clean as snow, was pinned a bit of paper, which said: "This blanket was carried by Milly Aldrich (who is ninety-three years old) down hill and up hill, one and half miles, On a bed quilt was pinned a card, saying: "My son is in the army. Whoever is made warm by this most all of six nights, let him remember his own mother's love,"

On another blanket was this: "This blanket was used by a soldier in the war of 1812—may it keep some soldier warm in this war against traitors." Lation equalizing military and naval peasions.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, offered an amendment, providing that no part of the money appropriated for army transportation shall be expended for the transportations of civilians employed in departments of the Generoment, to or from their homes, at the public extense of the KERNAN stated as a reason for offering the Mr. KERNAN stated as a reason for offering the Mr

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACHDENT.—The accidents which have occurred in this goodly city of ours since the setablishment of passenger rail-nels of city events. No longer we than less creating an accident occurred at Harrowaste to a of print and with the board of passenger rail-nels of city events. No longer we than less creating an accident occurred at Harrowaste to a of print street road. He was crossing the passenger of the passenger railroad with a horse and cart, when a dummy purchasers is requested to the large assortment of print street road. He was crossing the passenger railroad with a horse and cart, when a dummy print ran into his, breaking his arm in two places, and the print of the passenger railroad with a horse and cart, when a dummy print rail in the print of the passenger railway in the print which mediately conveyed to the Episopsis. He was immediately conveyed to the Episopsis. He was immediately conveyed to the Episopsis. When the horse was instantly killed, and cat damaged considerably. This is another case for investigation by the board of passenger railway prisidents.

APRIL MAGAZINES.—T. B. Petarson & Brothers have ready this day the April number of Harrow's and Attentic Magazines.

LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF BOOTS, Shores, Leather Curtures, Shaker Hoods, trunks (including a stock of straw bonnets, hats, caps, &c.), embracing asmples of 1,100 packages of firs-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern magnifecture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' or city commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., augitioneers.

Edward Everett on the American Navy. At the dinner given to the Navai Committee of Corgress, in Boston, on the evening of the 14th, At the dinner given to the Navar Committee, in Roston, on the evening of the 14th, Hon. Edward Everett paid the following high tribute to the administration of the navy:

The outbreak of the rebellion, however, found our navy on a peace establishment, far below the wants of the country even in time of peace—many of the vessels old and useless—nearly all sailing ships—few war steamers—no iron-clads—the force greatly scattered—207 seamen only in all the navy pards of the United States, to protect the Government property, and ortinance and ordenace stores in sad proportion to the number and quality of the vessels. With these werefoledly inadequate means a Herculean task was to be performed. Active naval co-operation was to be afforded to the army, wherever the localities permitted; strong fortresses were to be battered down; the Mississippl opened, and kept open, and a sea-coast of vast extent held in strict blockade. The line of sea-coast blockaded, according to the measurements of the Coast Survey, is 3,619 statute miles; the number of ports and harbors to be watched 189, with much of the coast double; 3,619 miles on the Mississippl and its tributaries, and 2,000 miles of sound, inlet, bay and river in the Atlantic States were to be guarded by our guaboats. This was the work to be done—this is the work that has been done. [Applause.]

The force affoat has risen from 42 vessels in commission in March, 1861, to 588 vessels; the number of seamer from 7.609 to 34,000; while the ordnance

mission in March. 1881, to 628 vessels; the number of seamen from 7,600 to 35,000; while the ordanose had been programed from less than 3,000 channed had been been programed from the present state many of more manifered early twhen that pumber, mostly of the market of early twhen that pumber, mostly of the program of the country has been performed on the country has been kept at white heat night and day, and an amount of work has been performed on the country has been kept at white heat night and day, and an amount of work has been performed on the country has been they are without a parallel, as I believe, when the disadvantages are considered under which the program of the program of the country has been the constant of the program of

will of handeless inconsistency and hypocriey; and forther, that the sea in the provided for the hat the sea in the sea in the sea of the forgot the tand that vaised him to power, and was a noisy and imputent declaims in to power, and was a noisy and imputent declaims for the United States Senate, now the editor of the great Administration court journal. Forey, the Secretary of the United States Senate, now the editor of the great Administration court journal. That was what Forney thought how. In conclusion the county knew what he thought now. In conclusion the county from the two the season of the Government to vote. The presence of so many colders could be accounted for on no other theory than that they were sent to their homes at the expense of the Government.

Mr. KELLEY said that his colleague's lamented father, who was his friend in the esimpsign of 1851, approved his aces, and congratulated him when receiving a majority of 10,000 votes in epite of the slander. The arthor of the slander, which his colleague read, was Robert Tyler, the present register of the Confederate Transaury His was the first open acknowledgment of sympathy with such rebels. He repeated, he received 10,000 majority, and he would let the people of Philadelphia refute the slander which had been reproduced here.

The amendment was in keeping with Tyler's slanders. It was a hlow simed at the wounded and dying, to prevent civilians. There was only one conversance to the field, and that was in possession of the Government. This amendment would exclude from the field plons men, and others, who cought to soothe the wounded and the dying. It was a blow the most open yet made at our armies. The author of the charge that civilians were transported home at public expense to vote, had whispered the words of a craven scoundrel, fearing to speak openly for fear of the infamy which must be compled with his name.

Mr. Rambing, of Kentacky, offered an amendment that no part of the money appropriate by the bill shall be applied or nued for the purpose PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 21, 1864. SENATE. The Senate met at 7% o'clock.

The SPEAKER presented the Annual Report of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Various petitions, o'no public interest, were presented. A number of bills were also presented—among them

tits following:

Mr. RIDG WAY, incorporating the Philadelphia Silver and Copper Mining Company.

Mr. TURRELL, incorporating the Lackawanna and Snuquebanna Coal and iron Company.

Mr. Wilson, an act authorizing the State to assume "Gettyaburg" will be read by Mr. Murdoch to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music:

"Those who attended Mr. Murdoch's lecture, delivered during his late visit here, eujoyed an intellectual repast such as has rarely been offered to the acceptance of our citizens. Where all it excellent, it is seldom prudent or wise to accord special commendation, and yet, in this case, we may be allowed to say that the poem, whose title is placed at the head of this article, is not only worthy of the place it occupied in the evening's entertainment, but that it is justly entitled to rank among the finest productions of American literature. If its author, Francis De Haes Janvier, had not previously written the 'Skeleton Monk,' Sleeping Sentinel,' &c., the production of 'Gettysburg' alone would have been sufficient to give him a reputation such as any poet might justly be expected to covet.

"For lofty patriotism, founded upon a deep substratum of religious principle, and expressed through the medium of a smooth and flowing versification, this poem may challenge comparison with any other in our larguage." "Gettysburg" will be read by Mr. Murdoch to-morpurposes.
Mr. JOHNSON, an act authorizing the Governor to
pay bounties to volunteers, and to establish a sinking Ay bounties to volunteers, and to establish a sinking bud for the same by taxing corporations Mr. DONOVAN moved for a joint resolution for the protection of fishermen in Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

Mr. WILSON called up a supplement to the Falibrook
Oral Company, which passed and belaware
Mr. RiDGWAY introduced an act changing the name
of the Fennsylvania Fiscal Agency, which was passed.
Various private bills were then seted upon, and the
Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7% o'clock. The following bills were passed:
Allowing the Guardians of the Poor to hold salaried offices. mees.
An act enabling the third National Bank, of Philadel-hia, to hold real estate. The following bills were ininoduced:
Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, a supplement to an act relating to Crohan's Court: also, one incorporating the Old Man's Home; also, one relative to the School the Old Man's Home; also, one relative to the School Controllers.
Various local bills were introduced.
Mr. R&X introduced a supplement to the Central Passenger Railway Company.
Mr. PANCOAST, an sec incorporating the Fifteenth ward Union Hall association, which passed.
Mr. SCHOFIELD introduced an act to open Diamond, Franklin, and Eighth, and Ninth streets.
Mr. SMITH, of Philisselphia, an act relating to tracks of Fenneyivania Railread.
Mr MILLEM, an act relative to cartain suits.
Mr. SCHOFIELD called up a joint resolution, declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railread a post route, which was defeated. Adjourned. THE GREAT OIL CREEK CONFLAGRATION.—The fire at Oil City occurred about three o'clock on Event Congress of the Wednesday afternoon, and is supposed to have caught from the Keyson well, a few rods above. In boing, the miners struck a vein of gas and oil, which flowed directly between the tanks of the Maple Shade. By some means, not as yet assertained, this oil and gas caught fire, and in a few moments the whole space around the well was enveloped in the fiames. The flat, for a distance of cighty rods below, was burned over. The loss, as near as we can get it, will not exceed 12,000 barrels. Several boats were burned. The value of the oil, tanks, &c., lost, will be about \$150,000.

Edwin Forrest in Washington.

This gentleman will to night begin an engagement at Ford's New Theatre. The character of Virginius is one that, though personated by others, he has made peculiarly his own. There is a breadth in the more vigorous parts of this play, and a delicacy in the more sentimental passages, which enable the great artist to exhibit his rare versatility with unequalled effect. We understand it to be Mr. Forrest's purpose to give us a Shakspeare week during his engagement in Washington; and we cherish the hopethat there is size room enough in Mr. Ford's establishment to include in the list the splendid performance of "Coriolanus," produced with so much siyle through many successive evenings, in the great theatres of Boston and New York. "Coriolanus," is one of those works of the great master that is not often illustrated, and this because of the peculiar talent required in the main figure, the hosts of attendants, the gorgeous accnery, and the large dimensions of the stage upon which it is to be acted. It is a number of years since Mr. Forrest appeared in it. Having been present when he last "interpreted." Coriolanus in New York, we can testify to the ability, power, and grandent of the whole delineation, and therefore repeat our hope that it may be given here. The acting plays of Shakspeare in Mr. Forrest's hands are a study to an intelligent mind. His readings have called cut severe criticism. Writers of high and low degree have taken issue with him, and in many cases the honest censor has become a mere dealer in invective and injustice. But the field has been finally described, and those who remain do so to do honor to the greatest of living tragedians. There is, indeed, some dispute, even among this class, whether Mr. Forrest is alike successful in all his intitle doubt that he is the best King Lear, Orbello, Macbeth, and Coriolisms of the age.

Apart from the severe philosophical analysis visible in these personations, and the perfect presentation of the trat, we nust not forget Mr. Forres Edwin Forrest in Washington. Publications Received. The sixteenth Number, completing the 8th volume of the National Quarterly Review, has reached us too late for notice to day. We have read one article with great satisfaction. It treats of "Our Quack Doctors and their Performances," and lays the knout on among our advertisements.

We have the Atlantic Monthly for April, and can only we have the anamic monnty for April, and can only say to-day that it is "above proof" as to merit and variety. There are prose articles by Dr. Holmes, C. C. Hazewell, Gail Hamilton, A. M. Diaz, F. C. C. Hazewell, Gan Hammion, A. M. Diaz, F. Sheldon, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, and poems by Whittler and J. R. Lowell,
From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the London News of the World of March 6th, and the Illustrated London N.ws and also the Illustrated News of the World of March 5. They contain their full quota of fine engravings, and the second of these pictorials gives, as a supplement, an engraved portrait of Miss Woolgar, the actress, by the photoelectric process, and printed without any touch of

Public Eutertainments. MR. MURDOCH'S ADDRESS.—This evening at the Academy of Music Mr. Murdoch will deliver an ddress entitled "Providence and Love of Country," he proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the United States Christian Commission. This ad-United States Christian Commission. This address is not a mere lecture, but will be varied by the introduction of several attring, patriotic poems, including "Gettyaburg," a new poem by Janvier, "Our Heroes," a poem written for this occasion, and Drake's "Ode to the American Flag." Apart from the great attractions of the entertainment, the noble objects to which the profits are to be applied should secure a full attendance. should secure a full attendance.

Excelsior Circus.—This evening Senorita Lola
Lehman, a Spanish lady of great personal beauty,

and said to be a very remarkable, dashing, and graceful equestrienne, will make her first appearance at the circus. This lady recently caused quite a furore in Havana, at which place she performed one hundred nights with great success. The Cuban nobility gave her the title of the heautiful interfig pobility gave her the title of the beautiful butterfly. THE LATE DE, BAOHE.—One of our most emirent scientific men, Dr. Franklin Bache, died in this city on Saturday afternoon. He was in the sevencity on Saturday afternoon. He was in the seven-ty-second year of his age, having been born in Phi-ladelphis in 1792, and during the greater part of his long and industrious life he was professionally con-nected with various public institutions of our city. At the age of 13 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania as bachelor of arts, and four years afterwards received his degree in the medical de-national of the same institution. After spending partment of the same institution. After spending pasturent of the same institution. After spending a year in the army as surgeon's mate, and two years as full surgeon, he resigned his commission and commenced practice in this city. From 1824 to 1836 he was physician to the Walnut street Prison; from 1828 to 1832 a professor of charitants. 1826 to 1832 a professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute; from 1829 to 1839 physician to the East-Institute; from 1822 to 1832 paysician to the mastern Penitentiary; from 1831 to 1841 professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and in 1841 he was appointed a professor of chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College.

This last mentioned position he held during the remainder of his life, and he performed the duties

onnected with it in the most active and efficient Professor Bache was also formerly president of the Professor Bache was also formerly president of the American Philosophical Society, and, at the time of his death, was president of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He has written a number of valuable works on medicine and chemistry, of which the United States Dispensatory, by Dr. George B. Wood and himself, is the most celebrated. As a member of the publishing committee of the United States Pharmacopela, he also contributed much of the most valuable matter contained in that work.

His labors extended almost to the date of his death, his last illness being quite short. He attended His labors extended simust to the date or his death, his last illness being quite short. He attended to his duties during the whole of the last session of the Jefferson College, and was even at the party hich was given on the evening of the last commonth.

Professor Bache was the eldest son of the eldest Colonel Hartman Bache, of the United States Engineer Corps, and a first cousin of Professor A. D. leaves a daughter and four sons surviving him, three of his sons being in the Government service.

By the death of Professor Bache Philadelphia loses a learned and scientific physician, one who maintained her character as a centre of medical APRIL MAGAZINES.-T. B. Peterson & Brothers

STORES THE STORE

CITY ITEMS COMPARISON THE ONLY TRUE TEST. The agen COMPARISON THE UNIX LEUE LEGT.—The agent of the Florence Sewing Machine company in this city, at No. 630 Chestnut atreet, has atruck a popular chord in inviting the widest companion of the "Florence" with all other machines in use, The "Florence" with all other machines in use. The offer is made without risk, as the Florence, by those who have examined it, is pronounced superior in many respects to any and all its rivats. Moreover, it is the only machine that is sold with a distinct understanding with the purchaser, that the money will be returned if the instrument does not give A HIGH ESTIMATE.—So great was the auxiety of the Chinese authorities to obtain some of the White the Chinese authorities to obtain some of the Whitworth guns which formed the armament of Commodere Osborne's squadron that they are said to have offered silver, weight for weight, in the scales to purchase them. If John Chinaman was to see one of the elegant suits made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 6% Chestnut atreet, above Sixth, he would doubte.

Chestnut street, above Sixth, he would doubtless at once offer its weight in gold for it. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fins Cloaks,

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

J. W. PROGTOR & Co.,

The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium CONSUMPTION.—In the included attack of this disease Brown's Bronchisi Troches will afford great relief; they promote expectoration, and aliay the hacking cough. Corns, Bunions, Invested Nails, Enlarger Joints, and all diseases of the feet, oured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zashartie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestaut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city. JUST RECEIVED, BY A. D. PRESANO, an extra fine invoice of red and yellow Banannas, ditto Havana

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1 Hills, Washington

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H d'Albeston, M. & Is, NY J H Berryhill, Hartisburg J Ross McVeytown J Ross McVeytown Miss B Donglas, M Chunk J H Ross McVeytown Miss B Donglas, M Chunk F A Murray & la Hurrisb'z Gont Farel, Ohio Farel, Ohio Heavy Martin, Ohio J D Lames, Ballimore J P Mansfeld, Devot J B Barker, New York J B Barker, New York G Morten, New York G Miss R G Stackhousa, Pana D Landers, Illinois G Miss R G Stackhousa, Pana Miss R G Stackho on the 22d of June actually crossing the track of Nelson a few hours before. Neither was he caught by the English, Russian, and Turkish fleets, the English still commanded by Nelson, when the following year he returned by a voyage of six or seven weeks from Egypt to France, passing a week with his relations at 2 jaccio by the way. Neither was he caught in 1815 on his passage from Elba, though the English knew he was plotting his escape, and a French cruiser hailed him on the way, and hearing his corvette was from Elba, inquired how the Emperor was, who answered in person that he "was perfectly well." The Mediterranean is but a millpond compared with the seas over which the Alabama roams, and whenever the pirate is hard pressed he slips into a neutral port. (Applause.) It of course must be by mere chance if he is ever captured.

JANVIER'S NEW POIM, "Gentysburg."—The Albany Evening Journal makes the following criticals on this excellent production. The poem of "Gettysburg" will be read by Mr. Murdoch to-mor-

M P Norton, Troy, M Y
H S Mc2emb, Delaware
Sami N Batton, Pittsburg
W A Wheeler, New York
Wrs Graham, Wesh D C
Miss J Hunter, Wash D C
E N Saltonstall, New York
S G Harishorn, New York
S G Harishorn, New York
G Walker, Concord N H
Jas W Read New York
H Melvin, Lithrof ork
S B Robe, New York
W W Snow, Mew York
W W Snow, Mew York
S B Troorton, New York
G K H Melvin, Lithrof ork
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H Smith, Washington, Iowa
R Forrest, Allentown
J H Oliver, Allentown
Miss R E Boyle, Penna
Miss R Beynypacker, Pa
K W Corey, Milton
A R Sicen. Philadelphia
J R Diffenbach. Marletta
Miss A Myers, Lazcaster
J Lyons
R Ogden Dayton. O
M M Dimmick, M Chunk
J Paul, Pittsburg
J P Gregs, Pittsburg
D Rupe. Orritown, Pa
A D Brown. New York
D Ahl, Cumberland co
J Furgusson. New Casile
I Adams. Ohio
V Dew lin. Peoria, Ill
T P Polis
Lieut C McKinsty, U S A
Miss B E Jones
Mis A Ms J G Fuller. N J

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Lieut W H Johnson, U S A CH Kirkland
Thos Patierson, New York
B D Col. is. New York
John Morrison New York
D Williams, Hew York
D W Hand, Beston
John Price
D W Wooks, Dectary, Ill
Jas Yates, Maryland
John Price
J D Mry, North Carolina
John Price
J M Watson, Milford, Del
S Watson, Mil Pavid Ealston, Indiana co
Leilly, Hartford, Ct
Leo K Taylor, Hartford, Ct
W S Johnson, Wilm, De St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third.

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Mrs Ranvesin, Birmincham
S Williams, Perrawille
G F Hoff, Miton, Pa
C Jaggard, Altoons
R Williams, Uolumbia, Pa
G Jaggard, Altoons
R Williams, Uolumbia, Pa
G H S Relsay, Lancaster, Pa
H Groeb, Wineport, Md
Josiah Edy, Lancaster, Pa
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J Gillesnie, Bridgeton, N
J B Herling, Mchamisett,
J W Langshim, Perry ville
H Deats, Pottstown, N
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B Deats, Pottstown, N
J Gundewhelmar, Ohio
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