THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commuwe can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Yoluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, For the week ending April 2d, 1864, is now ready. 1. RNGRAVING.—Viadnet on the Chattaneoga Rail oad, Tennessee, between Shellmound Station and CONTENTS:

Whiteside.
II. POEIRY.—"On Picket Duty"—"Old Shady." a II. FORIAL.

contraband sorg.

III. "JESSIE AND MAUD."—Anforiginal Novelette,
by Mis. Emma Eggleson. Chapters XII and XIII.
IV. EDITORI LE.—Some Words on the Late Democratic State Convention—Owen Lovejoy—Amalgamation
Dependent upon Elavery—The German Union Cinb—The Dependent upon exactly has desimal bound of the line European Sination—Typographic Antiquities at the Philadelphia Library—Dr. Massie on the United States— Copperhead Tactics—A State Militia—Unionism in Ala-LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."

I IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESI-VII. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VIII. PREMSTLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
IX. OUR FLORIDA LETTERS.—The Escent Disaster—Policy of the Campaign—General Seymour—The Battles—The Loyal Sentiment of Florida
X. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Summary of the Re-

rganization—General Order
XI. IRVASION OF KENTUCKY.—Rebel Capture of XII. DIVIS:02 OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Capture Ort De Russey—Gallant Conduct of our Troops.

XIII. ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS AT AN-MAPOLIS.

XIV A FIGHT BETWEEN U. S. SOLDIERS AND COPPERHEADS IN ILLINOIS

XV. OBSEQUIES OF OWEN LOVEJOY.

XVI.—THE MINING OF LIBBY PRISON.—The Reort Confirmed by General Real Dow.
XVII. LITERATURE AND ART.
XVIII. THE WASHINGTON PUZZLE.
XIX.—CHERA DEDICATION PUZZLE.

-CHESS DEPARTMENT -Problem and Game TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SHEFFIELD, ENG. L PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REPLY TO THE WOLKINGMEN.
XXII, THE WAE.—Operations in Texas—The Veteran Reserve Corps—Retaliation in North Carolina—Miscellaneous War Matters.

XXIII. THE REBEL PRESS.—Speech of Jeff Davis-

Strategy, &c XXIV. CUR HARRISBURG LETTER. XXV. OUR NEW YORK LETTER.-A Battle Behin the Scenes. &c.

XXVI RELIGIOUS MATTERS. - Spurgeon - Rev. phia, &c.
XXVII. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Annual Report Girard College—Bishop Bayley's Lecture, &c. XXVIII. PENNSYLVANIA MATTERS.

XXIX. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

XXX MISCELLANBOUS ITEMS.—The Irish XXXI. THE MONEY MARKET. XXXII PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
XXXII PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
XXXII PEILADELPHIA JATTLE MARKET.
XXXIV. WEERLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS. ALXIV. WEEKLY EXPORT OF INTERMENTS.

**Feedimers of the "War Press" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$7 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet at the JONES HOUSE, in the city of HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, A. D. 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M.
A full attendance is requested, as business of im-

portance is to be transacted.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

European Politics. There is grave significance in the fact that the King of Sweden and Norway has asked his Storthing (or Parliament) for a large sum of money, to enable him to give material aid to Denmark in certain emergencies, and requested their authority to employ the naval and military force of the United Kingdom to enforce his views, if found necessary. It was fitting, too, that the Storthing should have been sitting in Christiana, the capital of Norway, when the requirement was laid before it - seeing that the sympathy of Norway for Denmark has always been considerable, and not without cause, from old association. From the year 1380 until 1814, Norway was part of the Kingdom of Denmark. In 1812, BERNADOTTE, the French general who had been elected Crown-Prince of sweden, with ultimate succession to the throne—now occupied by his grandson-turned against NAPOLEON, his old leader, and the addition of Norway to Sweden was guaranteed by Russia and England as the price of this treachery and defection. It need scarcely be said that

transfer Norway, in this manner, than they have to transfer Pennsylvania to France. The people of Norway unsuccessfully reaided by a British fleet, enforced it, and the transfer of Norway to Sweden was effected. The union has never been hearty. There is something imposing, however, in the Storthing allowing the King of Sweden to aid Denmark in her present trouble. The accession of this Swedish aid, though not much, is something for Denmark. If England had done a tithe of this, it is probable that the difficulty about the disputed duchies would have been ended long ago. It must be confessed that the Danes have no great cause to think favorably of England. Danish fleet might be seized by NAPOLEON, Lord NELSON, with a naval armament of thirty-six British vessels of war, bombarded Copenhagen and captured the Danish ships, which he did not destroy. In 1814 a British fleet enforced the transfer of Norway to Sweden. In 1864, when the presence of the Channel fieet in the Baltic would probably

considered that neutrality may be as bad as hostility. The German invaders of Denmark have the purpose, it is said, of dictating terms of neace in Copenhagen. They are masters of the situation, and may succeed in wrenching achleswig and Holstein from the King of Denmark, thereby reducing his territory to the peninsula of Jutland, the small duchy of Lauenburg, and the islands, (the chief of which are Seeland, Fühnen, and Lasland, the Faroe Isles, Iceland, and Greenland, and his West India possessions, consisting of the small islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John.) But Austria and Prussia, the main movers in this audacious robbery of a small Power, may find, ere long, that they have made a fundamental error in establishing the principle, as they have done in this case of Schleswig and Holstein, that a kingdom may be dismembered, vi et armis, because the inhabitants of certain provinces declare that they desire to transfer their allegiance

prove of moral as well as of material aid to

the Danes, the policy of England is to con-

to another ruler. Take Prussia, for example. She holds part of plundered Poland, the natives of which are inimical to the harsh sway of the House of Brandenburg. Suppose that these Polish-Prussian people declare, before the world. that they desire to resume their nationality, under a ruler of their own race and choice, on what plea can Europe say "Nay," after sanctioning the transfer of the Dano-German duchies from King Christian to Prince FREDERICK of Augustenburg? Austria is yet more vulnerable. Of Po-

land, she holds the province of Galicia and what was the free republic of Cracow. She holds the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia and Hungary, which loathe while they submit, under the pressure of force, to her hard rule. Lastly, Austria holds the province of now the Kingdom of Italy, and holds it, get. The Common Council will, it is benot by ancient right, but under a modern more right to make than they have to ordain that Obio shall henceforth belong to Russia, New England to France, Maryland to Great Britain, and Kentucky to Prussia. One day, perhaps before long, the Poles may seek to cast off the yoke of Prussia and may seek to cast off the yoke of Frussia and Austria, even as they are now seeking to cast off that of Russia; the Bohemians, the Robert of the Frussia and Austria, even as they are now seeking to cast off that of Russia; the Bohemians, the Robert of their release they re-Hungarians, and the Venitians may claim to be separated from Austria; even Ireland, perhaps, may seek to regain her long-lost nationality. If ever such contingencies arise, with what face, after what is now being done and permitted in Denmark, can Europe back up Austria, Prussia, or England, when any of the oppressed nationalities shall rise, in armed hosts, to regain their liberty? A precedent is being established which, one day, may turn and rend those who make it. From England we expected more than neutrality in this case of Denmark. Her statesmen should remember

what one of her poets wrote: "Hear it, ye Senates, hear this truth sublime-

He who allows Oppression shares the crime!"

Relics of Barbarism. There is one person in the range of the universe who thinks that Copperheadism is "godlike," (we hear his name mentioned in Connecticut papers,) but we do not know the second Copperhead who is rash or green enough to think the same thing out loud. The word "godlike," used in connection with the Democratic party, must have a frightful strangeness to even Democrats

themselves, after Buchanan has sold his country, without even making a fair pretence to higgle over the bargain; after VALLANDIGHAM has ranted treason, and SEYMOUR tried his amateur hand in the melancholy part of Judas; after so many gods of the Democratic party have gone down on their very knees to the South, and become, not apologists, but worshippers of crime; after more than a score of giants of the "old school" have all been publicly bidding to betray their country on commodious terms. The amount of depravity and cowardice that might be catalogued with the foregoing is still more remarkable: but the amount of puerile ignorance, in the same connection, is extraordinary. Old Mr. Amos Kendall took occasion to say, lately :

"The faction South, under the direction of Jeffer son Davis, and the faction North, under the direct tion of Abraham Lincoln [hisses], have brought the two ends of this Union in collision with each other." Any youth in the land could show by proof upon proof, plain to the commones understanding, the utter falsehood of the statement of this venerable slaveholder. If North and South are nothing but factions under different leaders, to whom must we suppose Mr. KENDALL and his party claim to owe allegiance? What Mr. KENDALL regards as lovalty we may suspect, when we know what the Louisville Journal considers "a very disgusting thing." It is the

placard of a recruiting officer of colored troops, and it is described as follows: "On the back of it are these words: 'All slaves were made freemen by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, January 1st, 1863. Come, then, able-bodied colored men, to the nearest United States camp, and fight for the stars and stripes. States camp, and light for the stars and stripes.'
On the other side is the engraving of a white officer
in epaulettes, pointing a sword towards the sky
with his right hand, and grasping with his left the
staff of the American flag, inscribed 'freedom to the
slave,' a nigger school-house filled and surrounded by little niggers, the nigger schoolmaster reading a by livite niggers, the nigger schoolmaster reading a newspaper, a big nigger, in coat and cap of indigo-blue, striking chains from the limbs of male and female slaves, and a nigger regiment rushing after a leader, whose color is designedly undistinguisha-ble, under a flag marked 'United States regiment

colored troops. And all this is "very disgusting"-very disgusting, no doubt, to any one who has the virus of a tyrant in him. Nevertheless, the Copperhead party is called "God-like:" and, of slavery itself, we are told by the New Haven Register, what will not appear disgusting at all to those who sneer at emancipation: "Religiously viewed, it (slavery) is not to be re

garded as a Divine institution like the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the Marriage Covenant; but as a providential condition of society-recognized and regulated by the Holy Scriptures; and, as such, to be tolerated by Christian people."

Is Slavery Dead?

Is slavery dead? To assert so is quite common, but let us be sure of it. The war has broken down a great many barriershas given us emancipation, after a period of suffering and experience—has erected free plantations and free schools near the very hotbeds of rebellion, and has enabled repentant slaveholders to build free States. The conversion of rebels into abolitionists. one of the inevitable and growing results of the war, has ceased to be a wonder, and, on the contrary, the only marvel is, how Northern men find anything to respect in an institution which is a double rebel against the laws of God and man. The fact is shameful and strange, but proves how deeply and widely the nation has been cursed with the evil. There is no longer occasion to apologize for this crime, and those who still take the trouble to invent arguments in its favor are voted either knaves or madmen,

by the masses of the people; but the influ-

ence of slavery is nevertheless an existing fact. Those who have been its most carnest advocates clutch it all the stronger that it is now near to death, and the people, who never liked it, but bore it Russia and England had no more power to secret hate, on account of all they have suffered for the sake of an ungrateful South, hate it all the more that its fate is decreed and its hours are numbered. sisted this spoliation. But a Swedisharmy, Slavery, if not alive and deflant as before. still blocks the way with its horrible rubhish—is still a burden on our hands and minds—and has still some power. We have less to apprehend from slaveholders than Copperheads, who are, after all, the more absolute worshippers of the evil, for they would prevent, if they could, even the slaveholder from manumitting his own slaves. The friends of slavery at the North are the enemies which the republic must first meet at every step it takes; after them the border State slaveholders and conditional Unionists; and, lastly, come in 1801, on the shallow pretext that the the rebels themselves. Conquer the first at once, and all the rest is decided; but our war measures originally went through a process before they reached the actual enemy, and, in the first year of the war, the proclamations of some of our Generals were plainly a caution to our own soldiers not to use deadly weapons. The nation has now recovered from all its anxieties on the subject of slavery, and does not wish to spare it a single day. Slavery tinue neutral. Now, in some cases, it is is always offensive, whether it actively assails the Government or is quiescent; and, letting alone that it is a monster evil, and abstractly a very great crime, the people consider it even superficially a great pest and nuisance. There is no reason to save it, and there is still less to let it live. And, although it still lives, it is well to note that

it is only in the progress of dying, and the people are anxious that it shall die as fast as possible. We have no reason to protract its death-bed. It has no claim to our gratitude. Has it ever saved the Union for us? It has no cause to ask charity or consideration. When did it offer concession or show mercy? Let it die without physicians, or with only such doctors as are in close conspiracy with fate. It is a great criminal, and should die without respite, respect, or sorrow. The nation of the future must be new and free, and we do not need principle so much as energy to make it so. Every black soldier carries a death warrant that slavery shall surely cease. But the dying lingers, and the people are impatient. Surely one great act is to come, people are anxious that it shall die as fast as impatient. Surely one great act is to come, when slavery shall be effaced from the Constitution, shall be driven out of politics, and out of the very shadow of political shelter. out of the very shadow of political shelter.

After emancipation, which the President has proclaimed, we must have abolition—a fiat mighty with the voice of the whole people—sweeping slavery out of history. It is ple—sweeping slavery out of history. It is to, \$60,000.

even after that we must fall upon the Philis-THE VETERANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Select Council, last Thursday, passed an ordinance granting to the re-enlisted veterans of the city a bounty equivalent to the ward bounty, which, by their promptness in re-enlisting in the field, and in conse-Venitia, essentially a part of what is quence of imperfect papers, they failed to lieved, to-day pass this ordinance, and thus treaty, which the contracting parties had no promote re-enlistments by an act of simple justice to our patriotic, grateful, and com-

not enough that Goliath has been struck a

mortal blow. He must be beheaded, and

municative veterans. Our Returned Prisoners. U. S. SAMPTARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, 1307 Chestnut street, March 30, 1864.

know that in the event of their release they receive the kindly offices of the Sanitary Commission at the earliest possible moment.

By special permission from General Butter, agents of the Commission, with all necessary supplies, accompany each flag-of-truce boat, and attend the prisoners from Fortress Mooroe to Annapolis.

At Annapolis it has a depot of supplies of all kinds which are used in affording relief to such of our returned prisoners as become patients of the General Hospital at that point, and at "Camp Parole," near Annapolis, where the returned prisoners are quartered until emshaped, the Commission has two agents, and a large stock of supplies, which are judicusly used in the ministration of relief and comfort.

General Superintendent.

POPULAR BIGGRAPHIES.—T. B. Peterson & Bros., of this city, are now publishing a series of the lives of all our generals and statesmen, at a low price, which must put them in the hands of every person sted in this class of literature. They have five ready now, and will issue one every two weeks, President Lincoln's being the next.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 30, 1864.

Senate Confirmations. The Senate Confirmations.

The Senate to day, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments of surgeons in the volunteer forces, among them the following:

From New York—Edward B. Dalton, George L. Sutton, Andrew F. Sheldon, Peter H. Cleary, Edward G. Whitney, S. D. Carpenter, Richard D. Linie, Nathan P. Rice, Charles S. Wood, M. K. Haan, John Trenor, Jr., Francis Greene, and A. C. Van Duyn. From Pennsylvania—Benjamin B. Wilson, Wm. Thompson, Caleb W. Horner, Robert S. Kender-ine, Frederick A. Keffer, Lewis D. Hurtow, David dine, Frederick A. Renier, Lewis D. Hurrow, David B. Sturgeon, James W. Pellman, John Bradley, Alexander M. Spear, Robert Reyburn, John W. Mintzer, Joseph B. Morrison, Lewis W. Bead, Ja-cob J. De Lamater, Lewis J. Rice, Wm. R. De Witt, Henry W. Ducachet. From Massachusetts—John W. Foye, Cyrus N

From massaonusetts—John W. Foye, Gyrus N. Chamberlain, John W. Lawton, Abraham M. Wilder, Otis M. Humphrey, Frank Meacham, Silas Holman, Samuel Kneeland, and Lincoln R. Stone. From New Jersey-Wm. A. Conover and James . Belleange. From Connecticut-S. E. Fuller, W. C. Bennett and Abel C. Benedict.

A large number of assistant surgeons in the vo-

unter forces were also confirmed. Also, Surgeon John L. Leconte to be medical inspector, vice Hamilton, resigned; and John G. McMinn, of Wisconin, to be superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, vice Calvin H. Hall, removed. Post Office Appointments. Wm. H. Spangler, postmaster, Rossville, York county, Pa., vice Tempest T. Gardner, resigned.

Darius S. Gitzar, postmaster, Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pa., vice F. P. Stambach, re-

Miss Elizabeth Ray, postmaster, West Alexander, Washington county, Pa., vice Joel Truesdell, resigned. A. W. McCullough, postmaster, Prospect, Butler ounty, Pa, vice John L. Kennedy, resigned. Wm. A. Bly, Jr., postmaster, Kasey's, Elk county, Pa., vice John T. Comly, resigned. Orders by General Meade.

Major General Meade to-day issued an order for expeditiously carrying into effect that part of the enrolment act which provides for the transfer of sailors from the army to the navy. Amendments to the Post Bill. The Senate Finance Committee have reported amendments to the post bill, for paying expenses of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments, among them one reducing the appropriation for the Agricultural Department from \$155,000 to \$100,000, agricultural Department from \$155,000 to \$100,000, and increasing the appropriations for the adjutant general, quartermaster general, and paymaster general's offices nearly \$500,000 in addition to the amounts already in the bill.

Capture of Rebel Schooners. The Navy Department has received information that on the 11th instant, off Mosquito Inlet, Florida, the United States schooner Beauregard captured the schooner Linda from Nassau, for New Smyrna, Florida, with a cargo of salt, liquor, and coffee; also of the capture on the same day, by the same vessel, of the British sloop Hannah, of Nassan, N. P. The vessel had on board a small quantity of otton, but the captain threw it overboard being captured.

Arrest of a Rebel Charged with Murder. General PATRICE, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, sent to this city, yester lay, a notorious rebel citizen and bushwhacker, charged with the murder of the son of Senator Brown, of Virginia. The proof against him is said o he positive. as the deed was witnessed by several oner to the Old Capitol Jail. Arrest of Deserters from French Ships. Yesterday, at the request of M. L. DE GEOFFROY, acting minister of France, four men, recently committed to the Old Capitol Prison as deserters from the French merchant service, were sent to New York to be turned over to the French consul

Death of a Cashier. RICHARD SMITH, for many years cashier of the branch bank of the United States, in this city, and late cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, died last night, in his seventy-eighth year. A Suit Commenced.

Dr. STUART GWYNN to day commenced a suit against Colonel J. C. BAKER for alleged false impri-The Subscription to the 5-20 Bonds. No authority has been given by the Treasury Department to receive subscriptions for the five-twenty bonds, excepting to certain assistant treasurers and designated national banks. All representations to the contrary are without any foundation in truth. Deposit of National Bank Bonds.

It has been suggested to us at the Treasury Department to state that the Treasurer of the United States is the custodian of the bonds that are depositthat purpose should be forwarded directly to him. Contested Election. The contested election case of KLINE against MYERS will not be decided in Committee on Elec-

ions for a fortnight. The Danish Blockade. The State Department has been officially notified that the port of Neustadt, in Holstein, is now blockaded by the Danish Government.

The Ecuador Claims. The President has signed the bill to carry into effect the sonvention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims. Mr. Whiting on Apportionment of Quotas. The following is the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department as to whether, in the impending draft for 500,000 men each town, &c., is responsible for its quota; and if not (2d) should each town, &c, if an additional call should be made before a draft is enforced for the deficiency of the 500,000 heretofore

enforced for the deficiency of the 500,000 heretofors called for, then be held responsible for all its deficiency:

Opinion.—The only draft of the forces of the United States heretofore made or ordered has been in strict accordance with the requirements of the enloment act of March 3, 1863. The call of October 7, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers was accompanied by a pleege that such volunteers should be credited to the equotas of the respective Sates, and that there should be no draft in any State which should, within the required time, furnish by volunteering its full quota.

This pleege of the Government must be sacredly kept, even though in one State some towns or wards have furnished more, and others less, than their respective proportion of volunteers. It would be a hardship it, by enforcing drafts upon the delinquent districts, the State, as a whole, should be required to furnish more than its just proportion of troops for the public service.

The equalization of quotas, as between the several States, seems to have been intended by Congress in the amended enrolment act, section 24, which requires that certain colored troops should be credited on the quotas of the several States, or sub divisions of States, although the act requires all future drafts to be made from towns, wards, districts, &c., without reference to States.

When further drafts shall be made, the provisions of the amended enrolment act will enable and require the Provost Marshal General, in assigning quotas to each town, ward, and district, to take into account the number of men to which each is respectively entitled to be credited, and must thereby equalize, as between themselves, all such towns, wards, district, &c., in the United States. No district will, in the end, escape its just share of the public burden, even though jurther draft is not now made on any district of a State which, as a whole, has furnished its just quota.

New National Banks.

Since Saturday, new national banks have been

New National Banks. Since Saturday, new national banks have been organized in Batavia, N. V., First; New York City, Fifth; Union Springs, N. Y., First; Hayana, N. Y., Second; Fair Haven, Vt., First.

The following is a list of new national banks or Rathron, \$140,000.
334, First, Greenport, N. Y., Gronvenor S. Adams,
Barclay P. Adams, \$50,000.
335, First, Bridgeport, Conn., Edmund S. Hawley, 335, First, Bridgeport, Conn., Edmund S. Hawley, \$210 000. 336, First, Memphis, Tenn., F. S. Davis, Isaac E. Elston, Jr., \$100,000.

Prize Cases. The following prize cases have been sent to th Fourth Auditor's Office by the Secretary of the ready for distribution in a short time: Amount Prize Captured by. .. Wachusetts .. Delphin... Alabama... Stars and Stripe Sagamore... B. B. Hale...

The Weather BATTIMODE March 20_P W _A heavy storm prevailed all last night, with hall and rain; but the weather has now moderated, with a prospect of olearing off.
York, March 30.—A heavy northeast rain-storm nere all day.

BOBTON, Maich 30.—A severe northeast snow and ain-atorm has prevailed here to-day. WARHINGTON, March 30.—A heavy rain-storm oc-curred last night followed this morning by a slight The Re Galantuomo. NEW YORK, March 30 .- A French corvette re-

turned to day from an unsuccessful search after the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo. Auction Sale of Coal. New York, March 30.—The sale of 25,000 tons of Scranton coal to-day realized \$7 50@6.15 per ton, being about twenty cents more than at the February

LATE REBEL NEWS. Landing of General Burnside in North

Carolina. PILLOW IN COMMAND IN ALABAMA. NEW YORK, March 30 .- The Commercial Adv has received Richmond papers of March 25th,
The Enquirer states that official information has been received at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy, under Gen. the landing of a large folde of meenemy, under tren. Burnside, in Washington, N. C.

The Lynchburg Republican says the Yankees in East Tennessee have retreated to Strawberry Plains, and that there is no prospect of a fight.

The enlistment of colored troops goes on rapidly in Middle Tennessee. At Shelbyville and Lebanon DALTON, Ga., March 24.—General Pillow has

The enemy shows no disposition to engage our orces. They have retired from our front, and their recent movements are supposed to be on a recon-noiseance. A heavy snow fell last night and to-day; it lies four inches deep.

Macon, Ga., March 22.—The Supreme Court of Georgis, to day unanimously affirmed the constitu-tionality of the rebel anti-substitute law. The rops in Georgia promise well. General Finnegan sent cavalry, infantry, and artiliery to meet the Yankees at Pilatka. All quiet in the neighborhood of Jacksonville. The pickets report that most of the enemy's troops

THE REBEL OUTBREAK IN ILLINOIS. THREE HUNDRED REBELS UNDER ARMS.

TROOPS SENT TO ATTACK THEM Casualties in the Fight at Charleston. CHICAGO, March 30 .- A special despatch to the Pribune, dated Mattoon, Coles county, Illinois, last night, says that 400 men of the 54th Illinois Regi-ment leave Charleston to night to attack the rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under the command of Sheriff John S. O'Hair, at Silladay's Mills, ten mile northeast of Charleston. A portion of the 54th Regiment is at Mattoon, that place being also threatened by the rebels from Shelby and Moultrie sounties. Two companies of the Invalid Corps, en route for Springfield, have been stopped at Charles-

roads.

In the fight of Monday four of the 54th and one Union citizen were killed, and Col. Mitchell five privates, and two Union citizens were wounded wo rebels were killed and several wounded Charleston is at the junction of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton railroads. It is the county seat of Coles county, Illinois. EUROPE.

The Steamship Africa at Halifax. PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR

HALIFAX, March 30.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, via Queenstown on the 20th inst. arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than lose already received. The Africa has 47 passengers for Halifax and 41 for Boston.

The Africa reports—Passed, March 25th, in latitude 46, longitude 36. American ship Bobert Lane, bound east, March 27th, latitude 42, longitude 46, steamship Australesian bound to Liverpool.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 18th inst.

The steamship Bomascus, from Portiand, arrived at Londonderry at half past 4 loclock on the morning of the 18th inst. Londonderry at hair past and constant the 19th inst.

The steamships City of London and Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst. Both were detained by a low tide.

The Ganadian steamship North American sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th, and Londonderry 9th, for Portland
The steamship Virginia arrived out on the 16th. The steamenip virginia arrived on the form.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The suspension of the mails via Galway until further notice is officially announced by the Post Office Department.

mint.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th instant, Lord Palmerston said that he could not produce the opinions of the law officers of the Crown with respect to the selection of the Government, and it would be objectionable to produce them for the Government, and it would be objectionable to produce them.

Lord Palmer: ton, in reply to inquirles relative to the preposed conference, said that the reply of Denmark was still awaited, but that he had good reason to hope and believe that the Danish Government would assent.

Sir H. S. Tracey moved that the statement of the French Procureur General, at the trial of Greco, implicating a member of the House and of her Majesty's Government. Mr. Stansfield, in the plot to assessinate the Emperor of the French, deserved the serious consideration of the House.

Lord Hamilton seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Diersell, Mr. Pakington, and other Oppo-

sition members.

Mr Stansfield defended himself, and reiterated his denial of any complicity in the matter.

Lord Palmerston said he had no explanation to make to the French Government, and thought that none was nece-sary. If he had thought for a moment that Stansfield could have the alightest participation in the conspiracy, he should have catled upon him to resign; but he had not done so because he knew that he was lacapaspirety, he chould have called upon him to resign; but he had not done so because he knew that he was incapable of such cord duct.

The motion was rejected by yeas [6], mays [7]. The Government majority of ten was received with great cheerings are not to the content of the co

Earl Russell said that the captain's explanation must be accepted as satisfactory.

In the House of Commons there was another party debate on Mr. Stansfield's connection with the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Stansfield had placed himself and his office entirely at the disposal of the Government. He, (Palmerston.) therefore, assumed sit responsibility in the master.

The Lord Chancellor announced that the House of Loras would give judgment in the Alexandra case soon after Easter. ster Easter.
The London Morning Post regards the opening of the spring campaigns in America as disastrons failures for The London Movietry 1008 regarde the opening of the Friegrams in America as disastrous failures for the Friegram and the America as disastrous failures for the Friegram and the second the openitate the South have failed, but nevertheless, that the openitations of Sherman and Kipptrick show that the Confederates are weaker than a year ago at the Cork assizes, nine men, convicted of illegally practising military exercises at Blaney, were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and another to fifteen months.

practising military exercises at blancy, were contenued to tweive months' imprisonment, and another to fifteen konins.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company Directors have announced that they have made a contract with Glass, Elliott & Co., to manufacture the improved cable, unanimously recommendes by the scientific committee, and to lay the same in the summer of 1856. The Directors have made a call of thirty per cent, on the stockholders, payable on the 7th of April.

The ship Gibrattar had sailed for New York with a thousand tons of coal, given by Mr. George Elliott. of the firm of Glass, Billott. & Co., in aid of the United bitates Esmitary Commission.

The Manchester Examiner publishes a letter from sundry persone in New York, emphatically denying the assertions of the correspondent of the London Herall that, owing to the prevalence of kidnapping, there was no scenity for emigrants landing at New York. They denounce the assertion as a gross falsahood.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the 16th, the circtors' report announced that the ender of Messrs. Glass, Elliott, & Go., to make and lay the cabel, had been definitely accepted. The details of the contract were not quite ready, but would be submitted at an adjourned meeting. The report was unanimously adopted. The chairman said that the position of the company was most encouraging. The yesting officers were re-elected. Moderate estimates. founded on the capacity of the new cable, fix the net revenue at £432,000 per year.

The London Daily News, of the 18th instant, annouces authoritatively that Deamark has accepted of the propose Conference on the basis of the necotiations of 1851 and 1855, without an armistice. The consent of the Germanic Confederation is now necessary, and it is doubtful if they will assent on the basis named.

Eome continental journals confirm the above statement but it is not officially announced.

Duppel was vigorously bombarded on the 16th, with cut effect. A sortie by the Danes against Rockebull was repulsed by the Anstrians.
The Prussians had taken Osteer, near West Duppel.
Their loss was about 100. They took 200 prisoners.
The capture of the Island of Femern by the Prussians The capture of the Island of remern by the Prussians is confirmed.

The Prussians had arrested all the principal officials in that portion of Juliand which they occupied.

Heavy firing had been heard near Sonderberg.

A sharp naval engagement had taken place off Rugen island between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war ann several gunboats, resulting in the withdrawal of the Prussian ships, closely pursued by the Danes.

The Prussian vessels, however, succeeded in reaching port agely. port easely.

It is asserted that Sweden is hastening her armaments. ments.

1TALY.

His Holiness the Pope of Rome is confined to his bed, and it is rumored that he is seriously ill.

Collisions between the French and Papal troops continue. The inhabitants of Rome side with the Papal soldiers.

CALCUTTA, February 27 —Shirtings and twist quiet. Exchange 20 1% d. BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached Lisbon, bringing the ollowing intelligence:
BIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 24 — Coffee 7| 2006 7| 200 for good
first: stock; 50,000 bags. Exchange 27/2/2017/6.
LONDON, March 19 — Consols closed at 91/2/2011/8 for noney.
American Securities—Illinois Central shares 16@15 dis-ount; Eric shares 65/2@67%.

COURT: Brie shares 69% 607%.

Commercial Intelligence.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week amount to 75.100 beles, including 26,000 beles to speculators and for export. The market is firm, but the prices are unchanged for American. India Cotton has advanced %d on the inferior qualities. The other descriptions had also advanced.

The sales on Friday were 10,000 beles, the market closing broyant but unchanged
Breadstuffs are very dull, and the prices weak.
Provisions are quiet but steady.
LONDON, March 18—Evening.—Consols closed at 91% 60 1% for money.

LIVERPOOL. Saturday, March 19—Evening.—Cotton ales to day, 7,000 bales, market closing firm

Breadatuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Bacon firm. Proince steady. nce steady. London, March 19—Evening —Consols closed at 91½@ 1% for money. AMERICAN STOCKS —Illinois Central 16@15 等 cent. liscount: Brie, 66%@67%. 1scount; Erie, 65%@67%.
LATEST VIA QUEBNSTOWN.
LONDON, March 20.—Consols, after official hours, yesrday, closed at 91%@91%. ierday, closed at 913(69124. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL Liverpool, Saturday Fvoning, March 19.—Cotton sales to day 7,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and experiers. The market is firm at unchanged quotaions. BREADSTUFFS —The Breadstuffs market is very dull. PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is quiet and steady. PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is quiet and steady.
Becon is firmer.
PRODUCE.—The Produce market is steady.
LIVERPOOI. Batorday Evening.—A late Berlin despatch says that five Prussian batteries are ready to open fire across the Weninberg
The Danish iron-clad Zolf Krake has been repulsed.
The Danish batteries are armed with French rified suns.
The London Morning Herald says: The conference has rerved the purpose of the English Cabinet. Parliament having separated for the Easter recess without nament naving separate of the descriptions without suppressing any opinion on the Government policy. Earl Russell has therefore three weeks grace, during which time comething may turn up to save him. The trial of the Pampero selzure case is appointed to aske place May oth.

The University best race was won, easily, by the Ox-The great billiard match was won by Cambridge. 🔩

THE IRON-CLAD PURITAN.—It is announced that the Secretary of the Navy has given the command of the great iron-clad Puritan, now constructing at Greenpoint, to Commodore Radford. This is the highest command of a single vessel at the disposal of the Navy Department. Commodore Radford has been the commander of the Brooklyn navy yard for a considerable time. Entering the navy in 1825, he has been in the service nearly forty years, and asses a large proportion of the period. He was a schoolmate of Admiral Dahlgren, Commodores Rowan and Rogers, Captain Drayton, and Commander Meade. der Meade.

The Puritan is to carry four enormous guns, instead of two, as in the case of the Diotator, which is a sister ship, and will possess great offensive power. She is rapidly preparing for a trip to Europe.—N. Y. Post.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CURILIN. Payment of the Militia of 1862.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—The following is a mes-

sage of Governor Curtin sent to the Legislature in reference to the payment of the militia called and in see to the payment of the militia called out in September, 1862: To the Honorable the House of Representatives: Gentlemen: I received the following resolution of this House on the 24th of March instant:

"Resolved. That the Governor be requested to inform this House what has been done in relation to the payment of the militia that was called out on the lith of September, 1862."

The subject of the resolution was properly assigned to the Adjutant General of the State. Great difficulties occurred in preparing proper vouchers for payments made to the militia called in service in September, 1862, under proclamation made by the Governor of this State. The men were called into service, and were hurried forward to the border without the usual form of muster, and no rolls were made at the time of regiments or companies. The Adjutant General, in his annual report, says: "On the 5th of September last the Second Comptroller of the Treasury approved a blank form of roll for payment of militia for 1862. These rolls have been sent to the captains of all companies who have applied for them and stated their post office address. They are now rapidly being returned to this department, and as soon as all are received, will be transmitted to the pay department at Washington, when paymasters will be detailed to the several counties from which these troops were furnished."

Thuch correspondence has been had through the Adjutant General with the authorities at Washington, that on the 224 inst. an order was made on Major Brice, chief paymaster at Baltimore, to take charge of these payments; to estimate the amount of funds required; to report the number of paymasters necessary, and make the payments at as early a day as practicable.

Major Brice made a requisition on the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for the rolls, which were promptly furnished him by that officer. There is reason to believe that the militia called into service in September, 1862, will now be promptly paid. GENTLEMEN: I received the following resolution of this House on the 24th of March instant:

r, 1862, will now be promptly paid. A. G. CURTIN. AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statements of a Southerner. The New York papers, of yesterday event The New York papers, of yesterday evening, contain the following statements said to have been made by a prominent citizen of Dixie, thoroughly conversant with Southern affairs, who has arrived in that city. He informs us that, on his departure from Georgia, about the 15th instant, the rebels were making extensive preparations to invade Kentucky by way of Western Virginia. Breckinridge and Buckner had both been sent from Dalton for that

Buckner nau both been asset through it, at purpose.

Johnston's army, when he passed through it, at the beginning of the month, numbered thirty-five thousand, including infantry, cavalry, and artiflery. The stories of desertion are not at all exaggerated. Indeed this is the crying evil of the Confederate Indeed this is the crying evil of the Confederate armics.

He represents that the dissatisfaction in Georgia with the Richmond legislation of the past winter is deep and wide spread. Governor Brown openly avows his opposition to Mr. Davis, and is backed up by the people. In accordance with the last conscription act, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 are being forced into the ranks, and it was expected on his departure that the remaining provision of the bill would be carried out by conscripting all between the ages of 45 and 60. This sweeping enrolment is considered not only unconstitutional but tyrannical, and it is being tested daily before the State courts.

State courts.

The "funding bill" is also another source of great dissatisfaction. This provides that all the Confederate currency which is not converted into bonds before ist of April will be taxed 33½ per cent. It is nothing more or less, he says, than a total repudiation of the rebel currency, and is so regarded by the people.

Governor Brown is now reorganizing the State militia, which is to comprise all the boys between sixteen and eighteen, and old men from fifty up-

minis, which is to comprise at the boys between sixteen and eighteen, and old men from fifty upwards.

The stories of starvation published in the Northern papers are not founced in fact. The people have plenty of plain food to eat, though obliged to pay exorbitant prices; and so long as Western Georgia remains intact from Federal invasion, the rebel army around Dalton will have a rich source of supplies to draw from. The impression generally prevails in rebeldom that our forces are going to make a determined effort to take Richmond this spring. Our prisoners are being transferred from the rebel capital to Americus, Georgia, where they have better quarters and better food.

The people are very bitter toward Jeff Davis for having promoted Bragg after his continued failures. They have considerable confidence in Johnston's military capacity, but regard Lee as their greatest soldier. In conclusion, he informs us that a deep gloom pervades all classes in the Southwest. They have long since come to regard the Confederacy as a failure, and look with bitter pain and anguish on the utter ruin which the leaders are engulphing them in. They have no hope that a change of administration will be brought about in the North, and have sunk into a state of utter despondency. The steady progress of our arms southward they look upon as inevitable.

CANADA. The Ministerial Crisis at Toronto. The latest Toronto telegrams state that Messrs. Carter, McDonald, & Co. have been compelled to Carter, McDonald, & Co. have been compelled to abandon the task of constructing an administration from their own side of the House, and are now suing the Ministerialists to join them in the formation of a coalition Government. Under the head of 'very latest," the Montreal Herald of Monday announces that an interview was to take place on that day between Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir E. P. Tache in relation to the formation of a coalition upon a broad basis. Everything was to remain in abeyance until after this consultation. TBLEGRAM FROM QUEBEC, 28TH.

TELEGRAM FROM QUEBEC, 28TH.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of those engaged in the formation of a new Government, it is understood that the personnel has not yet been decided on. John A. Macdonald has finally determined to accept of no position in the projected Administration, surrendering the rein grogether to Mr. Campbell. The Hon. S. Read has come down, but it is stated that he declines to accept office. The Olfawa men met last night, and a meeting of the friends of the projected Government was also held, and, while their proceedings are kept secret, it is not concealed that considerable diversity of opinion was manifested as to the course to be pursued.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 80, 1864.

SENATE.

Reports and Resolutions.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the resolution directing the Superintendent of the Ceneus to prepare certain tables showing the population, products, and manufactures of certain sections, by comparison, and in detail. Ordered to the on the table. on the table

Mr. ESSENDEN. from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill making appropriations for
the legislation executive, and judicial expenses of the
Government, it the current year, with amendment the
Generaltry of War be requested to farnish the Sensey with On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to farnish it e Senate with the original or copy of telegraphic despetch or order, on file in the department, of Major General Dix to Provest marshal Ledge, dated November 5, 1881, concerning an election held in Maryland the following domerning an election held in Maryland the following domerning an election held in Maryland the following of the Legislature of Missouri adverse to the imposition of a tax on the growth of tobacco or tobacco in the leaf. Referred to the Cummittee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Military Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Military Committee on Claims

Mr. SB BRMAN submitted a letter, received from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Field), with details of the claim of Mrs. Mary Throckmorton for compensation for six negroes claimed as her own, which the District Commissioners for Emancipation could not allow, her husbrad being in the rebel army, though a son is an officer in the Union army, but recommended Congress to pay from, residue of that fand.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported fav rably on the joint resolution explanatory of the tenth section of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of public lands, which was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on Public of the survey and sale of public langs, which was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill to aid the railroads in lows, from McGregor, along the forty-third parallel, to a point of Missouri river with a branch of Cedar valley, towards Mankato, Minnerota, and one from bi ux City to Mankato, giving ve alternate sections per mile

The Territory of Montano. The Territory of Montano.

Mr. WADE called up the Hones bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montano.

Mr. WILE INSON offered an amendment to the sixth section striking out the words. 'free white male inhabitant,' and inserting 'male citizen of the United States, or who shall have declared his intentions to become such.' The clause refers to the qualification for voters and eightliny to offer a case the machine the cause which would cause him to vote against the amendment.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

ance him to yote against he amendment.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The morning hour expired, and the Senate proceeded to the utificated business of yesterday, the joint resolution amendatory to the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS said there was no subject more important to the people than the proposed amendment of the Constitution. The general reason assigned for this action. that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, struck him as very unsound. He would be perfectly willing to acknowledge the guilt of Massachusetts and South Carolina, and abolish both of these States. If this had been done thirty years ago, this war would not have occurred. He was opposed to the present measure for many reasons. It strikes at one of the most vital and essential principles of our mingled system of Stational and State Covernments. He held that when a State was in the performance of its duties in chedience to the Constitution, that it was at titled to immunity from the most title of its coal laws on the part of the Governments was in the performance of its duties in chedience to the Constitution, that it was at titled to immunity from the interference of the Constitution was a state of the Constitution of the constitution was the part of the Government with and stripping the people of a loyal State where the world also change the people of a loyal State where the world also change the people of a loyal State where the world also change and their competes of the Constitution and their region of the constitution and their region of the constitution of the region of the constitution of the region of the constitution of the region of th

out the requisite qualinos: on or an electoral vote of twelve.

In the absence of his military power, he did not believe the President would have dared to do what he has done. With a Constitution overthrown, the Government was at an end, as that alone was its life and its soul. The way to preserve the Government was to preserve the Government was to preserve the received rights of the States under the Constitution. He believed, reliaiously, that the present Executive was beat on the destruction of this Government, if he deemed that necessary to continue himself in power. Though the grieved to say it, he did not know which government threatened the people most, that if the rabel Jefferson Davis or the camper Abrabam Lincoin. He wished to see all usurpers struck down by the voice of the people at the polls. He was for any organization, any party. plain and caudid men, and he loved a man who acres to ad so pen sunshine.

With his convictions of the President's policy, of his ambition, his shelter purposes for the future, his determination to clutch all the powers he could grasp 10.88mination to crutin art the powers as cound grasp to ascure his re-election, and that these successful usurpations
will be keld up by him and his supporters in justifica
tion of his crimes against the Constitution. he (Mr.
Davis) believed that the highest interests of our common country demanded his defact in his attempted nuurpation and re-election, and, so far as his feeble will and
acts could go, he intended to defact bim.
The fenate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Buch time was spent on the consideration of a report from the Raval Committee proposing to refer to the Control Claims the settlement of the claim of William Wiseler Bubbell, for the Government ase of his patent to under both shell and fine, the compensation not to ex-ceed \$100,000. The subject was referred to the Court of Claims. Claims. On motion of Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, the Committee on Militery Affairs were instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military hishway the rairoad between Henderson Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, and report by bill The National Bank Bill

Controller of the Currency, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the bill provides of Mr. BioCoRB-said the Secretary already has too much to do Be could not give rufficient time and attention to the printing and circulation of notes. This pushess, therefore, should be exclusively under the direction of the Controller of the Currency, as heretofore. He called attention to the fact that the printing was now conducted by a man who was engaged in fraudulent transactions, but no official attention had been given to the subject. Some great mishap might occur, and, in view of the vest tempisation, measures ought to be taken to preventit. Election.

Correspondence New York Evening Post. I
In July, 1860, for the sake of amusing some
friends, I printed an estimate of the Presidential
election of that year. In that estimate I gave Lincolumn 175, and Breckinridge and company 124 electoral votes; the actual result was 180 for the former
ticket, and 125 for the latter. As another election
is approaching, I venture on another guess, although
earlier in the season, and the contingencies perhaps
greater. The electoral votes are according to the
new apportionment, and include the ording to the of the vast temptation, measures ought to be taken to be revently.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. was thoroughly tired of hearing instinuations of something very rotten in the management of the Government. The gentleman should be specific.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he had already placed on record a public document showing that the man who has control of printing money was heretofore engaged in a franchulent transaction, as specified by a Republican committee. He now made the charge, and demanded a committee to investigate the whole subject of printing public money.

blic money.

Mr. STAVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the bill made it. STAVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the bill made it. STAVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the bill made it. The said the gatheman's amendment was based on a different the gatheman's amendment was based on a different policy. No honest and intelligent man had charged a societary of the Treasury with corruption. Since a days of Hamilton no purer or abler man had filled acoffice

ine thready but as an absoluted a seasoft of a different put the few the An eners and intelligent man had charged the office.

Mr. BROOKS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS of the world accept a substitute, that it shall not be lawful for any person, association. or c poration to issue any note, cheek, or other evidence of ladebted seed and the substitute of the supreme court, who, in the Kentucky case, held that the issues of state banks to a world rejected.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment to deprive the Secretary of the Treasury of prescribing the devices and form of the notes, saying the vast money power of the country should be divided as much as possible, and not lodged in the hands of one man without limit of responsibility. Such concolidation and concentration of power was frightful. He endorsed what Mr. Stevens said of Secretary Chase, but he now repeated what he said on a force of the country should be divided as much as possible, and not lodged in the hands of one man without limit of responsibility. Such concolidation and concentration of power was frightful. He endorsed what Mr. Stevens said of Secretary Chase, but he now repeated what he said on a full of the said of the five-hundred-million loan, and it was his belief that the money thus obtained was need by the opponents of lincoln to establish and Lincoln clust and many unprincipled men as was the Secretary. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars were made from the said of Secretary Chase's prefered was a substituted by the proper search of the said and the search of the said and the said of the said and t

and would not trust thousands of millions to the sustody of one man mendment was adopted striking out the rate of seven per cent interest, and amending the chirtich second property of the respective may charge on any loan or discount, for, at a rate established by law in the State where such institution shall be located. The section was further amended so that the rate of interest shall not exceed six per cent. If more than this be paid, double the amount may be recovered by suit.

Mr. STEVENS, who had opposed these amendments, moved that the committee rise, in order to give the Gommittee on Ways and Means an opportunity to consult, and determine whether they wanted the bill to pass. The motion was agreed to.

Reconstruction.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on

The motion was agreed to.

Reconstruction.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's message.

Mr. ASHLER, of Ohro, in a speech, advocated a bill for the reconstruction of the States subvaried or overthrown by the rebellion. The relation of States to the Federal Government may nominate and cease. His desire was to provide against the repetition of the erime in the future and to subjugate such State by the sword, holding military possession, and until the people shall reorganize State Government under the action of Congrees, subject to the Constitution of the United States. In the absence of law, the President had no power to re-establish State government, or prescribe the terms on which they may be readmitted into the United States at the same time without confusion. No effort should be made to forestall the action of Congress by the exercise of the military power. He protested against the carrying out of any policy in the resonshuction of States by the Executive freepective of the control of Congress. He wanted no such executive precedent established—no such exercise of doubtful controlitutional power. He opposed it now as he

ecutive precedent established—no such exercise of doubtful constitutional power. He opposed it now as he would were his opponents in possession of the Government. In the course of his remarks he revlewed the conduct of General Banks, asyling that that of cer's processing the conduct of General Banks, asyling that that of cer's processing the conduct of General Banks, asyling that that of cer's processing the conduction of PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARBISBURG, March 30, 1884. SENATE. SENATE.
The Sanate was called to order at 10% o'clock 4. M.
A number of petitions were presented
Various reports from standing committees were made.
Bills were read in place as follows:
By Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to an act relating to By Mr. Kinsey a supplement to an act relating to the pays int of hosties to volundeers.

By Mr. NICHOLS, an act to repeal part of the Elst sector of a supplement to the city of Philadelphia This set repeals in a portion of the section which allows the Hayor to veto any ordinance although passed by a two-thirds vote of Cornells.

By Mr. WORTHINGTON a supplement to an act relating to the sale and conveyance of real estate

By Mr. STARK, an act to incorporate the Howard Coal and iron Company.

Also, an act incorporating the Elk Hill Coal Com-Pany,

By Mr. RIDGWAY, an act relating to the courts of Impike Road Company.

By Mr. WILSON, an act to incorporate the Cowenesque
d Allegbeny Railroad.

By Mr. BIDGWAY, an act relating to the port of Philaleiphia.

Mr. LOWRY offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee on Banks be instructed
obring in a bill requiring the banks of this Common
wealth to redeem their issue in the legal tender notes of
the United States when requested so to do by the holders nereof. Mr. STBIN moved to postpone the consideration of the exolution indefinitely. Agreed to—yeas 16, naye 14.

resolution indefinitely. Agreed to—yeas 16, nays 14.

Payment of Soddiers in Gold.

Mr. HOPKINS offered the following:
Resolved, That the Committee on research Relations
be itstructed to bring in a joint resolution, instructing
our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote
for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned
officers and privates in the service of the Government in
coin or its equivalent.

Mr. CHAMINEYS moved to amend, by requiring the
committee to inquire into the expediency of such a
course." ommittee to 'inquire into the expediency of such a ou as."
The original resolution was favored by Messra, Hoptin. Clymer, Wallace, and Lamberton, and were opposed by Messra, Johnson, Lowry, Fleming, St. Clair, posed by messrs. Johnson, hower, remains, st. Casir, and Wilson.

The Republican members assumed the position that the resolution was only intended to make political capital. and that both branches of the Legistature had already sanctioned an act to increase the pay of soldiers. The Democrats, on the other hand, asserted that the resolution was offered in good faith, so that the pay of the soldier would not be reduced with the depreciation of the currency.

resolution was offered in good faith, so that the pay of the soldier would not be reduced with the depreciation of the currency.

The discussion took a wide range, embracing the question of the loyalty or disloyalty of the Democratic party. It was charged that anhe resolutions as the above were calculated and intended to embarrass the Government. The Senators on the Democratic side declared the assertion to be false. This issue gave rice to a personal controversy between Mesers Hopkins and Jonson. The depreciation of the currency and the rise in gold were discussed.

Mr. NICHOLS offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Relations Committee he instructed to inquire into the expediency of urging Conserted to receive the pay of the gallant men of the ermy can navy who are imperiting their lives in foreign ministers of the Government in the same correacy at the army and navy.

The substitute was adopted—ayes 16, nays 14.

Mr. HOPEINS moved to amend by making the increase "not less than \$25 per month."

The amendment was accepted, and the substitute as amended was adopted—ayes 30, noss 0.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. NICHOLS called up an act repealing certain performent of the conventions of the Meweyl contents. Mr. NICHOLS called up an act repealing certain portions of the consolidation ast relating to the Mayor's veopower. Also, an act at horizing the managers of the control of the convey certain real estate. Both of the convey certain real estate. Christ Church to convey certain real votate. Appendix which passed mr. CONNELL called up an act relative to the construction of sewers in Philadelphia Passed. Mr. RIDG Way called up an act incorporating the Twelfth-street Market Company. Passed. Mr. DONOVAN called up an act incorporating the Pioneer Mining Company on the Colorado The Senate passed two divorce bills. Adjourned.

HOUSE. An act to open Ninth street.
An act to open Righth street.
An act to open Bighth street.
An act to open Diamond street.
An act to open Diamond street.
An act to incorporate the Ploneer Mining Company of Colorado. Also,
Incorporating the Æina Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
Incorporating the Bennet's Beauty

delpnia
Incorporating the Bennet's Branch Improvement Company.
Incorporating the Spring Garden Mutual Fire Insurance
Company.
Incorporating the Reading and Columbia Telegraph
Company.
Supplement to the North American Oil Company.
Supplement to the Bedford Railroad Company.
Consolidating the Columbia and Maryland-Line Railroad Companies in Maryland and Pennsylvania.
Supplement to the Coalbrook Railroad Company.
Supplement to Gentral Passenger Railroad Company.
Incorporating the Junis is Improvement Company.
Raiative to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad
denpylement to an act to establish a Board of Wardens
for the Port of Philadelphia. and for other purposes,
was considered and laid over. Adjourned.

APTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. BARGER moved to consider the act incorporating he Union Ball'oad in Philadelphia. The motion was agreed to—yeas' A. may all. The bill being On econd reading, various amendments were closed by Messrs. COCHRAN and COLEMAN. They were not agreed to, and the bill was finally passed—71 yeas to 22 nays. The Philadelphia members voting against the bill were Mesers. West, Cochran, Schofield, and Miller. Adjourned. HARRISHERG, March, 30—An act to form a new ward, to be called the Twenty-sixth, has been approved by the Governor:

SECTION 1 provides that the boundaries of the First ward-hall be so-reduced as to include only the following limits, viz: Beginning at a point on the Passyunk road where it intersects wharton street; thence along the solution to the Delaware; thence along the close to the Delaware; thence along the close to the Delaware; thence along the close to the Delaware; thence slong the sale fished; thence along the back channel to Broad street; thence solung the east side of sald Broad street to Passylbalps.

ibning.
SEC. 2. All that part of the First ward not included in the above limits shall constitute the Twenth-sixth ward. the above limits shall constitute the Twent-sixth ward.

Src. 3 Each of above wards shall be entitled to one
member in telect and two in Common Conacil. The
erm of the present Select Councilman shall expire on
January J. 1865. One new Common Councilman shall
ale shis seat from each ward from the first day of January paxt. ary nest.

S.c. 4. The members of Common Council new residing in the First and Twenty-sixth wards sheld hold their places until the time for which they were elected shall have expired.

Sec. 5. Each of the above—wards shell be entitled to two Aidel men, and two constables. The present incuments bents to held over, and one new alderman and one new Sec. 0.

two Alderman, and two constants
bents to hold over, and one new alderman and one new
constable to be chosen at next election.

Fig. 6 Continues the term of the present school directors, and provides for filting of vacancies caused by this
act.

Fig. 7. Continues the term of the present assessors,
and provides for election of new ones.

Sec. 8. The commissioners are directed to divide the
two wards into precincts.

The election officers of the First and Twenty-sixth
wards are to appoint anch additional precinct election

way he beceasary. officers as may be necessary.

The original bill was introduced some time sings by Sengtor Bichols. Senator Mehols.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, March 30. Halow ships Chancellor, from Liverpool: Augustus, from Shielde; and John Bradshaw, from Liverpool: bark Gyrene, from Egistol; brig Alpine, from Buenos Ayres.

The heavy gale which has prevailed all, day has been very savere outside of Bandy Hook.

The ship Borway, from Liverpool, is at anchor in the lower bay, with her fore and maintagmasts gone, and only part of her mainmast gone.

The Fatter steamers Empire Stale and City of New York departed at the usual hours, but will probably not go brough until the storm ababa.

A lars a number of outward-bound vessels are in the North fiver, awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed ones.

Union. Doubtful. Not Voting. Necessary to a choice, (if a majority of the entire electoral vote is required.) is in the entire electoral vote is required.) Is mecessary to a choice, (if only a majority of those voting is required.) 184.

DINNER TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—A grand DINNER TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—A grand dinner came off last night at Deimonico's, given to Senor Romero, the Juarez Mexican minister to this Government, by several of our most prominent citizens—Mr. Hoadley, president Panama Railroad; M. E. Dodge, Jos. W. Beekman, Wm. B. Duncas, J. J. Astor, Hammersiy, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Geo. Bancroft, Hamilton Fish, and others. The speeches, made by Mr. Geo. Bancroft, Mr. Beekman, and others, were understood to be vigorous protests in favor of the Monroe doctrine, compliment to the Belgian King, who is father-in-law to the Archduke Maximilian.—N. Y. Express. Public Entertainments.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BRECHER'S lecture to-night, at the Academy of Music, will doubtless be a fine specimen of oratory. All of this gentleman's efforts have been well received in this city, our lecure going public being always present in crowds. His subject, "Power: the Law of its Distribution," is interesting and suggestive. We advise all who, desire an opportunity of hearing Mr. Beecher to visit the Academy to-night, as this is the last lecture. visit the Academy to-night, as this is the last lecture he will deliver here this season.

SIMMONS, THE ILLUSIONIST.—This mysterious individual, whose performances are said to set the evidence of our senses completely at defiance, and upset all our preconceived notions of cause and effect, has just arrived in the city, and will commence services his medical seasons on Monday evening a series of his magical scances on Monday evening next, at Concert Hall. He accomplishes all his feats without the aid of apparatus, and performs all the most remarkable tricks of the jugglers of Oriental countries, as well as most of the remarkable things which modern charlatans do, professedly by means of spiritual agencies. Among these are the "Blood-Red Writing on the Among these are she "Blook-ned Writing of the Arm," with which Home and Forster mystified the public of London and Paris, and the spiritual calculation upon which most test-mediums base their claims. If he does half which we have heard he performs, he will create a sensation. WALNUT STEREET THEATRE,—To-night, Miss Laura Keene and her comedy company will appear in a new and highly interesting play, entitled "Rachel, the Reaper," dramatized from Charles Reade's popular work, "Clouds and Sunshine." Miss Laura Keene will personate the character of Rachel, Mr. Dyott the Old Corporal, and Mr. Levick the part of Dick Hickman. The play is cast with the entire

Grand Concert.—This evening a grand concert, in aid of the poor of St. Joseph's Parish, will take place at Musical Fund Hall. The singers for the occasion are amateur and professional, and an en-tertainment of a most pleasing and gratifying character may be expected. THE CIRCUS.-Mr. T. King and M'lle Virginia will make their first appearance this evening at the Circus in a splendid act of horsemanship, entitled "Burns' Dream." Miss Lehman, the celebrated spanish artiste, will also appear. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c .-The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and general assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods, palm hoods,

&c. &c., embracing 657 packages and lots of choice and desirable staple and fancy articles, in cottons, and desirable staple and lancy areases, in costons, linens, woolen, worsteds, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued without intermission, all o'clock, to be continued without intermission, all day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & , auctioneers, No. 332 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-The attention of buyers is called to the attractive sale of 1,000 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold

A COLORED SOLDIER KILLED.—Several A COLORED SOLDIER KILLED.—Several weeks ago a colored man, named George Wells, came to this city from Delaware, and enlisted in the 25th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. He subsequently deserted, and, under the name of Haws, joined the 43d Regiment. Un Thursday last he acted very unruly, and, for so doing, was placed in the guard house. While there he threatened to kill the guard with a knife, but was frustrated. The sergeant of the guard, named Coffey, of the 321 Regiment, was called, and the prisoner also threatened to kill him. He immediately reported the case to Colonel Wagner, commander of the post. The Colonel deliberated a few minutes, and finally gave him orders to take the knife from the prisoner, and, if he resisted, to shoot him. The sergeant proceeded to carry out the instructions given him, but the prisoner, instead of giving the knife up, drew it on him again, and the sergeant instantly litted his gun and shot the man dead. The Colonel commended him for his strict adhesion to orders given. The body of the dead man was buried in camp.

DEPARTURE OF A REGIMENT.—The 99th DEPARTURE OF A REGIMENT.—The 99th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Asher S. Leidy commanding, paraded through a number of our streets yesterday, accompanied by Beck's Band. In response to an invitation given, they proceeded to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon where a substantial dinner was set before them, which they done ample justice to. Subsequently they marched to the depot, at Broad and Prime streets, and took the cars for Chester, where they will be quartered until ordered to active service.

EMUGGLING WHISKY.—One day last week three colored women were caught in the act of smuggling whisky to the soldiers' quarters at Camp Wm. Penn. They were searched, and from one of them was taken no less than ten quarts of the poisonous fire water. She, being more unruly than the rest, had her head shaved. They were all paraded up and down the camp with cards fastened to their back containing the words "I brought whisky in camp." Before being released they promised to sin no more. It is not very likely that they will practice such a dodge again. THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT | Black Bear-Third at., above Callowhill. THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON.—Very few persons in this city have an idea of the amount of money expended weekly for the support of this saloon. During the present year there have not been as many soldiers fed as in former times, and consequently not so much money expended. The following shows the articles purchased, with cost, for only two weeks this month: meat, \$408.72; coffee, \$125.56; butter, \$246.07; sugar, \$57.93; milk, \$37.44; cheese, \$72.52; bread, \$100. Total, \$1,078.54.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's Office yesterday from the Army Hospitals:
Summit House Hospital.—Thomas Johnson, Co. A,
2341 Regiment U. S. colored troops.

Lilington Lane Hospital.—Abram Sykes, Co. A, 224
keziment U. S. colored troops; C. M. Edgerton, Co.
G., 25th Regiment U. S., colored troops. ARRIVAL OF A SQUAD.—A squad of fiftyone men, belonging to the Signal Corps, under the
charge of Sergeant C. W. Tweston, arrived in this
city yesterday morning from Washington. They
were fed at the Union Yolunteer Refreshment Saloon, and then proceeded to New York, from which
place they will go by steamer to New Orleans.

Physicians for the Army Wanted.—
A few competent physicians for the service, in the departments of the South and Gulf, are wanted. The medical director of this department has been authorized to contract with those who desire to serve the Government in that capacity. His office is at No. 1103 Girard street, where such persons will have to apply. CONTRACTS AWARDED .- The followin contracts and analysis and quipage office, yeaterday:
John Dobson, Philadelphia, 50,000 blankets at 750 R lb, army standard.

Barley & Southby, New York, 2,000 blankets at 75c THE 3D NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.-This

fine regiment of cavalry, which left Trenton on Monday last, arrived at Harrowgate, a few miles above this city, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. They pitched tents in a neighboring field for the night, and will leave early this morning for Philadelphia. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth, b B Plumer, Franklin
G W Plumer, Franklin
W S Cooly, at Paul
K Straw, Pittsburg
James Halt, Harrieburg
James Halt, Harrieburg
Jas A Eicholtz, Chester, Pa
Jos Corson, Chester, Pa
Jos Millward, Norfolk, Va
J Francis, New York
E O Arnois, Wash, D C
W H Mešaliaster, Texas

irraw . Pittaburg nes Halt. Barrisburg / Feirca & wf. Chicago ac F Bryant. Buffalo i A Kicholtz. Chester. Pa grants. Chester. Pa grants. Chester. Pa a Millward. Norfolk. Va francis. New York. Charles, New York. Charles, New York. Charles, New York. Samuel, Walte, Pa B Gonder. Lancaster nos J Ahl. Pittaburg. Pa B Gonder. Lancaster B wall. Wyoming co. Pa B Wall. B work of the William of the W DiMartin, Penna is naynor, syracuse

National—Race atreet, above Third.
Lient J S Oberend
V Haylor, Myerstown if V Haylor, Lehigh co C G Lehman, Lantile co C G Lehman, Harrisburg F, trume S Wolcott, Penna Jas McKiniey, U S A W Miller, Lock Hayen W Ziester, Adams co Jas Youtz, renna Joe Councily, M Chunk W E Boyor, Pottaville J J Murphy, Johnstawá, Pa J J Murphy, Johnstawá, Pa J J Finiay, Kittanniaz, Pa

chere, Warren
iark. New York
ilkinson, Washington
maker, Baitimore
se, Vermont
well, Hollidaysburg
s, Williamsport
hamberlain & wf, Mo
erling & wf, Alabams
s, Jr. Boston
jruck, Elitanning
mgherty, Harrisburg
m P Roblingon, Jr
villiams. New York
wrence, New York
wrence, New York
wrence, New York
rien, New York
liear, West Chester
liear, West Chester
liear, West Chester
liear, West York
ward New York
ling, Pitteburg
bait, Missouri

T Gony, Boston
C Toppan, Boston
A Liliy, Baltimore
Miss West & son
Miss West & son
Miss West & son
Miss West & danah
O A Dixon, St Louis
O Barker & danah
D A Dixon, St Louis
O Barker & danah
D A Dixon, St Louis
O Barker & danah
D A Dixon, St Louis
D A Dixon, St Louis
O Barker & danah
D A Dixon, St Louis
D A Dix M Sentaco, and M Sent Moun, Boston
Moun, Boston
Houn, Boston
Floor Tweed, Taunton
Spencer, Bosten
J Forrest, New York
Wirs Knight, Auburn
Boses banm, N J
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Holmes, Pittsburg
aker, New York
Barrett, Boston Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St. below Are Merohants Moter would a Guernsoy Brown & A. Chestertown & A. Fuckstadter, Philada A. Fuckstadter, Philada for B. Kahu Philadelphia Thos E. Wilson . Pittsburg F. E. Essim F. E. Wilson . Fuckstadter, Pa. W. Lacy, Warren, Pa. W. Lucy, Warren,

Continental-Winth and Chestnut stre

Rabn. Philadelpans B Wilcot. Pittsburg of Lacy. Warren, Pateinfeid. Valparaiso se steinfeid. Valparaiso se steinfeid. Valparaiso se steinfeid. Valparaiso yrris Kahn. Indianspolis Hyman, Wabsah. Ind. D Moore, Sew York H Holdridge. U Sandusky B H Johnson. Pittsburg B B Koaboy. Pittsburg B B Fown. Bellefoate C Stough. Penus B W Alors. Clinetinnais B H Jacker. Alleghony Joe Aleste. Alleghony Joe L Batcheny De Aleste. Alleghony Joe L Batcheny D D Didward. Pittsburg C H Rowland. Penus Poyne Pettsburg. O H Rowland. Penus Poyne Pettsburg. G Lamb, Baltimore
ous Fisher, Huntingdon
re J M Tate, Bedford
L Batchelder, Boston
D Thomas, Maryland
'A Ridaway, Pike co
N Phillips, New Castle
blu Feters, Phila
D Tombler, M Chunk
C Chaplin Payne Pettebone, Wyor R M Shafer & wf. Merce Mice Elizz Kemble; Pa H L Coe, New York E L Miller, York J P Park, Franklin W 4 Potter, W Chester John Feers, Phila
H D Tombler, M Chunk
M C Chaplin
A R Sloan. Elmira, Pa
E Z Vlocent Elmira, Pa
J M Coolbroth, Pa
S *trickland, Reading
Fredt Lauer, Reading
F Kennedy, New Jersey American Hotel-Chestnut st., above Fifth

H T Milchach. Bethichem
Jas Bowers, New York
H W Burky, Pottsville
T M Tuchett, St Paul
T Van Dusen, Pottsville
Robt McKeldin, Baltimore
A W Fellows, M Ghunk
E T Foster, Bethlehem
D B Balte, New York
G B Rhoads, Reading
W Sharp & Ia, Delaware
J Sm'th, Delaware
J Sm'th, Delaware
A L Burger, Yang D Mank New York
Robt McKeldin, Baltimore
A W Feliowe, M Chank
E T Foster, Echibela
D D Barle, Rew York
G B Rhoads, Reading
W Sharp & la, Delaware
J Sm'th, Delaware
A L Burton, U B A
G D Crawford, Baston
A L Mumeser St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third.

St. Louis—Chestnut street, whove Third.

BC Langin, US A
W Rovertson, Bristol
Louis Nicklase, New York
John Monsfield, Maryjand
H Desgett, Michigan
Ramil B Chase, Pitteburg
C H Somes, Boston
Robert Fhreeve, Reading
Amass Bowen, New Jersey
Sami Bowen, New Jersey
Major M J Byrne, US A
D F Lewson, Wellsheld, O
Mics Ettalewson, Wellefield
Richard Lawson, Baltimore
Geo G Lawson, Baltimore
Geo G Lawson, Baltimore
Thos Ettinger, Wheeling, Value
J S Wilcox, Wash, D C

W Hallowell

W Hallowell The Union—Arch

J Fullan, Brooklyn
A G Reininger, Allentown
J McMahon, New York
W M Spencer, Bordentown
Lt G Mehaffey, Penna
G V Fister, Lancaster
S R Croker, Treaton
T M Barracliff, N Jersey
J W Mefly
J Marthn, Bew York
W Rodgers, New York
W Shaffer, Pittsburg
S Price, Anspolis, O
Dr C E Humphrey, USA
H C Miller, Baston
I Cahn, New York
Geo C Beekwith, Mass

Trank Gelse, USA
J R Lagland
J P Canner, Penna
Frank Gelse, USA
Mrs McDonald, Puttavilla
Miss McDonald, Puttavilla
Miss McDonald, Puttavilla
Miss McDonald, Puttavilla
J R Lughes, Columbus
Andrew Hoben, Wis
Ease Stirk, New York
J M Pickering, Cin, Ohlo
S Faicheimer, Genvanwich
L Cahn, New York
Geo C Beekwith, Mass The Union-Arch street, above Third. Barracliff, N Jerce,
Mcfily
farth, New York
Rodgers, New York
New York
New York
B Sha far, Pittsburg
Price, Anapolis, O
Pr C E Humphrey, U S A
4 C Miller, Baaton
hich'd Sharpe, Luzerne co
Jas H McKee, Hazleton
L Cabn, New York
Mrs Cahn, New York
Geo C Beckwith, Mass

Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestnut Commercial—Sixth street, above Chestnut H JT Pearce, Monigom y col A G Carpenter, Penna John Crossley, New Jersey J. M With. Oxford Pa J. Worth. O States Union, Market street, above Sixth. F Houton, Lewisburg B Eveling, Scranton V McFarland

sale of 1,000 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gatters, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., suctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

A COLORED SOLDIER KILLED.—Several

States Union. Market street, above Sixth. JF Honton, Lewisburg Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Granton W B Croit. Odessa, Del States Union. Market street, above Sixth. JF Honton, Lewisburg Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Granton W B Croit. Odessa, Del States Union. Market street, above Sixth. JF Honton, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Honton, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Honton, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Honton, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Markets, Pa Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, New Jorse, Valley, Parket, Pa Gordon, Markets Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, New Jorse, Pa Gordon, New Science, Bordon, Markets Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, Pa Hoston, Lewisburg Hoston, Crult, New Jorse, Pa Gordon, New Scien Bald Eagle—Third street, above Callowhill greet, above Callowhill
E F Reinbard, Cherryride
J Auderman, Sellorsrille
J S Weldner, Penna
H J Oerler, Sancon, Pa
Jos Bicharda, Sancon, Pa
Jas Bowman. U S A
A Metz er. Allentown
A Aron Walb, Penna
Jas Lewie & son, Easton
A F Berrolet, Beading
J Bowman, Mahanoy
D Graber, Pennsburg
dirs Story, New Jersey
D Dickel, Lebanon

DJ Mosser, Lehigh co
E Camp, Lehigh co
S B Stout, Lehigh co
S B Stout, Lehigh co
J B Walp Penneyivania
AF Stover, Penneyivania
AF Stover, Penneyivania
S Beigel, Hellertown
Jesse Graver, Bucks col
Geo Arp, Seranton
Jecob Riedrand, Hellertown
Thos K Rieffel
Jas A Bieber
J D Schafer, Cherryville Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine Barley Sheaf-Second atreet, below Vins.

T J Muphey, Doylestown Ohas Hamilton, Doylestown Jas Mainstry, Doylestown Joe Roberts. Newtown Joe Hoover, U.S. A. A. P. Hoover, U.S. A. A. B. H. H. A. Sevet H. B. Hough, Treating Geo G. Green, Scranton Geo G. Green, Scranton Chas Willard, Doylestown Joen Edward. Wilk-sbarre John Kins, Wilkesbarre Lemi Opilager, Wilkesbarre Lemi Opilager, Wilkesbarre Madison House-Second, above Market.

Mra Helger, New Jersey
F Williams, Stroudsburg
I O. Striusk, Mohrèe co
J H Maull, Delaware
J W Lynch, Delaware
L B Scott, Newtown
B Garman, Jr. Delaware
W W Gray, Glendale, Pa J J Postens, scranton Wm Dreher Strondsburg W C Kingsbury, New York Chas Willard, Newtown Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Rac Barnum's Hotel—Whit J Donnelly, Berks co A Kanth, New York Wm Mills, Bew York J Thippie, Chester, Pa Chas Scott, Chester, Pa A Wilcon, Chester, Pa H Welds, Chester, Pa Cyrus R Hall, New York Henry P Alden, New York

Chae Roads, Southampton
Miss Russell, Dauphin co
A W Kelly
John E Babp, Beading
J Bowman Bechtelsville
Wm B Levan, Reading
H B Springer, Berks co

B Selig, Lynn, Penna
D K Snyder, Lynn, Penna
Wm Savder, Lynn, Penna
D C Russer, Boyerstown, Pa
D C Heschtel, Bechtelsville Mount Vernon-Second street, above Arch. W G Wilson & la, Maryland E Hanlin, Philadelphia Geo J Griffith. Maryland John Gray, Baltimore Wm Woodruff, New York Simon Nathan, Phila W Vincent, Penna

CITY ITEMS. GRAND MILINERY OPENING .- Wester, Wood

Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, announce their first grand opening of Spring Bonnets, to take place this morning at their splendid Retail Salesrooms, No. 725 Chestnut street. The preparations made by this well-known firm, to render their display one of the grandest ever made in this country, are such as will at once surprise and gratify the ladies of our city. Nothing that taste and ingenuity could devise of liberality procure has been left undone to render this "opening" of isshionable headgear the finest that our city has ever witnessed, and we trust that our fair readers will duly note this fact. THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, for a num. ber of important reasons which we might mention has now the supremacy over all others in the mar-ket. It performs a greater variety of work, is operated with more ease, and is sold at no higher figures than other instruments of much less value. The office of the agent is at 630 Chestnut street, and every machine sold is warranted to give perfect satisfact MESSES. P. A. HARDING & Co., wholesale dealers in Millinery goods, No. 413 Arch street, will open at their splendid warerooms to day, for the inspection of the trade, a magnificent stock of everything per-

taining to the Straw and Millinery Goods business. To all who are interested in this branch of business we would say, by all means attend Messis. P. A. PERHAPS you have never worn a suit of Ready. made Clothing from the establishment of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. If you have not, the next purchase of clothing you make, make it there, and you will be very thankful to us for the hint, thus given. An Indian Chier, when asked what he thought

of the Confederates, replied, "Ugh! Jef Larishumbug—big—heap—heap!" We are of the came opinion. There is no humbug, though, about the style, texture, and moderate prices of clothing soften up at Granville Stokes' Fashionable Establishum ment, No. 693-Chestnut street. SALE OF WARES, &c. The balance of the ostalogue of selegant Italian marble vases, faucy goods, &c., of the importation of Messus. Viti Froz. will be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, at the importers' ware-rooms, No. 639 Arch street. Fon Cours, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having, 2 and their

efficacy by a test of many years. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all Pulmonary Complaints are cured effectually by Jayne's Ex-BLEAR, plercing winds, and the varying temperature of the season, are rapidly producing colds. Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with Weak Lungs should now be especially easeful; and what may seem trifting soughe and colds ought to have immediate attention. The safetimes indifference which waits for "a cold to go as a second of the product of the seed of the product less indifference which waits for "a cold to go of came" in many cases results in laying the seeds of consumption. For such neglect of one's health Consumption. For such neglect of one's Expectorant there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant candle the standard remedy can be readily procured, and is the standard remedy for all Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections its long-activities.

its long-established reputation being a guaranty of the efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chostaut strees. street. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zachar pain or inconvenience to the patient pain or inconvenience to the patient pain or inconvenience to the patient patien rie, Surgeon Chiropodiat, 921 Chestnut atreet, fers to physicians and surgeons of the city.