We can take no notice of anonymous commu

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

As Yountary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be naid for

The Necessity of Emancipation. Mr. SALA, the correspondent of an English paper, seems to have been surprised, in his visit to the Army of the Potomac, to find that the troops were not collectively visible. He was unable to realize the fact that thousands of men were around him, being able to see only a few hundreds at one time. The vastness of the area over which the host was spread confounded him, and he naturally refers to the answer of the Duke of Wellington, who, when present at a ball, and asked by a lady to de-scribe Waterloo, inquired if she could describe to him the perpetual changes of the brilliant pageant a ound him. As it is with the soldier in battle, or the civilian in camp, it is with us. We live in a revolution which we cannot appreciate. The littleness of the war eclipses its greatness, as the body of a dwarf can shut out the view of a distant mountain. We read every day of the rivalries of distinguished generals, of the jealousies of politicians, of the opinions of great thinkers, of armies, of navies, of battles, of triumph and overthrow, and few, in the whirl of this ceaseless excitement, pause to think why the struggle into which more than thirty millions of people have been drawn is the grandest struggle of modern times. Even of those who are most profoundly impressed with the deeper elements of the tragedy, there is not one who can truly understand them. From those who have no appreciation of the causes of the war, nothing can, of course, be expected but petty criticisms of its daily or secondary features. So we find the opponents of the people entirely occupied in criticising the blunders of the Government, and apparently oblivious of the moral grandeur of the great battle. To them the mighty spirits of good and evil, which have this continent for a battle-ground, are invisible and unknown. They live in this terrible revolution, and talk complacently of trifles. But the destinies are strongest, and the war long since passed beyond the control of mortal power. A statesman could not have made the war-a statesman cannot stop it. Emancipation was not in the power of the Government to withhold, nor is peace a blessing now to be obtained by the wisest and most impartial of conventions. We speak of what the Government has done. and it has done well; yet it should be understood that the very nature of the struggle has forced the Government to adopt a certain course, and that, as the great ship flies before the storm, all that can be done is to

Just now we are all rejoiced to hear of the emancipation of Maryland. This is, indeed, a great event, measured by ordinary standards, but, absolutely, it is but an incident of the war. What is it compared with the emancipation of the whole North ?-a triumph which has no parallel in history. In three years the North has been transformed; it has become a new land; it has enshrined in its action principles of liberty, which formerly it was almost afraid to embody in its professions; it no longer has a Southern master, no longer answers to the anapping of the slave whip; it is not the North of 1860, hesitating, uncertain, inconsistent; it is in earnest; it is tree; it has redeemed itself, and will redeem others. The emancipation of Maryland is but a natural consequence of the freedom of the North, and now that the North is profoundly, sincerely, and enthusiastically anti-slavery nothing can prevent slavery from being destroyed in every Southern State. Slavery existed by permission of the Free States, and was too long protected by them. It is not strange that Maryland should emancipate her slaves, when she has the grand example of a national deliverance and the assurance of a national sympathy. It would be strange indeed if she had refused to embrace this golden opportunity of rebuilding her prosperity. It will be strange if even South Carolina should not be freed in the end, for the progress of liberty since 1860 has been almost a miracle, and still the work is unfinished.

stand firmly by the helm.

All honor should be given to those brave men who told the people of Maryland their duty, and wrought so well to rid her of the curse which kept her poor and weak. But they have but hastened an event which was aided it, but none could have prevented it. It was and is inevitable. The terrible angel of war, whose dark wings have shadowed the whole land, has done more for American freedom than the beautiful angel of peace, and has not only stricken the iron shackles from the body of the slave, but removed those heavier fetters which bound invisibly the spirits of the free.

Liberalism in Paris. In two of the districts of Paris legislative elections have been held, the last accounts inform us. In both cases the Government candidates were chosen. The new mem-

bers are HIPPOLYTE CARNOT and GARNIER. Pages. As both are notable men, we shall briefly mention a few points respecting them. HIPPOLYTE CARNOT was sixty-three years old yesterday (April 6), and is son of the eminent member of the French Convention who was appointed Minister of War in August, 1793, while Robespierre's horrible Reign of Terror prevailed; who was one of the Directory in 1795, and who was reappointed Minister of War by BONAPARTE in 1798. The elder CARNOT died in 1823, and the son, who had shared his exile, then returned to Paris, where he became indoctrinated with Socialism. Foreign travel removed this beterodoxy, and, successively elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, 1842, and 1846, he was a powerful member of the Opposition, and also a journalist. After the Revolution of February, 1348, M. CARNOT was made Minister of Public Instruction, and remained in this position until the following July. Immediately sent to the Legislative Assembly by the electors of the department of the Seine, he joined the extreme republican party there. After the coup d'état of 1851, he was one of the three republican candidates elected to the Corps Législatif-Gen. CAVAIGNAC, for Paris, and M. HENAN, for Lyons, being the other two. Refusing to take the oath to Louis Napoleon, they retired into private life. In 1857, M. CARNOT was again elected, and again lost his seat because he declined taking the oath. Now, perhaps, having the example of M. THIERS and others before him, he may swear allegiance to the Empire, and resume his place as a lawmaker. He is author of numerous works-in poetry, politics, foreign travel,

polemics, biography, and history. GARNIER-PAGES is not yet fifty-nine years old. He took part in the Revolution of July, 1830, and soon after was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. There, he sided with the Opposition, and displayed a talent for finance. In 1848, when the Revolution took place, he was made member of the Provisional Government by acclamation, and soon took charge of the much deranged National Finances. He was equal to the occasion, boldly ordering the Bank of France to suspend cash payments, and authorizing the men to new thoughts and to new preparaissue of paper money, bearing a forced cir-culation, but limited in amount to what the mendous issues growing out of the war. nation really required—a course which Alison says, "may be regarded as a model of political wisdom, and perhaps the greatest boon ever bestowed by legislative wisdom on an afflicted nation." Soon after, GARNIER-PAGES Was appointed Member of the College of France. He was elected to the National Assembly, which commenced its session on May 4th, 1848, was appointed second on the Executive Commission which succeeded the Provisional Government, relinquishing his portfolio of Finance. Before linquishing his portfolio of Finance. Before
and after the election of President, in De
Messrs. Merrick & Sons to state that the damage
to their buildings, caused by the late unfortunate

retired into private life, and was again unsuccessful, in 1957, as a candidate. These new members of the French Opposition are men of experience, ability, and character. They form part of a Legislative section small in numbers, as yet, yet strong in talent, boldness, and the ready tact which knows how to avail itself of every parliamentary rule, in action and debate, which can annoy and obstruct NAPOLEON'S ministers and their measures.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864. In directing attention to the occupation of Mexico by the French, and to the hopes excited among the rebels by that most illjudged and (as the end, will prove) most calamitous proceeding, I had no time to speculate upon the destinies of the black race of the United States in connection with the destinies of the people of that unfortunate republic. Many American statesmen, yet living, including some of the most influential of the Southern leaders, have always regarded Mexico as the great field into which he increased volume of the colored population would nour, and finally settle and mingle there with the already mixed races of Spaniards and Indians. Robert J. Walker's celebrated letter urging the annexation of Texas, which was made a campaign document in 1844, gave peculiar emphasis to this idea, and made plausible what at that time was most repugnant to many Northern time was most repugnant to many Northern Order. minds. Some of his own party looked upon his prognostication as an extravagant dream; but even at that day, while he was a Senator from Mississippi, where he was always a Union leader and opposed to Jefferson Davis, he was considering how to solve the dreadful problem of an increasing negro population in his own section, and unconsciously preparing himself for the noble stand he finally assumed when Repudiation and Secession took the shape of an armed and fanatical rebellion. He was for

opening an outlet from Texas into Mexico for this population, and I can never forget his prophetic words. Mere colonization is an expensive failure. The last experiment in Hayti has ended in dismal tragedy. Sensible men must set about finding a new remedy for a great and disturbing complication. The war has furnished one of these remedies. The negro is armed and fighting. He is proving himself to be more than a mere beast of burden and is steadily and rapidly breaking down the prejudices that, even in free communities, regarded him as only fit for slavery. His courage is thus adapting him for other responsibilities, and already he begins to look beyond the Rio Grande, into the magnificent plateaus of Mexico, where he may find a free home, and complete social and political equality. Colonization, however we may seek to deny it, has always been compulsory, and, hence, inoperative and temporary. But the negro will go to Mexico of his own free will. He has always been welcome there. In after years he will be doubly so, if he comes with arms in his hand, to help to unfetter the chains of a people bound down by a foreign Robert J. Walker is no longer a power Robert J. Walker is no longer a visional and a theorist. He may live to see colored men deciding the fate of a the famous "fighting" McCook family, has been sister nation, helping to develop her inex. nominated for a brigadier general.

haustible mines, to build railroads, to complete the great Tehuantenec crossing, to cultivate the soil, and open, by free labor, immense cotton fields. And who knows that Louis Napoleon may not, after all. give us Mexico, as his great uncle gave us

rect your attention to a short speech made in January last, in the House, by Hon. W. D. Kelley. He pointed to Central America proper as another inviting field for the enof the United States. The following extract from this speech is very interesting. priations. Judge Kelley was opposing a proposition to withdraw our diplomatic representatives from the Central American States. He said: "But there never has been a time, for reasons so ably assigned by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Davis), as well as those given by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cox), when it was more important to have American influence near to or at the centre of each of the States named in the gen tleman's amendment. Settlement has, in my judg ment, been unduly confined to the grain-growing

regions of our country and the world. The time has come when commerce, manufactures, and, per-haps, higher interests than these, require tropical development and civilization. There is no lack of the productions of the temperate region; no lack of skill for their production. Commerce and instaples, and are embarrassed for want of a market in which to exchange or dispose of the surplus; they also suffer from want of those tropical productions that enter into our commerce and manufactures time has come when, under providential guidance a necessity. No man or men can take the glory of emancipation; many of us have a sided it but none could have prevented it representatives, bearing with them, if we will per mit, our language, our laws, our thoughts, our

> " The last year has given freedom to millions of a race whose ancestors came from a region near the sun. They occupy a portion of our States, in which they have been enslaved, and where they are despised. Make them free as we are to move at our wills; make them enlightened enough to know where interest leads them, and where nature invites them to settle, and the black men of the Border States and of the Northern States will, as I have ntimated. carry thither our language, our laws, and our life, and will in time, I trust, establish our flag and our Government in the region once known as Central America; for, alas! the doctrine of State sovereignty, and the fact of secession, have extinguished the republic.
> "He who will look at the map of America, and

habits, and our institutions.

study the climate and resources of the region indicated by the gentleman who moves to strike out these States, and will also glance at the social and political life of those States, will see the induce ents to emigration which that region holds out to those whose presence in our midst is, to say the least, not desirable to a majority of our people Color is there a mere question of taste. It is in no degree a political or social question. Mr. Stephens his first breakfast in Central America was taken under these circumstances: it was in British Hon-duras, at Balize. He had been told by a British merchant that he would find him lodgings, and would take him to introduce him to the 'lady' under whose roof he was to find them. He found the 'lady' to be a 'mulatto woman.' Having closed a contract with his future landlady, he accepted an invitation to breakfast with another British shant. He found the merchant at one end of the table, his wife at the other; each had a British office on the one side, and each a colored gentleman on the other; his seat was between the two colored gentlemen; he took it. But let him speak for him self. This Democratic representative of the United States Government, the appointee of President Van

it:

"On my way back! stopped at the house of 2 merchant, whom I found at what is called a second breakfast. The gantleman sat at one side of the table and his lady on the other. At the head was a Stitien officer, and opposite him a mult too on his left was another officer, and opposite him a mult too in his left was another officer, and opposite him also a mulatto. By onance a place was made for mb between the two colored gantlemen. Scme of my countrymen, perhaps, would have hesitated about taking it, but I did not. Both were well dressed, well educated, and polite. They tikked of their malacgany works, of England, hunting, horses, ladies, and wine; and before I had been an hour in Ballya I learned that the great work of practical amalgamation, the subject of so much analy controversy at home and teen going on quietly for generations; that color was considered more matter of taste; and that some of the most respectable inhabitants had black wives and mongrie children whom they deucated with as much care and made money for with as much 222, as if their skins were perfectly white."

"The incident purified our minister of some prein-

Buren, thus describes the incident and moralizes on

"The incident purified our minister of some prejuice. May not the great events now occurring bless us to the same extent? I think that the publication of the journal of the travels of a minister in search of a past Government might do something to induc emigration to this region, so rich in its resources and so undeveloped. At any rate, at a time when Nafure and Providence are inviting a large emigration from our over labored region to those States, with which commercial intercourse could be developed with so much advantage to both parties, let us not withdraw the presence and power of our Govern-ment from any one of them. Our fellow citizens of African descent, freed by the rebellion, will not be in which complexional differences do not affect the sense and humanity to give them a fair chance for

culture and enterprise," These are practical, and, therefore, valuable truths. They open the way for statesmendous issues growing out of the war.

OCCASIONAL.

THE HOME GUARD.—The Third Annual Report to the Mayor, of Brigadier General A. J. Pleason-ton, commanding the Home Guard of Philadelphia, has just appeared. It extends to 112 pages octavo, has just appeared. It extends to 112 pages octavo, contains a good deal of personal matter, and describes what was done in Philadelphia last summer to provide defence, when the rebels made that invasion of the State which our home troops so remarkably punished by the battles and victory of Gettysburg.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.—We are requested by cember, 1848, GARNIEB-PAGES voted and explosion, has been exaggerated, and that they spoke with the moderate Democrate Note have made arrangements by which the establishspoke with the moderate Democrats. Not meet will resume full work on or before Monday re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he

EQUIVALENT BOUNTIES for those of our re-enlisted veterans who lost their ward bounties by their patriotic haste have been finally voted by our Common Council yesterday, almost unanimously. This just and gratifying movement had its origin in the meetings of the ward delegates. By cherishing, in this substantial and delicate manner, the families of our volunteers, we show these men that their services and sacrifices are well remembered, and a soldier will fight the better for knowing that his family is cared for by his fellow-citizens. This kind act of Philadelphia—not only kind but just

that never palpitated with fear. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864. The Army of the Potomac. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says no vents of general importance had recently occurred

-will make many a heart tremble with joy

Captain Johnson, of the 931 New York, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 115th New York, and Lieut. Brannon, of the same regiment, to be osptain.

The Provost Marshal's Department has been re organized with a view to greater efficiency, and new rules have been established for the reorganization and dipment of pioneer parties of the army. Regulaions for the Inspector General's Department hav been officially promulgated.

Cen. Schotteld's Nomination. It is understood that the Senate Military Commit

WAR DEP'T. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE Washington, Monday, April 4.
By direction of the President of the United States, following changes and assignments are made i army corps commands:
Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the The 11th and 12th Army Corps are consolidated

and will be called 1st Army Corps. Major General J. HOOKER is assigned to command. Major General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the 4th Army Corps, and Major General O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead. Major General Schopield is assigned to the command of the 23d Army Corps. Major General SLOCUM will report to Major Ge neral SHERMAN, commanding the Division of the lississippi, and Major General Stoneman will ra port to Major General SCHOPIELD, commanding the Department of the Ohio, for assignment. Major General GRANGER will report by letter to

the Adjutant General of the army. Captain Horace Porter, United States Ord-nance Department, is announced as an aid-de-camp to Lieutenant General GRANT, with rank of lieu By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General. That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the 11th and 12th Corps has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the 20th, inatead of the 1st Corps.

General MoDowell is about to leave for California, to assume command of the forces in that State. It is understood that the President will conatitute a department of California, Oregon, and s portion of the adjoining Territories, and authorize the organization of ten new volunteer regiments.

The nominations of General Schofield and Genersl Gilmore for major generalships have been, for want of favor, laid over by the Senate Military

The faulty report of General McClattan, con-

cerning his military administration, lately published, is to be corrected, for the sake of history, by the publication of all his official despatches. The omitted despatches now lying on Secretary STANTON's table make a pile a foot and a half high. General Hooker's friends will tender him a pub Colonel EDWARD McCock, another member of By an order just issued from the War Department, Generals STONE, PORTER, and NAGLEE have been

reduced to their original positions in their regi-

General MONTGOMERY, in the same order, has been dismissed from the service.

Major General Senewick arrived from the Army of the Potomac, and to-day will go before the War York left this forenous at the request of General MEAD While on this suggestive theme let me di-ect your attention to a short speech made. General Burnside has been in consultation with the War Department in reference to his expedition. Relief of Engine and Snipbuilders.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Commitproper as another inviting field for the en-terprise and courage of the colored freedmen pheations for relief of the engine and shipbuilders who have contracted with the Navy Department. Congress alone can aid them by direct appro-Transfer of Soldiers to the Navv.

Five thousand applications have already been made by stamen to be transferred from the army to the navy. Applications of this kind should con-tinue to be made to the Navy Department. A National Bank or Currency Bill. It is stated by Senators that a National Bank or Curreucy Bill will be passed by the Senate and sent

to the House for its concurrence. Military Activity in the West. Adjutant General Coway, of Ohio, has issued an Adjutant/General Cowan, of Onio, has issued an order to the veterans now at home to prepare to join their respective brigades on the expiration of their furloughs, without delay. Commanders of regiments are made responsible for any tardiness in the movement of regiments, and are not allowed to remain at home on any condition a day beyond the expiration of the time of their furloughs. The movement of troops to the front is on an un-exampled scale, and there is the greatest activity in hurrying them forward. Nearly all the re-enlisted regiments go back with from three to five hundred We have no military news of importance.

FORREST'S rebel command is plundering Western Kentucky and Tennessee with little hindrance. They are carrying off an immense deal of plunder, The Collins Overland Telegraph via Behring's Straits. Mr. Collins has returned to Washington after nearly two years' absence in Russia and England. Negotiations for right of way and the construction of a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian America, and British Columbia, so as to connect Europe with America by way of Behring's Straits, having

been brought to a satisfactory conclusion under favorable terms, now awaits the final action of Con-We understand that Mr. Collins will soon present the plan to Congress in view of the co operation of our Government. It is due to Great Britain and Russia that their liberal grants and concessions in aid of a purely international work of this nature, an enterprise fraught with incalculable advantages to the United States and the world at large, should command promptly generous aid from us.

It certainly devolves upon our Government to second this great enterprise, and more especially now since Russia and Great Britain have met the question in a liberal international spirit, and cleared it of all question as to right of way, so as to connect London and St. Petersburg with New York. There never was an enterprise presented to the considera-tion of Government that pleads more eloquently than this. It is the last link in a telegraphic chain Asia and Africa as well, into one living and speak-

European Aid of the Sanitary Fair-What the Swiss are Doing. The following letter is from the U.S. Consul at Zurich, to a gentleman of this city, and shows how much interest in the war and the well-being of our army is felt in Europe. Mr. Fairlamb has taken a very active part in the work, and his narrative will be found interesting to our readers: Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations of Brigatier Generala: Col. C. G. Hacker, 65th Ohio, from Sept. 20, 1863, Col. John F. Miller, 20th Indiana, from January Henry H. Sibley. Minnesots. from March 20, 1863. Col. Reigs Detrobland, 55th New York, from Ja-

Col. Guitas Kaemmerling, 9th Ohio, from January Col. Cyrus Bussey, 3d Iowa Cavalry, from Janu-Col. Cyrus Bussey, \$4 Iowa Cavalry, from January 5, 1864
Col. C. C. Andrews, 3d Minn., from Jan. 1,1864.
Col. J. W. Fuller, 27th Ohio, from Jan. 25, 1864.
The Senate has also confirmed the following as Commissaries of Subsistence : Joseph F. Denniston, of New York; W. D. Cham perlain, of Massachusetts; Capt. Leo. Rosenthal 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; and George B. Wright, of Ohio, and Algernon S. M. Morgan, of Pennsyl-

vania, to be military atorekeepers.

The following as assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain: Lieutenant John Fahy, 69th New York; Captain . W. H. Day, 111th New York; Lieutenant Edward P. Graves, 17th New York; Jesse Willis and Alexander Biacaccianti, of New York; Lieutenant Albert Mason, 38th Massachusetts; Captain M. D. Wickersham, 79th Pennsylvania.
Also, judge Advocates, with the rank of major: Captain John Mendenshall, 4th Artillery; Henry L. Burnett, of Ohlo; Captain Edward R. Piatt, 2d Artillery; Captain Addison A. Hosmer, 1st Massa-

chusetts Artillery.

James H. Buxton, of Vermont, to be consul at James H. Buxton, of Vermont, to be bounded the Island of Candia; Nicholas L. Humphrey, of Velevit of Trinidad; Wm. Maine, consul at the Island of Trinidad; rvine, of Pennsylvania, consul at Amoy, and John Richard H. Lee has been confirmed as postmaster t Camden, N. J., and John L. Pinkham postmaster at Placerville, California. Stephen S. Harding, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado. John F. Hogeboom, of New York, to be appraise of merchandlese under the act of March 3, 1851.

Charles H Parsons, to be cashier of internal duties under the act of March 3, 1863. Samuel J. Davis, of Iowa, to be register of the land office at Sioux City, Iowa. Post Office Appointments. Emamuel J. Blain, postmaster, Bryansville, York county, Pa, vice Michael Barr, resigned.
Samuel Stouffer, postmaster, Old Line, Lancaster ounty, Pa., vice John Zrig, Jr., resigned C. M. Ewing, postmaster, Stahlstown, Westmore and county, Pa., vice William Kooser, resigned. James Herron, postmaster, Coal's Bluff, Washington county, Penna., vice John Peterson, re-William A. Shaeffer, postmaster, Sterrett's Gap,

Perry county, Penna., vice S. S. Muddlekauff, re-

county, Penna. vice James Cameron, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS ADVICES.

The Constitutional Convention Election in Louisiana. THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Loss of the Rebel Ram Tennessee, near M CAIRO, April 6 -New Orleans advices of the 29th alt., received here, state that the rebel ram Tennessee was struck by a squall while lying near Grant's Pass, near Mobile, causing her to keel over And sink.

Nothing but about two feet of her smoke stack remained visible. Her armament will prove a heavy loss to the rebels. It consisted of six 100-pounders rified Parrotts, and nearly as many smaller All was well with our fieet, though they have had

some very bad weather. The election in Louisians, on the 28th, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, resulted the complete triumph of the Free State party. The steamer J. H. Russell, with sever sales of cotton and a quantity of cattle and hogs, was consumed by fire, at night, at Plaquemine The stramer was on her passage from Vicksburg to New Orleans, and took fire from the sparks of er torches. The mails from Alexandria, together with the

despatches of Gen. Lee to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, were also burned.

A passenger on the steamer, by the name of Thomas, is missing.

The boat was valued at eighty thousand dollars, and was not insured.

The brig Mary Felicite was wrecked near Passa Loutre, on the 24th of March. The Passengers and crew were saved. few were saveu.

At Alexandria, on the 27th, it was reported that ll was quiet, with the exception of occasional skir-

The rebel force near there is reported to be twenty

thousand strong. It was supposed that their inten-tion was to fall back about fifty miles, and there Our gunboats, bound for Shreveport, had succeeded n gelling over the shoals.

A land force left Alexandria on the 27th, destined for Shreveport. The force was under the command One hundred and fifty refugees arrived from Texas at New Orleans, on the 29th.

The steamship Morning Star, from New York, had arrived, with many passengers and \$350,000 in

pecie. Governor Yates came up on the Atlantic. Before

leaving New Orleans, the Illinois troops gave him reaving frew Oriesus, and initials stoops gave him a reception. After reviewing the troops, his state was formally announced.

Governor Yates then proceeded to address the soldiers, congratulating them on their appearance and eulogizing them for their noble conduct in the many battles they have passed through. Other speeches were made by General Benton an Governor Hahn, of Louisiana. There was but little business doing in New Or COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCIAL INTELLIGENUS.

The Cotton market was at a stand-off between buyers and sellers, who were anable to agree on prices. Low midding was quoted at 64 cents and middling at 68 cents pour d. Mola ses—t hoise old was selling at 68 cents and common new crop was held at 70 cents. Sugar was at 12% @13% crist for common to good; 12% @13% crist for common to good; 12% @16% crist for prime to choice.

ARKANSAS.

Advance of General Steele in Arkansas-Repulse of the Rebels at Arkadelphia and Clarksville. St. Louis, April 7.—A special despatch to the Democrat from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says that Steele's army has driven the rebels from Arkadelphia, and is now advancing on Price in the direction of Camden and Washa. Several hundred rebels under Cabell and other commanders have come in behind our advancing forces on raiding expeditions. Clarksville, sixty-five miles above here, was attacked day before yesterday. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of three killed, ten prisoner, twenty horses, and all their camp equipage. Yesterday 440 Texans, under Gen. Gans, attacked cossville, forty-five miles south of here, and burned three hundred bales of Government cotton. Our troops afterwards drove the rebels from the town, killing and capturing several of them. The remainder of the cotton at that place is being brought her which will relieve the cavalry heretofore guarding it, and enable them to drive the guerillas from the

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.-The steamer New truce, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, taking up about thirty women and children. The storm continues with great severity. The Yorktown tow-boat has not made her usual trip The schooner Mary Parker, from Cherrystone 31st ult., bound to New York, experienced heavy weath. er, and returned to Fortress Monroe last night in listress, having lost both anchors. The schooner William A. Ellis, from New York to ports: April 2d, 25 miles off Cape Henry encountered a heavy gale; had jib boom carried away, and had three men washed overboard. This morning another deck hand was lost.

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. DENVER CITY, April 6 -The municipal election

took place here yesterday. The regular Union no-mines for Mayor was elected over the Independent Union ticket. There was no Democratic ticket in the field. The mining excitement is increasing, and new discoveries of gold are reported daily. New York capi-talists are arriving by every coach, and it is reported that there is a large amount of new mining machi-nery coming out from the States. A great deal of property is changing hands. The New Mexican papers of the 30th ult. contain no news from Arizons. Gov. Connolly, of New

Mexico, has issued a proclamation appointing April 7th as a Thankgiving Day for the close of the Indian

The National Finances. New York, April 7 .- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington authorizes the contradiction of the following statement, contained in a special despatch to the New York World to-day, that the inte est on the ten forty loan will probably be raised to six per cent. The statement is incorrect, and there is no reason to doubt that the bonds bearing five per cent. principal and interest, payable in gold, will command all the money the Treasury will need to borrow. The instructions to National Banks acting as loan agents were issued March 26th, and subscrip tions are reported to the United States Treasurer up to April 6th, to the amount of \$8,607 871. No doubt is entertained that the subscriptions will rapidly increase as soon as the various agencies are authorized and in operation throughout the country.

Western News. CINCINNATI, April 7.-The stern-wheel steame Carrie Jacobs came into collision with the Major Anderson, near Metropolis, and sunk.immediately. No lives were lost. The result in Julian's district, in Indiana, is still The result in Julian's district, in Indiana, is still in doubt, both sides claiming success.

There was a strike in the Enquirer office yesterday because the proprietors would not comply with the demands of the Typographical Association, and discharge the foreman. The paper made its appear-

ance this morning, notwithstanding. Union State Convention. HARRISBURG, April 7 .- The State Central Committee met last evening at the Jones House, in this city, and after a full and free interchange of opinion it was unanimously resolved to hold a State Convention on Thursday, the 28th of April, in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing four Sena-torial delegates to represent this State in the Na-tional Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 7th day of June next.

The committee was fully represented from every

part of the State, and the expression of opinion was unanimously in favor of the re-election of The Maryland Election—A Majority for Emancipation. BALTIMORE, April 7.—Talbot county gives 300 and Caroline county 250 majority for the Convention and Unconditional Emancipation ticket. Worcester county is incomplete, but there is no

loubt that it has gone for the Convention and Eman-Dorchester county gives 200 majority. Kent 200 majority, Queen Anne 650 majority, and Somerset 400 majority, all against a Convention, and for the Democratic ticket. Howard county has gone for the Convention, but the delegation is uncertain. It is thought that one Conservative and two Radicals have been elected. Up to this evening the returns do not change the ceneral result, as estimated last night. There will oubtless be a good working majority for Uncond

ional Emancipation. The Sioux War—The Indians to be Pursued into British Territory. CHICAGO, April 7.—A special despatch from St. Paul, 6th, says Governor Dallas has given Major latch permission to pursue the Sioux Indians into British territory. At the municipal election in St. Paul, yesterday, the Union candidate for mayor was elected by 30 majority.

New York, April 7.—The regulation in relation the price of gold at the treasury is that it will be 1 65 until the close of business on the 16th of April The subscriptions to the 10 40 loan to-day were The receipts at the custom house to-day were \$289,000, of which \$259,000 was in gold certificates

Opening of Lake Navigation. DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 7.—The navigation is now open between Dunkirk and all the upper lake ports. The ice has entirely disappeared, except in the direction of Buffalo. The steamer Olean left early to-day for Buffalo, and the boats will their regular trips as soon as possible. The Harlem Railread.

ALBANY, April 7 -A bill was introduced in the

Assembly to day, authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to increase their stock \$2,000,000, and to construct a double track to Albany; also, to au horize the bondholders to exchange their bonds for stock. The Fire at Buffalo-Correction. Buppalo, April 7 —The oil refinery, of Atwater Howes was the only one burned yesterday. That of Wardwell & Webster was unicjured. Three per sons were severely burned and one died. The loss

viil not be great. The insurance on the buildings ie \$10 000. From Panama, New York, April 7 .- The steamer Golden City, Newton Kimble, postmaster, Field Bend, Pike | left Panama on the 26th of March for San Fran-.

MEMPHIS. A Rebel General Hanging Robbers-Fight with Guerillas.

Cairo, April 6.—Advices from Memphis to the 4th inst have been received, but they contain no news of importance.

A small propeller, the Golden Gate, was burned by guerillas on the 2d, when sixteen miles below It is reported that the rebel Gen. McCres has hung a number of the robbers and murderers who infest that neighborhood, and rob friends and foes alike. The gunboats had a fight with the guerilias at Hickman yesterday, and captured a few o them. The steamer Carrie Jacobs, bound down and laden principally with flour, collided last night with the steamer General Anderson, below Metropolis, and ateamer General Anderson, below Metropolis, and the Jacobs was broken into. No lives were lost. The steamer Forsyth, after leaving this port to-day, was housely their beday, was brought back by a shot from the fort. Her officers being charged with having contraband goods shoard, the boat was placed under guard and the captain under arrest. The third clerk was sent to

the guard-house. MEMPHIS COTTON MARKET. MEMPHIS, April 4 —The market is less active, but prices are unchanged. The receipts have been light. The shipments since the last report amounted to 600 bales, and the shipments for the quarter ending March 21st amounted to 37,927 bales. The steamer St. Liberty took 235 bales in here to-day for Cincinnati. During the past sixty days the Holliday, for Cairo, shipped 5 600 bales out of the Tennessee river for Evansville, to go East, on which the Government tax amoun

Mr. Thompson's oration in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening, was briefly mentioned in our telegraphic columns yesterday. In opening his address, Mr. Thompson denied the accusation which had been made that he was a disunionist. In defending himself against the charge he used the following language: charge he used the following language:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Before I proceed to make those observations which I had intended to make, permit me to notice a circumstance that occurred within these walls on Monday last. Not until a late hour last night was I aware that, during the sitting of the House of Represantatives on Monday, an honorable member rose in his place and introduced a resolution, to the following effect.

"SIR: Your note of the 5th instant is just received. In answer, permit me to say that on the 4th instant I offered the enclosed resolution, founded on a letter purporting to be written by you, which you will find in the appendix to the Congressional Globe for the second session of 36th Congress, volume 44, page 105 of the appendix.

"Very respectfully,

The letter referred to, which I have no doubt I shall find in the Congressional Globe, as stated by Mr. Morris, is the same letter which is referred to in the first volume of the record of your rebellion, which I hold in my hand. And well may the Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate, say that this is a gigantic as well as a the Senate, say that this is a gigantic as well as a coul and wicked rebellion, for this is but one of aix volumes containing its records, and how many more are yet to come depends partially upon the persistence in evil of those misguided men who are still arms, partially upon your resolution and courage in its suppression, but more still upon that Divine Pro-

volumes come depends partially upon the persistence in evil of those misguided men who are still in arms, partially upon your resolution and courage in its suppression, but more still upon that Divarched over you. [Hear.] In the first volume of these ponderous records, and on the twenty fourth page of that portion of it which contains public documents, I read that during the delivery of a speech, Mc. Sheiard Clemens referred to an article in the Liberator of the wayspare and to Mr. Garrison, and then went on to say that their retiring Confederates "ought not to forget the evenis of 1834, when George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was sent to enlighten the dead conscience of the American people." In this connection he cited a letter from Thompson to Murray, of Tennessee, in which was this sentence: "The dissolution of the Union is the object to be kept steadily in view." I have an answer to that, and it is, first, that I never in my life have cherished a hostile or even an unfriendly feeling toward the Union. [Cheers] Second, that I never in my life addressed a letter to Mr. Murray, in Tennessee, in which was to Mr. Murray, in Tennessee, and the stand the content of th

ment of treason, and the reintegration of the States.

"Looking upon the war as a fact as inevitable and irrepressible; looking at the combatants with reference to their antecedents, their character, and their chiests; looking to the results which would follow from a victory to the South, and those which would crown the success of the North; looking, finally, to the great interests of freedam, humanity, and the civilization involved in the struggle, and its issues, the wish and prayer of the enlightened philanthropist must be—God speed the North!"

The Fire in Boston. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WINTHROP HOUSE AND MASONIC HALL—HISTORIC PAINTINGS LOST. The following are the particulars of the great fire

MASONIC HALL—HISTORIC PAINTINGS LOST.

The following are the particulars of the great fire in Boston, reported yesterday:

About half past tweive o'clock Wednesday morning fire was discovered in an upper room on the northeast corner of the Winthrop House, conner of Tremont and Boylston streets. The building was very high, and partly occupied as a hotel, and partly used as a Masonic Half, in which the valuable sachives and regalis of several lodges were deposited, none of which were saved.

There were probably two huadred persons in the hotel at the time the fire broke out; and though the most of them were very much alarmed, others were confident that the fire would be quelled without much trouble. Those who were alarmed made their escape from the building without saving anything, and those who were not, being over-confident as to consequences, did not think of saving their property until it was too late.

No correct estimate of the value or loss of property in Masonic Hall can be made, as some portions of the property cannot be replaced at any cost. A large number of very valuable and almost priceless paintings were destroyed, including original portraits of washington, General warren, Price, the first Grand Masters from 1780 down to the piecent time. Records and other precious documents were kept in safes, and will probably be thus preceived. All the various lodges will lose to a considerable extent, and some of them heavily. The Consistory, Lodge of Perfection, and the Chapter of Rosecroix, had new and costly regalias, which were destroyed. The painting of Gen. Warren was owned by the Massachusetts Lodge, and was very highly prized. Among the portraits destroyed was a valuable original portrait of Ohief Justice Sawall, which had recently been purchased by Dr. Winslow Lewis, and which he designed presenting to the Boston har. It had been in the building but a day or two. The Boston Journal says:

"It will be gratifying to the members of the order to know that he lock of Washington's hair,

had been in the building but a day or two. The Boston Journal says:

"It will be gratifying to the members of the order to know that the lock of Washington's hair, with the golden urn in which it was deposited, was not in the building at the time of the fire, and is therefore safe.

"The Grand Lodge of this State had a great number of original Masonic documents, bearing the signatures of eminent Masons of the previous century, and which to them were of great value. Among them were charters and papers signed by Washing. them were charters and papers signed by Washing on, Warren, Franklin, Paul Revere, and others ton, Warren, Franklin, Paul Revere, and others These were all lost. "The insurances amount to about \$50,000, princi pally in Massachusetts companies." The New York Evening Stock Board.

NEW YORK, April 7, 11 P. M .- Olosing prices-
 Muchigan Central
 113½

 Michigan Southern
 132½

 Galeua and Chicago
 132½

 Chicago and Rock Island
 127½

 Fort Wayne
 137

 124½
 111½
 Fort Wayne 1245; Eile 1245; Erle preferied 1113; Erle 1245; Erle 1

Markets by Telegraph. Sr. Louis, April 7—The Ootton market is firm and advancing; sales at 65@670 for midding to strictly middling. Flour is active at \$7.28 for double extra. Wheat buoyant at \$1.45@150 for prime to ci-circ, and \$1.55 for extra choice. Carn and Oats are unchanged. City Mess Pork, \$22.50; sugar cuicd hame, 160.

XXXVIIII CONGRESS---1st SESSION. SENATE.

Reports and Resolutions

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the revolution introduced by Mr. Grimss yesterday to repeal the joint resolution f.r the transfer of seamer rom the military and naval service, accompanied by a raport, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale also reported from the same committee, on the bill to amend the act relative to cartain officars of the navy, with a report also on the bill in relation to supplies, and aversely on the bill in relation to supplies, and aversely on the bill in relation to paymassier's clerks, with amendments. He also reported in favor of passing the bill to amend the act to regulate favor of passing the bill to amend the act to regulate favor of passing the bill to amend the act to regulate the grade of the commensate the crew (f the gunboat Baron De Railo for loss, and adversely to the putilon of warrant officers (MCRILL) offered a resolution for printing one than the commensate the crew (the gunboat Baron De Railo for loss, and adversely to the putilon of warrant officers (MCRILL) offered a resolution for printing one than the properties of the report of the augustes of the Washington aqueduct for the use of the laterior Department, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the following resolution was adducted. ment. Which was a vicinity of the Interior be direction was adduted:

Resolved That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what amount of fees and emoluments of every kind and character were received by the Aitorney and Marshal of the United States, for the District O'Columbia respectively, and by the clerks of the several courts for the said District during the year ending Becember 3ist. 1863 and what amount was allowed to each of the said officers for deputies, clerks officerent, and other incidental expenses during the same pariod.

period. The Case of Mr. Yocum.

Mr. DAVIS. of Kentucky. called up his resolution instructing the Judickery committee to inquire a: d report whellier for Lot Mr. Yocum, late of date. i. now confined in the Albany pentientisry, under sestence court martial. though having received a full pardon fined in the Albany penitentiary, under sestence of court martial, though having received a full pardon from the President.

Mr. GRIMES of lowa, suggested an amendment, as follows: "And that the committee report to the Sanate the charges, ac., on which Yocum was tried."

Mr. DAVIS accepted the smearment, and explained the faste of the case, as ing Yocum had had charge of the faste of the case, as ing Yocum had had charge of the faste of the case, as the Yocum was tried an accordance with the further and taken steps in accordance with the further each taken steps in accordance with the further and taken steps in accordance with the further and taken steps in accordance with the further and taken steps in accordance with the further accordance to the continuous string and the steps in a continuous states. For allowing which Yocum was tried among the pardoned by the President the day after which he was each by the Secretary of War to the Albany Penitentiary. After further discussion, the subject went over.

Indian Refugges.

George Thompson in Washington. On motion of Mr. DOULITILE, all prior orders were posipured, and the hill to aid Indian refugees, and to return them to their nomes, was taken up. The bill appropriate about \$200,000 for the benefit of the Indians who fied into the grounder States a year ago, from the indian Territory, on account of the rebellious position taken by some of the tribes.

Mr. Doulitie said it was necessary that the Indians abruid be sent home at once, in time to make crops this season. The bill was passed.

The Amendment of the Constitutions.

The Sense proceeded to the consideration of the joint

ouries, which lines wants on monage has a constitution that the land and that of the House of Representatives on Monday, an honorable member rose in his place and mitroduced a recolution, to the following effect:

As the lines of the house of the House and the lines and in the land and he recolution of the following effect:

As the lines of the house of the House and he land and he recolution, and the would not have been in the land and he recolution and the would not have been in the land and he recolution. The honorable member, the author of what I have read. Here is my carry the surface of the honorable member, the author of what I have read. Here is my carry the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of proceedings in Congress, as reported in the newspared and the land of the land of

operate if a three-fourths vote was secured in favor of the measure in the property of the pro tion alone was to be the policy.

Union upon the principles of our forelathers, and that no terms of peace would be considered and that subjugation alone was to be the policy. Why was not the policy of the resolution adopted three years ago followed, and the war waged for the sole purpose of retering the Constitution and the Union?

Mr. BENDERSON said that, as the author of the bil. originally introduced on this subject, which provides not only for the extinguishment of alayers, but for a different mode hereafter of securing an endments to the Constitution, he would have preferred its adoption in that form, but as a majority of the Judiciary Committee had thought differently, he was prepared to yield to their judgment. The loyal owners of laves, in the slave States, had made up their minds as to the course to pursue on this subject, without regard to what have been their opinions herebofore. He proceeded to argue that slavery had been protested, and not warred on to the extent charged in the past by the Northern people, and mentioned that an amendment had once been proposed to the Constitution, prohibiting any interference with slavery, but it was not supported by Southern men. At the time of his election, in 1360, the prejudice against slavery had not gone so far as to say a slave State could not be a republican State. Though the plateful of a grant state was the constitution of the produce against slavery had not gone so far as to say a slave State could not be a republican stration; which secured the Republican party was to exclude slavery from the territories, it did not say a slate should not adopt slavery afterwards. If the people thought proper and it was not so much the anti-slavery prejudice, as it was the corruptions of the Bushapan Administration; which secured the Republican prove the divine diversion of the cotton gin. Slaver had brought place the the server of the scale of the prove teaching society: and, in the meanime, the Northern people and within Jewish theorier, and not mercased in his proviction of the cotton gin. Slaver ha

while the Merth began to feel the immorality of alayery, and to propagate the entiment in its churches, and by other agencies. At this point the divergence between the North as d South commenced, and our pointiest piatforms became nothing but a budget of dogmas on the subject of slavery. He held that in the position we had now come to, the anti-slavery sentiment could not be removed. It was no use therefore, for men to say they wanted the South to come back, on the besis of the old Union, and quoted from the Richmond Whij to show that the propie of the South spurned the convervatium of the North Mr. SAULSBURY. of Delaware, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the chaplain of the Senste be respectively requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not to lecture Him. Informing Flim, under the pretence of prayer his. the said chaplain's opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty, and that the said chaplain be further requested as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer to lecture the stente in relation to the questions before the body.

Mr. HO WARD objected to the resolution

The Senate then went into Executive session, and adourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Ditmissal of Officers.

On motion of Mr. GAKFIELD, of Onlo, the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House how many commissioned officers, with their name and rank, have of the President without trial by court martial since the beginning of the present war, and how many of such dismissions have been revoked.

Mr. GARFIELD said this resolution was reported at the instance of the Military Committee. A bill had been passed by the House, but reported on unfavorably in the Senate, taking from the President the p.wer of summary citmissal. As a communication on this subject had been received from Advocate General Holt. It seemed only just that all the foots should be laid before the House. The resolution was adopted. Delaware and Raritan Railroad.

resolution was acopied.

Delaware and Raritan Railroad.

The House resumed the consideration of the Delaware and astrian Bay Railroad bill.

Mr. WOODBRILGE, of Vermont, argued in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of declaring the roads and boats of the company military and post routes. The past to the company military and post routes. The post is how to be protected against that leading and the property of the company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which not only imposes burdens on the people, but cripples the Government in the per formance of its daties in the company, he said, interfered with the elections in New Jersey and designates who shall be elected.

Mr. KOGERS, of New Jersey, said the statement was faise from best bings took the disclaimer as true, according to the best information of Mr. Rogers, but he (Mr. Woodbridge) had been informed that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company puts its foot upon such nomination of candidates as may not best serve the interests of the great monopoly.

The subject then went over and the House proceeded to consider the speals order—namely, business relating to the District of Columbia.

Local Bills.

Several local bills were pa-sed, and one appropriating Local Bills.

Several local bills were pa-sed, and one appropriating \$250 CO for the erection of a peak-ntiary, isil, and house of correction in the District of Columbia, was discussed a motion to lay the bill on the table, the House at 4.46 adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 7, 1864. Petitions. Mr. RIDGWAY, from the board of return judges in Philadelphia for a change in the election laws.

RIDGWAY, WORTHINGTON, DUNLAP, and
HOBSEIGLIDER presented petitions in favor of the
Frent-street and Kensington Railroad.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS reported as committed an act enabling the banks of the State to form an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States. Scanatorial Apportionment.

Mr. COBNELL, from the Committee on State Apportionment, reported a bill The new districts, as proposed by the bill, are as follows:

First District—ist. 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 5th, and 25th wards.

Second District—gith, 10th, 18th, 14th and 5th wards, Third District—6th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards. wards.
Fourth District—19tr, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th wards. Mr. CONNELL, incorporating the Grant Land Improvement temperature the Wyoming Coal and Transportation to Revision of the Wyoming Coal and Transportation Company; also, incorporating the Keysions Coal Mining Company.

The consideration of an act authorizing the Governor to pay a bounty of \$500 to volunteers was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

E. Without coming to a vote, the Senate postponed the Lance of mili Tuesday next. Bills Introduced. The fenate agreed to the resolution providing for a final adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. The following bills passed:
Incorporating the Gila Mining Company.
Incorporating the Reading and Columbia Telegraph
Company.
For more efficient taxation of non-resident venders of
the technolise. nerguandise.

Relative to School Controllers of First District.

Mr. DICHOLS offered joint resolutions accepting offer ferhiladelphia city to erec new Capital buildings, and seclaring Capital to be removed to Philadelphia after 114 1853.

cetaring Capital to be removed to Philadelphia after July 4, 1865.

This resolution laid over.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act incorporating the Washington Gold Mining Company. Passed.

Mr. MCHOLS called up an act incorporating the Washington Gold Mining Company. Passed.

Mr. MICHOLS called up an act incorporating the Northern Mining Company. Passed. Adjourned until evening at 7% o'clock.

The Senate met at 7% o'clock.

The Senate met at 7% o'clock.

The Senate met at 7% o'clock.

The CONNELL called up an act relative to the manacy of cuttering the Mr. Willey M. called up an act relative to the manacy of the transport of the tran rating the Jersey Shore. Pine Creek, and State Line Raitrond-Danked Mr. WORTHINGTON an act relative to the East Branch of white and Wayneshour Raitrond Compa y—maked Mr. It NEBLL, an adjustioning the State Treasurer to actor ast effection on a scriety mortrage—proved Mr. LOWRIE read in place a supplement to an act acceptual and grants from the General Government. Ar. NINEY y called upon act relative to the port wardens of Philadelpht—pased Aujourned The H use met at 10 o'clack A. M Lombard and South street Hallway In to will be privented in reference to the Lembara and Senti- treet Radicad, allowing the company to use

any two streets south of Locust in order to reach Fidisth street, and repealing so much of the existing law as allows cars of other companies to use the Lombard and South-street road. South-street road.

Cooper-shop Soldiers' Home.

Mr. BARGER introduced an act to incorporate the "Cooper-shop Soldiers" Home "for the accommodation and residence of disabled soldiers and seamen nonorably discharged from the United States service. Life members are constituted by the payment of fifty dollars.

Balla Cooper-shops.

bers are constituted by the psyment of fifty dollars.

Bills Considered.

Incorporating the Philadelphia and Colorodo Golf and Silver Mining Jempany. Passed Mr. COCHEAN called up an act incorporating the Solder's Home of Philacelphia. Passed.

Mr. BA RGER called up an act incorporating the Cooper Shop Stidlers' Home, which passed An act allowing the New Yerk and Middle Coal Field Company to construct a railroat from Mount Carmel to the Catawiasa Railroad was discussed. Passed, but afterwards reconsidered and postponed.

Mr. SU (PHIN called up an act qualizing the territory of the Eighteenth and Fineteenth wards of Philadelphia. It is to be supposed to take two precincts from the Ninsteenths ward, and attach them to the Biahteenth, the two precincts being those fronting the river Delawars. between Morris and Lobigh streets.) The bill was indefinitely postponed. This ceremistic of the Apternoon Session.

This decease the bill A journed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Centre, called up the bill relative to the Lengh Navigation company. The bill allows the company to become possessed of an indebatic names of some of series of soal land in Carbon or other counties. It was passed
An act relative to the New York and Middle Coalfield
Company, Passed.
An act to incorporate the Manticocke Coal and Iron
Company Passed
Lens et incorporation the Philadelphia Chemical Collens. Passed. lege. Passed. An act charging the vonue from Armstrong to Alle-ghany county. Passed. Adjourned. Further from Europe—Arrival of the Kedar.

Kuther from Europe—Arrival of the Kedar.

Halifax, April 7—The steamship Kedar, from Livelpool on Maich 26th, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening.

She brings the following additional news:
London, Monday Moroing, March 28 (via Queenstowp).—The Morning Post, in a leader on Polacid and Dedmark, says: "We shell be glad to discover that no holy alliance exists to crush the liberties of Europe, just as we should wish to learn that the hostility of Germany to the words of Denmark is promoted by sympathy with the co-patriots, and not by abhorrence to liberal views on one point or other. However, we lack infermation to justify us in drawing the wished-for inferences."

Berlin letters mention that Prince Hohen Zollem Sigmaringson left for the seat of war to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between Frederick Charles and Marshal Wrangel.

ffect a reconciliation and Marshal Wrangel. Fast Day in Massachusetts. Boston, April 7.—Business is entirely suspended this being a fast day.

Patents to Pennsylvanians. The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office during the week ending April 5, each bearing that date:
To John Agnew, of Bath, for improvement in corn planters.
To Reuel Blackwood, of Philadelphia, for improvement in method of expanding tubes in tube sheets.
To H. Everett, of Philadelphia, for design for an , each bearing that date : oil can. To George W. Griswold, of Abington, for metallic To George W. Griswold, of Abington, for metallic boots, shoes, or sandals.

To O. H. Harrington, of Manchester, for improvement in railroad car brakes.

To Henry Jacob, of Loretto, for improvement in standards for lumber cars.

To Robert H. Leckey, of McClure, for improvement in tracks for street railways.

To Robert H. Leckey, of McClure, for improvement in steam wagons.

To Henry Milicagar, of Pittaburg, for improvement in steam wagons.

To J. F Rich, of Chatham Run, for improvement in wood fannel.

To O. P. Scaffe, of Pittaburg, for improvement in roof of railroad cars.

Mr. Greider, the builder of a new torpedo boat, has been testing it in New York bay. He remained under the water upwards of nine hours, affixing to the bottom of the old sloop "Extra" two torpedoes. The percussion lock of the first torpedo, containing fifty pounds of powder, was exploded, but, owing to some defective communication, the powder was not ignited. The second torpedo contained one hundred pounds of powder, with three percussion locks. In attempting to fire the charge of powder, the wire connection run off the spool, and no exclosion took place. The sloop was then towat to Bushwick creek, where at low tide the sloop may be seen with the two topedoes attached to her bottom. Although the sloop was not blown up, owing to defective torpedoes, this experiment has demonstrated the practicability of the torpedo boat, which may be navigated below the surface of the water, and operate either against submadiae obstructions or a ship's hottom. The company for whom this boat was built, for \$15.000, have accepted her, and she will probably be used in future naval operations. She is lifty feet long, is manned by twenty five men, and moves by means of a propeller turned by hand.

DROIDE FOR YOURSELVES, GENTLEMEN.—We have before us four newspapers of the date of the 24th, all of which claim to be genuine exponents of unadulterated Democracy; they are the Cinciunati Enquirer, the Cliveland Plain Dealer, the Chicago Times, and Chicago Post. The Enquirer reads the Plain Dealer out of the party; the latter declares that the former is already outside the pale of the party organization; the Chicago Post declares that the former is already outside the pale of the Democracy, and the Times calls the Post "Black Republican." Gentlemen, do decide this little matter, won't you?—Nashville Union.

PMAMMOTH CAVE.—The hotel at this celebrated place is about being reopened. Coaches from Cave Uity make regular trips between Mammoth Cave and the railroad station at Cave City. The old guides at the Cave, who have traversed its winding labyliaths through many years, are still there. The travelling public will now be ablight visit this great natural curiosity, which has been placed beyond reach for some time past by the war in Kentucky. SALE OF FURNITHER &C. THIS DAY-CAPD .

Our sale this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, comprises a large assortment of household elegant walnut parlor suiter in brocatelle and mocarpets, planofortes, beds and mattresses, mirrors WINES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.-Also, for account of a transportation company, a lot of patent medicines, wines, cigars, &c. Thos, Birch & Son, 914 Chestnut street.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS. The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, &c., to be held by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce.

Public Entertainments. EENEPIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE,-This accomplished actress will take her farewell benefit this evening at the Walnut-street Theatre, and will the interesting part of Ogarita, in the "Sea of Ice." This drama has been selected for the occaof ice." This grams has been selected to the booksion on account of the great favor with which it has been received by the public, and the fine opportunity it affords for Miss Keene's acting.

To-morrow night, the popular play of "East Lynne." as dramatized by the authoress, Mrs. Henry Wood, will be given, with Nies Keene as Lady Isabel. The management promises to place it upon the stage in the best style, and with a strong ast, including the whole strength of the company. MISS EMILY SHAW brings with her from New England no ordinary reputation as an intelligent and effective reader, and has been very highly complimented by such critics as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Weiss, Professor Sears. Her reading at the Musical Fund Hall this evening is given for the benefit of the Great Central Fair, and by invitation of many of our best known citizens. The programme selected has great variety, including selections from Whittier, Dickens, Tennyson, Powell. with that fine poem, "The Second Louisiana," by George H. Boker. Dr. Holmes said that he found so little to criticise in Miss Shaw's reading that he eared he must be wanting in the eye which detects aults, and if she but half deserves the praise she received, she must yet be considered one of the very

Two grand sources, for the Central Fair, will be given by the pupils of the Fifteenth ward Public Schools, at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of April 15th and 16th. The entertainments combine music and calisthenics, and will, no doubt, prove very interesting.

CITY ITEMS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM EWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest, and se cheapest. These unequaled machines are adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen, and sotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect attroh, alike on both sides of It it be inconvenient for the purchaser to visit the calestooms, the order may be forwarded to the office, and it will be as faithfully filled as if the selection had been made personally. Machines are forwarded in perfect order to any part of the country, and

full instructions sent, which will enable the most inexperienced to operate them without any trouble All good dress makers, seamstresses, shirt-makers, and sewing women, use the Wheeler & Wilson in preference to all other sewing machines. 150,000 of the Wheeler & Wilson Machines have been sold. Five thousand are in use in Philadel. phia. It is no new experiment to be tried. They have been in use fifteen years, and every machine is warranted, and kept in order one year without All who apply will be taught, without charge, to operate the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, whether they wish to purchase or not. Instruction given at he residence of purchasers, when desired.

stantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Clothing, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c. Family sewing done to order. Opera-tors, with or without machines, furnished at short notice.
Wheeler & Wilson's Salesrooms, No. 701 Chestnut street, above Seventh. Wax figure in window. Cut this out and preserve it for future reference, SENSIBLE EXPERIMENTS.-We have heard of a number of cases lately of persons taking advantage of the various Sewing Machine proprietors of this of the various Sewing Machine proprietors of this city in their offers to afford the fullest opportunity city in their offers to afford the fullest opportunity for experimenting, with a view to determining the relative merits of the respective instruments, and in every case that has come to our knowledge the celebrated "Florence" Machine, sold at 630 Chestnut attect, has received the preference. The "Florence" is understand that the best Sewing Machine conce" is, unquestionably, the best Sewing Machine in the world, for all kinds of family use. A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE,—A Quaker

one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental, Philadelphis, it is at

CAPT. CHAS. N. CADWALLADER BLYER another column that credits on the draft will not be given after 15th inst. sire to receive the bounty should enlist below time, at the General Recruiting Office, N. Chestnut street. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. - All W

used this standard Medicine for Asthma, Co Bronchitts, Whooping Cough, Coughs and Colde, H or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest P.
Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic P. quickly and effectually cured by its oothing and expectorant power. Asthma it always cures. It overcomes modic contraction of the air vensels, n_{i_1,i_2,i_3} ing free expectoration, at once remy of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expanding subdues the inflammation which extendit the wind tubes, produces free expensions.

the wind tubes, proceedings and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fath
no remedy on earth has ever been found to get the second to th It aubdues the inflammation, relieves the pair, and removes the difficulty of breat uces an easy expectoration, whereby a ing and obstructing matters are renigh lungs.
Whooping Cough is promptly relieved hose pectorant. It shortens the duration one half, and greatly mitigates the seller In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Craus, Ac., it will be found to be prompt, and and teliable.

All of Dr. Jayne & Son's Family Mello prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut attest, a.d. DEAPNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Discare,

tarrh treated by Dr Von Moschielter, Ogs
Aurist, author of the work just publisher Ear, its Diseases, and their Treatment," Moschzisker is the only regular physicia; Moscuzianes and makes the above maladies his ty. The very highest city and other refer be examined at his office, 1027 Walnut St. Corns, Bunions, Invested Nates, Err Corns, Bunions, invented Nails, Erg. Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Jr. rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 221 Chestnut size for to physicians and surgeons of the city.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTEL Sirard-Chestnut street, below N

Mrs Lyons, New York
At Evans, Fort Wayne
W A Brothwick
I A Lesce. Few York
Hisa Linda Peiper, Lanc
Lt J B Hall, US A Mrs W B Ayres Wash, D.C. & son, Kentucky Artisburg 'Artisburg'
Artisburg 'Arbington
Philadelp' Pittsburg

Continental-Winth and Chestnut O H Bissell, New York W W Clark, New York C F Blaze, New York L Rosenplanic, New York E A Wilder, Boston

Hovatio Engli F Horner & L R Boyer, N H I Hager, S vivester Mars H Merriman homes Charle Hendricks, N B Lacy, New P Witherns. A Wocdinff, USA

i. Build Stanley, England r, USA de, Washington

Merchants' Hotel-Fourth St. bei

iller, Obio rown, Reading mire & la, Milton ine, Milton

American Hotel-Chestnut st. New York auff, Norristown odman Smith, New Jersey nach, New Jersey New Jersey an & son. N J

zey, Maryland ler, Mass r. Mass atton, USN St. Louis-Chestnut Street, all

L Brown, Baltimore

H Butrick, New York

K Collies, New York

S Reecher, Baltimore

Dugan, Baltimore

kers, Baltimore

M Folymore, Baltimore
lar Loland, Bestimore
lar Loland, Bestimore
las Le Barry, Baltimore
w C Cooper, New York
I Convin, New York
M R Watsor, New York
G R Mason, Boston

came before two judges at the assizes as a witness, when he made frequent use of the words also and likewise. "Prithee, man," cried one of the judges, why do you vary these words so often? Have they not both the same signification?" "No, truly," cried the Quaker, "their meaning is very different; cried the Quaker, "their meaning is very delicrent; as for example, one of you procures his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Cheshnut street, above Sixth. The other wears clothes also; but he does not do likewise by procuring his garments at this popular establishment." Judge No. 1 "knocked WHEN it is 12 o'clock at Charles Stokes & Co.'s

R Mason. Boston

B Cortar & wl. wew York

T Barris. New York
C Heylman, New York
H Saton. Patt-burg
To H Wills, Penna
As MicConkey, Fenna
Las Donobae, Williampt!
H Lowis Mount Verson-Second street