SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

WE are glad to announce that Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON will address the Union League on Monday evening. As Mr. THOMPSON is a member of the Reform Club in London, an institution with an origin not essentially dissimilar to that of the League, it is not unlikely that the analogy between the two will suggest some remarks at once interesting and instructive. In his fine addresses in Philadelphia and Washington, Mr. Thompson said much of America: would it not be well for him to rehearse the progress of democracy in England?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, April 8, 1864. The scene on Wednesday evening, who the English Abolitionist, George Thompson, spoke against slavery, should have been photographed by Brady. It would have made a picture worthy of being displayed in every loyal house. What Mr. Thompson said was precisely what I expected; and it was strongly and gracefully said. He is a polished, well-poised, and collected talker-not so protound and thorough, probably, as might have been anticipated, but full of his subject, and believing in his own views—capable of doing immense good. It was easy to realize how a man, with such a voice and such a presence, could affect the working people of England. When he entered the hall of the House, which was illuminated with that brilliant, yet soft and hazy radiance that always excites the delight of those who see it for the first time, and enables every one to observe without effort all objects within range of the individual vision, the band played " Hail to the Chief in Triumph Advancing." He was accompanied by Vice President Hamlin, who acted as chairman, and succeeded by the President, who came in unattended and took a seat directly in front of the Speaker. There were only two members of the Cabinet present-Mr. Chase, of the Treasury, and Mr. Usher, of the Interior. Thaddeus Stevens sat near the President, surrounded with a number of the old antislavery chiefs. Very many of the Senators and Representatives were present. The hall was full, with the exception of the gallery on the left of the Speaker. Mr. Thompson was much affected by the reception. All orators are actors, but I think his trepidation was natural. For was he not asked to speak in a Capitol which, for more than thirty years, had almost reechoed the sound of the slave driver's lash? And asked, too, to do this by some of the most eminent of our public men, many of whom had, in other days, bitterly hated and denounced him. He stood within hearing of the old hall, covered by the same roof, in which all the great minds of the Republic, in the era which succeeded the Revolution. had contended for their respective theories. Within two minutes' walk was the former Senate Chamber, now the Supreme Court room, in which Sumner, for words spoken in debate against human slavery, was struck down and horribly injured by one of the gladiators of that slavery. On his right was the portrait of Washington, on his left that of Lafayette; over his head floated the purig of our country, and directly before him was the clock, marking, with its inevitable pulsations, the doom of human servitude. Is it any wonder that he should have been overwhelmed by these reminiscences? But Mr. Thompson is an artist. After his

of Mr. Morris, of the House, offered on Monday, which charged him with having said, in 1834, "that the dissolution of the Union was the object to be kept steadily in view." He said that he had written no such letter, and more, he never entertained any such sentiments, and he had never written to any man in a slave State: he defied the proof. He then stated that he had addressed a letter to Mr. Morris, calling his attention to his resolution, and demanding an explanation, but up to that moment had received no reply. These words were hardly uttered before a note was handed to him from the audience, signed by Mr. Morris, giving the alleged and now proved to be forged letter to John A. Murrill, of Tennessee, as his authority It now turns out that this Murrill was the notorious thief, murderer, and land-pirate, who was confined, for one offence alone, ten years in the Tennessee penitentiary. Out of this false charge, from which so much was expected by the Copperheads, shame has come upon them, and new honors upon Mr. Thompson. It is difficult to describe the manner of the latter, as he refuted and trampled it under foot, on Wednesday evening. Before Mr. Thompson arrived, Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, one of the purest and most conscientious statesmen of our country, and for many years a Democratic leader, quietly came in and took a seat in the audience; and in the midst of the address Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, ad vanced along the aisle. He listened attentively to the orator, and at the close of his address came forward and congratulated him. The greatest argument that has yet been made in favor of the amendment of the Federal Constitution so as forever to prohibit slavery in the United States, and forever to remove the origin and feeder of the rebellion and the cause of discontent among the people, was made in the Senate by Mr. Johnson on the very day before Mr. Thompson made his plea against slavery in the hall of the House. I have read this argument of Senator Johnson with great delight and instruction. It is wholly unexceptionable. The delivery, the manner, and the matter of this noble

brief introduction, he noticed the resolution

effort recalled the Augustan era of the Republic, and the venerable statesman, who was cotemporaneous with the greatest men of the past, was heard with profound attention by a full Senate and crowded galleries. He told me, a few months ago, that he had dined with the illustrious John Marshall in the very room in which this letter is written. What a tribute to the cause for which we are now contending, that such a patriot should discard all past theories and opinions, and plant himself on the enduring basis of hostility to slavery! Not one of the sages of the Revolution-not Patrick Henry, Fisher Ames, Sam Adams, or Thomas Jeffersonever used more sublime language than the following. Never will I forget the effect it produced as it fell from Reverdy Johnson's ips on Tuesday last: "Remember, now the question is, Can that institu-tion which deals with humanity as property; which plaims to shackle the mind, the soul, and the hody

which brings to the level of the brute a portion of the race of man, cease to be within the reach of the political power of the people of the United States, not be-cause it was not at one time within their power, bu: because at that time they did not exert the power What says the preamble! How pregnant with usive answer is the preamble to the proposition that slavery council be abolished! What does that he great and wise and good men had at heart in recommending the Constitution, with that preamble, to the adoption of the American people? That jus tice might be established; that tranquillity might be preserved; that the common defence and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Is there justice in pasting at one or numer season, no danger to the tranquillity of the country in its existence? May it not interfere with the common defence and general welfare? And, above all, is it consistent with any notion which the mind of man car conceive of human liberty? The very clause under which we seek to put an end to the institution, the amendatory clause, may have been, and, in all pro-bability was, inserted into the instrument from a conviction that the time would come when Justice would call so loudly for the extinction of the lasti-tution that her call could not be disobeyed; when the peace and tranquillity of the land would demand in thunder tones the destruction of the institution as inconsistent with such peace and tranquillity; and when the sentiment of the world would be shocked with the existence of a condition of things in the only free Government upon the face of the globe, as far as the white man is concerned, and ded upon principles utterly inconsistent with any other form of government than a government which secures freedom; when the sentiment of the world would be shocked by the continuing existence lage, and we should become the scoff and scorn of Christendom "I am not to be told, Mr. President, that our fa-

any humble in that great body which formed the Convention that recommended the Constitution of the United States to the adoption of the American people—who would not have been shocked if he had been told that there was a right to make a slave of any human being. The advocates of slavery now in our midst—I do not mean here, but in the South and in some of the pulpits of the North—say that slavery of the black race is of divine origin. Scrip-tural authority for its existence and its perpetual existence from time to time, till, as I think, the moral mind has become nauseated by the declaration, has been vouched for its sanctity and its perpetual exbeen vousned for its source, and did not put at listence. The Saviour of manking did not put at end to it by physical power, or by the declaration any existing illegality in word. His mission upon earth was not to propagate His doctrines by force. earth was not to propagate His doctrines by force. He came to save, not to conquer. His purpose was not to march armed legions throughout the habitable globe, securing the allegiance of those for whose safety He was striving. He warred by other influences. He simed at the heart principally. He inculated His doctrines, more ennobling than any culcated His doctrines, more ennobling than any that the world, enlightened as the world was before His advent upon earth, had been able to discover. He taught to man the obligation of brotherhood. He announced that the true duty of man was to do He announced that the true duty of man was to do to others as he would have others do to him, to all He announced that the true duty of man was to do to others as he would have others do to him, to all men the world over; and unless some convert to the modern doctrine that slavery itself finds not the modern doctrine that slavery itself finds not only a guarantee for its existence, but for its legal existence, in the Scripture, excepts out of the ope-ration of the influences which His morality brought to bear on the mind of the Christian world the black

mar, and shows that it was not intended to apply hat He designed His doctrine not to be equally ap licable to the black and to the white, to the rac of man as he then existed, or as he might exist in all God bless Reverdy Johnson for these great words! What Democrat, what Old Line Whig, what American citizen, will not take them to his heart, and store them, like price-

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

less jewels, in the casket of his memory?

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1864. Reports of Refugees from Richmond. A party of refugees, just arrived, bring late intelli-gence from Richmond. They report daily augmentstions to Ler's army by large numbers of concripts from various portions of the Confederacy. The effectively and rapidly, and they expect to start LEE out on the spring campaign with not less than eighty or ninety thousand men, without weakening other armies in the field. The conscription is merciless in the extreme. Its effects on the people are studiously concessed, newspapers being prohibited from any expression in regard to it. The conscript troops arriving at Richmond are

mostly armed and organized, and are sent forward to the Rapidan without delay. Reports received here some time ago that the Richmond and Fredenickeburg Railroad had been taken up by rebels are pronounced untrue. It is the general understanding among the citizens of Richmond that the rebel lead-ers have concluded on a declaive line of operations this spring. Misery and want everywhere in Dixie continue to prevail, and the great problem of the food question is to eke out present supplies until vegetables can be raised.

General Grant's Staff. The Star says: We understand that the following Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Comstook, senior aide decamp; Lieutenant Colonel O. E. Baboock, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Rowley and Lieutenant Colonel Adam Badeau, military secretaries Captain E. S. Parker, assistant adjutant general: Captain G. K. Leet, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Dunn, Jr., aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Bowers, assistant adju-tant general; Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Duff, assistant inspector general: Lieutenant Colonel F. S.

Dent, aide-de-acmp; Lieutenant Colonel Horace Porter, aide-de camp; Captain H. W. Janes, staff The Reconstruction of the Army. From the front, we learn that the work of reconstruction is going on. When completed, the army will be in better condition than ever before. The hard feelings at first existing, in relation to consolidation, are passing away. The best of relations have been established between General Grant and the army. All are zealous to serve under him.

The Case of Major McLean. Inquiry was made some time ago, in relation to the case of Major N. H. McLean, of Ohio, to which the Secretary of War has replied, that that officer was ordered to Vancouver because it was deemed expedient to the service that he should go thither, and o furnish copies of charges affecting the capacity or fidelity of its officers, previous to taking action eir cases. The Secretary says it is not ceemed compatible with the public interest to make further answer.

The Missouri Contested-Election Case. The report made by the Committee on Elections, in the case of BRUGE against LOAN, from the Seventh Congressional district of Missouri, is signed by VCORHIES, BAXTER, and BROWN of Wisconsin. garded entirely the injunction given in certain duty as good citizens and of the commands promulgated prior to the election. These soldiers, asshould be cast, and by threats, violence, and various modes of intimidation, so far interfered with the election as, in the opinion of the committee, to render it a nullity. They therefore report that neither Mr. Loan, the sitting member, nor Mr. BRUCE, the contestant, is entitled to a seat. Representatives Urson, Smithers, Smith, and Schoffeld, of the minority, see no reason for invalidating the

election, and hence they join in a resolution that Mr. Loan is entitled to the place he now occupies. The Wool Trade. The Committee on Manufactures have made a report relative to the duties on wool. They say that compete with the domestic product has not been realized, seven eighths of all importations last year baving been invoiced below the minimum of 18 cts. per pound, the whole averaging less than 17c. This ourse has defrauded the treasury, and done great injustice to wool growers. The entire amount of duties last year was only about \$500,000. The com-mittee recommend that the duty of 5 per cent. on mittee recommend that the duty of 5 per cent. on wool under 18c be charged to a specific duty of 3c. per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on the afternoon, the lookout on board the Kennebees sung out: "The Tennessee is sinking!" All the officers then on deck immediately looked towools costing over 18c, and not over 24c; a specific duty of 6c per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on wool coating over 240; 90 per pound, and 20 per cent. ad valorem, the duty to be levied upon the valuation at the port where the duty is

the last fiscal year was 71,882,123 pounds, costing \$12,290,630. Unemployed Brigadiers. The War Department are overhauling the unem-ployed brigadiers, with the intention of reducing the mber, making actual merit the test, General Recovery of Justice Tanev.

Chief Justice Tanky resumed his sest on the bench of the Supreme Court to day, having entirely recovered from his sickness of three or four months: The Nine Months' Men.

Adjutant General Township, that the number of 18.884 volunteers, and 65,300 militia. The bounty were all from Pennsylvania, having been raised by Governor Curtin. Bounty has been paid to 3 934 department, and owing to the mistake of the muster The Navy Department.

Senator GRIMES' bill for reforming the abuses in naval supplies, which were shown to exist by the conviction of Stoven, and the arrest of Scho-FIELD, RAYMOND, and SAVAGE, has been reported against by Senator HALE, chairman of the Commitagency system will probably not be changed at

The greater part of the engineers who have built naval engines are here petitioning Congress for aid. Senator Hale has not yet reported upon the subprayer will increase the naval expenditures far beyond the amount already considered by that Senator as extravagant.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau advertises for three thousand more army horses, at the price of \$150 each, delivered here. Personal.

Mr. COLFAX holds his last reception this evening. The last Presidential reception will be held next Hon. Thomas Ewing has recovered, and is in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Vote on the Mexican Question. Some gentlemen who were absent from the House Monday when the vote on this question was taken have had permission to record their votes in its favor. The following is a full list of those who have registered their names in favor of the res

Mesers. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Alleson, Amos, Ancons, Anderson, Arnoid, Ashley, Baily, Bailwin (Mich.), Bailwin (Miass.), Baxter, Besman, Blaine, Blair (Mo.), Blies, Blow, Buttwell, Boyd, Brooks, Broomall, Brown (Wis.), Brown (W. Va.), Chapler, Ambrose W. Ulark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Oravens. Davis (Md.), Davaon. Denison, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eden, Eldrige, Eilot, English, Fiock, Frank, Canson, Garfield, Gooch, Grider, Grimell, Griswold, Harding, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Jenekes, Johnson (Pa.), Julian, Kalbfielsch, Kasson, Kellogg (Michigan), Kellogg (N. Y.), King, Law, Lazcar, Loan, Longyear, Mallory, Marvy, McBride, McClurg, McKinsney, Middelton, Miller (N. Y.), Morehead, Morrill, Morris (N. Y.), Morris (O.), Morrison, A. Myers, L. Myers, Nelson, Odell, O'Nelll (Pa.), O'Nell (O.), Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Pomercy, Price, Pruyn, Randall (Pa.), Randall (Ky.), Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rogers, Rollins (N. H.), Rollins (Me.), Schenck, Schofield, Scott, Shanon, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Allins (Me.), Schenck, Sobofield, Scott, Shanaon, Smitners, Spaulding, Stevens. Strouse, Stuart, Thayer. Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburr, Elijah Ward, Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Mass.), Whaley. Wheeler, Clinton A. White, James W. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Benjamin Wood, Woodbridge, and Yeaman. Total, 131.

FORTRESS MONBOE.

FORTRESS MONROB, April 7.—Two steamers, the New York and Express, left early this morning under a flag of truce, in charge of Major Mulford, for City Point, to bring down all the Federal officers and soldiers now prisoners of war at Richmond.

The underwriters' boat Atlantic attempted to visit Cape Henry to-day, to see after the wrecks, but the sea was so rough that they have returned.

The Baltimore boat arrived at 3 o'clock this P. M. thers looked to this race, merely because they dif-fered in color from ourselves, as not entitled to the rights which for themselves they declared to be ina-lienable. There was not one of them, from the most humble, intellectually and morally—if there were Sale of the Prize Steamer Cumberland.

New York, April 8.—The prize steamer Cumber-

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. ON KENTUCKY THE RAID THE REBEL BUFORD CONGRATULATES HIS TROOPS. FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

Reported Capture of Naval Officers on the Bed River. Affairs at Paducah.

THE REBELS OCCUPYING WESTERN

KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY. CAIRO, April 7.—The Cairo News has been furnished with an order issued by Brigadier General Buford, commanding the 2d division of Forrest's ca-Valry, congratulating the rebel troops on the suc-cess of the Kentucky campaign. He praises their conduct during the attack on the fort at Paducah, commanding the 3d brigade. He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from the action. The rebel loss is set down at fifty killed and ninety wounded, and Federal loss at twenty-seven killed and seventy or eighty wounded. He concludes by informing the division that he intends holding Western Kentucky.

The actual loss of the Federal force was fourteen

killed and forty-two wounded. The rebel prisoners admit that three hundred were killed and three times as many wounded.

Memphis advices report nothing later from Forrest or Grierson. The former is preparing for an attack on Memphis.

Cincinnati, April 8.—Notwithstanding the rebel OINGINNATI, April 5.—Provint assuming safe feet Buford's assurance that he intends to remain per manently in Kentucky, it is reported that Forrest is manouvring to get out of the State by dividing his orces into small detachments and slipping them off

in byways.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. ST. LOUIS, April S.—The Democrat publishes a despatch from Alexandria, La., which says a large amount of cotton was being captured along the Red It is reported that several naval officers were captured while confiscating the cotton.

Admiral Porter has issued a circular to the captains and owners of steamboats in the employ of the rebel Government as transports, stating that if they every opportunity to recover their property, while if they burn them, they will be a total loss. CAIRO AND THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. CAIO, April 7.—Confiscated goods to the amoun

of \$49,000, consisting mostly of cotton and sugar, were sold here to day by order of the U. S. District Dourt. 1,800 bales of cotton yet remain to be sold. 200 bales of mixed inferior qualities, and in bad condition were sold by auction at 41@57½ cents. E Over one hundred bales of cotton have been brought p by the naval despatch boat New National from the Red river : also, two nine inch Dahlgren guns, part of the armament of the rebel Fort De Russey. These guns were part of those captured by the rebels in the Harriet Lane and Indianols.

It was the steamer Joe Jayes, and not the Carrie Jacobs, that was sunk by collision with the steamer General Anderson, mentioned in a former despatch. The steamer Forsyth has been released and left for Memphis. Several thousand dollars' worth of

clerk has been held for examination. The election returns indicate that L. Hummick Republican, is probably elected circuit judge in the Thirteenth oi At Memphis the cotton market rates are, for low qualities, unchanged; better qualities have an upward tendency. The receipts are 366 bales. Ordinary to good are quoted at 55 to 56 cents; low middlings 57@58; good 62@63; fair 66. PADUCAH.

writing from Cairo, April 4, gives the following particulars: particulars:

Paducah has become quiet. Most of the people have returned, and it is not supposed that Forrest will make another attack. The amount of plunder he obtained is less than supposed. The guuboat Peosta continually shelled the reveis out of one street into another. Very few stores, comparatively, were robbed.

Since the battle, Faulkner has united his forces with Forrest, and both armies have been, and at this time are, stopping in the counties opposite Cairo. All the Union men have left and crowded into Columbus and Cairo, reporting that the whole caro. An the Onion men nave lett and drowned into Columbus and Cairo, reporting that the whole country is filled with rebels, and that they talk as if they meant to stay.

To show how disloyal this part of Kentucky is, I state that the rebel wounded left at Paducah, being state that the rebel wounded left at Pauucah, being in care of our surgeons, received daily as many as a hundred visits from the people of Pauucah. On Saturday, during the battle, a grand dinner was prepared for the rebel officers, to the number of forty, in the Central House, and they were enjoying a fine time; but Captain Smith, of the Peostai, fired a shell through the dining-room, which put an end to the dunner.

These things are going on within distance of from ten to thirty miles of Cairo, and so fearless have they become that several have crossed the liver in skiffs, and have been in town attendings the theatre and taking a general survey of thiogs.

If I understand matters rightly, Government has not been idle, and large bodies of troops are moving from two points, for the purpose not only of clearing the country, but of capturing the whole force of the rebels. rebels.

More than this, a large force, not less than thirty thousand men, will be required to keep back Morgan and other leaders, wno are getting ready to move through Kentucky, and, if opportunity offers, to cross into Illinois. Cairo will be the base of decrease. fence. The time is near when the position of Kentucky will cease to be uncertain. She must say which side ahe will serve. It is scarcely possible that the State will array itself against the Government. The leading fine would do so if they dared; the common people and non slaveholders are loyal to the core, and have not the least interest in the rebel Confederacy. When the day comes you will see a swift and utter destruction of the institution of slavery.

BEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Particulars of the Loss of the Rebel Ram

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The New Orleans Era of March 29 contains the following letter: WEST GULF SQUADRON, March 20 .- On March 1st the Kennebec steamed up to Dauphin Island, to rai rebel gunboats, the Tennessee among them, were seen lying near Grant's Pass.

The day was squally, and at about three o'clock ward the place where the Tennessee was lying, and sure enough, they saw her go down.

At the same time signals were seen on board the Octorara, lying in the Sound, and said signals, in It appears that a squall struck her, and she, being very low in the water, keeled over and went down. Two feet of her smoke-stack can now be seen above at anchor.

The Tennessee ran down from Mobile when we first began bombarding Fort Powell, and rebel describers said she was expected to sink our whole fleat. ficet.

She was an extremely powerful vessel, her armor plates being six inches in thickness. She was very sharp in the hull, but had a long projecting spear, or ram, which was entirely under water. Her excessive weight made her slow and hard to handle,

being too much for her engines; and she would not, therefore, have proved a very formidable opponent for our fast cruisers. NORTH CAROLINA.

Rumored Destruction of Cape Lookout Lighthouse by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE. April 8.-The steamer Spaulding has arrived from Newbern, and reports that the Cape Lookout Lighthouse has probably been destroyed by the rebels, as no light has been exhibited for a week.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Johnson, U. S. Medical Inspector of this Department, arrived on the Spaulding. Extensive Swindling in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 8 .- There was great excite-Wednesday night, leaving a large amount of debts unsatisfied. They came here in December last, and opened a commission store on Sycamore street; they wormed themselves into the confidence of business men, and consummated a grand scheme of swindling on Wednesday by purchasing from five hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars' worth of jewelry of nearly all the Fourth street jewelers, and a great deal of ready-made clothing. A female accomplice also ran up large bills at the fur stores. The bills were to be paid the next day, but when the only were to be paid the store was found closed up and the firm gone, it is thought to Canada. By the sid of accomplices they have been able to defraud houses in other cities. They had glassware from Pittaburg, oils from Cleveland, wines from New York, and various produce from country stores, for sale on commission. This stuff they sold, and pocketed the gross proceeds. The extent of their awindling operations is not yet fully known. It is supposed they have made from twenty to twentyfive thousand dollars; by the operations of the past

New York Custom House Receipts. The 10-40 Loan-A Deserving Charity. NEW YORK, April 8 —The receipts at the Custom House to-day were \$515,000, of which \$479,000 were in gold certificates.

The subscriptions to the 10 40 loan to-day at the First National Bank amounted to \$313,000.

Mrs. Quarles, who concealed for nine days Col.

Streight and Capt. Porter, on their escape from Streight and Capt. Porter, on their encape from Libby Prison, has arrived at the New England rooms, a refugee from Richmond. Her three small children accompany her. They were all sent out-side of the rebel lines. Her husband has enlisted in the 14th New York Cavalry. The family is quite Destructive Fire at Alton, Illinois. St. Louis, April 8.—A fire occurred at Alton, Illinois, on Wednesday night, consuming a ware-

um, filled with hay and other products, and several adjoining buildings, occupied by Tapping Bros. & Co., hardware merchants, and Calvin & Weissore, auctioneers. The loss amounted to about on which there is an insurance of \$60,000. inted to about \$100,000, The Walton-Mathews Murder. THE CONVICTION OF JEFFERDS AFFIRMED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, April 8.-In the case of Charles M. efferds, convicted of the murder of Mathews, killed at the same time with Walton, the conviction has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A re-argu-

house on the levee, occupied by Simpson & Ke

ment was ordered last December, but the dec Railroad Accident. LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The upward morning passenger train, from Nashville, ran off the track at Cave city this siternoon, which will cause about ten hours' delay. Only one person was injured, and he but slightly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTAL Later from Charleston and Port Royal.
The steamer Arago, Captain Gadaden, from Port
Royal 3d, and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., same day,
arrived at New York at a late hour last night.
The Arago brings the 37th Pennsylvania Volunteers (veterans), three hundred and thirty-seven
strong, under command of Colonel Henry R. Guss,
and detachments of various other regiments. and detachments of various other regiments. and detachments of various other regiments.
Amongst the cabin passengers are three British officers, viz: Lieutenant Colonel Gaiway, Royal Engineers: Captain Alderson, Royal Artillery, and Captain Goodenough, Royal Navy.
The New York Herald correspondent at Hilton Mand Amill's saws.

Unpitain Goodenough, Royal Navy.

The New York Heraid correspondent at Hilton Head, April 3, says:

A few days since one of the blockaders off one of the inlets north of Charleston bar discovered as mall boat at sea and picked it up. A party of refugees, six or eight in number, were found in it, and were taken on board the blockader. They were from Charleston, which place they had escaped from but a few days previous, to get rid of the conscription. They bring in some interesting reports.

The rebel rame, which can be plainly discerned on the stocks, on a fair day, from Gregg and our batteries near Clummings' Point, are suffering considerably from our fire, which is directed against them whenever the weather is favorable for practice. Our shells have driven the rebel workmen away so frequently that they cannot be induced to work regularly upon them. Several of the ship carpenters have been wounded, and the balance are almost pante stricken. The rams themselves have been repeatedly hulled and badly shattered. In fact, at one time it was found impossible to repair damages as fast as injuries were sustained by them. The range has been obtained, and our shells strike and explode every time in the immediate neighborhood of the shipyards or in the yards themselves. The fire has had the effect of postponing the launching of the rams, and may effectually prevent it altogether. It will be maintained hereafter.

The rebel "Davids." or torpedo boats, of the same character as the one that, exploded a torpedo under the bottom of the frigate New Ironsides, and with more success, subsequently destroyed the sloop-of-war Housatonic. These singular crafts are seen cruising about the inner harbor, shove Fort Sumpter, either doing picket duty or watching an opportunity to make a raid on hlockader. It is unnecessary to say that Commodore Rowan, the veteran commander of the New Ironsides, and the commanding officer of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, is as vigilant as man can be, and has made every needful preparation to rece Head, April 3, says:

over a bed of roses when they go on their next crusade.

Recently our batteries have thrown a few shell
daily into the city—just enough to let the rebels
know that we are alive on Morris Island, and propose to hold that point. The thirty-pounder Parrott, which has been firing for some time past, final
ly gave out the other day, at about the four thousand six hundred and some odd round. As it was
fired at a bigh elevation, which is considered the
most trying on any gun, the fact that it endured so
long proves the value of the invention. The Wiard
gun is to be tested in the same severe way, and from
the experiments some very valuable results will be
obtained of interest to ordance officers and to the
world. world.

Brigadier General William Birney, commanding colored troops, has relieved Gen. Saxton at Beau fort. The change is a temporary one only, and General Saxton will reassume command on the termination of the Gordon court martial, of which he is president. General Birney has issued some general orders relating to colored people.

The Tribune correspondence contains the following: The Tribune correspondence contains the following:
On Tursday, March 31, Colonel Howell, post commandant, made a reconnoissance up the Colleton river, in the picket bost Thomas Foulks, guarded by the gusbost Chippewa. The expedition comprised 100 men of the 85th Pennsylvanis Volunteers, and a detachment of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery. The rebel forces and provisions for defence in this neighborhood were observed. Col. Howell, with 15 men, landed and captured some rebel cavalry trappings, fishing-nets, &c., returning to Hilton Head without loss. The enemy fied, and remained concealed during the progress of the reconnoissance.

In Fort Putnam, formerly "Gregg," on the northernmost extremity of Morris Island, it was determined by Gen. Gilmore to fire shells into Charleston from a 30 pounder gun, at regular in torvals of fiv minutes between each shell, until the gun should become disabled; 4,615 missiles were discharged into the city from this place before it burst.

THE REBEG PRESS. DAVIS JEALOUS OF JOHN MORGAN. From late Richmond papers we gather the following news. The Examiner, of March 28th, contains there despatches:

ORANGE C. H., March 27.—Governor Vance, of
North Carolina, addressed the troops of General
Daniel's brigade yesterday in an able and eloquent
speech of two hours, and will speak again to-morrow, and every day this week. Generals Lee, Hill,
Edward Johnson, Rodes, and many general officers
were present to hear him vesterday. The weather

were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine, and the roads are drying fast. Nothing from is fine, and the rosus are urying isse. Attention the front.

Datton, March 25.—No reinforcements, with the exception of returning regiments, have arrived in front as yet, though it is generally supposed that Sherman will be brought within striking distance. A heavy snow fell here isst night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again. The Examiner charges that the Richmond Government has treated John Morgan with jealousy and injustice. The Examiner says that two of Morgan's resimants, every man of which was recruited by injustice. The Examiner says that two of Morgan's regiments, every man of which was recruited by himself in Kentucky, and for special service under bimself, have been transferred to the command of General Grigeby, a special pot of Jeff. Davis. Morgan is, therefore, now with a command of only about 500 men.

A letter from Mobile states that eight Federal ves-els are still lying off Fort Powell, and ten off Fort Morgan.
The Examiner has also an editorial soundly berating Jeff Davis and his Cabinet for the alleged
intention of receiving Butler under a flag-of-true to
treat with him with regard to the exchange of priscrers. This says the Examiner, will necessitate withdrawal by the Confederate Gover

selves are determined that each proclamation shall be fulfilled.

The Examiner treats upon the enactment withdrawing one thousand millions of Confederate paper from circulation, and thinks if this "astonishing achievement in finance" is feasible, enabling the South to continue the war indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy" in this as it has done in other particulars, and become able to protract its aggressions indefinitely."

The Examiner, however, comforts itself with the helief that the Northern people will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th notes, from information in New York papers, that Grant is moving reinforcements to the Army of the Potomac, thereby, as the Examiner hints, "weakening the army at Chattanooga."

Bob Tyler, "Register," advertises in the Richmond papers for the recovery of \$75,000 Confederate mond papers for the recovery of \$75,000 Confederate coupon bonds, stolen from the Register's Bureau. In the Wilmington, North Carolina, Journal, there is an advertisement offering \$50,000 reward for the detection of the persons who set fire to the cotton stored in that city, on the 8th of February.

CALIFORNIA. The Pacific Railroad-Steam Communica-The Pacific Railroad—Steam Communication with Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—Arrived, ships Swallow, from Boston, and Franklin, from New York.

The Legislature adjourned finally at 12 o'clock toright. The only act passed of interest outside of California is one whereby the State entages to pay the interest on a million and a half of the Central Pacific Railroad Company's bonds for 20 years. In approving this act the Governor expressed the belief that any inture Legislature will have the power to repeal it. that any future Legislature will have the power to repeal it.

San Francisco, Aprilo.—Arrived—Ship Hornet, from New York. She reports having spoken, April at, in lat. 39 N., ship Euterprise, from New York, for San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. George H. Ringgold died yesterday. A military funeral will be given him from St. Mary's Cathedrai to-morrow.

The Legislature adjourned at midnight, and will not meet again for two years. Many bills of local interest were vetoed, or retained in the Governor's possession. interest were vetoed, or retained in the Governor's possession.

The bill submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to issue \$500,000 of State bonds to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and \$1,500,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was vetoed on the ground of unconstitutionality. Under another bill the Central Company has the interest on a million and a half of its bonds paid by the State, for twenty years, as reported yesterday.

San Francisco, April 6.—Arrived, ships Haze, Witch of the Wave, Enterprise, Moravia, and Valparaiso, all from New York. Sailed steamer John L. Stephens, for northwestern ports of Mexico, with merchandise and mining machinery, valued at \$150,000 This is the second large ocean steamer now plying between San Francisco and Mexico, each making monthly trips.

Business generally is very dull. Blasting powder has declined to \$6 per keg.

The last bill passed by the late Legislature was one donating \$250 per month during the ensuing five years to Captain Sutter, the California pioneer.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen in New York.

There was a large gathering of workingmen in Tompkins Square on Thursday afternoon to utter their protest against the passage of Senator Hastings' bill now before the Legislature of the State of New York. Not less than ten thousand persons were present, and sixty different trade societies were represented. Speeches were made and resolutions were presented. Speeches were made and resolutions were passed. An ambitious Copperhead determined to introduce political issues in a speech he wished to make, but was hustled from the platform, and compelled by the crowd to subside into silence. Among the principal speakers were Mr. Patrick Keady, Mr. T. G. Roberts, Mr. Robert Growe, Mr. Harding (the chairman), Mr. C. A. Dawson, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Mr. Vanwort, and others. In the course of the evening effigies of Senators Hastings and Folger were burned, and the following protest, which is to be sent to the Legislature; along with the resolutions adopted, numerously signed: Note: 10 to the spirit of free institutions.

Ar Govanstown, Md., on the day of the late election, Lieutenant Samuel N. Whitile, who was stationed there on detailed duty, was stabled by a rebel sympathizer, named Joseph Fisher. Lieutenant Whitile was cared for by Dr. Ward, who pronounced the wound not dangerous, though very painful. Fisher was not arrested. XXXVIIII CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Washington, April 8 1964 SENATE.

SENATE.

The Coasting Trade.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, eastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It prescribes that all coasting vessels shall be enrolled and licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. No certificate of registry is required but such as shall be subject to ail regulations and penaltics applying to registered vessels. Compensation of one thousand collars per year, with fees under Treasury regulations, and three per cent on collections, is proposed for collectors of customs at Pembins, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sault St. Marie, Detroit, Miami Sandusky, Cuyahorg, Freeque Isle. Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Nigara, Genesee, Owego, Cape Vincent. Oswegatchie, Champlain, and Vermont: provided that the salary shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. Collectors of coatems.

Mr. TRUMBU, L reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open mittee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to provide a national currency, secured by pledge 'of United States atocks. and to provide for the orientation and redemption thereof, being the Home bill of Mr. Hooper, without martiel e change, which was referred to the Committee of Finerce.

Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to report of the Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to report of the Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to or the relief of certain Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to or the select of the Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to or the relief of certain Mr. HEREMAN introduced a bill to or the relief of certain of, being the House bill of Mr. Hooper, without material change, which was referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation, in Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, it appropriates \$10,000, or as much of it as is necessary, it make provision for the welfare of such Indians as perilled their lives in the savage massare of the whites of Minnesota, in 1822.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Gourts, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. This bill gives the same intridiction to such courts over actions concerning coasting vessels on lakes and rivers as they now have ever vessels upon the high class. It repeals the set of February, 1845.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for the reversion to use lands granted to Fere Marqueste Balircads, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the re-

cent arrest of Capiain C. B. Ferguson, quartormaster of the United States army, and Captain William Stoddard, assistant quarternaster, lady in charge of the Military the United States army, that y in charge of the Military assistant quarterroads. It was resolved that the On mittle on the Affairs be instructed to inquire into the Committee on the Affairs be instructed to inquire into the Affairs and of drawing, in the Mavail Atcademy, on the same footing with other professors of ethics, of Mr. HOW AED introduced the bill to acquire a title to certain properly at Rock Island. Illinois, for the purpose of building an arsenal thereupon for the United States. The bill occasioned some debase, during which the morning hour expired. The bill occasioned some general management in hour expired.

Mr. Halk called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of February 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed.

The Abolition of Slavery.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Joint resolution amending the Constitution.

In the stream of the amending the Constitution of the Joint resolution amending the Constitution and affice an artist for on the ables, or a stranger from another planes, if either could be permitted to visit this earth, with surprise after viewing the swaternal resources of our people, would be the fact that there were four millions of human beings held in the most ablest bondanes, driven that of line by the property of the constitution as the gnardian of this many-headed wheeleases the doubtly increased when he was pointed to the Constitution as the gnardian of this many-headed wheeleases. He would interpret the Constitution in his true senses and new fact summer; contended that the words always and slavery did not appear in the Constitution. and if the pretended of property in man inris anywhere in the Constitution of the property of the constitution. The constitution is constitution as of the pretended of property, without the process of law. Excursing all false interpretation and glosses which many have been facts and the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the constitution as of him in the part, it has not been the following of the property of the part of the part of the property of the part of

woule be read with graitude when the rising dome of this capitol, with the staine of liberty which surmounts it, has crumbled to dust.

Mr. POW LL desided that it was the province of the Constitution to define what was property. If we had a right to strike down property in slaves, we had in horses. Those who were urging these measures were acting in bad faith, as the President, in his langural, announced that we had no right to interfere with the institution in the Sistes. The Senator from New Hampshire had said that slavery must die. He disputed the idea that slavery most deep the disputed he idea that slavery most deep the slavery must deep the disputed he idea that slavery must die. He disputed he idea that slavery income was not the cause of our trouble, but the faite to see the slavery of the slavery must die the slavery of the slavery of the slaver of cart upon her. She i ad filled her quota in others and in the present war, notwith tanding that thrive thousand of her cons were in the rebel army, and did not require the sufference of a first. He considered that Mr. Hele was unfortunate in his aliasion to Charles I. of whose beheading he spoke. As guilty as that monarch was of infractions on the English Constitution, he pledged himself, on the honor of a gentleman, to intrained two examples to one of infractions committed by the President of the United States on our Constitution. He desided that the Democratic party was dead. This would never occur: it had failfuled its meaner of saving our imperitied Constitution from the machinations of the traitors who threaten it. Before the Senator could kill the Democratic party the press must be muzzlee and liberty of speech denied. Mr. Powell continued at some length in reply to Mr. Saumer.

Mr. DAVIS said we should be guarded in the terms of an amendmen which proposed to take five millions of preparty without consent or companation from those who were more loyal than those proposing to take the property. He desired to enter once more his protest against this wicked and unjust act although he knew the protest of an angel, much less the voice of a feeble worm, would be of ne avail.

Mr. BAULEBURY proposed lengthy amendment—a substitute securing the liberty of the press and free speech, and re-establishing the bringles of the Missouri compromise, which were rejected.

Mr. BOUGGALL claimed that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slave, or harded to freedom. He had been the

Mr. McDOUGALL claimed that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slave or hatred to freedom. He had been the scacher of philanthropy to the slave or hatred to freedom. He had been that for freedom He denied that the who are now so distant on the present war, and bad, therefore, declined to take part in it, believing that it tended to aggravate rather than heal our wounds. Any effort to astegravate rather than heal our wounds any effort to astegravate of the former. As a true friend to the black race, he should vote against the measure.

The amendments, as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary as a substitute to the original bill of Mr. Henderson, were then adopted.

Anthony, Hale. Pomeroy.

Hendricks, Powell, Saulebury.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment as Passed The following is the resolution as passed Joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States appropriate to the Lesislatures of the everal States a proposition to an end the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Repre entitives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, chall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, Lection I. Neithers lavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for orime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, chall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their Jurisdiction. inrisdiction.
SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
On motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Contested Election.

Mr GANSON, of New York, from the Committee on Rections, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that Benjamin F. Loan is not entitled to a seat in this House as a member from the Seventh Congressional district of Missouri; and another resolution that John P. Bruce, the contestant, is also not entitled to the seat. Mr. DPSON, of Michigan, from the same committee, Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority, with a resolution that Mr. Loan is entitled to retain his seat. Mr. GANSON desired to fix a day for the consideration of the subject, but the Speaker said it could be called up at any time.

On motion of Mr. ODELL. of New York, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying an ad valorem duty on all sales or bonds, sucche, and epocie; merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receiping of ralivad, cost, gas, and all other incorporated companies

A Warm Debate.

A Warm Debate. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to even a penitentiary, is il, and house of correction, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, said the gentleman from lilinois (Mr. Washburne) yesterday charged him with voting for a swindle. To answer the eloquest free 2y of the gentleman, a person's brains ought to lie in his metite to do it.

Mr. WashBurne, of Illinois, asked from what the gentleman read. gentleman read.

Mr. PATTERSON replied, the House report in the Mr. PATTERSON replied, the House report in the Chronicle.

Mr. WASHBURNE said what he uttered would be found in the columns of the Congression at tylobe.

INOTE.—The Globe report represents Mr. Washburne as a sping that the people of Charlestown navy yard to be a swindle, and sent a committee here to expose it; and remarking that the gentleman from New Hampshire would not go with me in my vain attempt to get the committee to strike it out, but he voted, if I rightly remember, to keep it in the bill. It was a little thing; only a hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; a mere bagatelle; and I grew ellequent over it, as the gentleman would say, and he refused to you's against the appropriation. I opposed the appropriation on the ground that the rum named was enormous and extravagant, and, in fact, that it was reported to be a swindle, as it had turned out to be since.]

m mind was enormous and extravagent, and, in fast, that it was eported to be a swindle, as it had turned out to be since.]

Mr. PATTERSOM said other members understood the gentleman's remarks as he did, and that the chairman of the Committee on Raval Afairs had promptly deside that it was a swindle. If he (Mr. Fatterson) voted for a swindle of a hundred and thirty five thousand dollars, he had very good company on both sides of the House. It was hardly counteous in any member to accuse another with voting for a swindle. Was it necessary for the gentlemen to micrepresent facts?

Mr. RASSOM, of lowa, said he was one of those who emiertained dombits as to the purchase (f the ground, but those doubts were monored by subsequent personal haspecine made on the floor of the House of the translation of the hadden of the floor of the House of the hadden of the floor of the House of the hadden of the floor of the House of the hadden of the hadden of the hadden of the floor of the House of the hadden of the which me and hecome very slequent ower a small matter; now he (Washburne) never become eloquent over a small of hig matter.

Mr. FATTEREON explained that his remark of yeaterday was a general one, but the gentleman saw in to take it was a general one, but the gentleman as in the last of the state of yeater of yeate

order for the gentleman to accuse the Committee on vel Afficire of a want of good faith in asking an appro-ation for a swindle. fr. WASHBUNE said this was the first time be had yed that the committee were implicated in anything

and Means. The Waval Committee were satisfied that the price was a fair one.

Mr. WaSHBURNE said he did not east reflection on any member this Gouse He had referred to the gentlement of the Souse He had referred to the gentlement of the Health of the Hea

purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue devived from land donated to them for the education of the orphane of colders and satiors.

Mr. MORRILL protested against diverting the act from its original purpose.

Several other gentlemen took a similar view.

Mr. Holdman defended his amendment, which was subrequently rejected
The bill passed, with an amendment including the
State of West Virginia in its provisions

The Coercion Question.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the President's annual me-essage.

Mr LOMG, of Ohio, made an hour's speach, in the course of which he said aid and comfort was not given to the enemy by those who were opposed to the Republican party, but by that party and tree Administration, wao, by their confiscation acts and proclamations of emancipation and amnesty, and other extraordinary and dingonstitutional measures, were strengthening the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that sactions. sitintional measures, were strengthening the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that section.

He quoted from Benton, Lincoln. Seward, Everett, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, and others, to show that correct concould not be successful under our requisitions system, and that the last three years had proved the truth of the proposition. He agreed with the gastieman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that the Confederates are an independent power de foatce. and they have maintained their declaration three years by force of arms; and while they have cut sunnder all the ligaments which bound them, they have separated from all the obligations which held them under the Constitution. He accepted this as true, and it a charge of disloyaity should be made against bim for this opinion, he would take shelter nuder the Proadmanule of the distinguished leader of the Republican party. He would make any reaccastle sacrifice to bring back the seesded Estass, but not use force, for union could exist only in the hearts and with the consent of the people. If the Democratic party were now in power they could not restore the union of the States. There were only two quasilons: First, the recognition of the Confederacy and second ty Stouth endough the people. If the Democratic party were now in power they could not restore the union of the States. There were only two quasilons: First, the recognition of the Confederacy and second ty Stouth endough a state.

Mr. Long's hour having expired, he asked a few minutes longer to conside he speech.

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Mr. Long's and become a permission to finish his speech.

Mr. Long's gained permission to finish his speech.

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Mr. Long's gained permission to finish his speech.

key-hote of the Democratic party for the coming election. Ciries of "Order, order," from the Opposition side of the Hones. I It means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign Powers and peace on the terms of disunion.

Mr. CARFIELD. of Obio, said he remembered when two armies sicon face to face in the West. That under a white flag he and recohed out his hand, and taild him he reported him as a bysts and honest man Though the confederacy him as a bysts and honest man Though he reported him he reported him as a bysts and honest man Though of the emblems of disloyality and treason, under his vestments he beheld a brave and honest sout. He (Mr. Garfield) would re-introdues the cene, with a change of only the persons. Were there a flag of trues, he would extend his right hand act as he the member who had just addressed the committee to meet him, and let him shake hands with his collesque, because he honorted his bravery and honest;, and because he believed what had fallen from his lips hee were the honest sentiments of his heart, and in uttering them he had made a new epoch in the history of the war. He had done a new thing under the sup, a brave thing—braver than most men can perform. He would now ask that the white fly go taken away while he returned to the Union lines, and spaze of what his collesque had done. What the member said might be pictured by Paradise Lost. When Satan, who had rebelled against the glury of God. was hurled down from heaven, he suddenly lifted up his head. exclaiming, "Which way I flee is hell!" and like Satun his collesque whigh have added, "Myself am hell." During the Revolutionary War. Lord Fairfax often de liberately desired to go over to the mother country, and he went over agrandly and solemnity. But there was another man who had joined his fortunes to the etrue, who sat at his home at Aritugion, hesitating and dounting, all when the present war commenced, some men hesitated as to what they should not was been raging, and our arms have pushed back the newest at his hone

the sawage who stacked himself or family. He would recort to any element of desvuction, and, if necessary, he would fling all constitutional sanction to the winds rather them love his country.

Mr. BLDRIGGE asked him whether he had not sworn to support the Constitution?

Mr. GARFIELD replied: He had, and he was glad the gentleman had asket the question. He recollected the toustination declared the purposes for which it was formed. It was for the general welfare and public de fence, and on that very ground he swere to support it E. gretting that he had not a sword in his uplified hand at the time, he expressed a determination to interpose all megna to overinow this correst repellion. He said that, when he was in the military service, a spy brought to him two letters, addressed to John C. Breckinridge They were commendations of the bearers, who desired places in the ranks to fight the Abolitionists. One of them was written by a man who lately held a seat on the floor, and was in the military service, a say brought to him two letters, addressed to John C. Breckinridge They were commendations of the bearers, who desired places in the ranks to fight the Abolitionists. One of them was written by a man who lately held a seat on the floor, and was GHLTCONA. WHITE, and others, on the opposite side, called for the name of the writer.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had the letters, and was understood to say he would give the name at the proper time. He then alluded to the Enights of the Golden Circle, with their secret signs and passwords. Such organizations came up before the American neople under the lead of the party over the way. This will be the signal for throwing up blue lights at the Capitol at Richmond. This he believed to be the elevated hanner the signal to be answered by traitors all over the land.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, replied that he said very distinctly—when he commenced his remarks that he spoke for himself, and that he alone was responsible for his unterances. He was well awars of all he disay. He said it deliber

connected with that order.

Mr. GARFIELD said be did not charge his colleague
Mr. GARFIELD said be did not charge his colleague
With belonging to it but that it was under the protection and patronage of the Democratic party.

Mr. LUNG repeated that he made his speech because it
met the approbation of his judgment. He believed that
there was no power under the Constitution to coerce
appearation states. overeign Etates.

Mr. GABFIELD explained that he would leap over he Constitution in order to preserve national existence, but it would be into the arms of the people who made he Constitution.

the Constitution. While his colleague would leap over the Constitution. While his colleague would leap over the Constitution, he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the Constitution. He would stand by the postitution, he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the Constitution. He would stand by the postitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. He would stand by the postitution of the constitution of the constitution

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISHURG, April 8, 1864.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock by Speaker PENNEY. Speaker PENNEY.

Mr. NITHOLS, a petitions, etc.

Mr. NITHOLS, a petition in favor of the Front street
Passenger Railway.

Mr. Emilith, a petition from citizens of Montgomery
county, for the passage of a law to prevent cattle from
running at large.

Bills in Place.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Lubricating
Oil Company. on company.

Also, an act to incorporate the Doe Run Oil Company.

Also, an act to incorporate the American Life and Tranit insurance Company.

Mr. TUKKELL, an act relative to the Junction Canal

Mr. TUKKELL, an act relative to Company Mr. HOGB, an act to erect a new judicial district out of venange and Mercer countries.

Mr. ST. GLAIR, a supplement to an act regulating the rale of intoricating liquors.

Mr. FLEMING, an act to change the name of a certain lone. Mr. REILLY, an act to incorporate the Locust Monn-

mr. RELLEY, an act to accreporate the Locust mountain Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. CHAMPINEYS, an act providing for additional recedies against trustees, &c.

Resolutions.

Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution for holding an afternoon session. Mr. CONNELL onered a resolution for holding an airternoon ression.
Mr. L&MBERTON moved that the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing
the Governor to provide and present to General Ricade a
gold medal, and a ruitable testimonia: to the Fenneys'
vanta orderna en commissioned of the commitvanta orderna en commissioned of the commitvanta orderna en commissioned of the committee be required to inquire in to the expediency of bringing in such a bill, which was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was passed.
On leave, Mr. COMMELL called up an act entitled an
act relating to assignments in trust for creditors. Laid
over. over. Mr. WORTHINGTON called up a supplement relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate, which was Mr. HOGE called up a supplement to aniact relative to Mr. FLEMING called up an act relative to interpleadin F. F. E. British of Called up an act relative to reliroads—
in F. F. E. British of Called up an act relative to reliroads—
for F. E. British of Called up an act relative to suits
dr. I. British of Called up an act relative to suits
against reliroads and another the relative to suits
dr. N. P. British of Called up an act relative to
dr. N. P. British of Called up an act relative to
n the joint resolution relative to the removal of the seat
of Government. which was agreed to. The bill went to
second reading, and was laid over. Adjourned.

passed.

Mr WIMLEY read in place an act to extend the charter of the Bank of Mongomery County.

Mr HERRON moved the Heuse proceed to the consideration of an act relative to the Western Pennsylvania Agreed to, and the bill passed.
Agreed to, and the bill passed.
Agreed to, and the orders of the day were suspended so far a motion, the orders of the superior standing committees and the reading of bills in place.
Mr. BIGHAM, from Ways and Means, reported an act impression additional taxes for State purposes. act imp sing additional taxes for State purposes.

Mr BROWN, from the Judiciary, an act providing for
the time and manner of submitting to the people amendments to the Constitution, giving soldiers the right to

Italian for a swindle.

Mr. WachBULNE said this was the first time be had sord that the committee were implicated in anything the kind Company.

Mr. WachBULNIN said the Committee on Naval Affaire dithat matter before them two week, and then reduced of Middledown, Dauphin county, to borraw money. By Mr. Rulleman, act to ileastporate the lactamented the appropriation to the Committee of Ways.

By Mr. HOOVER, an act to incorporate the Norristown ron Company.

By Mr REX. an act to incorporate the Excelsior Im-By Mr. REA. an act of interioring the Anditor By Mr. BARGER. an act anthorizing the Anditor General to open and readjust a certain account. See By Mr. KERNS, an act to incorporate the National Moing Gompany of Colorado. By Mr. PANCOAST, a supplement to act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relative to the meeting of return

the city of Philadelphia, relative to the measurement of the gradger.

By Mr. WATSON, joint resolution for the purchase of the Colonial Records.

By Mr. SUIPHIN, an act to open Vienna atreet.

Also, an act to open Monigomery atreet.

By Mr. MillER, an act to open Twenty-ninth atreet.

By Mr. MillER, an act to open Twenty-ninth atreet.

Extra the transport of the colonian and the marriage contract between Robert Donard Mary his wi's

By Mr. OLMTED, act to incorporate the Yellow Stone Gold Mining Company.

By Mr. SHIMER, act to incorporate the Saucon Valley Railroad. Railroad.
On motion, the House took up "an act directing the entry of liess for the principal and interest due the tomonwealth for lands held by virtue of locations or other office titles."
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill various amendments were made, and the bill laid ver. Adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow morning.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—We are requested to call the attention of the travelling public to the advertice ment, in another column, of the Philadelphia, Wil-mington, and Baltimore Railroad. The hour for the departure of the night line from Philadelphia, on and after Sunday, April 10, will be 10.30 P. M. in stead of 11.30 P. M., as heretofore.

LARGE SALE of real estate and stocks on Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advertisem

FAIR.-The fair being held at the Assembly FAIR.—The fair being held at the Assembly Buildings, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, in aid of the sufferers of East Tennessee, will close this evening. The articles for sale are substantial and desirable. Those wishing to perform a charitable set would do well to visit the fair and purchase liberally before it closes. A presentation of a set of silver to the Union League, from the ladies of the fair, will take place at the room this evening. Jas. Pollock, Erd., will make the presentation speech. Go one, go all.

RESPONSE OF A RAILROAD COMPANY .-The Frankford and Southwark Railroad Dompany (Fifth and Sixth-streets, we believe), passed a resolution yesterday to appropriate the entire revenue of said company that will be received on Tuesday, April 12th. If there are any persons who have complimentary tickers, entiting them to ride free in the cars on this road, it is suggested that, on this day, they pay the usual fare. It is expected that all other roads will emulate the example thus set, as above stated. FOR THE FAIR. -All the officers connected

with the Department of City Property have resolved to contribute the proceeds of one day's labor in aid of the Fair for the Sanitary Commission.

CITY ITEMS.

"Confections pour Dames." We need hardly inform our lady readers that Messia. J. W. Proctor & Co.'s annual opening, on the 29th ult., of Paris-made Mantillas and Spring Cloaks, ("Confections pour Dames," as Parislans have it,) at their warerooms, 920 Chestnut street, was a great success, not only in the extent, richness, and varieties of the garments displayed, but in the general admiration and discriminating praise which they elicited. The ladies were delighted, and so were we. We have been accustomed to attending the annual "Openbeen accustomed to attending the annual "Openings" of this popular old house for several seasons past, and have always found a degree of freshness and fertility of taste in their garments that did them infinite credit, and, we believe, always brought to them an abundance of buyers. But this season they have fairly surpassed themselves. In the department of French Mantles alone, (a magnificent stock of which they now offer, selected by Mr. Proetor, personally, during his recent visit to Europe, in the very first establishments of Paris,) this display is worth the inspection of all who have an eye for gracefulne and beauty in female attire. A favorite type of the French mantles in silk is the Sacque, made with either two or three seams, neatly though richly trimmed in what is termed the epsulette style. Most of these garments exhibited are of the richest gros faye silk. We may state that one of the advantages of selecting a mattle in a stock of this character is, that by stipulating for it a garment can be had which will not be duplicated during the entire season. Of course, as the exclusiveness of these patterns is purchased at high prices by the firm in question, their charges correspond; although prices this season seem to be a small object, judging from the frequent sales of cloaks Messrs. Procto & Co. are now making, at prices varying from fift to two hundred and fifty dollars each. We would, of course, not be understood from this that they have not an assortment of more medium-priced goods. Their stock of the latter will be found up surpassed by any other in the country. In Cloth Mantles several exquisite novelties are presented one of the chief of which is their bloc thecks and plaids. These are destined to be very popular. In the plainer styles of cloaks, adapted to the more subdued taste of the "Quaker City," they have an elegant line of garments, of various tex-

gayer hue, many of which are of sufficiently thin warm season.

The "Biarritz Yachting Jacket," a large assortare a very pretty, saunty style of short garment, much in vogue in Paris for promenading, and that will be largely sold here this season for young ladies for the street and the searide. Upon inquiry we found that, among the Parisian houses from which the imported part of this stock was selected, are those of Worth & Hobergh; Y. Platel & Barger; Mme. Prevost Nash; the Maison Gagelia; Armandville; Wisneck & Co., and others. We know that the patrons of this popular establishment will second our judgment in stating that its present stock, without detracting from their displays of former seasons is better selected, more unique in all its depart ments, and in more perfect harmony with the correct and cultivated taste of our Philadelphia ladies. A GREAT REPUTATION WELL SUSTAINED .- The is to gain a reputation, and the second is to main tain it after it has been made. We know of no more striking instance in which both these requirements have been realized than in the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, sold in this city at 730 Chestnut street. It has been long since well under stood that in all the essentials of a first-class family Sewing Machine the Grover & Baker instrument is preferable to any other, and the experience of ten thousand families in this city, now having these machines in use, affords the best evidence that the they will continue to do so, in the face of any and all competition that can be arrayed against them. The

Grover & Baker is the only machine ever invented that executes fine Embroidery. We commend the Stitching Rooms of this company to the attention To LADIES INTERESTED IN THE CENTRAL FAIR. -Mr. John W. Finn, southeast corner of Arch and used for Foir purposes, a magnificent assortment of zephyrs, Shetland wool, gut braids, embroidering silk, carvas zephyr patterns, cotions, the popular Germantown Wool, woolen and Cashmere yarn, gimps of every description, laces, hosiery, dress trimmings, bags, perfumery, balmorals, black alpacas, and hundred other things of taste and utility. In Sun Umbrellas, we may add, Mr. Finn also of-

fers a splendic assortment, embracing all the latest styles, at moderate prices. His store at Seventh and Arch is one of the most popular resorts for ladies who have shopping to do in Philadelphia, and we would again remind ladies interested in the Central DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS FOR SPRING. - Messra E. G. Whitman & Co., the well-known confectioners, No. 318 Chestnut street, are never behind the age. They are emphatically the leaders in their de-partment of manufactures. Their goods are indulged in, sought for, and enjoyed by thousands throughout our country, and in the city there are probably but few families to whom E. G. Whitman & Co.'s con.

fections are not either a pleasant remedy or an enjoyable reality. Their goods are the finest, purest and richest made, and now embrace a large variety of novelties never before offered in this city. STILL AHEAD.—The high encomiums which the owners and operators of the "Florence" Sewing Ma-chine (the agency for which in this city is at 630 Cheatnut atreet), have lavished upon that instrunent, have excited the most desperate rivalry on the part more especially of second-class competitors—as folly which can do no good with the people. What

the letter, in every particular, to the satisfaction of all who call at the Rooms and examine for themselves. THE DELIGHTFUL SPRING WEATHER OF YESTER DAY was a general reminder of our citizens that the time to invest in a new suit adapted for the season is at hand. In this connection our mind involuntarily recurs to the magnificent stock of new Spring Clothing offered by that popular old house, Messrs. ers & Son. No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. These gentlemen have taken great nairs to present to their patrons and the public generally the most complete and "motley" stock of fashionable clothing ever offered in this city, and all who desire grace and elegance in clothing will find it in their stock. F PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.—The armies are evidently preparing for a speedy conflict. When it-comes, let us hope that it will bring with it victory and speedy peace. W. W. Alter, the large Coal dealer, 335 North Ninth street, taking time by the

forelook, has made arrangements in advance, so that come what may, he will continue to sell the best and cheapest Coal in Philadelphia. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS .- Mr. George Frant, 610 Chestnut street, has now ready one of the finest stocks of Furnishing Goods for gentle-men, embracing a number of novelties not found laewhere. His "Prize-Medal" Shirt, invented by

Mr. J. F. Taggart, is unrivalled for fit, beauty, and ing a "big thing," at present, in the way of Saultary Fairs. But Philadelphia designs to excel all in the labor of love; and while she will offer the most empting display at her Sanitary Fair, she will give all visitors from abroad an opportunity to procure new and elegant Garments for themselves at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson,

Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Used by Gottschalk at all his concerts broughout the country. THE FINEST BEED INSTRUMENTS IN For sale only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and

bestnut. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! Dyapensia cured for \$1, or \$1 returned. Dyspensia cured for \$1, or \$1 returned. Dyspensia cured for \$1, or \$1 returned. Dyspensia cured for \$1, or \$1 returned Dyspepsia duted for property Pill is a po-sitive cure for Dyspepsia. I warrant a cure in every

education. It is safe, and pro above par. Crittenden's Commer Chestnut street, affords unequal those who wish to prepare for busin keeping, as practiced by the bear business men, is taught in all most practical and thorough me ceives especial attention; Mercar tericit Notes, &c., are among the Each student receives instruction such hours as may best suit by that those of limited leisure, as well that those or printed ressure, as well a all their time at their disposal, may be tunity for improvement in busine Hundreds of its graduates are now GERMANTOWN PROPERTY -Und he found an advertisement of a value ak acres on Church Lane, near Germantown. The house is la

A GOOD INVESTMENT.-A TOIL

no better investi

every city convenience, large la with fine old trees, a good stone side garden. THE WORLD is a dream within grow older, each step is an awake awakes, as he thinks, from chi grown man despises the pursuits sionary, and the old man looks or dream. So, truly, do the fashi away. The most noteworthy fash day are the becoming and grace:u
ville Stokes, the great clothier, No

SPRING OVERCOATS! Spring Overcoata Spring Overcoats Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Ohas, Stokes & Co., under the Ca Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Chas. Stokes & Co., under the COLDS, COUGHS. - Surden change,

sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial perience having proved that simply speedily and certainly when taken in of disease, recourse should at on Brown's Bronchial Troches," or L cold, cough, or irritation of the thr light, as by this precaution a more may be effectually warded off. Soldie them, as they can be carried in the poc as occasion requires.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY Turkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Momental Edges, &c., &c., holding from 1 Hundred Photographs; the largest a ment in the city. WM. W. H No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth GET THE BEST !- THE HOLY BIRL EDITIONS —Family, Pulpit, and Poch beautiful styles of Turkey morocco

bindings. A new edition, arranged for portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING P. No. 826 Chestnut street, bel DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Disc Ear, its Diseases, and their Treatme Moschzisker is the only regular physic lelphia who makes the above mala

ty. The very highest city and other rebe examined at his office, 1027 Walnut CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAME JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, of pain or inconvenience to the patient. rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut ers to physicians and surgeons of the

SPECIAL NOTIC THE FARMER'S SONS.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HAN A farmer, rich, and old, and sage, Hed two grown sons, of equal age, But, liking not his farm to abare, He meant that one abould be his And keep the nomestead, while Should but be pensioned by his h To ascertain the mertal bent Of each, these sons to town he see To see the Quaker Uity sights. And, what still more each lad de! Vithin a week they both were ne-Treading again the meadow green But Ned in Wretched plight, alark With scarce a suit upon his back.
Now forced for drunken brawleto
With pockets bare and garmente to But Joe the rural damsels eyed. As on he walked in honest pride For which at Tower Hall he nati Nor hesitated to declare That he should be the homestand

Our stock of Clothing is the largest at ment the best in Philadelphia. Our go-factured in the best and most fashionable ke choicest styles of Foreiga and Dome are sold at the low prices which only a is allows We have a full stock of You Clothing of all sizes. 516 M - R

> WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHI WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEEK WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHESE WISTAR'S BALBAM OF WILD CHERRY. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERM WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER ONE OF THE TRE OLDEST AND

> MOST RELIABLE REMEDI IN THE WORD FOR COUGHS. COLDS. WHOOPING-COUGH. B3 DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND A-120 HOARSENESS. SORE THROAT. CROUP, AND EVERY

AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHE

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP THE PERUVIAN SYRUP THE PERUVIAN SYRUP THE PERUVIAN SYRUP UPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITE PLB, OR LIFE ELEMENT. nfusing strength and vigor into all parts of the For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE KESES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.

For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway. Nam! SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Trement nd by all Druggists COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such and

and, is made from the CHOICEST materials and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTE D. and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in "19 5 he Skin. For sale by all Danggists and Par FAMILY SRWING, EMBROIDERING. ING, Quilting, Tucking, &c., beautifully excite GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTO HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORA HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORA HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORA HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTO our preparation is worthy of the name, for it confers when it is known. when it is known.

WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOSS.

It restores faded and gray hair and white the continual color. It brings up the natural stadds hair with another, thus giving the hair a prifegerance, so that the most critical observer when it is use. It makes harsh hair soft and silly state of the color of t alling out, cleanses it and the scalp from sas readily applied and wiped from the skin

is as reacily applied and wheel from the salives; mg, and eatiefly overcomes the bad effections use of preparations containing sulphanisad, &c.

The proprietors of the Higwatha published hing challenge to test in the New York dalls weeks, which

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED: Let some well known and disinterested peint one to the proprietor of each preparational to bring up the color. Every proprietor mhis-ly 10 University Place, N

WHY DYE, WHEN YOU HAVE A TAIR DRESSING AND RESTORER OF CO BIRED:

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"London Hair Color Restorer and Dre'
This discovery is just what has long been at one preparation; does not stain the shin.
finest linen. Restores gray hair to its offprevents baldness, keeps the hair soft, most a highly perfumed. No tollet complete without
any armity adiasase. Helping hand Powerful. any eruptive disease. Itching, bourf, Dandr ng the scalp in a healthy condi this truly elegant proparation. Price 50 cecties, \$2.50. Sold by DE. SWATNE 330 North SIXTH Street. Sent by Express to any address.

SICK AND AFFLICTED, TAKE "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrap of Wild Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrap of Wild Why suffer another hour when quick and relief is certain by using a remedy that has so that many years' experience? For congle and throat, ashma, whooping cough, crost blood-spitting, night aweate, all diseases of ages and lungs, we firmly believe it is en

SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH S ONE PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressiv SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices mark Figures. All Goods made to Order warranti-tory. Our One-Price System is strictly al-All are thereby treated alike. de281y JONES & CO., 604 MAKES see, no matter if of twenty years' standing, or the chey returned. Price \$1 per box. Sent by mail N. B.-RADFORD'S POWDER " free of charge, on receipt of the money.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office and Store, No. 10

Korth Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Diptheria, Malignant Searlet Fever, or Throat, or Ulcarated Month or Throat Satterthwait, 957 N. Sixth st.: Kromer. 257 apt mws Nr