MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu-. We do not return rejected manuscripts works of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Disgrace in Congress. That two men should rise in the Congress of the United States, boldly aftirm the right of secession, the justice of the rebellion, and advocate the dissolution of the Union, is shame almost too monstrous to believe. But that these men should not be at once expelled, that they should find other members base enough to defend, a party strong enough to protect them, is something more than shame; it is infamy. Great Heaven! to what have we come, when treason reveals itself on the floor of Congress, and successfully defies the power of the law and the indignation of the people. Either we, the people, have failed in our duty in this war, or we have been disgracefully deceived in sending to Congress the fifty eigh! Representatives who re-

fused to expel Messrs. Long and Harris for what they dared to say last week. "I prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy to the continuance of the war for the Union." This is what Mr. Long had the audacity to say on Friday; this is the dishonorable declaration which Mr. HARRIS had the ambition to excel, and which he did excel in his infamous speech in the fierce debate of Saturday. "I endorse every sentiment uttered by Mr. Long, and I am not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but I acquiesce in the doctrine of secession." Are such men fit to be in the Congress of the United States? Ought they to be within the loyal lines Are they more loyal than the banished VAL-LANDIGHAM, or the self-exiled leaders of the rebellion itself? We are told that when Mr. HARRIS had thus spoken, a scene of tremendous excitement followed in the House. and that he was compelled to take his seat. By an immediate and unanimous vote he should have been compelled to leave it. The speeches of Mr. Long and Mr. Harris were disgrace enough, yet we could have borne it. But how shall we bear the greater disgrace that followed? Mr. WASHBURNE (we thank him for his promptness) offered a resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS, and the recorded vote stood, yeas 81, nays 58, but a two-thirds vote being necessary, Mr. HAR-RIS remains a mock representative of the American people, with the power to help make our laws, and shape the future of our country! Treason does not unfit him to legislate for loyal men, in the opinion of fifty-eight members of the National Con-

We know that Congress is not responsible for what one man may do or say, until it adopts his opinions or actions as its own. The adoption of Mr. Schenck's resolutions, censuring Mr. HARRIS as an unworthy member, by a vote of 93 to 18, sufficiently repels any suspicion that a respectable minority agrees with his treasonable opinions. But that is not the point, for who could entertain for a moment the mere dream of such a sympathy? The infamy exists in the declaration that the advocacy of the dissolution of the Union in Congress is that will bring the hot blood to the cheek of that will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will bring the will bring the hot blood to the cheek of the will be will every man who cares anything for the honor of the Republic. Mr. HARRIS avowed himself a Secessionist, and the Congress erwise than I have done." he defied and insulted replied to him. "You are an unworthy member, yet we agree with you that a Secessionist has a right to make laws for the Union." What was the vote of censure worth? In connection with the rejection of the resolution to expel, Mr. HARRIS has reason to accept the censure as a compliment. As for Mr. Long, he ought not to be expelled; for if Mr. Hannis is at once unworthy and worthy to be a Representative, we see no reason why Mr. Lone should not in time

become President. Speaking for all loyal and brave men, we thank you, Mr. Colfax, for your just resolution, and the good argument with which you proved that it should be passed. Messis. Washburne, Kelley, Schenck, Secessionist, will be remembered by the people. Nor will the fifty-eight gentlemen whose votes gave that Secessionist the power to repeat his treason be forgotten. That some of them should defend treason is to be expected, but others will have a terrible account to settle with their constituents. How very brave must be these fifty-eight heroes thus to defy the patriotism, and pride, and anger of a nation! What magnanimity they displayed in the sacrifice of the honor of the Republic to an avowed friend of the rebellion. Their names should be written in letters of gold, and inscribed where all the world could read, "these were the men who kept an open Secessionist in the Congress of the United States !"

Death of William D. Ticknor, Esq. With unaffected sorrow we record the death of Mr. Ticknon, of the well-known firm of Ticknon & Fields, publishers, Boston. It occurred, yesterday morning, at | that vessel, or the Tuscarora, from being able to inthe Continental Hotel, in this city. Mr. TICKNOR arrived here on Tuesday, accompanying his friend, NATHANIEL HAW-THORNE, Esq., the author, whose health demanded change of scene and air. On Thursday both gentlemen called upon the writer of this obiluary, who heard with pleasure that Mr. HAWTHORNE's health already had improved, brief as his absence from his New England home had been, and noticed that Mr. Ticknon looked remarkably wellapparently erjoying rude health. That afternoon, both gentlemen took a drive to Point Breeze Park, in company with a matists are far more successful as speculators than friend, and there Mr. TICKNOR first complained of not feeling quite well, saying that he must have taken colde On Friday morning he sent for a physician, and did not leave his room that day. On Saturday, his doctor considered him so much worse, although not dangerously ill, that he thought it right to telegraph for Mr. TICKNOR'S family. That evening he became so much worse that a consulting physician was called in. He was pronounced to be dangerously ill, seemed fully aware of his condition, and repeatedly expressed his sorrow at not being able to take leave of his dear wife and children. Mr. HAWTHORNE, who never left him from the time he was taken ill, held his hand at the moment he breathed his last, and is deeply affected by the severe blow which has deprived him of a friend, counsellor, and man of business. Every attention was paid to Mr. Ticknon at the Continental during his illness, and his numerous friends in this city were constant and anxious in their inquiries. His family will accompany his remains to Boston this day. Mr. Ticknon was fifty-three years old, and had been upwards of a quarter of a century in the publishing business. The firm

was originally "W. D. TICKNOR & Co," but was changed, several years ago, to "TICKNOR & FIELDS," when Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, who had been brought up in the establishment, became a partner. It is not too much to say that no house in America stands higher in the estimation of the public and of the book trade. TICKNOR & FIRLDS have not only largely reprinted the best writings of the best British authors, (paying them liberally for the permission,) but also blished very extensively for the leading American writers, almost exclusively the poets. Their books were got up with remarkable elegance and accuracy, one of their latest and most successful productions being Ticknor's Life of Prescott, one of the most beautiful works ever printed. Mr. TICENOR, we may add, was a cousin of Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR, the distinguished author of that book. Between three and four years ago, Ticknor & Figlips purchased the Atlantic Monthly, which has now a circulation of over forty thousand copies, and has taken a bold and patriotic stand on the loyal side of the present civil war. The late Mr. TICKNOR was an excellent man of business, and the house of Ticknon & Fields had the good fortune, | moreay.

through kindness and justice to its authors, to stand well with the makers as well as

the purchasers of literature. We believe that the complaint of which Mr. TICKNOR died was congestion of the lungs. He has left a wife and family. One son is in the army. The eldest son, HOWARD TICKNOR, who has been in the establishment since he graduated at Harvard, will probably be the future representative of the family in the firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Papacy. There are various and contending statements in the foreign journals respecting the health of the Pope. Some of these declare that he has suffered under a cold, from which he was recovering. Others insist that he has been ill of a fever, that his health was not improving, and that, with a conviction of his alarming condition, he had prepared a document, to be produced to the Conclave as soon as practicable after his death, recommending that no delay occur in the election

of his successor, and submitting the names of four Cardinals, one of whom he would suggest should be elected. This seems not very probable. According to a custom which is now of long duration, none but an Italian can be elected to the chair of St. PETER: this would exclude a French candidate. There is, we believe, a Cardinal BONAPARTE. PIUS IX., born on 13th May, 1792, was elected Pope on the 16th June. 1846, on the death of GREGORY XVI. In the event of his death, it is not unlikely that the French troops, by which Rome is now held in awe, would be withdrawn.

THE WORK of organization of colored troops, and employment of freed men on plantations in the Southwest, goes on quietly but effectively. Adjutant Gen. Lorenzo THOMAS, to whom this important task has been entrusted, is solving, by practical examination and experiment, one of the greatest problems of the war. His tour of inspection has already been extended through Tennessee and down the Mississippi as far as Natchez. We are glad to hear that Gen. THOMAS has recovered from the severe illness caused by the exposure of continual travel and the very laborious nature of his

WE are glad to announce that "Grace Greenwood" will lecture at the Academy of Music," on the 18th inst., for the benefit of the Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenue, of the Great Central Fair. The title of the lecture will be the "Lights of the War Cloud." The lady, whose genius has made the nom de plume of "Grace Greenwood" familiar in every household in America, is not only a charming and graceful writer, but an eloquent and forcible speaker. Her reputation, the interest of her subect, her ability to treat it, and the importance of the object of the lecture, are reasons why the Academy should be crowded. This will be the first lecture for the benefit of the Great Fair, and "Grace Green which ought to net thousands of dollars for the

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 10 1884 Interview between the President and George Thompson. GEORGE THOMPSON had an interview with President Lincoln on Saturday, which was satisfactory to both parties. In the course of conversation the President said, in reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, that the paramount idea of the Consti ution was the preservation of the Republic, and that he had never for a moment doubted the right and power of the Executive to issue such a proofsmation, whenever it was manifest that, like a pa-tient's diseased limb, "life could be saved only by

Public centiment had advanced slowly but surely, and he had moved just as fast as it seemed to him he not a crime that may be punished by ex- could move and be sustained. He could not have pulsion of the traitor. There is the shame felt justified in the emancipation issue until all other acerded his powers. "I do not see," said he, "how

At the close of the interview he invited the party into the State Dining Room, to see the painting commemorating the first reading of the Proclamation to the Cabinet, now executing by Mr. CARPEN TER of New York.

Shipment of Spirits for Exportation. The Treasury Department is about to issue a circular giving instructions in relation to the shipment of distilled spirits for exportation. They provide that whenever a distiller or owner desires to transport spirits, subject to an excise duty, from a distillery or bonded warehouse, to a port of entry or exportation, without payment of duties thereon, he shall make an application in writing to the Col-lector of Internal Revenue in the district in which said distillery or bonded warehouse may be situated, for a permit to do so, the spirits having first been duly inspected by a United States internal revenue inspector, who shall ascertain the quantity thereof, and make an entry of the same, together with the inspection and marks and numbers of packages.

Application will be accompanied by an oath or

sfilmation of the distiller or owner, setting forth GARFIELD, and the others of the eighty-one that he desires a permit to transport said spirits for uncompromising men who voted to expel a expertation and for no other purpose whatever. Un p receipt of this application, duly verified by the oath or affirmation of the distillers or owners of spirits, the collector will exact from them a transportation bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in at least double the amount of duties upon said spirits. Naval Contractors.

Naval engine contractors have a hope of relief extended to them, through the agreement of the Naval Committee to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to act in the premises as may to him seem just and reasonable. The reason for this ac-tion is that a large portion of the burdens of which contractors complain were forced upon them by the alteration of plans for machinery after the contracts The Ten-Forty Loan.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty lean have increased during the past few days, and now foot up about ten millions of dollars. Four hundred thousand dollars were subscribed at the First National Bank in this city yesterday.

Pursuit of the Rappahannock. The Navy Department has already taken measures to have two or three fast steamers placed on the track of the rebel pirate Rappahanneck. It is said that a traitor, by intentionally giving faise informa-tion to the commander of the Kearsage, prevented tercept the pirate. The sailing sloops-of-war St. Leuis and Constellation are to be relieved, and at amers sent in their places to the Eastern hemi-

The Rebel Diplomatists in Europe. Advices received by the last steamer from Europe represent that the functions of the rebel diplomatists ave materially changed within the past two months -having shut himself out of sight of even his own SLIDBIL is speculating, and has already obtained

a notoriety among the gamblers of the Bourse. He has made money; but he never touches Confederate securities; and, like SLIDELL, so are all his co aders. It is noticeable that the rebel diplo they were as plenipotentiaries. The Subsistence of Indian Captives in New

Mexico.
The number of captive Indians in New Mexico that have to be fed by the commissary, until the De-partment of the Interior can purchase or sand them od, is so great that it is found necessary to diminish the ration of bread and meat issued to troops at the military posts in that department. The value The captive Indians will be allowed, if practicable, one pound of flour or corn meal, or of wheat or corn, to every individual, and one pound of fresh meat per day. When "small rations" are issued, they will be in lieu of bread or meat.

Gen. Sedgwick's Testimony. Gen. SEDGWICK testified on Friday before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He justified the conduct of Gen. MEADE at the battle of Gettysburg, and was very severe on Gen. HOOKER in re-and to the battle of Chancelloraville. In reply to the question why Gen. HOOKER recrossed the river, he said he could give no reasons to justify auch a step. He only did so after positive orders from Gen. HOOKER, which he exhibited to the committee. He also laid before the committee many other important have never been made public.

The United States Supreme Court. During the present week the United States Su, preme Court will take up the case of CHAS. HORNER of Massachusetts, to be followed by that of Joseph JANIGI et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. JAMES S. WHIT NEY, collector, &c., from the Circuit Court of Massa-These cases will be the last for argument during

the present term, as the court will adjourn on Monday, the 18th inst. Death of John C. Rives. JOHN C. RIVES, the publisher of the Congres, sional Globe, died at his residence near this city to-day, after a protracted illness, in the 67th year of

Political Clubs. Various political clubs have been organized in Washington, and among the latest is the Ohio Holon Clue, with Solicitor JORDAN as president, for the

The Land Sales in Florida. Judge Stickney, one of the commissioners for Florida, is here on official business. He returns scon, when the land sales as ordered will take place, embracing a large amount of valuable property.

The Goodyear Patent. Remonstrances from many of the leading rail-road corporations of the country were presented to the House of Representatives yesterday against the extension of the Goodyear Patent. The Amendments to the Constitution. The Republican members are quite confident that the constitutional amendment will get a two-thirds vote in the House. Personal.

The Naval Register. The Naval Register.

The official Naval Register for 1884 has just been issued from the Government press, from which it appears that the number of vessels, including those building, is 617, and among them 72 iron-olads, and 2 rams—namely, the Avenger and Vindicator. From December 3181, 1662, to March 6th, 1864, the navy bear last an average by capture, destruction by has lost 39 vessels by capture, destruction by snage, wrecked, &c., including 6 iron-clads and 3 rams.

General Max Weber. General Max Weber joined General Signal's command on Saturday, and will be assigned to Harper's Ferry.

General Seymour. General SHYMOUR has been ordered here, and the babilitles are that he will be dismissed.

Fernando Wood. Representative Fernando Wood yesterday re-umed his seat in the House after his recent severe Resignation of Colonel Sibley.

nel Sibley, assistant quartermaste has tendered his resignation. Tax Bill. The tax bill will not be ready till next Tuesday Transfers to the Navy. About forty men, from the 6th Corps, left the Army of the Potomac, on Saturday, to enter the

rvice. Minister to Guatemala. The President sent in on Saturday the nomination of William Kellogs, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, as minister to Guatemala. Substitute Brokers.

The proposed Congressional action designed to stop swindling operations of substitute brokers has been deferred, under the opinion that the local State laws were potent enough to effect that object.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. VISIT OF GEN. MEADE AND OTHERS.

GOOD CONDITION OF THE ARMY. HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC. Antil 8.—There is nothing of special interest to report from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Sheridan has assumed command of the cavalry corps.

For the last two weeks the camps have been well

nigh submerged in mud, and the roads almost impaisable. A few days of the comparatively pleasant

weather we are having now will effect a wonderful change in their condition. The sun shone out brightly yesterday, and a marked improvement in Engineer and pioneer parties are busily engaged repairing those bridges which have been slightly inured in consequence of the recent rains.

Officers in the several corps are assiduously enployed perfecting the many details rendered neces eary in the reorganization of this army. The enemy is evidently preparing to show a stub-born resistance to the anticipated advance of the Army of the Potomac. The main bodies of the opposing armies are separated by the Rapidan. The rebels are still constructing defensive works on the south side of that narrow stream. They are digglog rifle pits in front of the fords, and at other points, as

well as throwing up more extensive works for field artillery. They are also repairing the railroad ross the Rapidan. NEW YORK, April 9.—The Herald publishes a dexnatch from the Army of the Potomac, stating that General Grant visited the extreme front on Friday and made a close observation of the regiments and brigades as he passed along, expressing himself highly gratified with their condition. He also made a careful reconnoissance of the enemy's defensive works on the Rapidan, and returned to headquarters the same evening. A heavy rain fell all day on Saturday, and the roads are in very bad condition. Commodore W. D. Porter is very ill, and in a

sinking condition, in this city.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that Generals Meade, Humphreys, Ingalis, and Patrick visited Lieutenant General Grant, at Culpeper, on The army has been considerably strengthened and is anxious for active operations. Much complaint is daily heard in regard to the loss of fetters by the present mail arrangements.
Of four privates recently found guilty of desertion, one is to be shot, and the others are to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be sent to the Dry Tortus

A corporal, for stealing \$20 from a prisoner of war, while under his charge, is sentenced to be severely punished.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT. GUNBOAT EXPEDITION TO THE CHICKA-

Destruction of Cape Lookout Lighthouse. FORTRES MONROE, April 7 .- A guaboat expedion Monday, the 4th inst., by Brigadier General C. K. Graham, commanding the naval brigade of this department. The force consisted of the gunboats and General Jessup, under Lieutenant Bladen-hauser, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery. The two gunboats reached the mouth of the Chickahominy at daybreak on Tuesday morning, and steamed fifteen miles further, when Lieutenant Bladenhauser, in command of fifty men, landed and recured the country. The two gunboats, in the mean time, sailed around a huge bend, a distance of

Harassed by rebel cavairy on the flanks, the fficer in command of the troops on shore was comnelled to adopt the greatest caution, and watch the movements of the rebels very strictly, to avoid being ambuscaded. Shots were exchanged freely, but no damage was done to either side. Our troom however, eluded the vigilance of the enemy, and reached the gunboats safely. Not relishing the ugly appearance of the guns of the Brewster and Jessup, the rebels wisely kept out of range. The object of the expedition, which penetrated to within about fifteen miles of the rebel capital, was for secret nurposes of the utmost importance, and was faithfully performed throughout. may have been, the officers concerned in it-namely, Captain Harris, Licut. Chambers, and Licut. Bia denhauser—deserve great credit for the prompt and fearless extention of the General's orders. Some forty negroes were brought back on the Brewster and Jessup last evening, when the expedition returned, which were turned over to Captain Orlando Brown, assistant quartermaster and superintendent of negro affairs of the First district, by whom they have been distributed throughout the Government

plantations. FORTRESS MONROE, April 8.—Last Sunday night forty rebels landed on the wharf at Cape Lookout, and placed the keeper and his wife under guard. They then destroyed all the oil, and exploof powder under each of the towers. The windows being open, lessened the effect of the explosion, and only about seventy feet of the stairway was destroyed. The lantern was severely injured so, that it will take several days to repair it. The ateamer Oity of Jersey arrived a few moments afterwards, and the rebels skedaddled, thinking her to be a Union gunboat. There is no news from Newbern

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Fight at Greenville.
Washington, N. C., Maich 29.—I have to record another brilliant affair made by the irrepressible Graham and his band of Buffs. On the 26th inst, Capt. Graham, at the head of a squad of his men, ade a reconnoissance towards Greenville, with the intention of learning the whereabouts of our almost ubiquitous (maykap iniquitous) enemies, and the laudable object of picking up a few of their unsus-pecting videttes, if he happened to meet with any. Ahout noon, having espied three rebel videttes, Capt. Graham took ten men and made a fearful charge upon them. The videttes had just time enough to show three clean pair of heels, when Gra-ham came up with them. This happened about one mile from Black Jack Church. The rebels led our fellows a pretty close race, until they brought the Buffs "amack" into the rebel reserve, consisting of some twenty cavalry, under charge of Lieut. Kinzey. Nothing daunted, however, Graham continued his charge, and made a gallant fight, lasting about

five minutes. He succeeded in killing eight of the enemy, among whom was Lieut. Kinzey, and wounding seven. About a half mile farther on, down a very straight road, Capt, Graham saw the enemy drawn up in line of battle, with vastly superior umbers, and, deeming it nothing short of madnes inue the fight, after releasing the wounded prisoners, and giving three cheers for the sub-dis-trict of the Pamlico and three for the old flag, he returned to Washington, bringing with him five horses and two prisoners. He also destroyed some twenty The road between Black Jack and Greenville is very strongly picketed by four companies of Colonel Kennedy's battalion of rebel cavalry, with the ob-

ject, it is said, of protecting their weak spots about The Storm at Baltimore—Destruction of Bridges on the Susquehanna. BALTIMORE, April 10.—The rain of Saturday night was the most severe experienced in this city for years past. In the city considerable damage was done by flooding cellars, undermining new buildings, &c. The water in the Falls was very high, and oversowed in many places. It is reported that several bridges were destroyed on the Susquehanna. No

The Storm-Collision at Sea. NEW YORK, April 10 .- To-day is the eighteent successive day that the wind has blown from the east, and the number of ocean arrivals during the period has been very small. Many vessels are due from European and Southern ports. The Morning Star from Havana to-day, reports a heavy gale ou ide the Hook. The tides have been very full, filling all the cellars as far from the rivers as Wall and Greenwich streets, two blocks.
Arrived, brig C. F. Eaton, from Messina; brig Pa-The schr. W. S. Baker, from Nansemond, Va., reports: On the 8th inst. ran into the schr. Dean, of Provincetown, from Quincy for Fortress Monroe, sinking her in three hours. Took from her the captain and the crew, five in number, and brought then to this port.

The transport E. L. Clarke, from Fortress Monroe, arrived here, reports that on the 6th inat., when alkty miles from Cape Henry, took the transport Thomas A. Scott in tow, which had been disabled.

The wind blowing a gale, the hawsers parted, and the Scott was lost sight of. Fire at Harrodsburg, Ky. LOUISVILLE, April 10.—A fire occurred at Harrodaburg, Ky., on Friday evening, in the store house of A. S. Robertson, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Thirteen buildings in the business portion of the place were consumed. Vice President Hamlis, accompanied by the Governor of Maine and a few friends, yesterday went on an excursion to Wheeling. They will return on the principal sufferers. The aggregate loss was about \$50,000.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. IMPORTANT ORDER OF GENERAL SHERVAN. IKCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS.

The Red River Expedition ST. LOUIS. TROOPS ORDERED TO THE FRONT

The Rev. Dr. McPheeters Unchurched. The Rebels Concentrating at Augusta, Ark.

CHATTANOOGA, April 6.—The following generated order has just been issued from this military givision, by and with the approval of the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States. The der-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. The following changes are made, which will go into effect at once:

The 11th and 12th Corps are hereby consolidated, and will compose the 1st Army Corps, Major General Hooker (commanding. Major General Stocum is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberison, and will report in person to Major General James B. McPherson, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to the command of the fortified post and district of Viokaburg. Second. Major General (O. O. Howard is assigned to the command of the 4th Corps. Major General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the corps, and from duty with the Army of the Cumberland, to enable him to avail himself of a leave of absence heretofore granted. Third. Major General J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command of the 3l Corps, and General George Stoneman is relieved from the command of a special avairy force to be organized under special instructions from these headquasters to the command of a special avairy force to the organized under special instructions from these headquasters to the command of general John Newton is assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland, and will report to Major General Thomas, at Chattand will make such disposition of the staff officers affected, and corps badges and other insignts, as in fected, and corps badges and other insignts, as in their judgment will result in the harmony and good of the service. By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

M. SAWYER, A. G.,

MEMPHIS AND THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION following changes are made, which will go into

MEMPHIS AND THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. CAIRO, April 8.—The steamer Molly Abel arrived here to night with advices from Memphis to last evening. She brought 480 bales of cotton for St. Louis.
Considerable excitement existed at Memphis, in consequence of the outer pickets being driven in at Germantown, a few miles out on the Memphis and Charlestown Railroad. This was believed to be a wint, made by Forrest, to enable him to get South with the trains containing the plunder taken at

The Memphis militia have gone to the front. General Hurlbut prohibits the shipment to Memphis of malt liquors, light wines, or medicines, without the approval of General Buckland, counter-signed by W. P. Mellen, special treasury agent. No more permits for goods going beyond the city will be granted for the present. The Memphis cotton market is active and firm, with an upward tendency for the higher grades. The receipts are very light. Middling sells at 62c. Good ditto at 64@65c. Fair at 67c. The Red River correspondent of the New Orleans
Delta notices an unconfirmed report that General Steele's forces had captured Shreveport without firing a gun.
Seven gunboats had gone above the shoals of the

Red River to co-operate with the land forces. A large number of cattle and ponies, as well as cotton, were being captured by our scouting parties.

The steamer J. J. Rowe, from New Orleans, has arrived with 320 hogsheads of sugar and 27 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer Empress has also arrived from New Orleans with 75 hogsheads of sugar and 2,000 hogsheads of molasses for Cincinnati, and 300 hogsheads of sugar for St. Louis.

FIGHT AT ROECHES' PLANTATION. MEMPHIS, April 6.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 3d instant have been received here. The rebels attacked Rocches' plantation at & o'clock on Friday morning. The plantation is situated seven miles above Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, and is one of the largest in the State. It had extensive cotton works and splendid build. ings, all of which were destroyed. One negro and our children were burned to death. The 1st Massachusetts (colored) Cavalry, 600 strong, were quartered near the plantation, and main tained a fight with the rebels until 8 o'clock in the norning, when they charged and repulsed the enemy who numbered 1.500 men. Our loss was 16 killed. The rebel loss is unknown, but 10 of their killed and wounded were left in our hands, The plantation had been leased by the Governnent, and was being extensively worked. Grieraon's cavalry is hanging around Forrest, and

The weather here and at Vicksburg is warm, with occasional showers. General Weat is here, en route to join General ST. LOUIS.

occasionally cut off and capture small squads of his

ST. Louis, April 10.—A despatch from Provost Marshal Fry to Provost Marshal Alexander, of this State, says that Lieut. Gen. Grant directs that active measures be immediately taken to get into the field all the recruits of new organizations and old troops. The Missouri troops will rendezvous at Louisville. Missouri on the same subject, says the War Departabsent, and he requests the Governor to have them sent to the front immediately on the expiration of and the commanders of regiments will be held to a strict accountability for their absence for a single The General savs now is the time that every sole dier should be at his place. Three hundred men in time is better than thousands if too late. All the

egiments belonging to the Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland will go to Nashville. Those of the Army of the Tennessee will go to Cairo, where they will receive further orders. The St. Louis Presbytery decided, at their late allowed to continue his ministerial labors in the Pine-street church of this city. Dr. McPheeters was banished this department for disloyalty some time since, but the order of banishment was revoked by the President. LATER MEMPHIS NEWS.

CAIRO, April 10.—The steamer Silver Moon has strived, with 279 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati. One day's later advices have been received from Memphis. The alarm recently experienced in that city was subsiding. Preparations, however, had made to receive the enemy should he venture to make an attack.

The rebels under McCrea are concentrating in force at Augusta, on White river, 100 miles above Ball's Bluff. They had driven out the small garrison on duty there, compelling them to retire to the gunboats. Measures were immediately taken to

ortify Duval's Bluff. Judicial Election in Illinois-Robbery and Murder. CAIRO, April 8 -The returns from the election for judge in the southern district of Illinois indicate the election of Lewis Hammook, the Union candidate, over Judge Mulky, Democrat, by sixty ma-

Two weeks ago, a man named Stewart was robbed and murdered, in his own house, in White county, Illinois, by men disguised as negroes. The murderers were tracked for over seventy miles, to the house of George W. Aiken.

The latter was arrested, and his captors started to return with him, and are reported to have hung him, being convinced of his guilt. A large lot of soldiers' clothing was found around his house, which the gang used when on their murderous expedition. They are believed to have murdered several Union

CAIRO, April 9.—The steamer Darling, from Memphis, has passed up, with 111 bales of cotton, 33 of which will be landed at Evanaville. The steamer Hillman, from Memphis for St. Louis, has passed up with 210 bales. The 2d Iowa and 6th Illinois Regiments, and a portion of the 31 Illinois Cavalry, arrived from below to-day, on their way home. Detachments of regiments from the 17th Army Corps. amcunting altogether to 1,000 men, with a large number of horses, mules, and wagons, have arrived rom below. Nothing definite is known as to the Destructive Fire at Oil City.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—About midnight on Wednesday a fire broke out in Oil City, on Main street, below the peat office, which destroyed a block and a half of buildings. Among the properties de-atroyed were Windsor's hardware, sheet-iron, and tin-shop; the St. Nicholas Restaurant, and part of the blocks known as the Aroade and the Michigan. No efforts were made to stop the progress of the fire-except by pulling down buildings and oil sheds, office was saved by pulling down the adjoining buildings above or towards the Petroleum House. The amount of damage and insurance is not ascer

Sale of a Prize Steamer at Boston-Recention of a Massachusetts Regiment. BOSTON, April 10 -The prize steamer Pet was sold at auction yesterday, for \$35,500. The 29th Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel E. M. Pierce, which arrived here last night on furlough, will have a grand public reception to morrow. This regiment won a gallant record in most of the great battles in Virginia, and subsequently at the capture of Vicksburg, forming the advance on Jackson. They have also seen hard service in Tennessee and A cold east wind has prevailed to-day, with squalls

The New York Evening Stock Board. New York, April 9.—The following are the closing prices at Gallaher's Evening Exchange: Gold, 171; New York Central, 142%; Erie, 125; Erie preferred, 110%; Hudson, 159; Harlem, 173%; Reading, 163%; Michigan Central, 154%; Michigan Southern, 114½; Michigan Southern guarantied, 155; Illinois Central, 147½; Pittsburg, 129; Galena, 137%; Toledo, 164; Rock Island, 127; Northwestern, 663%; Fort Wayne, 140; Chicago and Alton, 98; Terre Haute, preferred, 100; Toledo, 73; Pacific 227; Central Transit, 59: Canton, 74; Cumberland 5274; Quicksilver, 82%; Mariposa, 38%. Market Arrival of Soldiers from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 9 -The steamer Varuna has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 29th ult., which have been anticipated via Cairo. She brings home a large number of furloughed soldiers. Death of a Steamship Captain. New Haven, April 10 -Captain J. Miles Lewis, the steamer Continental, died in this city to-day of typhoid fever. As clerk and commander Captain Lewis has been connected with the Sound steamers for twenty three years.

NEW OBLEANS AND HAVANA. New York, April 9.—The steamer Morning Star,

from New Orleans on the 30th ult., via Havana, has arrived. She passed, on the 5th inst., 175 miles from Southwest Pass, the steamer Havana, for New Orleans. leans. Left at Havana steamer Corsics, for New York on the 9th. Passed, ten miles east of Havana, steamer Eagle, from New York. The Creole, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th.
The New Orleans papers contain no additional details of the late battle at Oane river. A statement tails of the late battle at Oane river. A statement is published that the President has recognized Governor Habn as Civil Governor of Louislana, and has also conferred upon him powers of a Military Governor. These powers are doubtless intended to be temporary, and to be withdrawn as soon as the people have adopted a State Constitution.

There is no news of importance from Havana by the Morning Star or Roanoke, which has also arrived here, via Key West. The steamers Admiral and Mississippi arrived at Key West on the 3d,

and Mississippi arrived at Key West on the 3d, reporting heavy weather. The latter lost a large number of horses. The Ericsson was at Key West, having been ashore on Tortugas. The Roanoke assed, on the 9th, off Little Egg Harbor, a frigate owing a wrecked bark. CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7—Arrived, ship Shak-speare, from New York. Sailed, ships Mary Robin-son, for Honolulu Island, and Galates, for Manils. Business shows some symptoms of revival since the recent numerous arrivals of ships.

The British and California Banking Company. with a capital stock of £2,000,000, advertises its intention of establishing a bank at San Francisco. It is believed that the new constitution will exercise an important influence over the exchange market, SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The steamer Golden City has arrived from Panama. A moderate business has been done during the week, more disposi-tion being shown at the close to increase stocks. There is plenty of sugar and the leading staples. Rigley Greathouse, one of the Chapman priva sersmen, who recently took the oath of allegiance nd was released under the President's proclamation, has been again arrested on a charge of violat ing the forms of his parole and oath. He swore idelity to the Union at St. Louis, in 1861, and again uisville, in 1862. It is understood that he will be sent to Washington for military trial.

Central America. Naw York, April 9.—The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall, with \$45,000 in specie. She brings 400 passengers, and left San Francisco March 14th, two days later than the mail steamer. There is no news by this arrival. The Illinois saw nothing of the pirate Alabams. New York Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loau. NEW YORK, April 10 .- The total subscription in

his city to the ten-forty loan was \$1,044,000. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Washington. April 9 1964
The Sepate is not in session to-day, having adjourned yer till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolution to Expel Mr. Long.

The SPFAER called Mr. Rollins; of New Hampsbire, to the chair, and riving to a question of privilege, Mr. COLFAX, of Indians, offered the following resolution: Wherear, On the 8th day of April, 1861, when the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Alexander Long, a Spragentative in Congress from the Second district of Otto, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent pationality of the 8th of Confederacy, now in arms against the Union; and Wherear, The said occalled Confederacy, thus sought to be recognized and established on the rains of a dissolved or destroyed Union, has held as its chief officers, civil and military, those who have added periory to their parricidal efforts by the killing of the loyal upholdere of the nation, who are striving to save a from earth of the Calledon of the April 1864 of the Confederacy. The nation, who are striving to save a from earth of the Calledon of the nation, who are striving to save a from earth of the Calledon of the nation, who are striving to save a from the Calledon of the nation, who are striving to save a from the Calledon of the nation, who are striving to save a from the calledon of the calledon of

upholders of the nation, who are striving to save it from destruction.

And whereas, The oath required of all members, and taken by the said Alexander Long on the first day of the present Congress, declares that "I have voluntarily given no sid, countenance, causasi, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Congress of the Bitter, thereby declaring that such conducts regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Congress of the Bitter, and the Congress of the Accordance and nationality of the so called Confederacy now in arms against the Union, and thereby given aid, at metal accordance, and encouragement to persons suggested in armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

The Accordance of Mr. Coffax. armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

The Argument of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Colfax said he had pondered upon his duty and feit that he had a double obligation resting upon him—one as the presiding officer, to adminiser impartially, and the other as a Representative from the Niath district of Indians, commissioned to speak, act, and vote for his constituents, many of whom are in the tented field in this dread cor flict, and exposing their lives for the safety and perpetuity of this country. He owed it to the women and children in his district, whose natural protectors were stricken down by the bloody hand of treason, and whose households had been thus bereft. He had no personal urfiendliness towards the gentleman from Ohio. Their resations had always been pleasant, He believed in the freedom of speech, and nothing would have prompted him to the present course excepting the niterances of the gentleman, that, in so many words,

raty, and its recognition as one of the family of nations.

And new, when the Confederate flag was here boildy unfarled, and aid and comfort by the act given to the enemy in this House, he felt it to be his duty to offer the recombion. Indeath on the House to pass tent judgment upon it. He had offered the resolution, not as the result of consultation, but on his own responsibility. He said deliberately that this avowal could not be passed over in silence. If such remarks, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, were suffered to go unrebuked, you ought not to ask your soldiers to perlitheir lives for the Union, whose destruction is thus openity advocated on this floor. Cease to shoot your deserters, for they have not repudiated their obligations any more flagrantly—certainly less influentially. Complain not if foreign Governments recognize the rebel Government, if you pass over the declamations of the gentleman in silence. If any gentleman in the same political party as the gentleman from Ohio, who had advocated the recognition of the Confederate flag and Government, desired to offer a resolution of thus character, he would give way to him. History, writing down on here eduring tablets the events of every passing hour, would, he doubted not, show that the gentleman's firered should have done this for their cwn good name.

The Serate of the United States, by a more than two-

the gentleman's friends should have done this for their cwn good name.

The Serate of the United States, by a more than two-thirds vote, expelled Senator Bright for writing to the release this falteter of introduction, and, after this, when the states of the states of the senator greater of states of the senator, one of a long term and annears of elect a Senator, one specific file solution and of the Senator, they specify the solution act of the Senator, they are the solution of the country. His friends went before the people, and, by a verdet of a hundred the nearly votes, the latter readfirmed the order of the commanding general. And but the other day the Supreme Count refused to re open and review the indigment. If we pass ever these utterances off, comfort to the enemy in shence, those whose hands are tax ned with bload may sak to come here from the conclave of the Confederec, saying. We have done no more in Richmend than the gentleman from Ohio has in this hall, and this he did in your presence unrebaked.

more in Richmend than the gentleman from Ohio has in this hall, and this he did in your presence unrebaked.

Debate on the Subject.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said this resolution to expel a mem her of the Hique ceited for more than usual gravity. He was not in the House when his colleagua made his remarks but he was idermed by members around him that they would hear the interpretation put upon them Had he he no in his seat yesterday, with all due respect to his celleague, he would have disayowed, in behalf of the Ohio deiegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as crystallized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of that dels gation excepting his colleague, Mr. Long, who was willing to resugnize the Confederate Government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital. He because of the attempt to make partisan capital. He work is the third that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments, and not those of his party.

Recently there was a D. mocratic C invention in Ohio, representing one hundred and forty five thousand voters, and in that Coavention no continent the that of his colleague at the time spoke only his that Course in the Course of the work of the colleague at the time spoke only his respective of the colleague at the time spoke only his colleague at the time spoke only his colleague at the time spoke only his colleague. The only man woose name was presented looking to recognition, and who had circulated to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State railed and sent their friends and brothetion attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State railed and sent their friends and brothetion attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State railed and sent their friends and brothetion attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State railed and sent their friends and brothetion attributed to his reduction.

Mr. WASHBURNE of illhude, as if in correction of the gentleman from Onio.

Mr. COX said he w

connect on whether the gentieman and any sense at all in connection with the a frican question.

Mr. WakhBURME said he would leave that to the gentieman from Onlo.

Mr. COX said he would not submit to any further in terruption, and then referred to the resolutions introduced at the last Congress, by Representative Conway, of Kansas, in favor or recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Where, then, was the sensitive gentleman, that he did not come forward with his resolutions of expulsion? He would ask the Speaker to respond to that, you are for free speech! Why do you pursue my colleane for uttering his sentiments, while you refrain from expeling a man in your ownsranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer.

Mr. COLFAX respied. The representative from Indiana claims the flor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's speech.

Mr. COLFAX respied. The representative from Indiana claims the flor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's speech.

Mr. COLFAX responded that he did not think Mr. Gonway should have been expelled?

Mr. COLWay should have been expelled?

Mr. COLWay enough that he did not think Mr. Gonway should be expelled that he did not think Mr. Gonway should have been expelled.

Mr. COLWay should have been expelled?

Mr. COLWay enough the confederacy as a develone and the expelled had taken the same ground as the speech in grammer and an independent nation. His collections of the Constitution overhang them But in putting down the rehellion they were told by the Supreme Court that they must treat them by the laws of war as if they were a foreign netion, but not thereby admitting the mother proposed that he did not thereby admitting the matter of the gentleman from Pennsylvan'a, that i he south are now a foreign people. In his speech he ramarked that they are in the Union, and that all the obligations of the Constitution overhang them. But in putting down the rehellion they were told by the Supreme Court that they must treat them by the laws of

pelling its neglectment row, and are you has to recording such a doctrine? I do not believe in the doctrine of either of those gentlemen.

Mr. GARFIELD: the opinions of the distinguished gentlemen of the pentlemen in the continue of the pentlemen in the continue of the pentlemen in the pentleme

The Nation Mightier than the Constitution. The Wation Mightier than the Constitution.

Mr. GARFIELD said his colleague misrepresented him
as to "overleaping the Constitution." He would say,
once for all, that he never uttered such a sentiment,
but what he remarked was this: Whan asked whether,
under any circumstances, he would overlide the Constitution, he said this, and this only: That he trusted
the Constitution was ample to put down the rebellionand its powers were sufficiently capacious for that propose, and, therefore, there was no need to override the
Constitution. But if the time ever sum when the Consitution was not found sufficient—and he looked upon it
as impossible that the supposition could be true—he
would say, as the American people are greater than the
Constitution, and the nation mighter than the instrument, we have a sacred right to save the creators of the
Constitution. ment. We have a sacred right to save the creators of the Constitution.

Mr. COX said he had been informed by gentlemen around him that his colleague did not state the question yesterday as he did to day. The gantleman was reported in the Chroniels as saying that "he won dorstont to any element of destruction, and fling the Constitution to the winds rather than lose his country." There was nothing here about the future. Mr. C x next quoted from procedes of Senator Wade to show that the gettleman favored a separation of the States.

Mr. GARFIELD read the opinion of Thomas Jefferson, that "the law of necessity might be reserted to for the purpose of saving the country, when all other means had failed."

Mr. COX said that placed the gentleman in the com failed, i. COX said that placed the gentleman in the com i. COX said that placed the gentleman in the com ye of Mr. Long. Be then said that Horzes Greeley March, 18th, declared that if the cotton trates choose form an lucepredent nation they have a right to dy. He would rek the scatterar whether he agreed h Horata Greeley?

with Horaca Greeley?

Mr (145 Field and he had not the pleasure of hearing

Jefferson in the Peclaration, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the people, are some ap d just, and if the cotton or Gull States chouse to form \$\phi\$ independent nation, they have the right to do so."
Mr. GARFIELD said he would answer after his coldo 10."

Mr. GARVIELD said be would answer after his collegue had finished his speech

Mr. GOX. You all swear by the Tribuna, but are so
wery sensitive when Democrats look in the same direcviery sensitive when Democrats look in the sensitive for included to the sensitive for including the sensiting government, and that any
portion of the people can revolutionize and set up their
independence. He then alluded to the descape of the
House as descending from his high position? The flows
and moving to expol a member of this House. Was he
independence in the continued loss no dignity by ansensitive of you will, he continued loss no dignity by ansevering it. We will look upon you with pride and pleasensitive you condected to answer the question.

Mr. GOLFAX, in reply to the personal remarks, said.
I would say, when I appear on the floor, I do not desensitive may be a later than the sensitive of international places in man can hold—the
Representative of ifteen thousand voters.

Mr. COX said he did not speak of the gentleman's personal obstractor. He admired him too much for his fairness. He never heard a word of reproach against him
but when he came down to the firor of the House to engineer a resolution through, he ought to take the conse
Mr. COX Stands hy the Constitution

Mr. COX Stands hy the Constitution

Mr. COLFAX. I will do it.

Mr. COX Stands by the Constitution
Mr. COX said, in reply to the traitorous seatiments of
Lincoln, he was opposed to secession and rebellion, excepting in parsuace of the Constitution. This was the
position of the gentlemen on his side of the house. But
Lincoln was elevated to the Presidency by a lawless
party, who knew that he was in favor of revolution and
secession, and was an adversate of any pray setting in
for themselves when they chose to do so. He never
agreed to the policy of his former collespane (Mr. Vallandigham) became he thought it impracticable. He then
read an extract from a late speech of Mr. Julian, to
show that that gentleman also entertained a similar revolutionary idea to. Mr. Lincoln Why did not some
one moveto expel him for that? Are you, he asked that
gentleman, in favor of breaking down the Constitution
to save the country?
Mr. JULIAB replied that he had said explicitly that
he saw no necessity for treading down the Constitution
of the contract of the country. I
Mr. JULIAB. If necessary to save the country, I
Mr. JULIAN. If necessary to save the country, I
Mr. JULIAN. If necessary to save the country. I JULIAN. If necessary to save the country, I delast the power of the rebellion forever by the Mr. JULIAN. If necessary to save the country, is would blast the power of the rebellion forever by the strong hand of war.

Mr. COX, continuing, said he regarded the Union as bound up in the Constitution, and the breaking down of the Constitution would not destroy the rebellion.

Mr. JULIAN said, if necessary to save the nation's life he would do so at the expense of the violation of the letter of the Constitution.

Mr. COX did not destre to save the country by tearing out its brains, which constitution, not in a certain emergency, but unconditionally and in all places, and now you say in a certain emergency you would violate your ostin. Will all replies that he had taken the oath, and had asserted heretofore, as he did now, that there was no necessity for violating it. He would ask the gentreman explicitly, if the life of the nation could be saved only by would he save the life of the nation at the cost?

only by the save the life of the nation at the cost?

Leughter.]
Mr. COX replied that he knew of no other life of the nation than the Constitution livelf. He regarded the Constitution as the body and bones of the nation: therefore, in defending the Constitution, we defend its life from assax ination. Underno conceivable chromastances to the human mind would be violate the Constitution for any purpore. Any man who utters any other sentiments expresses moral treason. In reference to Mr. Valian-digham, he said he (Mr. Cox) was for a fair trial, and for free speech and a free press, and everywhere he took ground in favor of the election of a man who in these respects vindicated constitutional liberty. Nowhere divaliandigham inter a sentiment looking to the recognition of the Fouthern Confederacy, and he was in favor of voting men and money to carry on the war. Mothing looking to the independence of the Bouth ever came from that man. In conclusion, he said we have to take the old States to make the Union. This is the platform out which we expect fo meet you, next suturn. We will never surrender the country to Secessionists or Abolitionists.

Remarks of Mr. Kelley.

never surrender the country to beceasins to know thomists.

Remarks of Mr. Kelley.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvanis, said two remarkable features had been presented to day. They had seen the Speaker more a resolution of expulsion, and the gantleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) justify by indirection what had approve of his colleague. In a brief parsing persented to day of the colleague. In a brief parsing persented the day of the colleague. In a brief parsing persented and prove of his colleague. In a brief parsing persented and the day of the colleague of his colleague, while the remainder of his hour was given to the justification of treaton. As to the sentiments of his colleague, while the remainder of his hour was given to the justification of treaton. As to the sentiments of his colleague, while the remainder of his hour was given to the Justification of treaton. As to the sentiment of his colleague in favor of a vigorous provecution of he war platform in favor of a vigorous provecution of he war platform in favor of a vigorous provecution of he war platform in favor of a vigorous provecution of he war platform in favor of a vigorous provecution of he war platform in the order of his bureaution of the surface of the content of the particular of the particular of the content of the particular of the content of the particular viring for Breckinridge at the Oharle ton Convention. The question before us is a question of law. The member whose expulsion is moved swore and subscribed to the earh of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the earh of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the earh of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the earh of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the earh of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the oath of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the oath of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the oath of loyally. The test oath did not extended to the oath of loyally and the constitution of the loyally and the constitution. He would faid in 2d Black that Remarks of Mr. Kelley.

play." He advised them to keep in their notes hereafter. Liguither?

Be further replied to Mr. Cox, and in the course of his remarks said such sentiments as had been avowed would reduce them all to submission to Jeff Davis and the infernal band who had made nearly a quarter of a million graves, filled with the best and bravest of the lard. He rose to exposs the mean petitiogging of the champions of Secession on this floor.

Mr. DA Who N, of Pennsy Ivania, alluding to a remark mare yesterday by Mr. Garfield, wheled to say distinctly that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) was candid enough to say that he spoke only for himself, and not for the Democratic party. He wished further to say, the gentleman also spoke of the Order of the Golden Circle being under the protection and patronage of the Democratic party. There might be a society known as the "Golden Circle," but as for himself, as a Democrat, he declared he had no knowledge of any such order, and in his intercourse with the Democratic party in Fequalty ania and everywhere else, and in his intercourse were heard say reference made to the In his intercourse with the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and everywhere else, and in his intercourse here is head screetly ever heard any reference made to the order. He kin we nothing of its being an der the patronage and protection of the Democratic party.

Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania, rose simply for the purpose of the reing his so emm protest against the letting the solem protest against the letting of the content of the state of the state of the content of the state of the condorse the sentiments of the gentleman from Onlo (Mr. Long). Mr Miller then made some allusion to former remarks of Mr. Lelley with reference to political questions in Pennsylvania, &c.

Mr. Esilley repited, maintait ing his former position.

Mr. Ammes C. Allen Defends the Right to Kr. KELLEY replied, maintaiting his former position.

Mr. James C. Allem Defends the Right to Talk Trenson.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, knew of no parallel case to this of moving deexpel a member for words uttered in debate. He had imagined that under the Constitution thay ere sentative on this do: n nave a right to express their opinions freely. He dissented from the opinion that we should recognize the Southern Confedency, but if that was the gastleman's bosest conviction. He had the right to express if I fine gentleman from Ohio had been giving aid and comforts the enemy, others in high places had seen doing the same thing. The Presiden had not only violated the ep rit but the leiter of the Constitution by his repeated acts of untrastion. Much as he hated the rebellion, he loved the Constitution, because it was designed to protect all men in their literities.

Much as he hated the rebellion, he loved the Constituit, n, because it was designed to protect all men in their
it, n, because it was designed to protect all men in their
literities.

Mr. GAEFIELD of Ohio, replied to the interegatories pronounded by his colleague (Mr. Cox) in the earlier
part of the debate, explaining his views on the subject
of revolution. The question right in unan affairs is
a relative question are not right in unan affairs is
a relative question right in unan affairs is
a relative question right in unan affairs is
a relative question respectively and loyally three year tage on the protect
and loyally three year tage on the protect
in the country had decided on war, he must look upon those
against whom it is drelared as his enemies
The House, has committed tiself try nut down the rebelton by the weapons of war. We are not so much
an army in the field as a nation at war. The very silence of the telegraph indicated to him that the work
has begun to day; and now, while these thines are
transpiring, being an oath that he has never given aid
and comfort to the occur, throw up the white field
and comfort to the occur, throw up the white field
he would vote for retaining Jeff Lavis in his soat. He
knew of nothing more powerful to give aid and comfort
to the rebellion than each the context. Their emissaries,
through the Order of the Kaights of the Goldan Circlaare andeavoring to produce such divisions, and instiare sadeavoring to produce such divisions, and instiare sadeavoring to produce such divisions, and instiare such except on the Kaights of the Goldan Circlaare such except on the field and leading rebels in the Sorth, xiving informathe case, we will give not the context. Their emissaries,
information and devising one another of plans and policy. We
are bound to etrike at those exemies, and to strike at
those in this Ohamber.

After further remarks, he said we fight not for to-day,
such as a such and the armses are upon it.
On the one side is a flat hat is evil and villation

mr. Harris Believes in Secession.

Mr. Harlis, of Maryland, said that he endorsed every word that the gentleman from Onio (Mr. Loog) had nitered, and would stand by him for weal or for wos. You say that the gentleman meant treason at the very moment you say that the was sincere and honest! He was willing to go with his friend anywhere on that issue. Conid not a man say, when a war is carried on to exterminate a people, that he would rather have peace, thus saving lives on both sides, and especially when the rentiments came from distinguished men to back him? Not one of you can be compared with the men it e genterman quoted yesterd yy. He was a peace mararal cal peace man. He was for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and for acquiescing in the doctrice of secession. He had a hope, but it was not in this flows, that a tormado would come and sweep you from power, that a tormado would come and sweep you from power, that a tormado would come and sweep you from power pring you a term of the man the way of them. (Renewed langhter.) If we cannot make peace, let us have two splendid oversum-miss—two happy Governments. He was a sletter man make peace, let us have two splendid oversum-miss—two happy Governments. He was a slavelynder, and was a compassionated them. If it was a she he was willing to bear it.

The people have been deceived by stereotype I false.

locked on all those who opposed slavery as madmen Heompressionated them. If it was a sin he was willing to bear it.

The people have been deceived by stereotyped falsehood, when this war was commenced Secretary Seward said it could be put down in sixty days. Instead of 75.00 men ending it, you have now called for half a million of soldiers. A braver set of men neves existed on God's earth than exist in the South, and when you altempt to elevate the nearo with the white may you strup strife. The Puritans saw nothing in the Bible against slavery, and when they found slavery unprofitable they sold their slaves to the South. Having taken the gold, their descendants tray recurd and was you disposess the South of the probary when they would held not consent that our more reported by the spent by apprant; not a man as dollar would he vote for this inferral war, nake the most of the large seath. If this commoner to say he would not entract the means of corrying on the war to a king who is the war power. The bouth ask you to leave them is peace, but now you say yos will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant it never may be. If the count has proved himself unfit to be entrasted with the noney rover.

Br. TRACY, of Pennsylvania, rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by members on the Opposition side. Le desired to know whether, within the elastic that a point of order?

Mr. Hardy's elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the third within order from the Opposition elde. Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked Mr. Tracy and the same recommended to the proposition of the proposition is the various within Mr. TRACY, elevating his voice above the din, asked own. WASHBURNE rose to a point of order, and de-lifed that the larguage of the gentleman from Maryland e taken down at the Cierk's desk, in accordance with the rule.

The objectionable sentence, as taken down and read,
was as follows: "The South ask you to leave them in
peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done, yet, an God Almighty grant
hat it may never be... I hope you will never subjugate
the South. the Scatt."

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, said. "Is that all?"

Mr. PER LLETON raised a question of order when the
Speaker protem. pronounced Mr. Harris out of order for
using that language

Mr. WASH SURNE. I, for one, protest against any man
using such language lathis hall. mr. Washing age in this hall.

Mr. Harris. You mean you are afraid of it. [Cries of "Order the Republican side.]

Mr. Harris. To mean you are afraid of it. [Cries of "Order the Republican side.]

Maryland Burns objected to the gentleman from Maryland Posseding in his remarks. masks our consent of the House being requisite for him to continue his specific. MABLORI, of Kentucky, made a few remarks in opposition to expediing a man for words uttered in deosie.
Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, said he would send to the House the exact language of the gentleman rum Ohio (Mr. Long), which had not been properly ir. WASHBURNE. Were you present yesterday? M. WOOD replied thus he was not, but he held in his hend the identical manuscript. He thought it was due to the gardeman, before the House voted on it, that they should hear what the gentleman did say. The language is as follows: "I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either in the acknowledgment of the South as an independent ration, or their complete anhiugation and extermination as a people. If these are the alternatives, I prefer the former I f. said Mr. Ward, he is to be expelled for the atterance of these sent ments. You may include me for a concurrence in hem.
Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, in concluding his re-marks, said he did not concar in these sentiments.
Mr. COLFAX stated what he understood Mr. Long to

say yestercay.
Mr. L. NG said he had the manuscript now before him, from which he read. He propared his speech four weeks ago. He had not bleered a word. ago. Be had not silered a word.

The Resolution Postponed.

Mr. COLPAX did not believe, after the gontleman had to long deliberated, that he had changed a word. In order that menhas a should see the princed speech, which will apper in The Globs of Monday next. Mr. "lollex surgessed, and there was a unanimous consent, that the consideration of the panding resolution should be postponed until Mosday at two o'clock.

Proposed Expulsion of Mr. Harris.

Mr. WARBBURME, of Illinois, then offered the following: lost results of the state of th Mr. GANTIELD said he had not not be extracted.
Mr. GCX. My colleague is obtu-owhen anything is said being, but is willing to listen to anything said when on "our ride" He would need it again. It is to the following effect: "We have repeatedly said, and once more grounded, that the great principles embodiled by

mighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

And whereas, Such language is treasonable, and a great coatempt of this House. Therefore, be it Resolved, That the said Benjamin G. Harris be expelled from this House. T. WASHBURNE declined to yield the floor. He was ly called to order from the Opposition side of the onse Mr. COX. I call the gentleman from Illinois to order. A Mr. WASHBURNS. I call the gentleman from Ohio to rder. Mr. COX. I object to debate except by consent. After other poley proceedings, the FPHARBE pro tem. eclared Mr. Washburne's re-olution to be in order. Mr. COX moved that the House adjourn, but this was declared Mr. Washushing the House adjourn, the tags of the COX moved that the House adjourn, the tags of the Mr. ANCONA, of Pannsylvasta, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. This was disagreed to by a large vote

Mr. Harris Not Expelled.

"The tag the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Harris Not Expelled."

The question on the resolution for the expulsion of Mr.
Harris was then taken up, and resulted as follows—yeas
81, nays 68. Cole, Davis (Md.). McClurg. McIndoe. Miller (N. Y.). Morrill.
Morris (N V.),
Myers, Amos
Myers, Leonard, NAYS. Odell, Pendicton, Pruyn, Randall (Pa.), Arcora, Baldwin (Mich) Biles, Brown (Wis.) Chanler, (Pa.). (Ohio),

A Resolution Censuring Mr. Harris Passed Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, then introduced the follow ing:

Resolved. That Benjamin G. Harris. a representative from the Fifth district of the State of Maryland, baving spoken words this day in de bate manifestly tending and designed to enough the existing rebellion and the public enemies of the nation, is declared to be an unworthy member of this House, and is therefore severely censured.
Mr. MALLORY unsuccessfully moved an adjournmen mr. MALLORI minucessiting moved that the resolu-yeas 21. nays 82.

Mr ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, moved that the resolu-tion be laid upon the table. This was decided in the nesative-yeas 23, nays 80.

After further proceedings, the resolution of Mr. Schenck was adopted—yeas 92, nays 18, as follows:

Orth, Patterson, Pike Pomeroy. Highy, Holman, Hotchkiss Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn), spanding,
starr,
Steole (N Y),
Steole (N J),
Thayer,
Tracey,
Upson.
Yan V slkenburg
Wachburn (Mass)
Webster,
Wilder,
Wilder,
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Winder,
Winder,
Winder,
Winder, Miller (N 1),
Morrill.
Morris (N Y).
Myers Amos
Myers Leonard
Nelson NATS. Pruyn. Randall (Penna) Allen Jas C. Law, LeBlond. Miller (Penna), Morrison Pendleton, Blies. Chandler, The House at half past five o'clock adjourned.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We have, from Mr. J. J Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, the Illustrated London News of March 26th. It contains the usual number of wood engravings, besides a large view of the city of Glargow (Scotland), and two colored prints, worthy of being framed and hung up on parlor walls. One of these is "The Pet" (a boy and his dog), from a painting by E. F. G. Chester. The other, a rural acene, with three figures and a dog, is "The Bird's have the Illustrated News of the World, with supple ment portrait on steel, and the London News of the World, of March 27th. These publications really are picture-histories of the world, for a week. Some future Macaulay will use them—long ere that New Zealander sits amid the ruins of London, a new Marius, moralizing on what was the mighty capital o

a great empire. LARGE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, SUN UMBREL-LAF, SHAKER-HOODS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, sun umbrellas and shaker hoods, &c., &c., embracing about 575 lots of fancy and staple in silks dress goods, white tartan shawls, ribbons, Eag-lish robes, Parls fans, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commenc-ing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co.,

THERE was quite an excitement in Cincinnati evently. A "body snatcher" was discovered making off with a corpse, when policemen, fremen, soldiers, and civilians took after the offender, and chased and civilians took after the oneman, him for nearly an hour before overhauling him.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—The Fourth INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—The Fourth Preabyterian Church, corner Twelfth and Lombard streets, was crowded last evening, on the coasion of the installation of Rev. Wilhard W. Rice as pastor of the church. This gentleman is well known in the southern portion of the city. He preached for several years in the Mission Church, on Oarpenter street, between Ninth and Tenth, and was loved and respected by those under his charge. He received a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church about three months ago, and has been preaching there ever since. The Rev. W. W. Conkling presided over the mreting, and made the opening prayer. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was then delivered by Rev. Morris C. Sutphen, after which Rev. Matthew B. Grier delivered the charee to the pastor. The same was very affecting, and brought tears to the eyes of many. After a delivery of the charge to the people, by Rev. W. Blackwood, the congression was dismissed with the benediction, by the newly installed paator, Rev. W. W. Rice. SHOT HIMSELF.—A lad named Thomas

Lukens, aged seventeen years, accidentally shot himself in the hand yesterday afternoon, while playing with a pistol, at No. 526 Penn atreet. He was taken to the hospital. Accident. - On Saturday evening a daughter of Mr. Henry Post, aged two years, was killed while playing in her father's stable, on Perkiomen street, near Vineyard, by the shaft of a cart falling NEW COUNTERFEIT. - A. counterfeit tendollar note on the Citizens' Bank of Massachusetts was circulated in the city on Saturday. It is well executed, and calculated to easily deceive.

CITY ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The Monthly Meeting of the Philadelphia Sabbathchool Association will be held on Monday evening, the 1th instant, in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, (Rev. Dr. Newton's,) at a quarter before 3 o'clock, when it is expected that matters of importance will be presented. The following question is to be considered: "What measures should be adopted, in order that the ranks of Sabbath-school teachers in this city may be largely increased?" A general attendance of the friends of the cause is expected. COMPARISON THE ONLY TRUE TEST .- Much as has been said and written in praise of this, that, and the other sewing machine, there can be no doubt that the only proper and fair test of merit is in actual and comparative experiment. This is the test which the "Florence" machine (sold at 680 Chestnut street) invites. The "Florence" performs a greater variety of work than any of its rivals, performs it better, and with less labor, and is, more over, less liable to get out of order from use, and it

is the only sewing machine sold in this city that is guarantied to give perfect satisfaction to the purchacer. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.-Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut atreet, has now ready one of the finest stocks of Furnishing Goods for gentlemen, embracing a number of novelties not found elsewhere. His "Prize-Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, is unrivalled for fit, beauty, and MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street, now offer the largest, most stylish, and in all respects most desirable stock of Ladies' Spring Bonnets in Philadelphia. This is the opinion of our most fashionable ladies of taste.

THE GREAT OIL WELLS OF PENNSYLTANIA .-There has been nothing in the mineral developments of our country, since the discovery of gold in California, comparable to the late discoveries of Oil in our State. Indeed, it is not improbable that this unctuous fluid will, ere long, become the popular fuel of the sgc. Until that time arrives, however, the only fuel that our citizens ought to use is the Coal sold by W. W. Alter, at his yard, 935 north Ninth street. MORE AROUS THE FARE The commetion of the

buildings on Union Square, New York, completes the Metropolitan Fair. In Philadelphia we will con have a Fair which will throw Gotham entirely in the shade; while the visitors to the great show will be afferded an opportunity of procuring elegant suits at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill Sixth. SPRESS OVERCOATS!

Spring Overcoats! Spring Overcoats! Spring Overcoats!

Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all Pulmonare complaints are cured effectually by Jayne's Expec aplimwist DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, and Castarth treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Coulist and Aurist, author of the work just published, "The Ear, its Diseases, and their Treatment." Dr. Von Moschzisker is the only regular physician in Philadelphia who makes the horizontal physician in Philadelphia physicia delphia who makes the above maladics his special ty. The very highest city and other references can be examined at his office, 1037 Walquit St. 25 111

NEW PICTURE OF LIEUT, GENERA Chesinut street. They are the first copies new negatives taken by Brady at Washing days since. Pitcher's, 808 Chestnut stre SOCIAL LANDMARKS.—An old and trite that "birds of a feather flock together." we know prople by the company the These axioms are seldom far astray; but These exious are retroined a man's social process reliable criterion of a man's social process. A gentleman can are zed by his wearing the faultless and a recognized by his wearing the naultiess and atyles of Granville Stokes, the metropolita To. 609 Chestnut street. WHO MINDS A COLD?-It seems a small

and in consequence is usually allowed to be own way, and yet how frequently a regient ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why are cold in time, then, and by using at our JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, Which for thirty meen a standard remedy for all Coughs as avoid those dreadful alternatives? WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS Is an inflammation of the bronchi, or page which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier which convey air to me lungs. An its earlier it this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold the breast. It usually comes on with a little her ness, followed by a moderate cough, with i feelings of heat or soreness about the turns chest. If not arrested, the cough become: the most prominent symptoms, as well as the painful and distressing; the inflammation in in intensity, until it finally interferes with soon give way. In most of the stages of the

trial is all that is asked. IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT Will afford imma Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORAGE was another image relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing causing an easy expectoration, whereby all i ting and obstructing matters are removed in lungs. Having maintained its reputation parts of the world for over a quarter of a cer parts of the world for over a quarter of a cent it is confidently recommended as the best; or ever offered for the diseases it professes to Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, whom may also be obtained Dr. JAYNE'S SANA PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for control
sick headache, and all billous affections.
All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medic are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLA oints, and all diseases of the feet, cured was nor inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. rie, Surgeon Chiropodiet, 921 Chestnut stre ers to physicians and surgeons of the city. SPECIAL NOTICES

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE In Longfellow's Foem Hawatha was adinded to conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because brought to its notice corn. Every one will adm't our preparation is worthy of the name, for the bill tonfers when it is known. WHAT THE HIAWATHA DORS It restores faded and gray hair and whishare riginal color. It brings up the natural shading of hair with another, thus glying the hair a perfect life pearance, so that the most critical chaerver cau-tect its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silky, st falling out, cleanaes it and the sculp from all impuis as readily applied and wiped from the skin se any treesing, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of vious use of preparations containing sciphur, east tead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiswatha published the fring challenge to test in the New York dealler: weeks, which
WAS NEVER ACCEPTED: Let some well known and disint

thing but his own preparation, and the person not also during the test. A certificate of the result widely published at the expense of the unsuccessful petitors, hold everywhere JOERPH HOTT be mhis-ly 10 University Place, New Y HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the B. BATCHRIOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Second the World. The only Harmless, True, and Release Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—certage. Eed. Rusty, or Gray Eair Instantly to a Glossy Size or Natural Brown, without injurious the Hair custing the Stin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beaumfired parts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its prime color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. In gannine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR: all

are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold all Druggists. &c. FACTORY, SUBARGLAY Signey York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Drughts Held. ONE PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for E57 SALES, LOWEST Selling Prices marked in i Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted ory. Our One-Price System is strictly add JONES & CO , GO4 MARKET Sure

STECK & Co.'s MASON HAMLIN'S AT THE CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS STECK & CO. '8

J. K. GOULD, SEVENTH and CHESING THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA "OAK HALL." "OAK HALL."

Best-class goods and moderate prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

E. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Street

Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMA TOCKES INC. SEWING-MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEY Salesrooms, 704 Chestnut Street above : MARRIED BODEY—COOPAR.— pril 5th, 1864, by the Rev Ge D. Gaeper., of St. Phillip's Church, Chas. W. Bodey. Monigomery country, to Misa Alce H. Gooper, et date giver of the late Francis L. Cooper, of Philadelph CASTIGLION B—GAHAM.—At New York, April. by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Arrago Verasis dashig-to-Turin, Italy, to Martha Olcott, adopted daughter of Lat Lorimer Graham.

ESINDLE.—Fuddenly in 'amd in on the 9th list. congestion of the brain. Gandy Hindle.

The relatives and friends of the family, and number of Camden Logs. No. 15. A. Y. M., are respectively a vited to attend his faueral, from his late residence fectors street, above Bridge dyeans Ganden, M. J. Weonesday, 13th list, at 2 o'clock P. M. To pressible Everpress Cemetery.

Live—Con Saturday, the 5th list, at the residence of the Web. To have and dampher of John and Actual Linguister.

S. W. Har Press, Chesant Hill. Mrs. Carotine G. wild of John B. Love and dampher of John and Actual Linguister. The relatives and friends of the family are on potential to attend the funeral. from the residence of labor, No. 518 North Seventh street above Brown. Wednesd valerance on boxt, at 2 o clock.

BAUM—After Med School, Co. S. 3d Regiment Pennship.

BAUM—William Bacon, Co. B. 3d Regiment Pennship. BALON On the 8th lust, of disease contractal wait in service. William Bacon, Co. 3d Regimen Penks vanis Caver.

William Bacon, Co. 3d Regimen Penks vanis Caver.

William Bacon, Co. 3d Regimen Penks vanis Caver.

The read of the Ladies' Frest Union Association for the Caver.

No. 57 North Eighth street, Handel and Hayin little BENYAURD.—On the 9th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth By yaurd, wife of Joseph S. Benyaurd, and daurster hickard a and Margaret Peddie aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respected invited to attend the funeral from the residence of father, No. 12tl South Fourth street, on Taesday attentions and so clock. Interment at Union Cametry EARTMAN—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Bartman in the 5th year of he age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respected caughter, Mrs. Slewart, 12th Markat street, on Taesday the 10th Lat. at 20 clock, without further notice.

Ber relatives and friends are invited to attend increal from the residence of her mother, 8 E. cornal N. Lawying Eaturday, the 5th, after a snort lines.

Ber relatives and friends are invited to attend increal from the residence of her mother, 8 E. cornal Tenth and Locaut streets, on Taesday morning, maintail of the follows.

PETERS.—On the evening of the 9th inst., Sill.

PETERS.—On the evening of the 9th inst., Sill. Tepin and Locate; treets, on Tuesday morning, inserting at 10 o'clock.

PETERS.—On the evening of the 9th inst., Sin Peters, daughter of the late Bichard Peters. Esq. The reintives and friends of the family are invited at tend the funeral, from her late residence. No. at the object of the family are invited at the day of the family are invited at the day of the family are invited to the family are invited by the family are invited out forther notice. the 9th inst., Mrs. Charlotte Oat, in the clock. MCORE —On the 7th inst . John A. Moore, in the 3. moors.—On the 7th list, John A. Moors, in the syear chis age

Bis relatives and friends are respectfully invited;
attend his inneral, from his late residence, No list
North Thirteenth street, this (Monday) afternoonal
o'clock, to proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.
NaGLE—On the 7th inst., Henry L. Bagle, Jr. and
of Henry L. and Caroline Nagle, aged 17 years all
mouths.

mouths.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectful invited to attend his funeral from the residence of a perents, No 218 Vine strest this (Monday) morning at 0 clock, without further notice. Interment at Monuma Competers. Idides of Philadelphia.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully nyited to attend her uneval, from the residence of the breshed, No. 223 Shides street, Wilmington, 191, of the day afternoon, 12th inst, at three octook, with a constant of the constant of for her potter in the state of at Sycolock.

1000 A - On the 7th inst. John A. Moor, in the Silver of the sign and friends are respectfully invital the selection of the real, from his late revisions No. 11 North Thirteenth street, on Menday next, the ith at the occord, P. M. To proceed to Woodland Contents of the Street of th HEAKIRT -On the Sth inst., Conrad Reakirt, in The rear of his age.

The relatives, and friends of the family, also Lois No. 3. A Y. M., and the Order in general, are respected to the family invited to attend the faneral, from his late redence, Ro. 1017 North Second street, on Wedlussian Morning, at ten o'clock. To proceed to Laure' His cemetery. rear otherage.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited attended the funeral, from the residence of her breitwilliam Procter. Jr.. sonthwest corner of Ninta Lombard streets, on Second day, the 11th inst. at o'cleck P. M., without further notice. WBIGET.—On Wednesday morning, 6th instantant, relict of the late Thos. Wright

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. F. Bird, corner of Eleventh and Green streets. O'gl day morning next, at 11 o'clock. Interment in Hill.

RESSON & SON HAVE COMME receiving their Spring and Summer Stock of
MG GOODS, and have now in store
Black Byzantines,
Crape Marets,
Barege Hernani,
Crape Marets,
Black, and Black and
White Foularity
MOURTING Con-

\$20 PER YARD, BEST OF SILK IN THE CITY. Wids and for Dress with two seams.

Best Brown Silks in the City.
Silks of Exclusive Styles.
Full Stock of Ordinary Silks.
Black Silks, from \$10.5 %
Colores Silks, from \$10.5 %
EXTENDED TO \$2.5 %