TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Ag- Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all arts of the world, and especially from our different dilitary and naval departments. When used, it will The Destruction of the Union Advocated

by Mr. Long. Now that we have read the whole of Mr. Long's speech we are convinced that the first telegraphic reports represented him as more loyal than he is. FERNANDO WOOD yesterday, for some unknown reason, attempted to falsify the argument for disunion which Mr. Long so elaborately and nakedly presented. He represented Mr. Long as saying that in certain contingencies he would recognize the independence of the South; that he would rather make peace on the basis of separation than annihilate the Southern people. This is not true. Mr. Long advocated disunion as a matter of right, independently of all other considera-

"How do we stand in the eyes of the civilize

world to-day," he exclaimed, "in waging a war of subjugation and conquest against the Confederate States, which have seceded from us and set up a Government of their own? Are we not inconsistent with all our fermer acis? Have we not been early to admit this proper with regard to others? There never was a recycle on the face of the earth that demanded an independent government that did not have the sympathy of the American peotrine we have been willing to apply to others?"
He repeats this idea: "What a splendid tribute it would have been to a republican Government if w had parted in peace with our dissatisfied sister States, as Mr. Everett iccommended as late as February, 1861 sustained by such leading Republican journals as the Cincinnati Commercial, New York Tribune, In dianapolis Journal, Chicago Tribune, New Haven (Conn.) Palladium, Columbus Journal, and Salmon P. Chase, row Secretary of the Treasury, and many others of that school! What in monarchical countries had required a long and bloody war, would have been accomplished by democratic principles and republican sense of justice. What a splendid people for self government! What a valuable son it would have conveyed to the whole civilized world! The fact that we could rise superior to al prijudices and passions and have conquered our-selves would have been the highest triumph that

we had ever achieved." Is not this enough to prove that Mr. Long did not choose between separation and the annihilation of the Southern people, as between two evils? As if this were not sufficient to show that he is a Disunionist upon the ground of principle, hear him in the following sentence declare that we should, before a gun was fired, have ourselves become Secessionists, and assisted in the work of destruction: "Much better would it have been for us in the beginning-much better would it be for us now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire, and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren, than to seek to hold them to us by the power of the sword." Mr. Long can quote John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson-men who were altogether for the Union-in proof that the Union should have been neaceably destroyed in 1861. That dishonor, thank God, is spared the American people. As it is, we have fought for our Republic, and if it were true, as Mr. Long says, that the Union can never be restored, even then nothing could take away from every loyal American the consciousness that he tried to save it. It was not by cowards that independence was won in the Revolutionary days: it is not by cowards that the Government then established will be of arms. He argues that when JEFFERSON the Union, and establish a great slave empire beside the free North, we should have peaceably consented to a division, cultivated amicable relations with these traitors, and have turned traitors ourselves! A pitiful opinion Mr. Lone must have of the American people, when he counsels national

It is elsewhere noted in this paper that Mr. Long is protected in the utterance of | fell from the lips of the fearless and these opinions by the Democratic members | elequent patriot who presides over the popuof Congress, and this should be noted in connection with his statement that the Democratic party is opposed to continuing the war, and willing to let the South go. He positively dec ares that his party, were it in power, could not restore the Union, and he goes yet further and says it does not intend to:

"I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I profer that it the Southern Confederacy. When Mr. shall be done under the auspices of those who now Long made his speech, on Friday, not one conduct the management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot but be disastrous and suicidal. Let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible. Nothing could be more Such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free Governments, and would lead to its complete demoralidate for the Presidency, and seek to make the issue uted. For my own part, as I have already in as it appears in THE PRESS of this morning. dicated, I fear that our old Government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may now be adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party, with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and repub-

as it is managed, is not able to restore the at two o'clock, in order to give him a Union, or you, an open enemy of the Union, would not be defended and culoris, of Maryland, the only Sccession memthat the masses are for peace. The leaders of the notoriety accorded to Mr. Long, of the Democracy were forced, against their rose and pronounced a violent and vinafter being beaten at every election when his own earnest sympathies with the rethe issue was between peace and war. In bellion, and expressed the strongest senti-New York, Pennsylvania, and nearly all ments against the Government. He was declared itselt for the war. In Maine, down, and a motion made to expel him by where the candidate for the Governorship Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The manner, was a peace man, the Union majority was | the sentiments, and the extreme rancor of enormous. In Ohio, VALLANDIGHAM, the Harris, showed the hatred of his school leader of the Peace Democracy, was de- towards the Government, whose money feated by 100,000 votes. Even Mr. Justice they accept and whose life they seek. WOODWARD had to come before the people I do not wonder that Mr. Tracy, the and declare nimself in favor of the war. member from the Bradford (Pa.) dis-Yet Mr. Lore has the audacity to say the trict, broke out into an honest expresmasses are for peace. We tell him and all sien of his indignation at this unwonted like him that for this insulting proposal to spectacle. But look at the vote on the tamely acquiresce in the dissolution of the motion to expel Harris. First read his Union, the voters of his own party will repu- words, and then read the list of Penndiatetheir leaders. Thousands of Democratic voters who believe the Administration to be corrupt and imbecile, the war to have been boildly declared his sympathy with the rebelshamefully conducted, and who accept the stale and utterly false calumny that THE Press is an Administration organ, which cannot speak independently, will believe us in this—that the American people, irrespectibilities could not be reached owing to "Detive of party, are resolved to put down rebellion, and will thank us for defending even-our political enemies from the slander of Mr. Long, that the masses of them are ready to accept disunion as a fact.

crats, who, sustained by such men as FER-NANDO WOOD, COX, VOORHEES, and five Representatives from Pennsylvania, thus pitifully urges submission to the rebellion? "I am reluctably and despondingly forced to the onclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restor d. conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restor a. I regard all dreams of the restoration of the Union, which was the puide of my life, and to restore which even now I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than inter I recentifier North nor South, any theory, and we must take it is possible to build a Union.

Those elements of union which Mr. Adams described have, by the process of time, been destroyed lieve in it too. But I have no more time [Lieutenant Colonel Halping is the famous acribed have, by the process of time, been destroyed lieve in it too. But I have no more time [Miles (PReille 2) of the AZID New York Foot Ho nat, Mr. Chairman. I am to write on the important developments of reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States we have lost our constitutional form of government over the Northern. What has been prevernment over the Northern. What has been pre-dicted by our wisest and most eminent statesmen has come to pass. In grasping at the shadow, we have lost the substance; in striving to retain the casket of liberty in which our jewels were confined, we have lost those precious monuments of freedom
"Our Government, as all know, is not anything reaembling what it was three years ago. There is not one single vestige of the Constitution remaining; every clause and every letter of it has been sted, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected. Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchical Government, and they have now

Can this man speak for American Demo-

charged (whether true or false I shall not undertake to decide) that he has already used the army in the Florida ex pedition to advance his chances of success. One of the genatals he has decapitated (General Fremont) has ance in power; and if the Chronicle of this city, the President's organ, is correct in its construction of the suggestions of the New York Herald, speaking of Lieutenant General Grant, the question is al ready mooted whether he, in certain contingencies, at the head of the army, would not be justified i assuming the reins of Government "The very idea upon which this war is founded— coercion of States—leads to despotism; to preserve a republican form of government under any constition, under the prevalence of the doctrines now in

vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions o the complete overthrow of our Government are a inwelcome and uuplessant to me as they are to any member of this House. Would to God the fasts were such I could cherish other convictions. He who cannot see the Union sentiment of the American people; who is ignorant that the very life of the North is pledged to its preservation; that in the South the Union isstill loved; who forgets the word which the people of Arkansas sent to the North the moment the rebel armies were driven from their State—is blind indeed. But we do not give Mr. Long credit for a misfortune; on the contrary, we cannot acquit him of a crime. There is evident insincerity in the artful attempt to persuade the people that it is the purpose of the President to make himself a monarch. We do not believe that Mr. Long, with all his sophistry, is able to convince himself that so glaring a falsehood and impossibility can be true. We have given perhaps enough of this disloyal argument, and are not disposed to quote or comment further. In our report of the debate in the House yesterday, it will be seen who were bold enough to pronounce

could defend its utterance. The great discussion will not be confined o Congress. The people will be heard in this matter, and, speaking for loyal Pennsylvania, we say that ALEXANDER LONG, for advocating the dissolution of the Union, ought to be expelled from the Congress of the United States.

treason to be treason, and who, yet bolder,

Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress. Henceforward argument is unnecessary to prove disunion to be the object of the Opposition party. It is confessed. Mr. Long has confessed it, Mr. HARRIS has gloried in the shame of the admission, and Messrs. RANDALL, MILLER, DENNISON, ANCONA, STROUSE, who pretend to represent Pennsylvania, have confessed it. These are the gentlemen who voted that Mr. HARRIS was not worthy of censure when he said that he thus continued: "The South ask you to will bring them into subjection. That is less to the contract that they declare such sylvania has an account to settle with these

gentlemen. make it so clearly understood by the people, that every man ir every nook and corner of the State shall know it by heart.

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1864. When Henry Clay was Speaker of the every argument by which the leading traitors often told me that it was no uncommon appeal to Europe for recognition, and the thing for him to descend from the chair solitary difference between him and a rebel | and address the House on the dividirg quesis that the one would destroy the Union | tions of the hour. It was, therefore, emithe resolution to expel Mr. A. Long, the Davis and his iriends wanted to break up Representative in Congress for the Second (or Cincinnati) Ohio district, for his audathe dissolution of the Union, on Friday last. I have just come from the House, and heard the speech of Mr. Colfax in support of this resolution. That his points were irresistible, I need not say. They would have been so if stated by a child. What, then, must they have been as they lar branch of Congress? Had he failed in his duty on this occasion he would have been unworthy of confidence or respect. Who better-indeed, who so well qualified to vindicate the outraged honor of the country? What was, however, most humiliating of all was to see the manner in which the so called Democratic leaders rallied around a man who declared for the recognition of Long made his speech, on Friday, not one of his party friends rose to rebuke him, or to repudiate his sentiments; and this, when Mr. Cox, of Ohio, declared that the into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy. Democrats in the delegation held a caucus, and discarded his doctrines; but it is also true that when a mozation and ruin. I believe the masses of the Democratic tion was made to expel him for what they party are for peace; that they would be placed in a said they disapproved, they voted against on if they should nominate a war candilit! You saw what Mr. Long said in the report of Friday's proceedings of Congress,

Without stopping to decide between the accuracy of that report and its alleged inaccuracy, it is enough that Mr. Long's words were understood to be treasonable even by his own friends. Before the action of the House You are right, Mr. Lone. Your party, on his case was postponed till Monday chance to explain these words, Mr. Hargized by its managers. But it is not true ber from that State, evidently envious own will, to declare themselves for the war, dictive harangue, in which he disclosed the States, the Democratic party last fall at once checked, and his words taken sylvanians in Congress who voted against expelling a man from that Congress who lion, and as boldly said he would not vote a man to prosecute the war or a dollar to sup-

> mecratic" votes in the negative. Then came the motion to censure Harris. Here we find a still more startling Democratic record for Pennsylvanians. Some dodged, and others voted against the censure, and among these I regret to see such names as Messrs. Randall and Miller. The censure was a protest against the most fatal of all heresies, that this Government has no power to protect itself against Treason, and was intended to convey to the country and to the world the indignant judgment of an American Congress against it. Mr. Harris believes in this dangerous

> port those who are in the war. The motion

to expel tailed, because the requisite two-

this day. OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864. The speech of Alexander Long, the Democratic member of Congress from the Second or Cincinnati district, in the State of Ohio, is published at length this morning. I have read it carefully, and it is now no hasty opinion that leads me to characterize it as a formal and elaborate, and I must add able, PLEA FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION. This speech, long prepared, could not have been concocted without the knowledge of the Democratic leaders in the House. Their efforts to save all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a west army, an immense public debt, and an irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain power, he is a can-

itate for re-election; and as commander in chief, it is this, at the least. Mr. Long, as will be seen from the extracts I send you, does not place his decision upon the alternative that we must recognize the South and dissolve the Union. the field to dispute his claim to a continuif the said South is to be "subjugated" or annihilated." He demands it anyhow. and argues for it as neither inconsistent with the dignity nor the history of the Union, as a condition in which the North might be prosperous and free; and, in short, as the height of magnanimity and liberality on our part! We have from Mr. Long a frank argument to show that, quoting his words, we existed as a republic when the mouth of the Mississippi was held by a foreign Power;

when we had nothing west of that river; when Florida was held against us: and we could exist again if, by the chastisement of Heaven, we should be curtailed of our old territorial dimensions." That "much better would it have been for us, IN THE BEGINNING, to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren," &c. These sentences, taken at random from his speech, sufficiently prove that he does not present DISUNION as a better alternative than the subjugation or annihilation of the South, but that he asks for it as a remedy that the Democratic party should recommend as part of its pledge of peace, and that the nation ought to concede as an act of magnanimity and justice. Mr. Long is a Northern man, and his case is regarded as less offensive to patriotism than that of the only Secession member from Maryland, Mr. B. G. Harris, who was censured for his outbreak on Saturday by a very large and decisive majority. What will be done in the case of Mr. Long this afternoon, now that his speech is out, the telegraph report must inform you. I do not believe Mr. Harris has gone so far in his utterances as Mr. Long. Will, then, the Democrats assist to expel or censure the latter to day? Observe that the largest vote given from any tate against the censure of Harris on Saturday was given from Pennsylvania. There were five Democrats from

our good old State who refused to censure

a Representative for declaring as follows:

"The South asked you to let them live in

peace. But no. You said you would bring

them into subjection. That is not done yet;

and God Almighty grant that it never may

be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South." The Pennsylvanians who refused to vote to censure this language are Samuel J. Randall, of the First; S. E. Ancona, of the Eighth; Charles Dennison, of the acquiesced in the doctrine of secession, and | Twelfth; W. H. Miller, of the Fourteenth; and Myer Strouse, of the Tenth disleave them in peace; but no, you say you trict, in the present Congress. These men expect to be returned to the next not done yet, and God Almighty grant that | Congress after this vote. They rely it may never be. I hope you will never sub- upon the heavy majorities they received jugate the South." After this, argument at the last election for Congress. How would be waste of time. A man prays to, they will vote to-day on the case of Mr. God Almighty that the Union may be bro- | Long remains, as I have said, to be seen. ken up, and finds men who are paid by the Bailey and McCallister (Independent Union) people to support the Government so faith- voted for the censure, while John L. Dawson, Philip Johnson, and Jesse Lazear, who language not only no cause for expulsion, | voted against the expulsion of Harris, were but actually no reason for censure! Penn- not in the House when the question was taken on the censure. Mr. Stiles, (Opp.), Mr. Coffroth, (Opp.,) are out of town; Mr. Nothing political is more important than Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. J. K. Moorhead, this matter in Congress, and we intend to and Mr. Charles O'Neill did not vote, the first being very ill at his lodgings, and the two latter being absent at their homes or paired. The people must make their own comments on this exhibition. It is for them to decide the question at last.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON. now preserved. Mr. Long has adopted of those who recollect him at that time have The Florida Expedition-Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War relative to the progress, origin, and results of the lace expedition into Florida, commences with by argument, and the other by the force nently just for Mr. Speaker Colfax to offer Gen. Gilmore addressed to Gen. Halleok a prorecover its most valuable territory, cut off a rich source of the enemy's supplies, and increase the number of colored troops. On the 221 Gen. HALcious and unprovoked argument in favor of LECK replied, authorizing him (GILMORE) to under. curing the position already held before Charleston On January 14th General Gilmore asked permis sion to establish on the west branch of St. Clair river, in Florida, a depot, preparatory to an early advance, and on the following day he wrote to the Secretary of War in relation to colored troops to gardison the forts from which the troops for the expedition were to be dfawn.

On the 22d of January General Halleck wrote: "In regard to your proposed operations in Florida
the Secretary replied that the matter had been left entirely to your judgment and discretion with the means at your command. As the object of the propoted expedition has not been explained, it is imbility. If it is expected to give an outlet for cotton. or open a favorable field for the enlistment of coloied troops, the advantages may be sufficient to justify the expense in money. But simply as a military operation I attach very little importance to such expeditions. If successful, they merely assorb our troops in garrisons to occupy the places captured, but have little or no influence upon the progress of the war." pation would afford an outlet to cotton, lumber, and other products, and prevent the rebels from obtaining rich supplies of beef, and establishing railroad communication elsewhere, by the seizure and use of the rails of the Fernandina and St. Mary's Railroad.

It would also obtain colored recruits, and inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida The only step taken by the President in this affair seems to have been the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1864. MAJOR GENERAL GILMORE: I understand an effort is being made by some worthy gentlemen to reconstruct a legal State Government in Florida. Florica is in your department, and it is not unlikely that you may be there in person. I have given Mr. Hay a commission of major, and sent him to you with some blank-books and other blanks to aid in the reconstruction. He will explain as to the man-ner of using the blanks, and also my general views on the subject. It is desirable for all to co-operate; but, if irreconcilable differences of opinion shall arize, you are master.

I wish the thing done in the most speedy way possible, so that, when done, it be within the range of the late proclamation on the subject. The detail labor will, of course, have to be done by others, but

I shall be greatly obliged if you will give it such general supervision as you can find consistent with your more strictly military duties.

A. LINCOLN. The expedition, numbering six or seven thousand, was placed by Gen. Gilmore under the command of Gen. Seymour, and Rear Admiral Dahlgren furnished three gunboats. Particulars of these operations are given, which have been substantially communicated to the premium heretofore. After Gen. Gilmore, who had accompanied the expedition, had returned to Hilton Head, he received a despatch from the commanding general, desiring that diversion might be made against Savannah to prevent the sending of relief to the rebel forces in Florida. Gen. Gilmore immediately despatched Gen. Turner, his chief of staff, with orders to fall back. A terrible storm prevented this order from reaching Jacksonville till the battle of Olustee was raging. Turner was in communication with General Seymour, but deemed it expedient to withhold the order during the engagement. The remainder of the report shows that our forces were less than those of the rebels, who had the advantage of position in improvised entrenchments of logs, rife-pits, etc. General Seymour is secure in his present position, having been reinforced. Gen. Turner's testimony of colored troops is that they behaved about as well as the white troops. The 1st North Ca-rolina colored regiment supported Captain Elder's battery. The Captain, who had been in more than thirty ergagements in the Army of the Potomac, said he had never seen troops fight better than the

regiment of colored troops.

Naval Captures. Information has been received at the Navy Department from Commander C. C. Rowan, of the South Atlantic Blockeding Squadron, of the cap-ture by the steamer Columbine of the steamer Sumpter, and the capture of the Hattle Brook by the steamer Sumpter, armed and manned by a detachment of officers and men from the Pawnee, under the command of Acting Master G. C. Champerstitude. Pion, of the Pawnes, up the St. John's river, Florida. The Hattie Brook is a valuable boat, having been fitted up as a passenger boat. She has a fine saloon, and has been engaged in the transportation of stores down the St. John's river. Admiral FARRAGUT reports the capture, on the 12th of March, of the schooner Marion, by the steamer Aroustock, off the Rio Brazos, bound to Havans, from Tampico, with an assorted cargo of

Lieutenant Colonel Halpine has tendered his retheory, and we must take it for granted that | signation to the War Department in consequence of ill health. has suffered for a long time from an ocular affec-tion, and is now almost blind.] Change in Cavalry Commands. Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of the Cavairy Bureau in the War Department, has been relieved at the request of General Grant, who desires his services as commander of the 1st Cavalry Divi Army of the Potomac. Colonel HURTZ, 6th Ohio

Cavalry, succeeds him in command of the Cavalry Operations of the Rebels. Information received here, to day, is to the effect that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening their fortifications on the line of the Rapidan and along the Orange at d Alexandria Ratiroad, between Rapidan Station and Orange Court House. Lee is daily receiving large accessions to his army. It is said that the rebels are building fortifications at convenient points between the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Fredericksburg Railroad. The rebel cavalry is being reorganized and rei nforced by mounted infantry.

The Ten-Forty Loan. The sales of ten forty bonds are exceeding expectations, and the demands recently have seached the full ability of the Department to supply them. The amount of sales reported at the Department to-day was \$2,060,150. The total amount reported in the last five days is \$7,400 000. Army Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan. Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty loan are beginning to come in from the army. Three hundred thousand dollars were ordered here yesterday. The Late Freshet.

The heaviest freshet known forten years occurred on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on Saturday night. The railroad is badly damaged at Cameron, four miles from Alexandria, and the water is entirely over the track and bridge. Heavy Rull Run bridge went entirely vesterday about noon. Broad Run and Kettle Run bridges are badly damaged, and several legs were taken out of the Cedar Run trestle, but that is now in order. Bull Run bridge will be ready for the passage of trains at P. M. to-day, if noffurther difficulties occur. The whole track will be ready by 7 o'clock to-night; consequently there have been no trains to the Army of

the Potomac yesterday or to-day, but they will run to morrow.

Heavy firing is reported to have been heard yes. terday in the direction of Bristow Station. Admiral Dahlgren.

tress Monroe, taking down Admiral DAHLGREN, who expects to receive the body of his son by flag of truce, due at that point to-morrow. Naval Orders. Commodore Ringgold has been ordered to special duty at New York. Commander John Downs has een ordered to the steamer R. R. Cuvler, and Lieu tenant Commander CHAS. S. NORTON has bee

ordered to the same vessel.

The steamer Harvest Moon left to-day for For-

The Indians in the Northwest. Intelligence received at the Indian Bureau of the movements of Indians goes to show that the Yauctons, Sloux, and Assinabolnes, hostile to Govern-ment, were moving north to Meuse river, sixty miles north of Fort Union. From this rendezvous they intend making predatory excursions and committing depredations. They are short of ammunition. obtain which they will attack some of the trading posts. If pushed too closely by General Sully's force, they will go atill further north among the forts of the Hudson Bay Company, where they ex. pect to obtain ammunition and supplies. The agent writes that it is the opinion of the settlers there that it will be dangerous settling or travelling along the Missouri. The whole Creek Nation bering fifteen hundred lodges, were at Wood Moun.
tain, near Fort Union, making preparations to at
tack the Gros Venters this spring.

THE WAR IN THE GULF.

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR GUNBOATS

Preparations of the Enemy REBEL DESERTIONS.

BLOCKADING FLERT, OFF MOBILE, March 28 -Although Admiral Farragut remained here with his fleet after it was known that Sherman had returned to Vicksburg, engaging Fort Powell with his mortar vessels and gunboats, there was, per-haps, no glimmer of hope in the breast of the old veteran that with these he could capture Mobile as e captured New Orleans. He could not pass the rts as he passed Forts Jackson and Philip, owing to the abailowness of the water and the nature he obstructions placed in the channel in every di

Mobile must be taken by a land attack, or Admi ral Farragut must have two or three iron clads, if for no other purpose than to guard his fleet from th attack of the formidable sams Tennessee and Nash-We no longer bombard or fire upon Fort Powell,

for the simple reason that the gunboats and mortal vessels have been withdrawn, and are now at Pen-The Cowslip and Metacomet are blockading in th The rebels are building dooks around the Tennes. see for the purpose of lighting her over Dog river The Nashville is nearly completed. She will

not be such a formidably-appearing monster as the On Sunday, March 20, a picket boat belonging to the enemy was captured by the Jackson. In it were five men and an officer (master's mate.) The boat, officer, and men belonged to the rebel gunboat

The North Shore, in the Sound, is full of deserters, and I hear that the whole of the 3d Mississippi have descrited almost to a man, and established themselves in posts, and actually captured a number of the nebel cavalry and paroled them. The authorities at Mobile have recently sent out a force of between four and five hundred awalry for the purpose of cap turing them and breaking up their camps. In Jones county, Ala., there are hundreds of deserters. Some of them are hiding in the woods, but the majority have returned to their homes.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. RUMORED CAPTURE OF SHREVEPORT. VICTORY AT CANE RIVER the pro- The Louisiana Constitutional Election. GOVERNOR HAHN RECOGNIZED AS CIVIL AND MILI-TARY GOVERNOR,

> The steamers Varuna and Morning Star bring New Orleans dates to the 2d instant. The New York Tribune's correspondent says:
> The Red river expedition of Generals Banks and Smith seems to be progressing finely, though as yet we know but little of what has actually Transpired in that quarter, beyond the fact of the occupation of Alexandria and Natchitoches, and that our troops are bravely pushing on. There was considerable excitement jesterday over an extra got out by The True Delta, announcing a great battle at Cane river. An intimation in the evening edition that the said extra and battle were founded more upon the immemorial custom of All-Fool's Day than upon information or fact, had the effect of quieting the excitement.
>
> We are still without any trustworthy account of the condition of affairs at Shreveport, though the abandoning that country is growing weaker every SHREVBPORT IN OUR POSSESSION.

> [From the Era. 31st ult]
> The United States transport steamer James Battie, which left Alexandria Tuesday morning, has artie, which left Alexandria Tuesday morning, has arrived.
>
> The Union forces, both on land and water, had made rapid progress toward the interior, driving the enemy before them, and news reached Alexandria the day before yeaterday that Shreveport had been taken porsession of by the Union troops.
>
> None of the particulars of the advance upon and occupation of the place had been made public, although it was known that the gunboats were the first to arrive there.
>
> Several of the iron-clads and transports crossed the falls several days since, and proceeded up the river at once, and Gen. Smith's troops were en route at the same time, and in the same direction.
>
> Considerable difficulty was experienced by our seen route of the same state. She was a hospital boat.
>
> The Constitutional Election. THE CONSTITUTIONAL BLECTION.

[From the Era, 29th ult]
The election yesterday, for members of a Constitutional Convention, resulted in a complete triumph of the Free-State party. With few exceptions, the regular Free-State ticket was elected in this parish; and in these exceptional cases the successful candidates are in favor of a Free Constitution. ion.
The total vote cast in the city and Algiers is about The total vote cast in the city and Algiers is about 3,500. This, considering the fact that the weather was rainy and disagreeable, and that there was not opposition enough to the regular Free State nominations to induce the people to go to the polls in such force as they would had the Copperheads put a stoket in the field, is very good indeed. When the returns from the country are all received, we think the total vote will amount to considerably more than the President's proclamation requires to restore the State to the Union.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON LOUISIANA POLITICS, Letters have been received in this city from President's proclamation of the country had been received in this city from President's proclamation. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Letters have been received in this city from President Lincoln, in which he expresses his hearty gratification at the rapid strides Louisiana is making in her return to the Union. Heaven grant that before our honored Chief Magistrate transmits to his auccessor the official mantle he has so worthily worn, not only Louisiana, but all the "wayward sisters" may be found arrayed under the banner of Union and Liberty.—Era, March 20.

MISSISPPI REFUGEES FLOCKING TO FORT PIRE.
[From The New Orleans Times, April 2]
An officer from Fort Pike informs us that since
Sherman's raid into Mississippi, a great desire to escape from rebeldom has possessed the people of that State, who are flocking down to Fort Pike. Recently, thirty five arrived in one day. On Thurs Recently, thirty five arrived in one day. On Thursday last another party arrived with the information that seven hundred Mississippi refugees were coming in a body. Sixty or seventy are now stopping on Henry Island, on Pearl river.

When these poor people, coming into Fort Pike, catch a distant view of the old flag, they make the welkin ring with cheers of enthusiasm and eratifude. GOVERNOR HAHN RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT AS CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR.

We learn that the Government at Washington has not only recognized the Hon. Michael Hain as civil Governor under the Constitution and laws, but, anticipating that circumstances might arise to which the old Constitution and laws might not be applicable, the President, in addition to the power as civil Governor, has conferred upon him all the powers of a military governor, transmitting to him for his guidance copies of the orders and instructions under which Governor Shepley acted. These powers are, no doubt, intended to be temporary, and will be withdrawn as soon as the people of Louisiana chall have adopted a Constitution harmonizing with the age.—New Orleans Times, 31st. GOVERNOR HAHN RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT

Reported Reinforcement of Forrest.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—Grierson's cavalry still hang cound Forrest's forces, but are too weak to meet Last evening they made a sally upon a bridge over the Wolf river, which Forrest had just completed, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the bridge, with a loss of eight killed and wounded. Two prioners were taken.

This morning they had another fight, in which Capt. Harrington, of the 2d Iowa, was severely wounded.

It is reported that Forrest has been reinforced by portion of Lee's cavalry, and intends crossing the Tennessee river, his demonstrations towards Mem-phis being feints. All preparations have been made Arrival of a French Frigate. New York, April 11.—The French frigate Guer-

tiers arrived to-day from Port-au-Prince.

1 IVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

General Steele at Arkadelphia A REBEL CAMP SURPRISED. CINCINNATI, April 11.—A special despatch to the Commercial from Louisa, Ky., says that Captain Patrick, with fifteen men of the 14th Kentucky Regiment, surprised sixty rebels on the 6th at Quicksand Creek, and killed ten and wounded eleven of them. All their arms, horses, and camp equipage were captured.
St. Louis, April 11.—Advices from Little Rock, Arkansas, say that the only official news received from General Steele was that he was at Arkadelphia on the 28th ult., and had constant skirmishing

his expedition was at no time impeded, CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 11.-Later advices from San Salvador state that the Congress of the Republic had issued a decree appointing officers of a Provitional Government, who, in case of the death of the new President Dueñas, or of his being other-wise disqualified to hold office, shall constitute the Government. These officers, at a subsequent meeting, issued a decree dated February 29, at which the actions and decrees of President Duchas were ormally approved.

President Duchas, with his Cabinet, had attended ball given by the Minister from the United States, Ir. James R. Partridge. The San Salvador papers contain numerous charges sgainst ex-President Barrios, who is now

New York Financial and Legal Matters. NEW YORK, April 10 .- Gold closed at 172%. Sterling exchange unsettled. Bankers' bills 188.

The Supreme Court has issued an injunction restraining the trustees of the Mariposa Company from issuing more bonds, which the company pro-posed to do, to the amount of \$2,000,000. A bill was introduced into the State Senate to. av permitting the holders of Erie preferred stock to xchange it for common stock.

The New Ten-torty Loan, &c. New York, April 11.—The subscriptions to the new ten-forty loan, at the First National Bank, to-lay, amounted to \$529,600. day, amounted to \$529,600.

The custom house receipts were \$359,000, of which all but \$10,000 was in gold certificates. Wreck of a Steamer.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The steamer Caledonia sence for Bermuda and Nassau, was totally wrecked on Spectacle Island on Friday.

[This is a different vessel from the Caledonia, which arrived at St. John, N. B., to-day, from Glas-

The Illinois Democratic State Convention. CHICAGO, April 10.-The Demogratic State Convention for nominating Presidential electors and de-legates to the Chicago Convention meets at Springfield on the 15th of June. The Convention for no-minating State officers will be held at a later day. Strike of Printers at Cincinnati.

Daily Despatch and Sunday Independent, have been compelled to suspend publication in consequence. Movements of European Steamers, HALIPAX, N. S., April 9.—The steamship Kedar ailed to-night for New York, with 180 passengers.

donia, from Glasgow, arrived here yesterday. Part of her cargo is for Portland. Canadian Members of Parliament Elected. MONTREAL, April 10.—The Hon. George E. Cartier, Attorney General for Canada East, and Hon. T. Darcy McGee, Commissioner of Agriculture, were elected to Parliament for Montreal city, to day, by acclamation. The Hon. A. T. Galt. Finance Con ner, was elected by acclamation for the town of Sherbrooke.

NEW YORK, April 11.-The following are the eve Chicago and Rock Island, 132%; Illinois Central, 147%; Michigan Southern, 11614; do. guarantied, 143; Reading, 163%; Hudson kiver, 16814; gold, New York Bank Statement.

ion of the New York banks for

Illness of General Wistar. FORTRESS MONROE, April 10 -Brigadier General Wistar was taken suddenly and seriously ill yester-

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1884. — SENATE.

Mr. WILSON presented the first annual report of the Nati-nal Academy of Sciences, and moved the printing of fif-cen hundred copies

Mr. COWAN presented a remonstrance of the Pennsylvania Legislature and of several railroads in that State, including the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltim re Railroad Company, against the extension of the Goodyear India Rubter Patent.

Alfor, a momorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, for a suitable pier in the Delaware river, at Lewes, Delaware.

delphia, for a epitable pier in the Delaware rivor, at Leves. Delaware at the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report, with the evidence in the case is relation to the late military expedition into Florida, which was ordered to be printed. He submitted a recording the committee of the copies, which was ordered to be printed. He submitted a recording the committee of the copies, which such that the copies of the committee of the commi which was referred.

A Personal Explanation from Mr. Grimes.
Mr Gaimes rose to a personal explanation, and read from the report; the Naval Committee Mr Hale, engirmen, condemning the manner in which the resolutions concerning the transfer of seamen from the resolutions navy had been introduced without the cognizance of the cumittee. The report says, when the committee first east their eyes upon the resolution, introduced by Mr. Grimes, to repeal the legislation authorizing the transfers, they saw that it repealed two things instead of the one that was necessary. Mr. Grimes, charged that the members of the committee never saw the report, and that it was alone Mr. Hale's and asserts what is not true in saying that he (Mr. Grimes) desired at once to pass the repeal.

He knew that the gentleman from New Hampshire considers himself the Naval Committee had been conducted for the past three years, and as showing the spirit of the gentleman, he mentioned that at the beginning of the seasion he (Mr. Hairie) the chairmanship of that committee, but like the instance wherein Satan had offered the saviour of man great rewards not in uts power to bestow it be would fail down and adore him, hoft the tempter and the temptation were spurmed. The gentleman was the most nurselenting, determined, and persitent the fluctuation of the first the contribution of the fluctuation was the most nurselenting, determined, and persitent in the country, both in public and particular that the observer of the Navy and the Navy Department that there is in the country, both in public and particular that the particular of the country of the nave the country of the nave here of the nave that the particular of the particular that there is in the country, both in public and prevent and the tempter of the country which in one but the chairman had anything the though naval supplies. Mr. Hele, purporting to constitute the chairman had anything the though naval supplies. Mr. Glimés were committed in this connection through naval storesoners.

ies, though nore but the chairman had anything to do with it, on a bill which he introduced to change the mode of procuring naval supplies. With the view of correcting many abuses.

Mr. Okilh Sis went on to state how frands were committed in this connection through naval storeksepers giving orders when certain things were wanted in the mechanical decarments, by which, through corruptions of elected with and others, frauds were committed. He septech of his (Mr. Grimes) in the Senate through corruptions of the contract of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. the Delaware river. Depate arising, the resolution wentover.

By unapimous consent on motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was recoved that when the House adjourns it be to Thurrday, in order to enable members to attend the funcal of Juhn C Rives. Pite an officer of the House. On motion of Mr. FARMSWORFH, of Illinois, the Clerk of the House was directed to send to the President a copy of a recolution heretofore passed, requesting the Fresident to give centain information as to conferring brevet rank on officers of volunteer cops, and that his otentical processing the starting here we have a supplied to the processing the conferring the second of the process of the conferring the second of the process of the conferring the second of the process of the proces

CINCINNATI, April 11 .- The printers in some of the newspaper establishment of this city have been on a strike for several days, and two papers, the

A heavy northeast gale now prevails.

S Johns, N. B., April 11.—The steamer Cale-

New York Evening Stock Market. ning-quotations for the New York stock market

The Resolution to Expel Mr. Long.

The House resumed the consideration of the following recolution, offered by Mr. Colfax on Saturday, namely: Resolved. That Alexander Long, a Representitive from the Second district of Ohio, having. on the 8th of April, 1884, deplared himself, in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Confederacy, now in arms sgainst the Union, and thereby giving sid. connienance, and eccourarement to persons engaged to armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

Bir. BLiffs, of Ohio, expressed the hope that the House would consider the resolution with deliberation and in excibility of the solution and in the solution of the language for which it was proposed to expel his colleague. He sid not understand that his colleague had expressed a desire for the success of the Confederate cause over the armless of the United States. He did not understant his colleague to express any want of sympathy to express an only the language of the Confederate cause over the armless of the Confederate cause over the arml New York, April 10 —The following is a statement of the condition of the New York banks for Loans-increase.

Ution: tut he understood him simply to express an only nine hand formed by his cwn reflections, and came to the concinction it would be butter, as a choice of ev. his, or scognize the Confederacy than to pursue the war for the partose of concuest and subjugation, with all the attendant

pose of corquest and subjugation, with all the attendant evils.

He did not concur with his colleague, but if he believed his colleague had come i to the House and maintained the cause of the public enemy, thus showing an absence of good faith to this Government, he would regard him as tuworthy a seat in this House, but if his colleague had only erred in indegment, he was disposed to look upon him with that degree of charity which all human beings require should be extended to tham. His colleague has natured no novel opinions whan he said he would prefer recognition to subjugation. Hedden not believe the House in a moment of passion and paroxysm cf singer, should experis member or put a tarnish on ais character because he entertained and expressed opinions with the uses freedom of debate, and because they did not comport with the better sense of the majority of this House.

Remarks of Mr. Stevens. with the usual freedom of debate, and because they did not compary with the better sense of the majority of this House.

Remarks of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS. of Penneylvania, said during his absence from the House on baturday an effort was made to compare the position which he assumed at the beginning of the session with that taken by the gentleman from Ohio. He (Mr. Stevens) had contended that the Confederate states had de facto secsded from the Union, and in, doirg so had committed a great crime, which should be punished, not only by the extreme rights allowable by war, but that they have outlawed themselves from all protection under the Constitution and laws of the country; that they hadabrogated the laws and the Constitution and Union so far as they were concerned and that we ought to confiscate all their property, real and certonal. and treat them as a foreign enemy; and further, that they could claim no rights diff rent from a foreign enemy. While, he said, they had set up a de facto government, he at the same time contended they had committed the crime of secession, and stood in that autitude alone from the protection of the Constitution. But it was said on the other side that having be come a seceded Power, they should be bermitted to remain so without punishment; that the Government should extend the right hand of fellowship, and withdraw its armies and allow them to maintain that attitude, and yet the same gestleman had endeavored to assimilate his views with those who would let the assimilate his views with those who would let the sacceded States depart in peace without runtshment.

Mr. COX said his collesgree (Mr. Long), in his speech now declared to be so obnoxious, based his argument on the doctrines of the gentleman from Fennsylvania (Mr. Stevens). In which the latter declared that the Southern States were independent in their purpose of war and such such as the same such as foreign enemy in the foreign enemy in the foreign enemy in the server had southern the contract Sevietras and average the

States were independent in their purpose of war and subingation.

Mr. STEVENS. I understand how perfectly eavy it is
for the devit to quote Scripture and pervert it. [Laugh
ter, and applause.]

Mr. COX said he gave the very words of the gendeman
who had charged him with perverting his tanguage.
[Cries of Order."]

Mr. STEVENS said he began no prisonalities, and
would not indaye in them. He repeated, that he had
assumed that as belligerents, for their crimes and treason, they deserved to be punished by the sword and violence as traiters should be not the admission of the gentleman from Onio (Mr. Long), that being a de facto Government, they ought to be permitted quistly to ent
themelves loose from the tovernment. He protested
being linked with such an infamous work. No man
would do it who was not a fool or a knaye, or both.
[Laughter.]

Mr. Ferrando Wood Defends Mr. Long.

termment, they ought to be permitted, quinty to end being linked with such an infamous work. No man would do it who was not a fool or a knave, or both. [Lunghter.]

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD of New York, said that, doubless, the country had been with profound regret the proceedings of this House on last Saturday. It was humilisting to him, as a member of the American Congress, to witness this continued trifling from day to day, when he country was eithered to death for the want of the members when he was been done to death of the want of the members when he was a the face of the one may. Our treasury was exhausted, and its receipts less than one-tenth of the revenues. The laboring classes were borned own by oppressive taxation and landaquate compensation. Our tables grosn under a load of bills of various characters awaiting legislative section. We have an opening court for the trial and punchment of mem deprive them. It is a disgrace to the face with the reprobation of an indignant people. He spoke of the position of the Speaker as undignified and unpresented. Asylink that the gentleman had unpresented asylink that the gentleman had unpresented. Asylink that the gentleman had descanded from the chair, with all its existed surroundings, to end tor the gladistorial arone as a partisance who had. The position of the Speaker as undignified and unpresented, asylink that the gentleman had unpresented. Asylink that the gentleman had unpresented asylink that the gentleman had unpresented to which he was responsible to no other power or authority than to that he represented in this House—his constituents. He had declared that in a certain comingency, which he stated, he would prefer recognition as between annihilation and recognition are het was a surrounding to the face of the constituents of the constituents and the constituents are as a surrounding to the face of the constituents and the constituents and the constituents are also the constituents. The face of the constituents are also the constituents and the constituents an

Department, but instead of its being among blacksmiths and mechanics, as indicated, he (Mr. Hale) thought it was in a higher quarier.

The Senaie then, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, proceeded to the consideration of the House mayel appropered from the sine year ending me SO 1865, as reported from the sine year ending me SO 1865, as reported from the process of building floating dry docks for monitors at the New York and Philadelphia navy yards. The amendments of the committee were all concurred in.

Mr. Halls offered various amendments proposed by the Faval Committee, which were adopted. The amendment appropriating \$150,000 to purchase land for the extension of the wharf at the Charlestown navy yard was debated at considerable length by Mossrs. Hale, Fassenden, Sumner, Gonness, Davis, and sherman.

The ayes and nose were exited, but no quorum voting, on motion, the Sanate adjourned.

In connection with the remarks for which he was expected yearsyred."

The SPEAKER laid before the House General Grant's ryport of the battle of Chattanooga and the reports of the sub-commanders, which were ordered to be printed Mr. BOOPER, of Massachnaetts, introduced a national-bank or currency bill, the consideration of which was postroned till Saturday.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill for the location of a navy yard and depot on the Delaware river. Debate arising, the resolution wentover. Jpion.

Mr. SPAULDING'S name being mentioned in connection with others, that gentleman denied the statement attributed to him as false, come from what quarter it might. buied to him as false, come from what quarter it might.

Mr. Wood in Favor of a Peace Commission.

Mr. F. WOOD said he was not in favor of recognition, but advocated the sending of commissioners to Richmond. believing this would open the way to peace on the basis of the cid Union. The war, he continued, can not restore the Union. The Pemocratic party cannot be an array. There could not be such a thing as war Democratis, because the war tended to the destruction of the Union and the Constitution. If the were was to be continued, let it be carried on by the Republican party.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, remarked that the gentleman from New York said he was no disminist, and discented from the views of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Harris), while at the same time be dissented from the views of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Harris), while at the same time be dissented from the views of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Loug.). The gentleman said he would send commissioners to Richmond and ack to treat for peace. How many others squeed with the gentleman he did not know, but he hnew the rebels treated all such propositions with ecornities y must not come in that shape between the wind and their nobility. Those who thus advocated peace would crawl on their bellies and light the feet of the rebels in see wheiter they would not make terms. He was for having an conference wite rebels in arms, and he was in favor on treaty. He believed, the only safety of the country is to fight out this war by the end, and the production of the control of the mark that healthise did not commence with rebels in arms, and he was in favor on treaty. He believed, the only safety of the country is to fight out this war by the end. In roth a favor of no treaty. He believed the only safety of the country is to fight out this war by the end. In roth grown the rebellion so effect, all runs, and he was in favor of no treaty. He believed the only safety of the country is to fight out this war by the end. In roth grown the rebellion of Procident Lincolute. Mr. Wood in Favor of a Peace Commission.

attention he respectivity called to the fact, no answer having wet been given.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three competent officers of the engineer corps, whose duty it shall be to examine the different harbors on the northwestern lakes, with a view of selecting an appropriate site for a naval depot, and that said commission report at the earliest possible time

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Eaval Affairs. Resolutions against Amending the Consti Mr. CRAVENS, of Indians, offered the following resolutions, and moved the previous question, which was decided in the regative by a vote of 43 against 74. Debate strings, the resolutions went over. They are as follows:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, when the passions of the people are inframed and their prejudices are excited, it is unwise and dangeron, to attempt to alter or amend the Constitution of the United States; that ample power is contained within its limits, as it now exists, to protest and defend the actional life, and the exercise of power not warranted by its provisions would be to enter the field of revolution, and dangerous to the liberies of the paulie, and the stablishment of a military despottem and the final overthow of free government in America.

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress to cadact States to the condition of Ferritories is as odicas and as

Georgia, and his correspondence with Robert Toombs on the subject, Georgia having solemnly declared in favor of secession six days before. But the gentlem in war-not a War Democrat Even soldier wearing the United States uniform were murdered in the stress of New York during the riots. Perhaps the gentleman was not seen in the streets; perhaps he held no weapon and ap-plied no torch. But who did not know the riot was in consequence of the tesohings of his school, inducing the persons to deeds of violence, rain, and rapine? And yet the gentleman now stands here taking about revolutionary in its character and tendency as secession East of the day of the down of the Government to listen to and consider any proposition for reconciliation that may be offered by the intergents which does not involve the question of separation.

Resolved. That the thanks of the nation are due and are hereby tendered to the officers and soldiers and seamen who have so gallantly borne our flag in the hour of peril to our country.

Mr. DAVIS. of Maryland, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. And yet the gentleman now stants have tearling supposed.
After the gentleman had proposed the secession of New York he resrected that he could not help Georgia In 186, the gentleman helped to swell the voice of the Jorah peuple of New York by making a speech in Union Square, and piedging himself to the assembled thou sands of hunless men for the war and for Union. He apprehended the kentleman was then a war Democrat, like those now denounced by him and his party. Whether it was an hongr or a distoncy he stood on the same platform with the gentleman. He did not know Mr. DAVIS. of Maryland, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The state of the Burreaus of Yards and Docks. of Equipments and Recruiting of Bavigation, of Ordance. of Construction and Repair, and of Steam Engineering, shall be a Board of Baviga thom. Ordance. of Construction and Repair, and of Steam Engineering, shall be a Board of Taval Administration, presided over by the Secretary of the Navy, or such member as he may designate.

Second. The Scardshall deliberate in common, and advise the Feeretary of any matter submitted by him relating to maval organization, naval legislation, the construction and equipment of vessols at mavy yards and other naval escablishments, and the direction and employment and disposition of the naval force in time of war. As such opinions shall be recorded.

Third, No vessels of war shall be built or materially a tered, for any guns of new construction ordered or adopted. For any guns of new construction ordered or adopted. For any suns of new construction ordered or or oldered, nor any permanent attracture for the naval service executed, until the plans, estimates, proposals, and contracts for the same shall have been anomitted to the Board, and its opinions and advice thereon communicated in writing to the Necretary; nor shall any patented to vention be bought or adopted for the naval service without first the opinion of the Board, and the feon having been taken and all experiments directed to test the invention, and haval plans and streamers shall be collected under the Inspection Board, or hembers therein named by the Secretary, and submitted to the Board, for the Board and the award for its opinion thereon.

Fourth. All invitations for plans and proposals for him to time, other efficers of the maval service eligible to the process of the Board, and the award may be the submitted. The Board may take the opinion of eminent prac Mr. Voorhees in Defence of Mr. Long. Mr. Voorhees in Defence of Mr. Long.
Mr. Voorhees in Defence of Mr. Long.
Mr. Voorhees in Defence of Mr. Long.
Mr. Voorhees in Defence of Mr. Long.
Mr. Voorhees in Defence of Mr. Long.
Mr. Voorhees have seen there to utter his views, and
was responsible to his constituents. The gentleman from
Ohio word have been among the men who burn! Joha
Rogers, and piled the faggots ground the victims at
Smithfield The gentleman knew he spoke the truth.
The gentleman world have been among those who
yould lave cried out for the crudifixion of the intention of the country of the country of the gentleman
from Chio to express his opinion. The man who did not
express his cpinions was a coward, and dasarved to be
a size He liked Bew England, if for nothing else, for
the preduction of Webster. When Jackson entered his
protect against certain proceedings of the Senate, the
blood of Northern liberty took fire, and when our rights
fore heard. Mr. Webster then said:
the heard after whose them said:
the heard are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority work, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority when the second of the second

The House preceded to the consideration of the fol-owing resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Finck, of The Home preceded to the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Finck. of Ohio namely:

Whervas, in the opinion of this House the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with the necessary power and authority to suppress any resistance to the due execution of the limit of the civil anthority to dippere all armed resistance to the rightful power and jurisdiction of the United State; and, whereas, in the jodgment of this House, the army and the navy cannot be rightfully used to subjugate and hold as conquered territory any of the States of this Union; therefore, be it

Resolved That in this national emergency Congress will force all feelings of mere passion or resembnent, and will resolved to any its duty to the country that this war should not be urged on our part in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or inserfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the surpremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States uninjured, and as soon as these objects are attained the war ought to cease.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, severally moved to table the resolution laid on the table—yeas 51, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS.

Alley, Garfield, Pike,

Allieon, Gooth. Permeroy.

He then plocecular to discuss the intestion helder the House were sufficient to protect its decorum and to protect the personal relations of seal lemen. Enforce them: A man has a right to express his public sentiments in a proper manner of the protect the personal relations of seal lemen. Enforce them: A man has a right to express his public sentiments in a proper manner of the protect that the express his public sentiments in a proper manner of the protect of protect the protect of protect of the protect of protect of the protect of protect of the protec on. Baldwin (Mass.). Hooper, Hotchkiss, Rolling (Mass). Baldwin (Mass.). Hotchkiss, Rolling (Mass). Baxier, Beaman, Jonakes, Julian, Bood, Broomail, Kellox (Mich.). Soanding, Kellox (Mich.). Starr. Cobb, Cole. Cole, McGlurg, Miller (N. Y.), Davis (Md.), Miller (N. Y.), Deming, Morris (N. Y.), Driggs, Myers, Leonard, Eckley, Morton, O'Noill (Pa.), O'th. Deming.
Deming.
Driggs.
Dumont,
Eckley.
Bliot,
Farnsworth,
Frank. NAYS. Krigan,
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Krigan,
McAllister,
McAllister,
McAllister,
McAllister,
McAllister,
McKinney,
Middleion,
Morria (Ohio),
Morrison,
Nelcon,
Odell,

in arms

In arms

Art CHENCK also made some remarks in explanation of his military conduct at Visnue, anding that for what he there did he had the approval of Lieutenant General Scott, and has been fully commanded for rervices elsewhere by such generals as McDowell and others. Mr COLFAX asked the House to set apart to morrow Mr. COLFAN asked the House to set apart to morrow at two o'clock for a vote Mr. COX said the vote could not then be taken.

Mr. COX said the vote could not then be taken.

Mr. COX said as a threat had been thrown out he boyed the House would faish his question to day.

Mr. COX said he had made no threat, but that other gentlemen wished to enter into the debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of lilinois, suggested that the whole of to morrow be devited to discussion.

Mr. VOORHEES said that as questions have been thrust upon them, they would agree to no time when the vote shall be taken. The vote would be taken in good faith whenever the gentleman had an opportunity to express his views. press his views Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, commenced a speech, but at 5.50 gave way for a recess till 7 o'clock. is (Md.),
The Resolution to Expel Mr. Long.

Mr. Orth's Speech-Mr. Harris Demouved as a Traitor.

Mr. Orth's Speech-Mr. Harris Demouved as a Traitor.

Mr. ORTH in the evening resumed his remarks. saying the issue was made in indiana during the emipsign of 1882. His Democratic colleagues, and their friends in and onto of the convention, claimed that they were for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than the Sepublicans, but on a vote to expel the gratieman from Jhio (Mr. Long), these gentiem: n were found on the opposite side if old General Jackron had been in power, instead of censure only, the traitor would be now in the Old Capitol ortion. of censure only, the traitor would be now in the Capitto Information of Ohio, raised a question that the in the Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, raised a question that the in the Eeq., of

Mr. HA ARIS (to Mr. Orth) You are a liar!

Mr. OR'H replic d that the wile slabbering of one convicted or reason fall uliquia this feet. He allinded by in convicted or reason fall uliquia this feet. He allinded by in conclusion to reason fall uliquia this feet. He allinded by in conclusion he said he was for continuing the war until the super mace of the Constitution and the laws excellent of the constitution of the constitution and the laws excellent of the constitution o

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, April 11, 1864. SENATE.

EVENING SESSION. EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at half past 70 folick.
The foliowing patitions were presented:
Mr. CONNELL favor ng the Front-street Railroad.
Also favoring Sunday travel.
Also, one against the same, from the Fifth Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.
Means, DONOVAN and NICHOLS, favoring Front-Measure. Donot have an active the Religion of the Council of Hartishurs against the removal of the capital.

The following bile were introduced:

Mr. COMNELL, incorporating the Lawrence Oil Comany. Also, opening Broad street, north of Germantown oad.
Mr. LOWRY introduced a general military bill. HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Petitions, Remonstrances. &c.

By Mr. ALEXANDEZ, of Centre. Petition of citizens of
township of Knowshoe. Centre centre. asking for a law
authorizing the treasurer of said county to collect a tex
on messand lands and contract to collect a tex on unsensed lands
By Mr. MTPHIN, two pelitions of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the Front street and Kensington Passuger Railway.

Also, one asking for a law prohibiting the peddling of
milk on a undaw, to Philadelphia. Also, one asking for a law promining the peddling of milk on tunder, in thiladelphi when so make the closerty-owners on Frankford road in favor of opening Montgomery and Cherry streets, in the Nineteenth ward.

Hy Mr. Left, four petitions in favor of repeal of law authorizing the Frankford and Nouthwark Hailroad Charles Stokes & Co., under the Conditionish. Also, two petitions is favor of passenger cats running on Sinday.

Also, two petitions in favor of a passenger ratiway on From sitreet. Aiso, two petitions. In favor of a passenger railway on Front street.

By Mr. BARGER, two petitions in favor of the Navy Yard and Kensingto: Railway.

By Mr. PANGOANT, a petition of citizens residing on the Coates street and Pannylvania svenue, saking for the Special of the amplement to the Coates and Green streets.

Aiso, two remonstrances against the running of passenger Railway Company, passed in 1850.

Aiso, a petition in favor of the Front street Passenger.

Also, a petition in favor of the Front street Passenger.

Basilway.

By Mr. BARGER, two petitions in favor of the Navy Yard and the Interest Passenger.

Aurist, author of the work just publishe Ear, its Diseases, and their Treatment.

Mosebzisker is the only regular physicism delphia who makes the above maladies his ty. The very highest city and other refere be examined at his office, 1027 Walnut St. Also, a petition in favor of the Front street Fasseller, Ballway, By Mr. ALLEMAN, a petition in favor of the formation of a new consty to be called, Delphi.

Also, memorial of the Common Council of Hawrishurg against the ramoval of the State capital

Air. BOWMAN, of Cumberland, offered a resolution to investigate into the loss of the manuscript evidence elicited before a committee appointed during the session of 1863; relative to the circumstances of the failure of the United States Insurance, annuly, and Trust Company, Laid over for the presont.

Balls Introduced.

Re M. ALEXANDER, of Centre, an act to incorporate By Mr. ALEXANDER, of Centre, an act to incorporate to Centre Coal, Iron, and Lumber Manufacturing Company of motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed flushly. Determine the substitute of hawkers and peddiars in Onester county.

By Mr. Rillis, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania it on and Manufacturing Company.

Rules suspended, and bill passed.

By Mr. ALUEMAN. By Mr. aluemany.

By Mr. HORTON, act to tucorparina and Nouthern Pennsylvania Rullrond Also, act relative to Pittsburg and By Mr. BARGER, act to incorporat Company JOSEPHS, act to incompany of Philadelphia. Company of Philadelphia.
Rules suspended and bill praced.
By Mr. HOPKINS, avant relative to
South-street Passenger Ball way. The Honre passed a resolution to hold as on the 23d of August next for the Parishal your on the 23d of August next for the Parishal By solders to yote.

The following bills passed:
Ircorporating the National Mining Colordo.
Incorporating the Kontucky Labric as properties the Kontucky Labric as Incorporating Farmers' Coal Gas and Innational Coloration. nntil evening EVENING SESSION The House discussed the supropriati mittee of the Whole Adjourned. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF !! TRUNKS, SHAKER HOODS, &c -The of purchasers is requested to the lar of boots, shoes, brogans, trunks, Sh &c., (also, stock of shoes), &c, emb. 8.0. (amu, months) and Lastern manufacture, to be per by catalogue, on four months' credithis morning, at ten o'clock, by Jo

MR. LORD'S LESTTINES.—The second lecture by the Rev. John Lord will be did evening. We strongly recommend the Public Entertainments Sig. Perelli's Anathur Concert, Fund Hall, to morrow evening, promi extremely attractive entertainment of the concert will be given to the park fund of St. Clement's Church. aided by his best pupils, and the progr lected from the finest composers. Mr. Simmons continues his sessees Hall. This week he has added to several new feats, including the celebrate and the research that the celebrate the cel tying, as performed by the Dave CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-The is still highly successful, having already mense run. Gounod's grand opera of aunounced for Friday night. ARCH-STREET THEATRE -The beautif

Resectate, or the Rifle Ball," is attraaudiences. It is finely performed, and the stage.
THE DAVENPORT WALLACK ALLIANCE the Walnut street Theatra. The public . an opportunity of seeing the drama e such competent performers. THE CITY [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOR THE MARINERS' BAPTIST BETT

Maricers' Baptist Bettel will be dedining, with appropriate ceremonics. to the church tendering the house with the church tendering the house with the church tendering the house with the church tendering the house will be made by the pastor, Rev. Jo. will be made by the pastor, Rev. Jo. will be made by the pastor, Rev. Jur. if dresses will likewise be delivered by R Cooper. Wm. Oathoart, J. Hyatt Snide. The "Bethel" is located on Front sinch in the Christian, and is a strong, substantial ture, lorly by seventy feet, and two height. With its fire-pressed-brick for trance porch, and trimmings of Pitto will be an ornament to that section, will be an ornament to that section. The lower room is divided into a lectur fant school-room, and reading-room, at that by means of glass sashes they otherwing into one. The lecture room is for the use of the Sunday-school, and in with reading books. So. The reading-room, is the reading-room in the lecture room in the section of the section. for the use of the Sunday-school, end is with reading books. So. The reading-roprovided with a library, and will be countished, so that sallors may come a and there find in books, newspapers, and there is a countier of their leisures. while on since. The second a man man possesses accommodations for between people. It is approached by mean of the statiways, and lighted by statined glas. The vestibule is so arranged that by glass sashes it can be thrown into the room. Over the vestibule is a large: the rear end is the chancel, with the ber its ficor, and dressing-rooms on eache woodwork is handsomely grained, of the interior effect is expectigally chast of the interior effect is exceedingly chae tiful, and in fact the whole structure, convenience, and beauty, cannot be ex-church of the same size and cost in t

reflects great credit upon the builder, who was likewise the architect. Source of the Girls' High The literary and musical soirés by the Girls' High and Normal School evening at the Academy of Music, waspect a success. It could not help betwhen it was known that the proceeds when it was known that the proceeds the Sanitary Commission. The exe when it was shown that the proceeds we the Sanitary Commission. The exe occasion were of the most interesing great credit to all participants. Mr. if principal of the school, superintended the excellence and much of the office and the excellence and much of the office and the call of the school was the instructions of Miss Ash, teached in the Girls' High School. G. In Egg., opened the exercises with an THE PRESCOTT LITERARY ASS

The Prescott Litterary Assessate The second public meeting of this associate held last evening, at Handel and Haydu Hair and Spring Garden streets.

After the meeting was called to order, and "The Objects of Education" was read by F. Koerper. The exusy was brief, but troke subject in a comprehensive manner.

A declamation from "The Wild Wagoner.

A declamation from "The Wild Wagoner than the subject in a comprehensive manner.

A declamation from "The Wild Wagoner.

A leghenies," by Mr. Stockton Bates, was a order. He spoke rather fast, but, barring uremarkably well.

An essay entitled "Two Sides to a Picture then read by Mr. W. Punton. It was wellder and kept the audience smiling from beginniar. He was followed by Stephen W. Taylor, has mation on the "Skeleton in Armor." The er's tone of voice was harsh, too much like a trib in the first the minds of the hearers.

The meeting closed with a debate on the first shiped: "Would immediate peace, tolerand vert, be preferable to the continuance of the continuanc MESSRS. SCOTT & STEWART have arr

ime, especially at this season of the year HUMANE HOSE COMPANY, -The \$225, as a mark of extern entertained for treasurer of said company, which position filled for the period of seventeen years. The is a chronometer balance, made by Howard. ton. It was presented by Mr. Fred. Easler, haif of the company, and received by Uist torney. Wm. B. Mann, whose remarks we quent, appropriate, and patriotic. The mole enthusiasm prevailed, after which the meparated, well satisfied with the events evening.

CITY ITEMS A GOOD INVESTMENT.-We have yet to no less than four different stitches, and in pertaining to a first-class family sewing meducquestionably without a rival. Every "fe Anchine sold is warranted to give perfect FORMS OF BEAUTY,-It is to express the tic idea struggling in the soul of genius the marble takes its form, the canvas its color, sounds combine in melody, and language west self into the wreath of song. The same [21] the same grasping after a higher excellence, in

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION

coroner's jury will resume this afternoon to figation in regard to the explosion of the boiler at the foundry of Messrs. Merrick &

the sculptor, the painter, the composer, a poet, while real genius is exhibited in the w apparel made at the Brown-Stone Clothing is Rockhill & Wilson, Noz. 603 and 605 Chil atreet, above Sixth. AN INTELLIGENT WRITER Temarks the afrength and safety of a community consists virtue and intelligence of its youth, especially young men. Nothing is more indicative virtue and intelligence of the young men of than their proverbial good tasts in wearing

neat and graceful styles gotten up by Grant Stokes, the celebrated Clothier and Fashious 609 Chestnut street. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are recome for public speakers and others for the relief? and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is stice tested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military and others who use them. As there are inti-

A VICTIM Of sea-sickness describes his cra

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, Used by Gottschalk at all his concerts roughout the country, and propounced THE PINEST BEED

INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

For sale only by J. E. Gould, Sever sale only by J. E. Gould, Chestnut. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENL JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, our pain or inconvenience to the patient, by

rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut at

ters to physicians and surgeons of the silf.