WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

The War in the Southwest. The disaster at Fort Pillow is a provocation in more ways than one. If all who wear the national uniform have a right to feel exasperated at the merciless butchery of their fellow-soldiers, those who observe the war have some cause to complain of the military neglect which seems to have allowed the catastrophe to happen. Fort Pillow and Paducah are within reach of reinforcement by way of Cairo and Memphis, and there had been ample time in which to send the needed succor, while Fornest was roaming Western Tennessee and Kentucky at pleasure, and capturing garrisons and posts at his leisure. General GRIERSON, with but half the enterprise that characterized his raid during the siege of Vicksburg, could have prevented or punished the wanton mischief and murder which FORREST has been inflicting on the Mississippi side of Kentucky. But what shall we say of the military administration at Memphis, if it be true that all this disaster springs from its inefficiency? "I have unquestionable authority for saying," says a special correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, "that at least three times before the attack upon Fort Pillow, military authorities in Memphis were notified that FORREST was within forty miles of the fort, and preparing for an attack. Why were not reinforcements sent up? One thousand infantry would have rendered the post secure, and the fort is but seventy miles from Memphis." The case is still obscure, and cannot be judged. Though the massacre of Fort Pillow has given it an importance which it did not at first possess, still, it this point and Paducah were worth garrisons, they were also worth strengthening. Only the hope re-

mains that, by the course adopted, some greater disaster may speedily fall on the head of the enemy. By letters from the Red river expedition we have news of a battle which took place at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, Louisiana. The cavalry of two divisions of the army, said to have been under command of General STONEMAN, were deteated by a largely superior force of rebels, and sustained heavy loss, when the 19th Corps arrived in time to check the enemy. General RANSOM, a favorite general of the Vicksburg campaign, was wounded, and our losses are placed at 2.000. General STONEMAN was very lately, we are sure, in command of SCHOFIELD's cavalry in East Tennessee, so that the commander who brought on the battle may be General CHARLES P. STONE. The battle was severely fought, and, as far as we are enabled to judge, was only a disaster to our cavalry, the enemy losing heavily upon the arrival of our reinforcements.

There was the ghost of a politico-commercial panic in Wall street and in Third street, on Monday forenoon, absurdly caused by the publication of a paragraph from the Daily News, (a leading liberal London journal,) to the effect that the Tory party in the British Parliament was preparing to make a powerful and combined attack upon the Palmerston Administration—their principal opposition being to Lord Russell, whose conduct of foreign affairs does not please all declaration by the Times that when the inst, after the Easter holidays, the position of the Ministry would be found stronger than before, because Lord Russell's proposal for a Conference on Danish affairs had generally been accepted, and that the only difficulty was Lord PALMERSTON'S having treated Mr. JAMES STANSFELD'S CASE AS affecting the Ministry, whereas it compromised only the individual. As Mr. STANS-FRLD has relieved the Government by resigning office, that difficulty is removed and the contest between the great Parliamentary parties respectively headed by Lord

to a simple trial of strength and judgment. being occasionally out-voted, and by the of strength, holding out the defeat and break-up of the Palmerston Government. to come off, the very members who now For, though there are shades of opinion speak, without permission to vote, Lord

Commons to vote against the Government, can any one, with the slightest knowledge of British politics and practice, believe that all the Tories have next to do, is to pass over from the Opposition to the Ministerial benches, apportion the offiees of the Government among themselves, and "kiss hands" in the Queen's closet, on assuming the Government of the British Empire? In the first place, the defeat, even by a large vote, of the Palmerston Government is not necessarily followed by their resignation. Lord PALMER-STON is too cool, too practical, too knowing to allow this conclusion. He would simply demand an interview with the outvoted, with every prospect of further de-

in the spring of 1859, would certainly end by the unlicensed mouthings of demaits labors next August, for this is its sixth gogues in our loyal communities, and by session; and there has not been an instance, the threats of their ignorant and missince the passing of the Septennial Act, | guided followers, these leaders of the legions (May 7, 1716,) of any Parliament having a | of Slavery really hope that their proud seventh session. In the reign of GEORGE dreams will be made true, and that the great III. it is true that, out of eleven Parliaments, | North will yield to the recognition of their eight had lasted six years. So, the Parlia- monstrous usurpation. The mere hint or ment elected in 1841, when PERL was Prime | surmise of such a hope, disclosing, as it Minister, was not dissolved until 1847, when must, the degradation of a whole people RUSSELL Was in office. If Lord PALMER- through endless generations of shame and RUSSELL WAS IN Office, If Lord Palmers.

Through endless generations of shame and inferiority, should awaken and fire the hearts of all our loyal millions. And it will! I have a better opinion of my countrymen, the country, as he did once before. In March, 1857, Mr. Corden proposed a vote of censure on the Palmerston Government, condemning the policy of the war with China, which vote, after four nights' discussion in the Commons, was carried by 263 to 247 votes. Palmerston carried on the business of the session just as if nothing had occurred, got all his money votes, and then called a new Parliament. Two months later, when the new House of Commons assembled, Palmerston had a working majority, but he was again outvoted, early in the session of 1859, on the Conspiracy bill, which downright, John Bull fancied was a measure dictated by Napoleon. So, in the Conspiracy was a measure dictated by Napoleon. So, in the Conspiracy of the seeds of the session of the continents of the continents of the World of April 3. the Name of the World of April 3. the new so give the seed by those who do—these heroes are not divided. There are no Longs and Harrises in that armed and patriotic Congress. The freedom of speech with them is not abused to sancting be a seed by Napoleon. So, was not divided by Napoleon. So, in the Conspiracy of the seed of the continents the continents the continents the Continents of the United the London News of same date. The laters in the seed of the service of the section of the United the London News of same date. The laters in the London News of same date. The laters of the World of April 3. the limited the land of the later of t STON'S Government were defeated in the inferiority, should awaken and fire the hearts was a measure dictated by Napoleon. So, in March, 1858, when the Derby Disraeli Government was outvoted on their Reform bill, the legislative business of the country was continued for some three weeks longer, before a new Parliament was called, which ness until the second week of the June ness until the second week of the June tollowing. It is this Parliament, called tollowing. It is this Parliament, called tollowing. To the properties of the country the properties of the country the public credit into the chasm of bankruptcy. Thank God! The the chasm of bankruptcy. Thank God! The chasm of bankruptcy. Those who suffer do not complain. Those who are ready to die for the Republic are not ambitious to live in shame. Upon them, and the thousands who pray and plead for them, let us place all our tollowing. It is this Parliament, called by the Tories, that Lord Palmerston hopes.

See their duty in calumnies upon the Executive, in sowing poisons among the people, the peublic credit into tive, in sowing poisons among the people, the pleasant occupation of mud-larking for the purples of despoiling dead bodies:

The Balley tade, being one who earns his living solely by the pleasant occupation of mud-larking for the purples and believe to the premises, 4th of May, at the Exchange, the Country Seat of John H. Andrews, Eaq.

The Balley tade, being one who earns his living solely by The pleasant occupation of mud-larking for the purples and occupation of the purples and was a measure dictated by Napoleon. So, see their duty in calumnies upon the Execu.

would certainly dissolve if now defeated in the Commons. He naturally would expect that in a Legislative Assembly convened under his own auspices, he would have more sympathy and support than in one called into existence by his opponents. If Parlia. ment were dissolved in May, its successor would not be in working order before the first week in July-which is rather too close to the commencement of the shooting season to have much mischief done; though, to be sure, the Tories (as the Whigs did in 1859) might try their strength by a vote on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. That the result of a General Election would be favorable to Lord PALMER-

ston, we cannot doubt. He is a very popular man. While we thus give our reasons for believing that if PALMERSTON were now defeated in the Commons he would not resign office, but boldly appeal to public opinion, we also must say that a change of Ministry in England would greatly affect the interests of this, our great Republic. PALMERSTON out, Lord DERBY and his followers would be in. We know how embittered are their sympathies, how hostile is their pelicy towards us. The Derbyites are the men who have been hounding on the Palmerston Ministry to acknowledge the independence of the "so called Southern Confederacy," and who have aided the rebel slaveowners by all means in their power. The only exception is Mr. DISRAELI, who has said next to nothing on the great issues involved in our great war. It is said that, in a new Ministry, Mr. Disraeli would have the place of Foreign Secretary. But, in that office, even were his sympathies with us, he would be compelled to carry out the policy of his colleagues-just like Mr. GLADSTANE, at present-whatever his personal feeling might be. Moreover, a Derby Cabinet means, so strangely do circumstances alter cases, a strong alliance with the Emperor NAPO-LEON, who has already endeavored to induce England and Prussia to exalt the Rebel South, by interfering so as to cause its being acknowledged as an independent Republic. In the last twelve months, the Palmerston Government has been neutral, we might say has been loyal and friendly, and a new Ministry would change that. But all do not believe, so strong is British trust in PALMERSTON, that there is much chance of his being driven out of office. While there. our relations with England will continue satisfactory. The partial reconstruction of the Government, by the appointment of Mr. CARDWELL, as Colonial Secretary, in the

Cabinet, must greatly strengthen Lord PALMERSTON'S position.

place of the Duke of Newcastle, and the

admission of Lord CLARENDON into the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864. Three years ago, this day, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, on their way through Baltimore to the defence of the capital of the nation, were attacked by a mob of traitors, and several of their members slain and a number wounded. The troops then fired upon the traitors, killing some and wounding many; after which, these heroic men steadily pursued their journey. How they were welcomed here need not again be described. On the day before the attack upon them, part of a regiment of Pennsylvanians, composed of companies from the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Mifflin, and Lehigh, reached Washington, having evaded the murderers in Baltimore by passing through parties. Added to this, however, was a the side streets. Many of these brave men were neither armed nor uniformed. They were quartered in the Capitol, and, on the evening of the 19th, were joined by the sons of Massachusetts, with the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. Dark and heavy days followed. The railroads between the capital and the East were obstructed; and for a long and fearful period we were cut off from all communication with the loyal States. Had the President failed to act in that emergency, Washington would have been lost to the nation; Maryland would have been thrown into the lap of Treason; all Virginia would have been swept away, and the border between PALMERSTON and Earl Russell on one the Rebellion and the Government would side, and by the Earl of Derby and Mr. have been the Susquehanna river and the Disraell on the other, is now brought down | Maryland and Virginia line. How much was saved by this wise promptitude The Government party in the House of | we now gratefully realize in the Commons is not powerful, if judged by its strength which the retention of these great positions has given to our cause, and constant dropping away of its strength at | in the mad and persistent efforts of the isolated elections. But, were any trial rebels to force them from our grasp. In-

deed, the blessings secured to these rescued regions and to all their peoples cannot be counted. It is true, many who enjoy show discontent would vote to keep PAL- them continue to hate the hand that MERSTON in, and DISRAELI out of office. | confers them; but there are thousands less obdurate and ungrateful. The three years among those who call themselves Liberals, | that have elapsed since the sacred blood of they have an uniformity of opinion that, at | gallant American soldiers was shed in the the worst, it is better to serve under avow- streets of Baltimore have been filled with ed Whiggism than unmitigated Toryism. startling events; but nothing has been Still, the strength of the contending parties more gratifying than the change wrought is very nearly balanced. If, as in the French in the minds of men on the subject of Corps Legislatit, the Ministry could only slavery. Of this change Maryland is a notable example. That State has PALMERSTON would have been turn- pronounced in favor of unconditional ed out of office, long ago-for at least emancipation. Baltimore is no longer thirty office-holders have seats in the House the seat and fortress of a proof Commons, and can numerically turn the slavery mob, but the brilliant capivote on most questions. Were it a motion | tal. of a prosperous and thriving people. that the Ministry did not possess or deserve | The President, compelled to pass through to possess the confidence of the country, | that city in disguise in February of 1861, Lord PALMERSTON and a score of his col- to assume the functions of the office to which he had been constitutionally elected, Supposing, however, that the worst came is now its honored guest, and last night to the worst-that Disraeli, victor in a | was greeted by a countless mass of Baltigreat Parliamentary fight, had got the moreans, in their great Institute, as their benefactor and their friend. No longer are white troops assailed and shot down in the thoroughfares of the Monumental Metropolis. So far from this, colored troops (in many cases the manumitted slaves of the old aristocracy) are enlisted by the hundred every day, and colored regiments march along these broad avenues to their camps along the Potomac, or in the further South, cheered by admiring crowds, and keeping step to the music of the Union. As we dwell with sorrow upon the bloody day of which this is the third anniversary, and upon the memory of those who then fought and fell, we can extract consolation and compensation from this Queen; inform her that he had been other retrospect. And we may also hope that, if the foresight of the Executive and

feats, whereby the public business would be | the valor of our soldiers saved so much that perpetually obstructed; that he had made | was inestimably valuable, and stimulated so up his mind to appeal to the country, by a | wholesome a revolution, the same agencies General Election, and if a majority against | may rescue yet wider domains, and set on him, in the new Parliament, were the re- foot even more salutary changes. God send sult, it would then be time to talk of resign- that such may be the future fruit of present ing office. The Queen, of course, would sanction his proposal, and England would ended. The chiefs of that wanton war on be convulsed with election matters for six or Freedom and Christianity are still defiant and boastful. Encouraged by the utterances The present House of Commons, elected of disaffected men in Congress, and

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1884. important Decision in the Supreme Court Cases No. 169 and No. 223. Brignardello vs. Gray and Gray vs. Brignardello. These cases, which at tracted some attention at the argument from th large amount involved and the questions discussed, were decided yesterday by the Supreme Court-They affirmed the judgment in No. 169, which was wor of the heirs, and reversed it in No.228, which was against the others. The result is to give all the land to the two heirs.

Personal. Mrs. Gen. GRANT and son visited the Capitol yeserday, and were introduced to many Congressmen.

Col. OLCOTT, who is investigating the alleged navy sgents frauds, is here, but it is understood that he is not ready to report. Treasurer SPINNER was at his post again to-day.

General Gilmore to be Relieved. It is reported that Major General Q. A. GILMORI will be immediately recalled from duty in front of Charleston, and Ordered on duty elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that our clads will be alongside of Charleston wharf be fore the incoming summer has gone out. General BATCH is mentioned as the successor of Gen. Gil-MORE in the Department of the South The Pacific Railroad.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee have au-

thorized Senator Howard to report as amendments to the Pacific act of 1862 to allow the proper compa nies to issue their own bonds in sums of \$1,000, on which the Government will stipulate to pay 6 per cent, interest, without charge for the first year, and will guarantee the payment of the interest at the same rate for nineteen years, Such payment of interest to constitute a first mortgage on the road and its equipments, and to be on an equal footing with the bonds themselves. The amount of these bonds will base follows: On the eastern section, to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountain, \$24,000 per mile; on the mountain sec-tion, \$196,000 per mile; on the intermediate space, \$48,000 per mile; and on the line west of the Sierra Nevada, in California, \$24,000 per mile. It is supposed that between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 will thus be required. The forfeiture clauses of the act will be repealed. The entire length of lines will be

etween 1,800 and 2,000 miles.

The Ten-forty Loan. The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury to day amounted to \$2,400,000, The Tax Bill. No further general debate will take place on the

Internal tax, but amendments will be disc Indian Agency. The Secretary of the Interior has recommended o Congress the appointment of an Indian agent for he Sioux, Apache, and Camanche Indians.

The Chippewa Chiefs. Yesterday these chiefs had an interview with the President, in the east room of the White House, were welcomed by him, and afterwards made the tour of the mansion. The chief HOLE-IN-THE DAY made known the object of their visit in the Indian tongue, which was rendered into English by an in-terpreter, and responded to by the President. They seemed much pleased with their visit, and will re-turn home in a few days. The authorities should see that they first visit the army, that they may b n pressed with the numbers of the

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Arrived, steamer America, from Panama. A feature of the market is an increased disposition to sell goods through auction houses. Importers are doing a limited business for the season. Crushed sugars, 16s. Lard advanced, and partly in demand at low prices. Butter lower and little offering.
The Gold Quartz Mill, in Virginia City, was burned on the 16th. Loss \$40,000. The Los Angeles Star contains encouraging accounts from the Colorado river mines. The river was rising slowly. Two new steamers, designed for the river, had arrived at the mouth of the Colorado river, from San Francisco.
San Francisco, April 18.—Arrived, ateamers Orizaba, from Panama, and Panama, from Victoria The latter has \$138,000 in treasure.

MEXICO. Occupation of Colima by the French-Oa jaca Defended by the Mexicans. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 -The steamer Orizaba, from Panama, brings letters from Acapulco to the The occupation of Colima by two thousand French is confirmed. Proposals have been made to old Juan Alvarez to acknowledge the Empire. French were the enemies of his country, and he would resist them to the last extremity. It is believed that the French will find the moun-

taineers of Guerrero among their most unconquera-ble enemies in Mexico.

The latest advices from Oajaca state that General Diaz held the city with 6,000 Mexicans. He was confident of his ability to defend the State against the present French force. In an emergency he could safely retreat to Chiapas or Guerrero. The natives of these States are all The Baltimore Fair\_Returned Prisoners\_

Departure of Colored Troops. Baltimore, April 19.—The fair promises great results. Our city is filled with strangers, come to attend it. Visitors are crowding it, purchasing

The six hundred returned prisoners from Richmond who arrived yesterday present the most woe-begone, starved aspect, I ever beheld. They have been literally starved to absolute exhaustion. They had been rendered useless on purpose. The Com-missioner of Exchanges and commander of the truceboat is now here. He goes back to Old Point today. He hopes the exchange of prisoners is so arranged as to progress rapidly.
Three regiments of colored troops have just gone from here to Hilton Head.

Criminals Sentenced. BOSTON, April 19 .- In the Supreme Court, to-day, Edward P. Jefferies was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the State prison. The case will be remembered as one of extensive swindling. Jefferies occupied a high social and business position, and for a time was reported to be very wealthy.

The arraignment of Edward W. Green, late postfore Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Judicial Court.
The indictment charged Green with the wilful murder of Frank E. Converse, late teller of the Malden

manded for sentence. Movements of New England Regiments. Boston, April 19 -The Sist Maine Regiment, newly enlisted, passed through Boston last night for The 32d Maine Regiment, also new troops, leave Augusta to-day for the same destination. The 16th Massachusetts Battery, newly enlisted, also leaves to day,

The 30th Massachusetts (veterans) leave for New Financial Matters.

New York, April 19—Evening.—Gold closed firmer, selling at 168%. The subscriptions to the ten forty loan at the First National Bank were \$225, 000. One million of the bonds were received from Washington to-day. The receipts at the Custom House were \$515,000, of which \$351,000 were in gold

Election in Chicago.
Chicago, April 19.—E. P. Brown, the Republican candidate for Police Commissioner, was elected today by 306 majority. The Republicans gain four aldermen, making the Council a tie. Only a two-thirds vote was police.

Reported Resignation of Gen. Halleck. New York, April 19.—The Commercial's Washington letter has a rumor that General Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President. New York Evening Stock Board. New York, April 19-11 P. M.—Closing prices: Gold, 166%; New York Central, 138; Eric, 113%; Harlem, 190; Reading, 139; Michigan Southern, 89%; Illinois Central, 127; Rock Island, 114%.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Hareisburg, April 19, 1964.

HARRISHUR, April 15, 1804.

SENATE.

The following patitions were presented:
Mr. CONKELL, from C. A. Vankirk and others,
against any law depriving the Fifth and rixth-street
Rellway of the use of steam
Alco, remonstrance against changing Sunday laws
Mesers. DOBOVAD and CONNELL, from propertyholders and tenants on Second stree, between Market and
Coates, against lany law requiring the market stands
to be removed.
Mr. RELLLY, for the incorporation of Front-street Passenger Railway. Mr. REILLY, for the incorporation of Front-street Passenger Railway
The foll: wing bills were introduced.
Mr. CONNELL, apportioning the city of Philadelphia
into nine select Council districts.
Also, an act changing the boundary times of the First
and Eccond divisions of the Twenty-first ward of Philadelphia, and creating two additional divisions of said
ward The last-y bill was passed.
Mr. DONOVAN called up an act incorporating the
Delaware Biver Bailroad Company, which was passed.
Mr. GRAHAM called up an act relative to the land
acrip donated to this State by the Sational Government
for educational purposes, and providing that such isnd
icrip shall remain in the office of the Secretary of the
Communication and shall not be sold until further ordered by the Legislature
Without laking any definite action the Senate adjourned until three o clock P. M. HOUSE

The House was engaged during it e morning session in the first reading of over two hundred bills moon the private calendar. None of them were passed finally. Among those objected to, and thereby postpooned for one week, were the following:

Requiring City Railroad Companies to make tickets good until used. This was objected to by Mr. HOPKINS.

Exempting Mercantile Library building from taxation.

Exempting West Philadelphia Institute from taxation.

mud, and to have grown from alime, and who is of a new trade, being one who earns his living solely by

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

BATTLE ON THE RED RIVER. Seneral Stoneman's Command Defeated. Heavy Loss on Both Sides. GENERAL RANSOM SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Guerilla Operations in Arkansas. CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL. UMORED CAPTURE AND RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS

THE BATTLE ON RED RIVER. ORIGAGO, April 19.—The Journal's letter from Grand Ecore, dated the 11th inst., says our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but on the forenoon of the 8th sent back word for infantry supports. Gen. Ransom, in command of the 3d and 4th Divisions of the 13th Corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so at noon. He followed with the 4th Division, and after advancing about five miles from where the 3d Division of his command and the 19th Corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, formed in a belt of woods with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side. Gen. Stone, of Ball's Bluff fame, vaschief of Gen. Banks' staff in the field, and took direction o the movements. Gen. Ransom was in svor of advancing only in force, but his wish was

After a skirmish across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelm-ing numbers, estimated at ten thousand strong. General Ransom got all the available troops in front, and opened on the enemy, who lost heavily, but advanced steadily.

Soon all of the cavalry gave way, and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed up closely. The panic of our cavalry so demoralized the army that the retreat became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally them, but, findfort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, General Ransom was severely wounded in the leg. Capt. Cyrus E, Dickey, his adstant, was instantly killed.

Our loss is large—probably 2,000.
The Mercantile Battery lost all its guns. Captain White is a prisoner, and Lieuts. Throop and Mo-Bride are killed. The loss of the battery, in killed, wounded, and captured, is 31. One hundred and ter men of the battery returned to camp after the dis-While the 4th Division was falling back in disor-

der, the 3d Division, numbering 1,800 men, came up, and were immediately routed. Finally, the 19th Army Corps, with 7,000 men, came up, and formed in line of battle. They checked the enemy, and held them until we got all the trains except that of the cavalry.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further against Shreveport. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, April 18 —The steamer Lady Pike, from Memphis on the 16th, has passed this point with 600 bales of cotton, 160 of which are for Evansville, and the remainder for Cincinnati. On the 4th, Captain Phelps, of the gunboat Eastport, captured a rebel mail-carrier near Crockett's Binff, Ark., with five hundred letters, from Richmond and other points, and sixty thousand percussion caps, intended for Price's army. The letters contained official communications for Shreveport, and considerable Federal money. A squad of rebels recently cap-tured Representative Clark and the sheriff of Kansas county, Arkansas, and carried them off. They also burned a lot of cotton, and after arresting seven otton buyers, and robbing them of several thouand dollars, released them.

Louisville, April 18 — Bennett's guerilla band on Thursday captured at Madisonville Gen. Shackelord. Provest Marshal Thatchermoen, of that place and several citizens, all of whom were subsequently released. No further particulars received.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.

SENATE. The Pacific Railroad. Mr. HOWARD from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported Mr Sherman's bill, with important amendments No United States bonds are antically but the everal railroad companies may issue that road but the everal railroad companies may issue that road but the everal railroad companies may issue that road but is unas of one thousand doltars, payabe thirty years siter date, bearing six per cent, interest, payably in gold or silver coun, som annually, at the rate of \$24.00 for each mile completed and equipped to the eastern base of the Nocky Montatine, and \$26.000 for each mile for one hundred and fifty miles west of said base and sastward from the western base of the Storca No-

above low water mark, nor more than forty feet above hich water.
On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be authorized to inquire into the expediency of printing a limited number of documents for sale,
Mr LANK called up the House bill to amend the enrollent act so as to raise the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provot Marchal General to those of a brigadier general. After a short debate, it was passed

The Territory of Montana.

A message was received from the House announcing their adherence to the disagreement on the bill establishing a Terr to rial Gov-rament for Montana, and asking for a committee of conference.
Mr. SHERM N. of Ohio, explained that however much he mint be disposed to vote that the Senate received. In thought it necessary for one reason to appoint a Mr. SHERM N. of Ohlo, explained that however much he might be disposed to vote that the Senate recedy, he thought it necessary for one reason to appoint a cummittee to meet that of the House. The difficulty with the bill was that in its present shape persons from Ganassend come into the Territory without declaring their intention to become citizans and vote. This should be provided against in the bill.

Mr DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, thought the question for which the Senate contended was an abstract one. There was not now, nor would there be, any number of negroes in Montana, and we were I geliating against an emergency which would never occur in the history of the Territories.

There was not now, nor would there be, any number of negroes in Montans, and we were it gittating against an emergency which would never occar in the history of the Tertivoles.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, moved that the fenate ab here to its amendment, and agree to the request for finother conference.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, dealed that the principle of the \*!enate a mendment and agree to the request for finother conference.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, dealed that the principle of the \*!enate a mendment was a mere abstraction. It was establib hing a presedent of freedom for the Territory for all time to come. The bill, without the Senate amendment, would allow the inhabitants of the young Territory to be educated in the barbarons ideas of slavery, which had done so much injury in times past.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, thought the tendency of this smendment was to alleante loyal men and help the rebellion. Mr. Fale was mistaken in saying that this was not an abstraction. The bill itself defined the rights of snifrage, and the vary first Legislature which would meet in the Territory would alspose of the question for itself. A great deal had been said about negro equality and the equality of all men and women, too, before the law, and it had been urged that it mattered not whether the means by which this was secured were constitutional or not. This Government could not be saved an less we saved it under the Gonstitution. We were fighting for 1 berty regulated by law, and, so far from afterginening the Government and weakening the rebellion, you divide the sentiment of the peonle of the Kotth whenever you undertake to pass an unconstitutional act. The position of the Southern States was based noon the pretence that the Government, under preext, has namped and exercised powers not warranted by the Constitution. He did not say these charges were just always, but we should avoid even the appearance of violating the Constitution. Be did not say these charges were just always, but we should avoid even the appea

Mr. FE SENDEN objected to further debate, the morning hour having expired.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the House legislative, executive, and judiciary appropriation bill. tion bill.

An amendment of Mr. ANTHONY was adopted, providing for the publication of the laws in localities contiguous to the rebelli-us States, that their dissemination amongst them may be better secured.

After 2 few unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

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After a few unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

Mr. SHERM: N called up the bill to repeal all acts for the rencition of persons to service or labor. The bill passed to a third reading without debate. The yeas and nays were called for on its passage.

Mr. SUMBER said he did not intend to say a word about the bill. It was as plain as the multiplication-table, a diary or the fen Commandments. Laughter, I are the bill. It was as plain as the multiplication table, but it was doubted as more than the fen of the Constitution as this. It might be such as more than the constitution as this. It might be a proper to the Constitution as this. It might be a part of the constitution as the commandation of the passage.

Mr. Shand again In 1800, to be lawful a was decided at the product. The fratitive lawe law has been decided to baroedient. The fratitive lawe law has been decided to be redicted by the people. Now, while the Constitution sentimed by the people. Now, while the Constitution was upon are obligatory upon as members of Congress, it is proposed to repeal it. While he was not a member from a lawe flats he would vote agains; this bill, so long as the cath be had taken to support the Constitution was upon his conscience.

Mr. SHERMAN always thought the law of 1850 nuconstitutions, and had no objection to its repeal now. He doubted the prepriety of going back as far as 1953. He would give the loyal paople of the South all their constitutions of th SUBABE wanted to make a clean weep while we at it, and wipe out the barbarous code from our

where at it, and wipe out the barbarous code from our staints.

Mr. SHIRMAN would vote against the bill because he did not wish to extend the repeal back to the law of 1793. The Staies, lo a great extent, in which this law of 1793 was operative, were for themselves rapidly periesting measures of entire smanoipstion. He moved to amend the bill by inverting except the act approved February 170 by inverting except the act approved February 170 by inverting except the act approved February 170 by the endition of persons to service or labou.

Mr. John Stevendition of persons to service or labou.

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Mr. John Stevendition of persons to service or labou.

Mr. John Stevendition of the constitution not only authorized the acts of 1793 and 1860, but the framers of that instrument thought it just and necessary to have some such law. Even if these laws, as an original proposition, were maintained to be unconstitutional, the Constitution treefits a fugitive slavel saw. Without dispersons to the constitution treefits a fugitive slavel saw. Without dispersors to the memory of Justice Story, who had been rei-rred to by the Senator from Massachuselis (Mr. dumber), he thought he had suffered by his failure to convey the frue meaning and effect of his desiston upon the act of 1793.

In regard to the act of 1850, the Sapreme Court in the vey the true meaning and effect of his desiston upon the act of 193.

In regard to the act of 1850, the Supreme Court in the case of Booth, by a unanimous decision, confirmed its constitutionality. He would inquire what practical good was to be the result of this measure, though it might create unpleasant feelings amousts the people of Six tes which are sectionally loyal, and amongst the loyal people of Six tes which are sectionally disloyal, if, as the feer ator xays, the bill proposes to repeat odlous laws, and that it is as clear as the multiplication table. Cartainly it is a reproach to keep them on our static to. ks. But he unposed the men who framed the Constitution knew its meaning and true intent as well as the feenator from Massachusetts, or others in this body. The presider to the Convention which framed it coming from a slave State, knew what the clause of 1783 mean. hapy of it emen who passed the act of 1783 were members of the subequent Congress, and if the Senator would look at their processings be would not at an one attempted to breather a suspicion that it was not constitution that the senator of the would only a their processings be would find that no one attempted to breather a suspicion that it was not constitution. one attempted to breather a supplicion that it was not constitution at or expedient.

Mr. SUBBER replied, whatever the framers of the Constitution might have meant the words of the Constitution odd not say slaves but persons.

Mr. JOBNEON said every member of the Convention hiew what he meant and what every other member meant.

amended. As she could not explain his views now, he moved to lay till out on the table, which was negatived may 31, year 3 DAVIS to adjourn was lost by a vote of motion of layer to discuss the bill, and was willing to do so this avestor for the worder. He gave way on a motion of Mr. MODOITALL that the Sense adjourn, which was carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment thouse resolution, so as to read that "the Committe the Conduct of the War shall inquire into the truthe rumors attending the recent attack on Port Pil and whether that fort could not have been sufficient for could not have been sufficient forced, and report the facts as soon as possible." The Internal Tax Bill.

House then went jute Committee of the Whole on late of the Union (fir. Washburne in the chair), proceeded to the consideration of the internal tax Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont explained the provisions of the measure. The war having continued longer than was any independent of the measure and the provision of the measure. The war having continued longer than was any independent of the measure are qualt to any emergency good or bad. The recipies from this bill, and from foreign importantion, will, educting the ordinary expenses of a hundred millions as multily, he much greater than would read millions as multily, he much greater than would read millions as multily, he much greater than would read millions as multily, he much greater than would read millions. If we pass this bill it will show that we will millions more than he was a substantial of the millions of penses than the millions of penses than the millions of the provent law. I received forty or fifty millions more than lax. As a Kwen now the revenue from the internal lax. The first has a substantial to any ordinary expenditures to the provent in the provent law and the provent law are caused to any ordinary expenditures in time of penses. I we rease this measure without curtailling the rates, we shall form hy proof that we cannot only my the interest of war, but shall contribute any expenditures in time of penses. I was a substantial to any ordinary expenditures in time of provider within proper limits. We shall show the recoles of the United States that we not only have the measure within proper limits. We shall show the recoles of the United States that we not only have the measure of the proper limits. We shall show the recommendation of the proper limits are not expenditures within proper limits. We shall show the recommendation of the proper limits of the measure of the purposes. and is actually begging its creditors to reserve payment in advance. In order to be relieved from the pletone of gold which is block is up the commence of the cuntury. It more gold than is sufficient for the purposes, and is actually begging its creditors to reserve payment in advanced to order to be a shall be proper to p

bill to prevent gambling in gold, and the national bank bill; and he believed Congress would rece, we the blessings of the people.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked, while listaning to the glowing accounts of the gentleman from Vermon's and his collesgue he had imagined he was wandering in the picture galleries of Versatiles, or among the everlyines of the Vatican, where men were represented in armor and depicting war, but without the actual seques of bate. He had almost come to the concingion that war is a blessing, and a deb; a Divine institution. The gentleman from Vermont had mentioned he importent fact that this bill will produce two hundred and fifty millions, while his colleague placed the amount at three hundred millions of dollars, with binety millions fram foreign imports, adding three hundred and forty millions of dollars to the public revenue. His collesgue had held up for imitation the British system of debt and taxation, which had driven the subsects of the kingdom of Great Sritain. Ireland, and Scotland to our shores. Taxation does not always produce revenue, and this point he processed to argue, Ail the inflation of prices, since December last from the largest, beef and pork, and bread, has been occasioned by the addition by the Secretary of the Treasury of 4240 (10.60 beyone what he promised at that time He (Mr. Brooks) said that unless the currency is curtailed and the expansion lessened, we will approach a crisis from which no army can resease the property and labor

wors: form, and serves to corrupt the morals of the propie. The only way to reduce importation is to check the expansion of the currency. The necessity of ending the war is apparent. He did not believe with his collegage (Mr. Stebbins) that we can endure a war indefinitely without banks upicy. The main object of his argument was to produce a cartailment of currency. Mr. Kasson, of lows, alluding to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, asid he had been a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and pow a Demecrat. The gentleman from New York had defended the Irish, which was not in accordance with his former favow. Mothing principles, Mr. BROOKS denied that he ever belonged to the Know-Nothing party, or had ever been in a Know-Dothing loage.

Mr. KASSON then pointed to the sentiments of the Repress, if which the gen'leman was part proprietor. Mr. BK OKS replied that he was in Europe when that party was organized.

Mr. KASSON these becretary of the Treasury from the charge that the latter had infacted the currency. The it findion was by the State banks in New York, as the premium on Saturday on the national currency, as contrasted with the State jasnes. Among the charge that the latter had infacted the currency, as the premium on Saturday on the national currency, as contrasted with the State banks in New York, as the premium on Saturday on the national currency, as contrasted with the State banks in New York, as the

briefly defended the Secretary of the Treasury from the charge that the latter had inflated the curroupy. The inflation was by the State banks in New York, as the irration was by the State banks in New York, as the irration was by the State banks in New York, as the irrated with the Str te issues, demonstrated.

Mr. FERNARIO WOOD, of New York, assumed that the present bill was to meet the immense expanditures which grew out of this war, and therefore it was legitimate to discuss every question pertaining to the war. He was in favor of giving a liberal support to the Goverament. In this emergency he was not prepared to criticize too severely the administration of papilic affairs. He believed that the administration had undertaken a task for which ro man or set of men were compstent hence there should be the largest generosity for the mistakes which ro man or set of men were compstent hence they of the Treasury in this connection, in condemnation. He said this was the first time in the history of the world when any people or Government had departed from the common sense principles of finance in the endeavor to sustain the Government and prosecute a war. The pending bill was full of errors. He wanted a measure equitable and fair, and all interests to contribute to the taxation. He can be such as the common sense of the South that one can recommending a young man dome in the presence of the South that one capacity, and safely recommending a letter from Judge Sickles, of Indiana, which came into his possession recommending a young man dome into his possession as a sective and the principles of the South that one capacity, and safely recommending him as faithful man The writer said the bearer of the South that one capacity, and safely recommending him as faithful man The writer said the bearer of the letter was formerly connected with the Union any y. Mr. Garfield also produced a similar letter from John G. Davis. remarking that Mr. Davis was formerly from Indiane, and the predecessor of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. GARFIELD,

I took iracings of the latters, and sent the scott with the originals through our lines.

ROCKVILLE, IND., April 14, 1863.

Major General John C. Breckinridge:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending to your acquaintance the beaver, Mr. — of Greencatle, in this State. He wishes to visit the South, and not be subjected to any danger from such a visit Mr. — was connected with the srmy for some moniths, as quartermaster of the — th Indiana Voinnteers, but resigned immediately after the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippl, by your forces, and has had no sympathies or connection with the army since. Any duty that he may agree to perform, you may rely upon it that it will be fail fully done. Any favor shown him will be reciprosated by me whenever any opportunity offers.

Jam, General, yours, with much respect.

I am, General, yours, with much respect.

JOHN G. DAVIS

GREENCASTLE. Ind., July I, 1869.

DEAR FIE: I take this method (f introducing to your favorable consideration Mr.—, a resident of this place. Mr.— wishes to enter the service of the Southins one capacity, so that he can be of some assistance to your cause. I can safely recommend him to you as an energetic and faithful man in any capacity in which you may place him, and I know that he can be of valunched as the season of valunched with the Union army, but became diegated with the party in power, and resinged in consequence thereof. Any favo that may be shown him will, I am satisfied, never be betrayed.

I am, General, very respectfully.

Your obedient so yout.

To Gen. John C Breckinkinge. To Gen. John C BRECKINAIDGE.

Mr. GABFIELD replied that he wished the gentleman Mr. VOORHEES said as that would not suit him he would not pursue that course.

At helf past 4 o'clock the House took a recess till o'clock. EVENIEG SESSION.

The Raritan and D. laware Bay Railroad bill was taken up, when Mr. WILSON, of lowa, offered a substitute therefor, viz: that for the better regulation of commerce among the several fistates every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, be and is hereby authorized to transport freight and passesquers from one State to another, anything in any law of any Committee of the control of the bill was postponed or two weeks. The Bouse passed the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Falls of the Ohie, near Louisville. Louisville.

A National Statue Gallery.

Mr. FICE of Maine, reported a bill seiting spart the old Hail of Representatives as a National Statuary Hall, the several statues to be in mar ble or bronze, not exceeding two in number. for each of their most illustrious civic or milliary men. The bill appropriates \$20,000 for he necessary strangements.

By MORHILL, of Vermont, said the old Senate Chamber has been sesigned to the Supreme Court, but the old ball is an unused waste dapped with cobwebs. He nrged that, from its grandeur of style and its legiciative sesociations, it could be appropriated to no more fitting or parjotic purpase.

The Responstruction Bill.

Public Entertainments. ORESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-"The Barber of Seville " was dashingly performed last night, and although a comic opera is the dreamest of entertainments, so far as it is comic, the delicious musts which interprets the merry loves of Rosinz and Al mavius is exceptional to this rule. As all the world knows, the "Barber" is especially uccandurable unless it he well sung. All must is painful when a poor voice or a bad singer expresses it, but this music of Rossini is unusually dependent on the artist. We must thank Madame Joon the artist, we have must enter hight, and hannsen for her great success last night, and for the charming Rosins she presented. She gave the true spirit of the rôle, dramatically and musically, and fully deserved the enthusiastic apthe only part which gave entire musical satisfaction.

ofted and sung with fine spirit, but Rosins was The Figure (Herr Steinecke) was very good, but Graff and Kronfeld caused far more merriment by their really capital buffoonery than pleasure by their vocal success. The opers was, however, given as a whole with unusual brilliancy and effect, and deservedly delighted the large and fashionable andi-ence, in which we observed almost every musical ence, in which we observed almost every musical celebrity of the city. The success of the German opera, under Mr. Grover's management, is so marked, that we cannot too much regret that the season will end with the week.

To night "Faust" will be sung, with Mesdamet rederici and Johannsen, and Himmer, Graff, and Steinecke. Mr. Grover has provided new scenery for this popular opera. MISS ANNA DICKINSON will speak at the Academy of Music on Thursday, choosing for her subject "Re-construction." The address is entirely new, and

this elequent and earnest lady—the "Corione of republican politics," as she has not inaptly been styled—will have a theme worthy of her great ability. Fire-Proof Buildings for Libraries. The recent destruction of "The Winthrop House," Boaton, by fire, adds another to the thousand instances which teach the folly of trusting articles beyond purchase or price to unsafe buildings. In that building was the hall of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and other lodges, and not one dollar's worth of their property, which was insured for \$75,000, was saved. No money can replace the losses—among which, were original portraits of Washington, Warren, and all the grand masters since 1780—various document signed by Washington, Warren, Franklin, &c., and a large library, including many pamphiets, of which no other copies are known to exist. It is time that our citizens took action for a great and absolutely fire-proof edifice, in which our seve-ral historical-society libraries, the Philadelphia Li-brary, the Mercantile Library, &c., might be well

and safely accommodated.

William Penn designated the open square at the intersection of Broad and Market streets for public buildings. One of the four plats would be the site for a grand library edifice. If the Philadelphia-Librar building, alone, were to be burnt, the loss would be literally incalculable, and we have other collections the destruction of which would never cease to be deplored.

THE CITY.

. Thermometer BOARD OF TRADE.—A stated meeting of the Executive Council, President Morton in the chair, was held at the rooms of the Board on Monday

the Executive Council, President Morton in the chair, was held at the rooms of the Board on Monday evening.

The president presented an elaborate communication from Mr. P. Sinclair, of England, in favor of the encouragement of the immigration of skilled manufacturing labor into this country. The president abor into this country. The president was requested to acknowledge its receipt, and the subject was deferred.

The president also presented a communication from J. Russell Bradford, E.q., of London, with a work containing the proceedings of the International Congress assembled at Glasgow in the autumn of 1860, for the purpose of oevising a system for covitating some of the evils arising from the diversity of laws and practice in different countries regulating manne general averages. The Uongress was composed of gentlemen of the highest character, delegates of chambers of commence, boards of trade, and underwriting associations in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Benen, Hamburg, Cadiz, Glasgow, London, and many other important places.

The object was deemed by the Board to be one of great importance, and was referred to the Committee of the Month, to confer with the Board of Marine Underwriters, of this city, and report to the next stated meeting.

Valuable books were received from various sources, for which suitable acknowledgments were directed to be made.

Mr. Souder addressed Council upon the subject of the unequal operation of the late treasury arrangement for the lisue of gold certificates, in its having been confined to New York; concluding with a resolution to require the Ommittee of the Month to make a statement to the Sceretary of the Treasury in the nature of a protest against a like unfair discrimination, in any future contingency, in favor of one city as against others.

one city as against others.

Mr. Horace J. Smith, with some eloquent repeople of East Tennessee under the pressure of want and persecution, introduced a preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted and properly referred, as follows:

Whereas, The immediate completion of the line of railread from Cincinnati to Enexviile is an undertaking required for the defence and recention of our important position in East Tennessee, as well as to atreagthen the boads of our Union:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of Philadelphia can easily recommend to the Congressional delegation of our city to advocate this measure, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to our members in Congress.

ongress.
The Council then adjourned. THE WATER WORKS .- The Committee on Water of Councils recently requested Mr. Bir-kenbine, the chief engineer of the department, to furnish an estimate for a loan to extend the water furnish an estimate for a loan to extend the water; works. In answer, Mr. Birkevbine refers to the importance of that extension, and urges it with cogent reasoning. The new mill-house was at first in tended to have but two wheels, with a daily pumping capacity of four million gailons. The works, as constructed, have three turbines, and a daily especity of sixteen million gailons. It was estimated that the new mill-house would save \$9,216 per annum in the exponse of pumping water.

The works, as constructed, have three furbines, and a daily capacity of sixteen million gallons. It was estimated that the new mill-house would save \$9,216 per annum in the expense of pumping water. Had it been necessary to pump by steam the water supplied by the new works in 1863, it would have been at an additional cost of \$21,684.25, thus showing a saving of that amount of money in the running expenses of the works. The revenue derived from the districts supplied by the thirty-hob maid, viz: the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards, has already increased one hundred per cent., and is now \$100,000 per annum.

The value of the increased storage capacity created by raising the Counthism-avenue reservoir cannot be determined by dollars and cents; but a monent's reflection will show that the expenditure was a judicious one, for it has increased the storage capacity of the works from 68 to 92 millions of gallons. In total amount expended upon all these improvements, and for which a loan has been created, is \$353,063,92, while the gross annual income from the works has is creased from \$407,013.49 in 1858, to \$568,740.60 in 1862—an increase of \$111.222.12.

The net earnings of the works, after deducting all expenses, in the these six years, from 1863 to 1864, has been \$2.048,401.87, being \$1,695,337.95 more than the entire amount expended in extending the works in the same time. Thus it will be seen, that the water supply of the city has been materially increased, and that the amount expended has yielded a large profit in the increased revenue and decreased cost of pumping. The saving produced by the new mill-house, will alone pay the interest of all the money expended on the extensions.

At this time, when prices are so fluctuating, the Chief Engineer says it is hardly possible to make a reliable estimate of the cost of these extensions, but he would recommend making a loan of one million of dollars for the purpose of extending the water works, to be appropriated to such of the improvements as it may be thought t

THE COLORED PRISONERS.—Among the troops engaged in the recent battle at Olustee, Fla., was the Sin United States Colored Volunteers, a regiment which was recruited almost entirely in this city, and for a long time stationed at Camp William Penn. The following is a list of the members of the regiment now held as prisoners by the rebels. Some of them are wounded:

Samuel J. Johnson, Co. A., Samuel Black, A. Thomas Bantel, A. John A. Jones Black, A. John A. Jones, A. John A. Jones, A. Jones Black, A. John A. Jones, A. Joseph Juckeon, A. Joseph Smith, D. Joseph Smith, THE COLORED PRISONERS .- Among the

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE FAIR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE FAIR.

—The committee appointed by the fire department, to make arrangements relative to the part to be taken in the Great Sanitary Fair, have held a meating, and agreed to issue a circular to the various companies composing the department. This circular proposes that the entire apparatus of the department hall be placed at the disposal of the chief engineer for the protection of the fair buildings; that the companies collect money and saleable articles for the fair, and where they can, influence a day's labor, and, to appropriately fill the space in the fair alloted to the fire department, the companies shall place at the disposal of the committee their banners, flags, and their entire paraphernalia. SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.— The following sales of real estate, &c., were made yesterday at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messre.

SALES OF HEAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—

The Reconstruction Bill.

The Bill was pared.

The Bill was pared.

The Bill was pared.

The Bill was pared.

The Bill was reconstruction Bill.

The Bill was framed on the same and the relation of free government serveywhere are wall. Bill be reconstructed by the theeks from bill was framed on the same applied.

This Bill would only serve to increase the present disconstruction will be reconstructive work because of their surprehenation. This measure are move the cause of their surprehenation. This measure are move the cause of their surprehenation. This measure are move the cause of their surprehenation. This measure are made and the bill for when the military power shall be supposed to account Bill was a surpressed by the Pollaware, and the stream was a single will be received the proposed to secons Be a graded that no non-only second the proposed to second Be are all the surprehenation of the supprehenation of the surprehenation of the supprehenation of the

INFORMATION WANTER.—Last week, a refugee named Robert Burk arrived at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon from Esppahannock county, Virginia, which place he left to avoid conscription. On Thursday a place was obtained for him by the committee of that saloon, to work for a farmer at Pennagrova, N. J. He left that place, and is supposed to have started for another position in this State, fits wife arrived at the saloon a day or two after with a sick child, where size now remains, waiting to receive toformation of his whereabouts. Any person acquatated with his present residence would confer a great obligation by sending word to the committee of the saloon. This woman is in destitute circumstances. She, with two other women, all having chibtren, left Exppahannock sounty together, and washed twenty-diveniles to the Union lines, with their little ones in their arms. Refugees are constantly arriving at the saloon, and work is very soon obtained for them among the farmers, who are suffering somewhat for the want of hands.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMERT OF THE Information Wanted.—Last week, a re-

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE MILITA:—We have received from Major David Taggatt, army paymaster in this city, the following circular relative to the payment of the militia called into service during the rebel raid into this State in 1862: into service during the rebel raid into this State in 1862:
"PAY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES ARMY, PHILADRIPHIA, April 18, 1864.—Company officers of the militia called into service in September, 1862, (or friends of the parties, lare requested to produce, as soon as possible, powers of attorney from all absent members of these organizations, authorizing some one to receive for them the pay due for that service. These powers must be acknowledged before a notary or magistrate, as per former notice, unless the claimant shall be in the army. In that event, an acknowledgment before a commissioned officer will be sufficient. As soon as these are generally obtained, prompt measures will be taken to pay the sompanies. Officers are requested to notify me when their men will be ready in person, or by attorney, to receive their pay. flett man with receive their pay. Funds and paymasters have been abundantly sup-plied by the Department, through Major Brise, for

The purpose.

Newspapers in the district will oblige the public by giving thie, as well as all other matters pertaining to these payments, a place in their columns.

DAVID TAGG ART,

Paymaster United States Army." SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.-Wm. H. SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Wm. H. Howe, a private in company C, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was convicted of describen and the murder of an enrolling officer, before the general court martial convened in this city, of which Colonel H. A. Frink was president, and Captain Charles P. Clarke judge advocate, has been sentenced to be hung. The findings and sentence having been approved of by Major General Couch, the execution will take place at Fort Miffin, on Friday. June 24th. This Howe attempted to excape from Fort Delaware, about two months ago, by cutting a hole through one of the walls, but he was caught, and placed in confinement again.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS -The 57th Regi-ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS.—The 57th Heginent Massachusetts Volunteers, oumbering 950 men, arrived in this city about 7 o'clock last evening, on their way to the seat of war. They were under the command of Col. Barliett, who distinguished himself at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he lost one of his legs. After being refreshed at the Union Volunteer and Cooper shop Refreshment Saloons, they marched to the depot at Broad and Frime streets, and took the cars for their destination.

The 18th Vermont and 31st Maine Regiments were expected to pass through at a late hour last night,

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The members of DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The members of the National Union Party met last evening in the various precincts of the city to elect delegates to Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Con-ventions. It will be the duty of these conventions to choose delegates to the National Convention, to assemble in Baltimore, for the nomination of candi-dates for President and Vice President of the United States.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A little child, named George Greigar, aged six years, had one of his legs crushed in consequence of being run over by a railroad car at Twentieth and Vine streets, yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate child was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The mangled limb was amputated. THE FIRST REGATTA .- The first grand regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Choo will take place on the 16th of May next, on the Detaward. The competing boats will be the "Luffberry" and "Quickstep." The stakes will be \$1,000 a side, and the amount will be donated to the Sanitary Fair.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS .- The following deaths were reported at the medical director's office yesterday:
Convalescent Hospital, Sixteenth and Fibrt.—Enoch Lloyd, Co. C. 182: Reciment Penna, Vols,
Summit House Hospital—Luther Redden, Co. C, 25th Regiment U. S. Cylored Troops. THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. -The re

gular stated meeting of this society was held at their rooms, corner of Broad and Walnut streets, last eve ning. The premiums on articles exhibited at the last display were announced. No business of im-portance was transacted. ABSENT FROM DUTY. — Surgeon John Campbell, medical director of the Department of the Susquehanna, is temporarily absent on official business in Washington. Surgeon J. Letterman, U. S. A., is acting medical director in his place.

ORDERED TO CAMP WILLIAM PENN.—Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. V., has been ordered to the post for colored troops at Camp William Penn, near the City-line Station. PHYSICIANS WANTED .- The medical director of this department has been authorized to contract with fifteen physicians for duty in the De-partment of Washington.

WATER RENTS.—The Register of Water

RECRUITING .- Yesterday morning the

Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 47 men, the amount being \$11,750. CITY ITEMS. Economy of Sewing Machines.

We need not enlarge on the benefits of sewing machines. It is no exaggeration to say that a woman can in a day do ten times as much ordinary sewing with a machine as she can do by hand, besides saving The Wheeler & Wilson Machine we have used during five years, and can bear full testimony in its favor. More of these machines are sold than of all other kinds together, which is a strong proof of the satisfaction they give. Five thousand are in use in Philadelphia. It is no new experiment to be tried. They sew with a double thread, both sides of the fabric showing the same stitch. For every kind of scwing we prefer the Wheeler & Wilson. We address the same stitch and the same stitch.

vise our readers to call at their salesroom, 704 Chest-nut street, and examine these wonderful machines. purchasing spring clothing, or getting suits made up to order, will act wisely in calling at the popular old stand of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. These gentlemen have cartainly "carried off the palm" in the matter of securing the most elegant and desirable stock of fabrics to select from. Their cassimeres, French, Eoglish, Scotch, and American, are among the most elegant imported, and the style in which their gar-

AN OLD, WELL-TRIED, AND HONORABLE FRIEND. -This is the light in which hundreds in this city and elsewhere view the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, sold at their warercoms, No. 730 Chestant treet. Other Sewing Machines may have merits o commend them, but those who buy the Grover & to commend them, but those who buy the Grover & Baker spend their money for "a sure thing"—a machine which for all amily uses is certainly unequalled by any in the world. The elegant embroidery executed at the Stitching Rooms of the Grover & Baker Company, on their inimitable machines, is attracting universal attention, as the rarest curiosity in Sewing Machine work yet accomplished.

GREAT FALL IN GOLD.—The gold speculators have received a terrible rap on the knuckles, and, accordingly, there is a general stampede out of the high-priced "fancies" into the low-priced dividend-paying stocks. Sensible ides! Those who have suffered loss can do something towards making it up by buying their Coal from W. W. Alter, No. 935 North Ninth atreet, as he sells the cheapest and best

matter to point out a hundred reasons why people in buying Sewing Machines should select the "Flo-rence," sold at 630 Chestnut street, but as the best plan to be observed in making such purchases is to commine the various instruments offered and choose the best, we advise our readers to apply this comparative test to the "Florence" Machine. Every one of these celebrated Machines is sold with a guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.

THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggert, and sold by Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his ME. A. L. VANSANT, the king Confectioner, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has now ready, among a host of other choice things, the finest and purest reasted Almonds, Chocolate preparations, Portu-

guese Scorets, Medicinal Drops, crystallized and GREAT POWERS OF CONCENTRATION -- We often ats were sewed up in the legs of his trowsers, and inding time smid all these varied employments, and incling time amid all these varies employments, some notwithstanding these multitudinous annoyances, to write a series of first class notices of the Brown-

BRIGADIER GENERAL DUMONT, of Indiana, boasts the largest family of any member of the United States Congress, having a wife and nineteen chil-States Congress, having a wife and ninescen chil-dren. To suit the tastes of his boys, who are as gal-lant and sensible as their distinguished airs, the General expects them to purchase, twice a year at least, their Clothing of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

1406.

WINDOW SHADES, Window Shades for Store Windows. Window Shades for Steamboats, .

THE GERAT DEATSON AT CONGRET HALL. - Riv. Dr. R. S. Store, of Brooklyn, New York, by puticular request, has consented to deliver his that terly and eloquent oration in this city, at Concent Hall, on to morrow (Thursday) evening. The subject is "The Nation after its Ordesi of Battle," This address is considered as one of the finest era-torical efforts of the times, and has always been rested with marked success. How to MAKE A PARADISE.—Buy one sure of

How to MAKE A PARADISE—out on sure of ground, ience it, build a nest cottage on it, marry at angel in hoops, and take her home to the cottage, but the cottage yourself, abstain from all villatinous drinks, go to church, live uprightly, buy your Ciothes of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestant street, and you have gained all the original happy ness that has survived the Fall, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY STILE-Rich PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVALUATION OF TURKEY MOTOCCO, Antique; Ivory Biounting, Ordamental Edges, &c., &c., holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs; the largest and best assortment in the city.

WE: W. HARBING,

No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. GET THE BEST!—THE HOLY BIRLE—HARDING'S
EDITIONS —Family, Pulpit, and Pocket Bibles, in
beautiful styles of Turkey moresco and antique
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WM. W. HARDING; Publisher,
No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?-Use Dr. Jayue's Expecto. rant at once. It may save you from Consumption.
It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.
FOR BRONCHITIS try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have You Asthma?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmedic contraction of the wind tubes, or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which cirgs them.

FOR PLEURISY, take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorantic quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued. the outset.

Have You Consumption?—Jayne's Expectorant

will give you immediate relief. It cleaners the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up to the property of th by their physicians have been restored to health by WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the Lungs or Breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the publis, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our bands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JANNE & Son, No. 842

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Phalon's "Night Blooming Ocreus." "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," "Night Blooming Cereus." Phaion's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume,

tilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by Phalon & Son, New York. Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Phalon's—Take no other. Johnston, Halloway, & Co., Agents, Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists. api5 1m Gill, Rosewood, Walnut, and Bronzed Corniges for Curtains, at Patten's West End Store, 1403 Chestapis smw4t GET YOUR CARPETS OF Upholstery work done kly-no delay, at Patten's, 1408 Chestaut street. ani6 amw4t

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, BURNES, INVANIAN JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Reers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja28-1

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Continental-Winth and Chestnut streets

Geo Haywood, New Jersey Mrs Hooper, Massachusette Mrs P Watts, Carlisle John G ceott, Missouri W M Watts & wf. Carlisle E L Hartz, U S A B Cheumann Lacaston B Champneys, Lancaster HW Besger, Lancaster J Montsomery, Mississippl James G Clark, New York E S Reyser, U S N L Utt, Wheeling, Ya F Jacobs, U S A W H Clark & Ia. New York J Lippincott, Oregon J F Smms. Bos on Grow Mears, New York W S Woods, Few York W S Woods, Few York W S Woods, Few York

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Mrs B E Boudnit
Miss Bondrit
Hon W V Ward
Georet Taylor.
D I up
E Vandevere
T F Taylor
John T Haight
B Snyder
Geo Fattersome
JT Britis
J Shyder
Geo Fattersome
J Flich & wf.
Georet A. G. New York
J T Britis
J Shyder
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H Gordon & Ia. Naw Vork
Geo A Dolsree, New York
P Gill, New York
P Gill, New York
P Gill, New York
P Gill, New York
I Gwe Marrison, Boston
W Harrison, Boston
U Geo Dawson, How York
G W Alexander, St Louis
John & Thompson, Penns
Geo H Zeigler, Huntingdon
O W Gilfalen, Franklin, Pa
J Jan Devlin. Boston
Thos White. Saw York
J T Guidds, Plitsburg
W B Brackner. Rewark, M J
W H Murphey, Newark, M J
W P Standth, Newark, M J
W P Standth, Newark, M J
W P Standth, Newark, M J
Geo Williams, Baltimore
W Beil, Baltimore
Geo Baggs, Penna
D B Irevin. Pranklin
J H Gooder, Long Branch
C E Foster. Phillipburg
W Gwawyer, Carlisle
J F Caigg & bro. Harrieb'g
B L Grover. Pennsvivaala
Lie Le George, Carlisle
J G Woodburn, Carlisle
J Wies Woodburn, Carlisle Of Robinson
Moore. Jr. & wf, Del
chn M Larkin
apj Wallasse
har Wilson, Jr. M Jersey

American Hotel-Chei
G B Painter, Pennsylvania
Henry Friek, Lawisburg
kdw W Glark, U & N
Lient Frask Barr, U S M
J Waldrup, New York
Geo Francis, Wesh, D G
G W Guidin, US A
Simon Beckman, U S A
Aaron Dennis, US A
Aaron Dennis, US A
A B Moore, US A
L Moore, US A
C J Evana, New York
John Haning, Newark, M
H P Uihleius Boston
J M Magon, Boston Imerican Hotel-Chestaut st., above Fifth stant st., above Frich.
Chas F Koritsch, Potteville
Ja Dick, West Union
J. B.-bu.
J. H. Bolle, West Union
J. H. Bolle, West Union
J. H. Bolle, White Heaven
J. W. Bolle, White Heaven
H. Duyer, New Jersey
W. B. Griswick, Morfile, Va.
B. Fieming & son, Easton
J. W. Grey, Boston
J. Marving
J. Mathews, Jr., New York
D. Fammers, Montrose
B. M. Turcer, Menkroje
W. R. Globb, Mourtrose
B. F. Wood, Moutrose
J. Bishon, Marving A Mason. Boston Mitchell. New York Bast & lady

Window Shades for Churches,
1408.

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Window Shades for Hotels,
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Window Shades for Drawing Rooms,
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Window Shades for Drawing Rooms,
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Window Shades for Parlors,
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Window Shades for Libraries,
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Window Shades for Libraries,
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Window Shades for Sitting Rooms,
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Window Shades for Nursaries,
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Window Shades for Nursaries,
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Window Shades for Nursaries,
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Window Shades for Bed Rooms,
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