Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1864.

The Removal of the Capital.

It is natural that the people of Harrisburg should feel a deep interest in the discussion of the question involving the project to remove the seat of government from this city to Philadelphia. Hence, it was with perfect propriety that they assembled in mass meeting last evening, to resolve on such action as might seem judicious to them to prevent the object of removal from being consummated. The meeting was decidedly the most respectable ever assembled in the State capital, characterized for a calm judgment which indicated the earnestness of its object, and distinguished by a unanimity which was highly cheering. It was a meeting, too, of all classes—all interests and all parties. The speeches of the occasion were temperate, and abounded with the strong common-sense argument which can only have weight in such a discussion; while the resolutions offered by Col. R. A. Lamberton were the best condensation of the merits and justice of a good cause we ever heard read in a public meeting.

—It is to be hoped that the movement inaugurated in this city, in opposition to the removal of the seat of government, will be followed by meetings in other portions of the Commonwealth, protesting against the project. The proposition to change the location of the State capital involves an immense expenditure of money. Millions of dollars would not defray the cost. The question then is, are the people willing to assume such an expense?

The Defamers of Harrisburg.

We are frequently amused with the ridiculous mistatements published in the Philadelphia and other papers relating to the city of Harrisburg. The *Press* of last Monday contained a glaring falsehood concerning an attempt to extort from the State a higher price for a residence suitable for the Governor, than the same property could be purchased by private individuals. The whole story published in the *Press* is a wilful and malicious mistatement, from its beginning to its end.

The *Inquirer* of yesterday publishes a most ridiculous letter on the same subject, and, to close up the programme, our friend Hiestand, of the Lancaster *Examiner*, produces an equally false statement, all no doubt originating from the falsehood coined by the correspondent of the *Press*.

But the citizens of Harrisburg have nothing to fear from these falsehoods. The sharpers and Philadelphia speculators have done their utmost to traduce the people of this city, by charging them with illiberality and extortion. We do not intend to boast of the liberality of our citizens, but we dare remind our friends that the county of Dauphin pays a weekly sum to all the families of her soldiers in the army; a sum sufficient for their support and succor, while the husband and the father are absent in the service of the country. Does the great metropolis or the county of Lancaster show its liberality in a similar manner? Thousands of sick and wounded soldiers have been nursed and cared for by the wives and daughters of the citizens of this city.

It is not fair that the malpractices of Philadelphia sharpers and pickpockets who follow the soldier should be fastened on our citizens.

Unfair.

Whether the capital is permitted to remain, or whether with indecent haste, it is removed from Harrisburg, is a matter with the Legislature and the people, but we question the right of certain correspondents of eastern and western journals of the Commonwealth, to malign and misrepresent the people of this city, by charging on them acts of the most criminal and unchristian character. We will not attempt to deny that there are those in our midst, who have no more claim to reputation for liberality, than have an equal number of men in any other city, but is this any cause for condemning our entire population? We deny that the soldiers or civilians visiting this locality on business, suffer from any imposition practiced by our own people. If such impositions are practiced, they are to be charged to the hungry camp followers who haunt the army in all its marches and who have made this city a sort of headquarters. The same men would attempt the same game in whatever locality the capital may be situated. And so far as the greed for money is concerned, that is a failing peculiar to certain men in all localities—a failing to which we dare attribute many of the evils which now curse the American people.

May we not ask, then, that the correspondents who have set themselves to work to manufacture arguments for the removal of the State Capital, at least spare the feelings of the old residents of Harrisburg, people who have long been distinguished for their hospitality and their patriotism, and who deeply deplore that wrong of any description should be enacted in this city. Such as these have contributed liberally to the war. Long before the people of other portions of the State knew what the war meant, our citizens had began to make their sacrifices—our wives and daughters were accustomed to the horrors of the hospital, and had earned the blessing of many a poor fellow before he bid farewell to life. In view of these facts, we protest against the misrepresentation alluded to. If we are to be dispossessed of the Capitol—if with suspicious haste, the seat of Government is to be removed from a locality in which it was supposed it was fixed forever by every moral obligation making a contract binding, let our people at least retain the reputation which they have earned by deportment as blameless and services as useful, as those of any other people in the Commonwealth.

Public Meeting.

In accordance with public notice given by the City Council, the citizens of Harrisburg met at the Court House last evening at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the proposed removal of the Capital from this city.

JAMES W. WEIR, Esq., called the meeting to order, and moved that

MAJOR A. L. ROUMFORT be selected to preside over the meeting.

The following gentlemen were selected as

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Hon. Val. Hummel,	J. C. Bomberger,
Hon. Simon Cameron,	William Buehler,
Alexander Hamilton,	Chas. F. Muench,
Hon. Jno. J. Pearson,	Rev. W. R. De Witt,
Herman Alricks,	Wm. H. Kepner,
E. M. Pollock,	George Prince,
R. F. Kelker,	Joseph Strominger,
John H. Brant,	David Mumma.
Gov. D. R. Porter,	

The following gentlemen were selected as

SECRETARIES:

John W. Brown,	John A. Weir,
B. F. Etter,	H. Murray Graydon.

MR. LAMBERTON moved that a committee of twenty be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

R. A. Lamberton,	James W. Weir,
Wm. Colder,	Dr. A. Patterson,
Henry Ward,	Dr. Geo. L. Bailey,
George Bergner,	Philip Dougherty,
C. F. Muench,	Henry Thomas,
John Stemler,	Wm. H. Kepner,
Wm. Cleckner,	A. K. Black,
Jacob Reby,	Joseph Strominger,
Dan'l D. Boas,	Richard Hummel,
David Mumma,	Henry Gilbert.

After the committee on resolutions had retired, the following letter was presented to the meeting from Col. H. C. ALLEMAN, one of the Representatives from this county. The letter was read, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, April 12, 1864.

To the President and Citizens of Harrisburg, assembled in town-meeting.

GENTLEMEN: I regret exceedingly that my official duties will preclude me from being with you this evening. Of one thing rest assured, however, that I will use all honorable means, and unrelentingly resist the mad project of a removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg. I feel an intense interest in this matter, and will not fail to act promptly, with all the energy at my command, and express myself freely and fearlessly when the time comes for decisive action; and should it become necessary for me to make sacrifies, I will make them, regardless of consequences, for the benefit of my constituents. The interests of the Commonwealth are great, and demand protection, but I am not unmindful of one fact, "that charity begins at home," and I would be recreant to the responsible trust reposed in me, if I were not willing to make almost any sacrifice for the benefit of those who kindly confided in me.

I have no doubt of the unanimity of feeling of the people of Dauphin county, and particularly of Harrisburg, upon this subject; but that feeling should be expressed in some tangible shape, and I trust the good judgment of your meeting will have a salutary effect upon the legislative body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. ALLEMAN.

The contents of the letter were loudly applauded:

Mayor ROUMFORT then congratulated those present on the promptness with which they had responded to the call for the meeting, saying that it evinced a deep interest not only in the local welfare of the city, but that it proved a proper regard for that which concerns the Commonwealth at large. He then proceeded to discuss the proposition of removal. It was not only unjust, but there was an impropriety in it, which merited for it a prompt condemnation. The very fact that no petitions had been presented on the subject, exhibited its impropriety. Certainly a measure fraught with such vast importance, should emanate directly from the people. It should not be the bantling of a caucus, or the buncombe of a party. It should grow out of the petitions of the people, setting forth some good reason in support of, and insuring some large benefit to be derived from, removal. This had not been done; and hence he regarded all legislative agitation of the subject as irrelevant.

Mayor ROUMFORT then went into the history of the Capital location, asserting that the great reason for its removal from Philadelphia was that the capital should go with the surging tide of population, which was westward; and that it should be located centrally for the benefit of the people of all portions of the Commonwealth; and that all the avenues of trade, turnpikes, canals and railroads, had been made to centre here, for the purpose of making the capital easy of access. With the change of the capital location, all these interests would be more or less injuriously affected. He deprecated the location of the capital, particularly, in the midst of a large commercial metropolis. Such a location was dangerous on account of the liability of popular outburst. Bad men could easily assemble irresistible mobs, if the Legislature holds its sessions in the metropolis, to arrest wholesome legislation. We have examples of this fact in history—Paris being the most prominent, in which the mob more than once succeeded in dethroning kings, scattering authorities, and inaugurating orgies of the most bloody ferocity. Our own and our sister States, seem to have been controlled in locating their capitals, by these examples of history. If they desire to maintain their purity and their peace, let them wisely adhere to their course. The remarks of Mayor ROUMFORT were frequently interrupted by great applause, and created a deep feeling of satisfaction among those present.

Col. R. A. LAMBERTON, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the following:

WHEREAS, The subject of the removal of the seat of our State Government from its present location is under consideration in the Legislature; and

Whereas, It is meet that a proper expression should be made of the sentiments of the people, whose interests would be so immediately affected by the contemplated removal;

Therefore, The citizens of Harrisburg, in town meeting assembled, do most earnestly and respectfully protest against any legislation of the character proposed;

1. Because a removal of the capital has not been asked for by those whose voice should be first heard and heeded—the people of the State.

2. Because the removal of the capital to Harrisburg, a half century ago, was made after mature deliberation by thoughtful and sagacious legislators for cogent reasons which are none the less powerful to-day.

3. Because of that wise rule, exemplified in almost every State of the Union, to have the law-making power away from the direct or disturbing influence of the population of a great city.

4. Because Harrisburg is more central and accessible from all parts of the Commonwealth than Philadelphia.

5. Because such unlooked for legislation would be a flagrant wrong and ruinous to the interests of many of our best citizens, who have invested here large amounts of capital upon the faith that the location of the seat of Government was fixed and permanent.

6. Because the influence now wielded in our Legislature by the city of Philadelphia and her interests, great as it ought to be, commanding as it is, should not be inordinately enlarged by placing the capital within her midst.

7. Because we firmly believe so much dissatisfaction with the change to Philadelphia would be manifested throughout the State, that another removal would be demanded and had by the people.

8. Because (apart from any question as to its legality or the utter insufficiency of the sum proposed) the appropriation of one million of dollars for the erection of the necessary State buildings by the Councils of Philadelphia, now a seeming gratuity, will constitute a claim to be returned by legislation to further the special interests of that city.

9. Because by such removal the expenses of the several State officers whose presence is required at the capital would be heavily increased, larger salaries would be demanded, and heavier taxation to pay them follows.

10. Because, whilst the energies and the wealth of the nation are, and should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, questions of mere temporary expediency, of personal piques and dislikes, or which will inevitably provoke complaint or contention, should be avoided.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each member of the Legislature.

Mr. LAMBERTON, in support of his resolutions, said, in substance, that the question of removing the seat of Government, was one of vast importance, involving the general interests of the people of the Commonwealth, by contemplating an outlay of money which could only be characterized as unjustifiably extravagant and reckless. The remarks of Mr. L. can only be referred to as having been of a very able, common sense character. Aside from the general principle of right involved in its permanent location at Harrisburg—the interests which are thus preserved for all portions of the Commonwealth—the danger avoided which emanates from overwhelming population—and a speculative commercial community, constantly seeking special privileges in legislation—Mr. Lamberton showed to the meeting that it was the interest of every man in this city, as well as his imperative duty, to make all honorable efforts to retain the seat of the State Government at Harrisburg. It was not only the real estate owners, the merchants and the hotel keepers, who were interested in the matter. The laborer and the mechanic had an equal interest—every man who drove a nail, drew a thread, pulled a valve, pushed a plane or wielded a sledge, would be affected more or less by the change, and hence it was every man's duty to use his influence in preventing the removal. During the delivery of his remarks, Mr. Lamberton was loudly applauded.

A. J. HERR, Esq., appeared and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The citizens of this place have been surprised to learn of a proposition, now before the Legislature, to move the seat of government to the city of Philadelphia. The promptitude with which you, as mayor of our city, acted in the premises, and the vigilance you have displayed in guarding the interests of this community, deserve the unqualified thanks of all. The agitation of this subject is no new thing; but it was never imagined, even in these disturbed and revolutionary times, that it would assume the tangible shape it has. There ought to be very cogent reasons for this change, and unless such are given by its advocates, I cannot see how it can be justified before the people. It will take them much by surprise, as it has us. They have not passed upon the question, and, as it is one of great importance, it seems to me it would be but common courtesy to have paused a reasonable time, until they could have expressed some opinion in respect to the matter. If that could be done, I have no fears as to the result. For that intelligence, which is the boast and the glory of our people, would at once suggest many moral, sociable and political grounds against the removal of the seat of government to any large and overcrowded city. The teachings of history are very plain on this point; but history would be written in vain if we ignore the fact that it is always dangerous to have the capital of a great nation located in a populous city. All along the stream of time you can see the evil consequences of a disregard of this truth. Many a nation has been taught this in suffering and blood. It is the part of wisdom to learn the future from the past of man. But if we in blindness or ignorance refuse to be instructed by the experience of those who have gone before, we cannot expect to be made an exception to the operation of an inexorable law of our being. Our forefathers knew this, and, therefore, they wisely determined to establish the seat of government as far from the influences of large cities as they possibly could. It would be very easy to point out the pernicious influences which must surround the Legislature in a city like that of Philadelphia. It is the centre of all corporate power. The railroads and banks, the marine and insurance companies, stocks and exchange interest concentrate and meet there. The Legislature would be compelled to move in an atmosphere created by these monopolies; and it would be expecting too much to suppose that they would have no influence in shaping and controlling legislation. I leave it for any man of ordinary sagacity to say, whether that influence would be for good or evil. The appliances which would be resorted to by these organizations to accomplish their own designs, would be increased in number and strengthened in power by the various places of questionable amusement, whose doors would be thrown wide open to seduce and mislead men fresh from the purer scenes of country life. If it ever has been made the subject of regret that some of these things exercise their baleful influences remote from the cities—in a quiet and less populous place—how much greater would be the cause of regret if the seat of Government should, unfortunately, be located where these influences could act with ten-fold force? Instead of the political atmosphere being purified, it would only become more pregnant with corruption. Where there is now *one* cause of complaint in this respect, there would then be *twenty*. The danger of this has been fully recognized by all philanthropists and statesmen, and has always been quoted as a sound argument against the policy of having the seat of Government in large cities. The possibility, too, of the Legislature being over-awed by an excited populace, is not without solemn importance. The student of history must be familiar with numerous instances recorded for our benefit, of the multitude becoming suddenly and madly inflamed, and in the tempest of their passions demanding, at the mouth of the cannon and at the point of the bayonet, the passage of such laws as in their fury they then called for. A spark may set fire to the slumbering passions of men; and, where once all was serene and placid, in an instant you will witness wild uproar and confusion, terrible to the stoutest heart to contemplate. No one is wise enough always to anticipate and prepare for these out-breaks. They come when they are least expected, and spring from causes as varied as they are little understood. Sometimes the spark that ignites is fanaticism—sometimes it is religious bigotry—sometimes it is hunger—sometimes, and more frequently, the schemes of ambitious demagogues are the moving cause. But whatever be the cause they are always destructive of the good order and peace of society, and the freedom of Legislative deliberation. Byzantium, in ancient times, and Paris, in more modern times, are historical examples and proof of all this. The frequency with which discords, tumults and rebellions were fomented in these and other large cities, by the restless element of politics coming in contact with other mischievous tendencies, always found in certain classes of men, should be regarded by us as so many beacon-lights erected in the past to warn us against the shoals and quick-sands upon which they were stranded. It is even within the memory of man when our own Halls were desecrated by the presence of out-laws, wielding the bludgeon and pistol to compel obedience to their mandates. If this has been done here, what would it be in Philadelphia? The fact that but one or two States have their seat of Government in the metropolis, shows that this danger has not been over-looked by others. But, sir, momentous as these certainly are, the citizens of this city and county have other interests at stake. Those interests are entitled to some consideration. Immense sums of money have been invested by our capitalists, with the implied understanding that the seat of Government should be permanent. Manufactories have been started—improvements have been made—rolling mills have been erected—houses have been built—contracts involving thousands of dollars have been entered into—all in the reasonable and well-grounded belief that this city would continue to be the capital of the Commonwealth. Shall all these avenues of trade be suddenly closed to industry, and enterprise?—Would it not be a breach of faith to paralyze our prosperity by the passage of this bill? And what ultimate advantage could the people at large hope to secure, in order to palliate such a wrong to this community? It could only make Philadelphia be to Pennsylvania what Paris is to France. And, just as the provinces, lying outside of the walls of Paris, suffer in science, art, literature and commerce, because of the centralization of power in that city, so would every county in this State suffer by the centralization of power in Philadelphia. The only reason that has ever been given, why this is not also true of London, is that the two great seats of learning—Cambridge and Oxford—exercise a counteracting influence. With this additional power imported to Philadelphia, by the mere force of the law of attraction, she would absorb into her own bosom all the channels of commerce, wealth and industry, and, by a disproportionate superiority, destroy the importance of the rest of the country, becoming at length the tyrant of the Commonwealth rather than the head of a well organized body.

The expenditure of a million of dollars for new buildings is as unjust to the tax-payers of this Commonwealth as it is unnecessary and inexpedient. I can see nothing to excuse such wasteful extravagance. The exigencies of the times forbid it, while the enormous taxation we already labor under should make every prudent man hesitate before he approves of a proceeding calculated to increase that burden. For increased it will be, if this bill becomes a law. It will not do to meet this objection by saying that the city of Philadelphia will liquidate the expenses. It is true, her citizens may be willing to supply the means; but, the principles of true political economy still declare that every dollar uselessly expended is so much drawn from the wealth of the people of a State. And unless it can be demonstrated that some ultimate compensating good will accrue to the people from this proposed change, the principle must be supposed to apply itself to this case with all the strength that truth, verified by experience, can impart to it. But if what I here assert be fallacious, I submit the question, How long will it be before special logtslation will be resorted to in order to relieve the citizens of Philadelphia, and saddle the costs on the people? Let the history of railroads, canals and other corporations answer this question! If such things have been done in the past, where is the guarantee that they will not be done in the future?

All these considerations, sir, unite in appealing to the Legislature not to adopt a measure so unwise in itself, so detrimental to the true interests of their constituents, and so serious in its consequences. The well sustained reputation of Pennsylvania for steadiness of purpose, should be jealously maintained by all her children, instead of being frittered away by the removal of the seat of Government at this late day.

A half century's experience has justified the wisdom of such men as Governor Findlay, Chief Justice Gibson and others, in selecting this as the site for the capital. With the eye of a prophet they looked into the future, and saw a beautiful city grow up on the banks of the Susquehanna, the centre of a thriving population, with railroads and canals branching off like arteries from the heart and bearing the comforts and conveniences of life to the highest and lowest of a grateful posterity. But it has remained for their descendants, dressed in a little brief authority, to attempt to destroy what the patient roll of years has crowned with success! We can only hope that more sober counsels will prevail, and that the madness of the hour will soon pass away. But if not, the bitterest wish I can have for those who may commit this criminal blunder, is that they may live to reap the fruits of their act in those civil distractions and political dissensions which will inevitably convulse our good old Commonwealth!

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and on motion the meeting adjourned.

Pennsylavnia Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864.

The Senate convened at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. M'CANDLESS reported, from the Committee on Finance, as committed, House bill No. 957, an act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of John Care, late treasurer of Dauphin county.

Several other private bills were reported from committee.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS, a further supplement to an act to incorporate the Wrightsville and New Holland railroad company.

Mr. RIDGWAY, an act to incorporate the U. S. mining company.

Also, an act to incorporate the Arizona gold and silver mining company.

Mr. LOWRY, a supplement to the charter of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution providing for an afternoon and evening session, which was adopted.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

Then came up in order on third reading.

On motion of Mr. CHAMPNEYS, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for general amendment, but the committee refused to amend the bill, and it was reported as committed.

The bill, after considerable discussion and the futile attempt of its opponents to engraft several amendments on it, passed finally by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Connell, Donovan, Fleming, Graham, Hogé, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M'Candless, Stein, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Champneys, Dunlap, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Ridgway, Smith and Wallace—13.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. BUCHER, Senate bill No. 583, a further supplement to the free banking laws of this Commonwealth, was taken up and considered. Laid over on second reading.

Mr. LOWRY called up House bill No. 953, a supplement to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company's charter. Passed finally.

Mr. JOHNSON called up House bill No. 370, a supplement to an act concerning the sale of turnpike and plank roads, railroads, bridges and canals. Passed finally.

Several amendments of the House to Senate bills were concurred in.

At 1 P. M. adjourned to 3 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864.

The House resumed and finished the consideration of bills on the private calendar of yesterday.

Mr. QUIGLEY, on leave, read in place an act to incorporate the Twelfth and Sixteenth street passenger railway company.

Referred to the Committee on City Passenger Railroads.

A number of bills were reported.

Among the bills passed were the following:

A supplement to an act relating to the sale and conveyance of real estate.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Sullivan land company.

An act to amend the charter of the Franklin institute of Philadelphia.

An act relative to the Crescent oil company.

An act incorporating the Excelsior improvement company of Schuylkill county.

Adjourned until 3 P. M.

By Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CO-OPERATION OF THE PRUSSIANS AND AUSTRIANS.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS IN POLAND.

France and the London Treaty.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., via Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at this port this morning.

Her papers contain additional particulars of the wreck of the steamer City of New York. She ran on Daunt's Rock, at the entrance of Queenstown Harbor, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. The rock penetrated the bottom under the bunkers, and as the tide rose the ship filled to her main deck.

The passengers, mails, specie, etc., were safely landed. Numerous steamers assisted in dismantling the ship, and endeavoring to get out the cargo. Little hopes are entertained for the vessel. Some of the cargo may be saved, but in a badly damaged condition.

The Prussian Division of the Guards have gone to Frederica to co-operate with the Austrians in continuing the siege.

Two engagements, which resulted in favor of the insurgents, had occurred in Poland.

France is said to have declared it unadvisable to maintain the treaty of London as a basis of negotiation on the Danish question, and that she considers universal suffrage the only means of arriving at a solution of the question.

The fear of a war in Italy is said to be disappearing.

Five Danish steamers have appeared off Rugen Island.

The court of Assize, at Paris, sitting without a jury, have condemned Mazzini to transportation for participating in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fatal Accident at Huntsville.

THE GUERRILLAS NEAR CAIRO.

CAIRO, April 12.

Last night the guerrillas burned two houses and stole several horses on the opposite side of the river from Cairo. A squad was reported to have been to-day on the Kentucky shore, between here and Columbus, not more than ten miles from Cairo.

Since Forrest's late operations, a larger number of refugees are flocking into Memphis, awaiting transportation North, than at any previous time since the beginning of the war.

SIX SOLDIERS BLOWN TO PIECES.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11.—A caisson of Crosswell's Illinois Battery exploded this noon on the railroad crossing in front of the depot, killing privates Jacob Englehart, John Olson, William Humphreys, David Roach, William Mathron and Horace Allen, and wounding Geo. Barnes and William Ryan. Several bodies of the killed were blown to atoms, portions whereof were found five hundred feet distant. The horses attached to the caisson were killed. The railrord depot was badly shattered. One citizen had his thigh broken, and several others were slightly injured.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.

The ship Ladoga has arrived here from New York. The demand for money is rather active, with a general complaint of short collections. The rates of bankers for good business paper is 1½@2 per cent. a month, and on the street the rates are 2@4 per cent. Atlantic currency exchange.

The War at the Gulf.

FEDERAL CAVALRY OCCUPYING EAGLE PASS.

MEXICAN NEWS.

A French Victory Near Matamoras.

Corpus Christi Re-Occupied by Union Forces.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Another Fight on Red River.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL STEAMER CLIFTON.

NEW YORK, April 12.

A letter to the *Times*, from the United States steamer Arkansas, at New Orleans, dated the 2d inst., reports that the rebel steamer Clifton, formerly the United States gunboat of that name, captured at Sabine Pass, while attempting to run the blockade off that Pass, on the night of the 21st of March, with 700 bales of cotton, got aground on the bar, and the rebels had to burn her to prevent her from falling into our hands. She was totally consumed.

A large side wheel steamer with 9,000 arms for the rebel Government, had run into Velasco, after being driven off from Galveston by our fleet.

NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

CAIRO, April 12.—A prisoner who escaped from Forrest, at Jacksontown, has arrived at Memphis, and reports that Forrest had expressed his determination of holding West Tennessee, and of driving out all the Union men. About 20 Federals were taken prisoners in the late fight at Augusta. Gen. Dixon, with a large rebel force, has succeeded in crossing the Arkansas river.

The Memphis cotton market is firm, with considerable inquiry, and a good deal offering. Receipts are light. Prices range from 62@67c.

The steamer Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans on the 5th, has arrived. Generals McPherson and staff are among the passengers. The steamer George Washington had arrived from New York, with eighty thousand dollars in gold. The United States transport Continental, from Portland, arrived on the same day. A large cotton-loaded schooner grounded near Velasco, was burned, after part of her cargo had been thrown overboard to lighten her off. The transport St. Mary's, from Brazos Santiago, had also arrived.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupied Eagle Pass, after a slight resistance from the rebels. This pass is four hundred miles above Brownsville, and was the great highway of the confederates for running cotton and other articles into Mexico. It was the determination of our troops to occupy the place permanently.

The French are marching on Matamoras, and a fight took place, in which the French were victorious.

Three French frigates are off the bar, preparing to cross.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation ordering all the troops to be concentrated on the Rio Grande, below Matamoras, to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

Corpus Christi has been reoccupied by our forces, and 800 prisoners captured. The old residents had nearly all left the place previous to its reoccupation.

Eight thousand (?) California cavalry had arrived overland and joined the Union forces.

The refugees from the rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily.

Immense quantities of produce have been secured by our troops.

The 1st Texas cavalry, 1,100 strong, were co-operating with our forces.

Corn and cotton planting had commenced.

The steamer Luminary is reported burned on the Red river.

The Polar Star had taken 800 prisoners from New Orleans up the Red river, supposed to be for exchange at Shreveport, as we have about that number in the rebel hands there.

The citizens of Alexandria were forming guard companies for their protection.

An election for delegates to the free State Convention took place at Alexandria on the 1st, at which, A. Casabot, W. R. Anael, John A. Newell, and Thos. W. Wells, therein represent the parish of Rapides.

Col. Clark, Adjutant General of the Department of Tennessee, Gen. Fennell, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Sherrerd Clemens, of Virginia, are among the passengers by the Pauline.

Reports of another fight up the Red river have reached here. Soon after our troops left Alexandria a large rebel force, under Dick Snyder, attacked our fortifications, but were vigorously opposed by the 38th Massachusetts, 12th and 126th New York, under Col. Smith, and 128th New York. Our troops fought bravely for several hours, with considerable loss. The rebel loss was also considerable. No further particulars are known.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PRINTER WANTED.—A foreman for a Country Weekly Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment. An active and intelligent man of steady habits. Inquire at the office of the DAILY TELEGRAPH.
ap13-d3t*

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UNION MILLS, county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, showing its condition on the morning of the 1st day of April, 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$27,653 90
Indebtedness of the directors of this association	15,431 92
Overdrafts	
Due from banks and bankers	8,690 66
" National Banks in the following cities	
Specie and other lawful money of U. S.	11,624 19
Cash items and revenue stamps	466 89
Bills of solvent banks	1,853 00
Remittances	
U. S. bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation	30,000 00
U. S. bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. for other purposes	
U. S. 7-30 notes and certificates of indebtedness on hand	
Bills of suspended banks, $——, estimated value	
Real estate	
Furniture and Fixtures	492 31
Expense account	522 16
Total resources	$96,740 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$50,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	20,000 00
Less circulating notes on hand	
Notes outstanding	
Profit and loss	693 80
Due to banks and bankers	350 47
" individuals and corporations other than banks	
Due to Treasurer of the U. S.	
" depositors on demand	25,695 76
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	
Total liabilities	$96,740 03

State of Pennsylvania, County of Erie, ss:

On this first day of April, 1864, personally came before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace of said county, John Johnson, president, and E. D. Sunderlin, cashier of the First National Bank of Union Mills, who being duly sworn, upon their oaths say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank on the morning of the first day of April, 1864.

JOHN JOHNSON, President.
E. D. SUNDERLIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above written.
WM. C. JACKSON, J. P.
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