

George Thompson in New York.

A large audience assembled on Monday evening, in the Cooper Institute, to greet the old and tried friend of freedom everywhere and for all men, Geo. Thompson, of England.

At eight o'clock, John C. Fremont and Mr. Thompson came upon the platform, amid very loud applause.

General Fremont, on taking the chair, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad to see that you are in a temper of mind which promises a very cordial welcome to our guest of the evening. I thank you sincerely for your friendly reception of myself, and thank you warmly for him—under the circumstances, it will be especially grateful to him. Coming here after an interval of years, he cannot be expected immediately to realize the change which has been worked in the country, and impressions from very different scenes which he witnessed here, cannot yet be effaced from his memory. When he was last here the country was at peace, and men do not readily hazard its blessings. The people were unwilling to enter upon the discussion of a question which threatened to disturb great interests. They were not willing to inflict upon themselves or the Southern people the penalties which attended a great reform. Then discussions upon Slavery were held to involve Disunion, and it required the direct and flagrant aggressions of an institution essentially at war with the principles of our Government to bring men to consider it, and to rouse them into action against it. He has yet to realize the change, and until he does, every such expression of friendly feeling must give him peculiar satisfaction. * * * To our guest it must be more agreeable to realize the present than to remember the past. He comes now among us to witness the triumph of the principles for which he labored, and we are glad to have an occasion which we can use to express our obligations to him and his friends on the other side of the water for the services they have rendered us; to thank him individually, and as one of a class which in England represents the public conscience, loving justice, and intolerant of oppression, and to whom we are indebted for a tenacious adherence to our cause from the beginning of this war. * * * What to-day is the position of the man who for the past thirty years have worked to bring our practice into conformity with the principles of the Government? And who, in the struggle against established and powerful interests, have accepted political disability and humiliated lives? Have any of these been put in governing places where their proved fidelity would guarantee the direct execution of what is to-day the nearly unanimous will of the people? Certainly not yet. So far, the virtue of the Reformers is its own reward. While they are yet living, their manly heads fallen upon the shoulders of others to whom you have given high position, but they are still laboring in narrow paths—broaden them, be sure, and brightening—for the rough ground is passed and their sun of victory is already rising. We give deep sympathy and honor to the men who, in the interests of civilization, separated themselves from mankind to penetrate the chill solitudes of the Arctic regions. Their names remain an added constellation in the polar skies. But we know that bitter skies and winter winds are not so unkind as man's ingratitude. And why, then, do we withhold sympathy and honor from these men who have so unflinchingly trod their isolated paths of self-appointed duty, accepting political and social excommunication—these heroes of the moral solitudes? * * * I have made these few remarks, partly because they flow from my subject, and partly to suggest such ideas as may be an introduction to what our guest will have to say. I did not dwell upon acts that are necessarily familiar to you, but I desired merely to revive in your minds recollections of the character and services of the men whom he represents, and with permission I will present him to you. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce a representative of the liberal Democracy of England, and a tried friend of America, Mr. Geo. Thompson.

The audience here arose, and loud and hearty cheers, and waving of hats, welcomed the distinguished speaker. Mr. Thompson prefaced his address by a thankful allusion to this wonderful contrast between the reception he now met with, and that which he received when he first arrived on our shores in 1834, and subsequently in 1850, when, not only could he not obtain a hearing, but the hotel proprietors did not feel safe in giving him lodging; and because he would not expose his friends—men and women of whom America was not then worthy—to have dwellings destroyed he was obliged to leave the city. Now he came again, and he beheld this mighty and magnificent nation in the throes of another revolution—a higher and holier one than that of 1776. That was for independence; this was for universal liberty. This raised the white man to sovereign; this lifted the negro to a man. [Applause.] He assured the Chairman that his name was a household word among all the friends of liberty and humanity in England. There were millions of hearts there who would be glad to see him elevated by the suffrages of the people into the seat of the Chief Magistracy of this Republic. [Enthusiastic applause.] Had it been so, it would have been well for America. There would have been no traitors in the Cabinet, no felonious abstraction of Indian bonds, no transfer of arms from the arsenals of Southern cities to be placed in the hands of Southern traitors. He believed he would have worked the miracle of St. Patrick in Ireland, and have banished all kinds of snakes from the country, whether they be rattlesnakes or copperheads. [Laughter.] To these latter reptiles the speaker administered a scathing rebuke. He (Gen. Fremont) was known in England as the daring Pathfinder. Once and again, amidst the snows of Rocky Mountains, he found the path to the region of gold; and then, amidst the rockier mountains of rebellion, in Missouri, he found the path there—the right path, the safe path, the necessary path, the plain path, the path of justice, of humanity, of right, of duty, and it would have been the path of glory; and the Chief Executive of this mighty Re-

The American Citizen.

public had followed the Pathfinder.—(Cheers.) He would have emancipated a few; the President had proclaimed liberty to three millions. This act he characterized as the chief glory of the Administration. As it was said of Napoleon, that he would go down to posterity with the code which bears his name in his hand, so it may be said of Abraham Lincoln, that he would descend to future ages holding in his right hand this immortal proclamation. Mr. T. spoke of the want of sympathy which our cause met with in England, in the first stage of the contest, as due to a misconception of the true aim of our struggle, and the great ignorance among the English people of our institutions; but when they came to see that Union and Emancipation meant the same thing, then our cause began to meet with a hearty support, and to-day, while Southern agents and sympathizers could not obtain a favorable hearing in any large assembly of the people, the great mass of the working and middle classes took a strong and firm interest on the side of the North. He exhibited some placards which our friends in England had extensively posted in the manufacturing districts, exposing the evils of Slavery and the sympathizers of the Confederates and their sympathizers. Everywhere the name of Lincoln called up cheers. He called upon the people to carry the proclamation into effect—to seize this, at once the hour of their trial and opportunity; to lose the hands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was loudly called for, and responded by saying that vain were proclamations, and vain was everything we could do for the slave, unless we took the broad and thorough ground that he is a man, and should be treated as a man; he is a citizen and should be treated as a citizen. Mr. Theodore Tilton, who was also called up, said that after hearing what he had heard from their English friend, they might take the lines which Lord Chatham, quoting from Prior, said once of America, and say them now of England; "Be to her faults a size-fitter." (Applause.) He told the audience to go home and tell their children that they had heard in one night two orators one of whom had taught the other to Wendell Phillips, and the other a statesmanship to Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

EXTREMES MEET.—The Richmond Dispatch which, through some means, has published a copy of McClellan's report, receives copious extracts in its columns. When it first appeared, the Democratic papers of the North lauded it as a production eminently and unambiguously patriotic. It is singular, but the Richmond editors use similar spectacles in viewing national affairs. The report was printed in the papers of the rebel capital, in columns decorated with headings sufficiently flaming and voluminous to do justice to the New York Herald or the countless additions of the Inquirer. It is strange, but while the Democratic press misrepresents and abuses the Government and its policies, the rebels, take the same view. When the charges are made that the Northern Democrats of the peace persuasion are allied to Southern rebels, the assertions are indignantly denied. Yet, "similar men hold similar views"—how is it?—Phila. News.

Free Schools and Democracy don't seem to work well together down in York county. The unflinching defenders of the constitution are earnestly opposed to negro troops until they are compelled to choose between going themselves and getting "Unreached Americans" to go in their places, when they with wonderful unanimity, adopt the inspiring lines of Miles O'Reilly— "I'll let Sambo be murdered in place of myself, On every day of the year."

One of these disciples of a constitutional war wrote the following letter to a citizen of Hagerstown, and it has been given to the public through the Hagerstown Herald: North Catons Township York County Pa. Jan'y the 28—64 Mr Anderson Dear Sir as a stranger I Write To You To find out whether there are any Jants To get Collders man in your Nabor Hood that could Bee Bought for Soldrs as we want to Know of any Body that Take Them up for Sale. Please Let Me Know at What Price we Could get Them We want 27 man for our Township I have been Told that the Cold Bes Bought in your Nabor hood

Reman you Deroct you Letter Seven Vally Post office York County Pa Let me Know Amdeley.—Repository.

The triumphant election of Dr. Thomas St. Clair by 2,000 majority, is a most withering rebuke to the Senatorial revolutionists who have blocked legislation, imposed needless taxes upon the people, and disgraced the State by holding its first legislative tribunal in petty, fruitless conflict for nearly two months. Jeff. Davis having finally refused to yield the advantage he supposed he held for his "friends," the people was at last appeased to, and a majority that has astounded the revolutionists, and more than met the highest expectations of the Union men, bids the Senate be unlocked and proceed to legislate for the preservation of our Nationality. In Indiana county, the candidate of the revolutionists is beaten 1,923, in a poll of 4,200 votes—but one district giving him a majority. Saltburg gave 50 for Douglas to 45 for St. Clair—all the other districts going against him; and Armstrong, that was confidently relied upon to give Douglas a decided majority, has given nearly 100 for St. Clair. The Indiana Democrat philosophically says that it "is useless to enumerate" the causes which combined to defeat the Democracy, and adds that "it is sufficient to know that we are badly beaten."—Franklin Repository.

IMPORTANT TO RECRUITS.—The public are not generally aware of the fact that the Government pays a bounty of \$400 to all persons who enlist for the regular service. The bounty to volunteers is \$400 for veterans, and \$300 to new recruits, but for the regular army the new recruit will receive \$400—thus he will gain \$100, and he can secure the local bounty besides.

A Columbus (Ohio) dispatch says: Little Sammy Cox is distributing McClellan's Report broadcast over this district. That defunct General is dead as a mackerel. The masses of the people here won't touch him.

The Spring Election.

About fourteen months ago, we were all somewhat surprised at the inauguration, by the opposition, of a winter campaign.—This was something unusual in the politics of our country, and people were naturally led to conjecture what their real object was. Many, even of their own party, were of the opinion, that it was intended to organize their shattered ranks for the purpose of resisting the enforcement of a conscription law, while others supposed that their real object was to prepare for the fall election. There is little doubt however, that their primary object was to carry the spring elections; and by that means gain prestige with which to go into the fall canvass; as also to get the control of the election boards by securing the election of inspectors and judges favorable to themselves. The spring election however, resulted generally, adverse to their expectations, (or at least to their wishes) and thus the prestige which they hoped to have on entering the fall campaign was in our favor, and as we all remember, remained with us throughout the whole canvass.

It is worthy of remembrance however, that where they chanced to get control of an election board, they abused their power for party purposes. Numerous instances of this kind could be adduced. Indeed their journals, as also their politicians, had labored so faithfully to poison the mind of the public, as to the qualifications of voters, especially as to the right of soldiers to vote, that many honest men were led by their prejudices to violate the law. A few weeks before the election, it was our lot to be present at a political meeting held in the northern part of this county. The chairman stated that there was a soldier present whom he would take the liberty to call on for a few remarks in behalf of the army. When the name of the soldier was announced, he arose, pale and death-like—disease had evidently been praying upon him for a considerable time. Having been in a hospital, he had obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting his friends, and if possible, recruiting his health. He informed the meeting that he was a foreigner by birth—that he had come here of choice, because he believed it was the best country in the world, and had the best Government. He told us, that had he not seen it, he could never have believed that any set of men born in this country and educated under its enlightened and christian institutions, could have ever dared to rebel against it. Said he, "although I was not a citizen when the rebellion broke out, I felt it to be my duty to assist in defending it, and therefore at once entered the ranks as a private, in which capacity I served until my health gave way. I am now improving however, and will soon return to duty, and now" said he, "what I want to say to you is, stand by the Government—stand by the Administration, laboring as it is to preserve it, and finally stand by him who is like the friend of the Administration and the soldier—A. G. Curtin." We chanced to be thrown in company with this same soldier some weeks after the election, then on his way to camp, he looked much better, but was still far from well. In the course of our conversation, he informed us that he had been deprived of his vote. On inquiry he informed me that he had paid a tax on an assessment that had been made before he entered the army, but for which the collector had received an exoneration during his absence; that on learning, that his vote would be contested on this ground, he applied to the assessor and was regularly assessed, upon which assessment he also paid a tax—that with these two receipts in his hand, accompanied by his naturalization papers, he offered his vote, which offer was rejected. It is of little consequence to that citizen or to the public, whether that great wrong was the result of a highly wrought prejudice, or of a deliberate intention to do wrong, the effect was the same. Is it not necessary therefore, that these things should be avoided in the future? Now is the time to attend to those matters. Let the friends of the Administration and of the soldier see to it, that there is no march stolen upon them.

Our friends in the Legislature will doubtless pass an act submitting the amendment to the Constitution allowing the right of suffrage to soldiers, to a vote of the people, at an early day. As can already be observed, this measure will be opposed by the Democratic organization throughout the State. This is an additional reason why fairness should be secured on the several election boards; this can only be done by preventing the election of a democratic majority. Up then and be doing—get out your best men for candidates—men who will not only unite the whole strength of the party in their favor, but who, when elected, will rise above their prejudices, and discharge their duties in an enlightened and fair manner. This will secure justice to all parties, and especially to the soldier, whose rights should be strictly secured.

THE GAME LAW.—The game law fixes a penalty of \$5 upon any person who kills or destroys certain birds out of season, as follows: Partridges from the first of February to the first of September; quails and rabbits from the first of February to the first of October; woodcocks from the first of February to the fourth of July. It is during the time named that the species are propagated, and to destroy them at that time tends to their total extinction; hence the law for their protection.

THE GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.—We are indebted to Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost Marshal of the 22d district, for the following official dispatch, just received by him: HARRISBURG, March 4, 1864. To Capt. J. Heron Foster: Congress has extended the time for paying the extra bounty to April 1st, 1864. Continue enlistments and make this known. J. N. BONFORD, Lieut. Col. 16th U. S. Infantry, A. A. P. M. Gen.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—By an arrival from New Orleans we have dates two days after the election. The returns then received foot up as follows: Governor—Michael Hahn, Free State, 1,772; J. Q. A. Fellows, Conservative, 1,174; B. F. Finley, Free State, 1,128. Mr. Hahn is elected by a handsome majority over both his competitors. The vote of the State will probably reach 11,000 which will be about one-fourth of that cast for President in 1860.—Exchange.

At a caucus of Union men at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday night last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention of the people of Ohio, and her soldiers in the army, demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. The members spontaneously arose to their feet, and gave cheer upon cheer at the commencement of the passage of the resolution.

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"Going to Smash."

We recommend to our readers the article on "Going to Smash." It is a perfect refutation of the Copperhead doctrine of doing right and promoting freedom sends the Country to smash let it go. But it is not so temporary, present inconvenience must finally result in unparalleled prosperity.—John Republican.

GOING TO SMASH AGAIN.—The whole host of bears, copperheads, traitors, rebels, and grand financiers are again trying hard to make the people believe that "very soon we are all going to smash." How such an event is to come about has not yet been made plain, and as to the date of said catastrophe, no Daniel among these financial prophets can yet either it out Where is the smash to begin? and who will show us any sign thereof, tangible to the senses? As for ourselves, we do not look for smashing anywhere—save and except that which General Grant shall finally give to the rebels. That kind of a "smash" we most devoutly pray for. Are our merchants going to smash? No, we say, most emphatically. So long as they continue to do business for cash and very short credit, are they not safe. The man who can, in view of present facts, see a smash in that direction is a simpleton. But, it is said, goods are going to fall, and then the smash will come in. Don't our merchants know this, and are they not only prepared for it, but abundantly able to ride triumphantly through such adverse changes? The loss of the profits on a season's business, or on even that of a whole year, would not hurt them, and much less "smash." Whoever knows anything about the prosperity they have enjoyed the past two years, will not predict disaster in that quarter. No, no, the merchants are not going to smash. They are stronger, safer, more independent than ever. Many of them—a majority, we think—could pay every dollar they owe in 30 days, and without any special effort either. Rest easy, therefore, ye croakers, about the merchants.

Are the manufacturers going to smash? Well, the thought of that provokes a smile. As a class they are absolutely beyond the reach of any financial disaster. If a small come, they have only to trim their sails and go to anchor. They owe nothing as a class, and are now selling their goods mostly for cash, as fast as they can be delivered. A more aristocratic independent sort of men do not exist, here or elsewhere, than the manufacturers. Count on one thing as sure, that this special class of our fellow-citizens are not yet quite ready to go to smash.

Are the farmers going to smash? We would like to see the man who will venture that prediction. Such a paying off notes, mortgages, and old scores, among the "rich" was never known before. As a whole, they are now "rich and saucy," and as sound as a nut. Some of them cry, it is true, because they have not more corn to sell at a dollar and a quarter a bushel, more onions at six dollars a barrel, more butter at thirty cents a pound, and more cheese at fifteen; more hay at thirty dollars a ton; more horses and more oxen, more beef and more pork, more wool and more—everything to sell at unheard-of prices. Poor fellows! we pity them, but they shall not go to smash, just yet, if we can help it. It is asserted, with some show of evidence, that the farmers have a "settled fever" for "greenbacks" and "five-twentys," and that they are now laying in a good stock of the latter in order to be all ready when the smash comes. Herein they are wise; and be it known that all who do not thus provide themselves with these documents for the future support of their own household are wo so than—Jeff. Davis.

Are our railroads, tanks, insurance companies, and other corporations going to smash? Who says so? Show us the man? Is it not a fact that they are doing a snug, safe business? Have they not paid off their floating debts? Are they not earning more money than ever before, and making larger dividends? There are certainly no signs of weakness in that direction.

No, we have only to smash the rebellion, and all other smashes will be indefinitely postponed. All will be well with us if we are wise in our own movements. If we are afraid to hurt traitors in their pockets, or on the neck; if we want to preserve slavery—the sum of all abominations; if we want our armies officered and controlled by "do-nothings;" if we rush headlong over present duty and go now to President-making; if we are more anxious to please Government contractors and carry favor with the Copperheads, than to do justly and love mercy; if we want to do all these things—just at that consenting moment—look out for a smash! It will come in just here.

But we have other business. SHOULDERS ARMS. THE GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.—We are indebted to Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost Marshal of the 22d district, for the following official dispatch, just received by him: HARRISBURG, March 4, 1864. To Capt. J. Heron Foster: Congress has extended the time for paying the extra bounty to April 1st, 1864. Continue enlistments and make this known. J. N. BONFORD, Lieut. Col. 16th U. S. Infantry, A. A. P. M. Gen.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette. HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1864. Mr. Sumner, in a very elaborate report on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, presented to-day the words of the fugitive clause in the Constitution, gave its origin and history, exposed the unconstitutionality of the present law, and rehearsed some of the consequences locally resulting from it. His position is a manly one: that the Fugitive Slave Law is contrary to the laws of jurisprudence. A clause of the Constitution has been interpreted to sanction the hunting of slaves, and is further interpreted as an original compromise of that instrument contrary to the testimony of history. Upon this misinterpreted and misrepresented clause, Congress has enacted laws many times unconstitutional, especially in three particulars; namely: First, As a usurpation by Congress of ungranted power; second, As a denial of trial by jury in cases of personal liberty, and third, as the concession of personal liberty to the unaided judgment of a petty magistrate, without the oath of office or connection with judicial power, appointed and continued in office at the pleasure of the Court, and not by act of the President, yet were it strictly constitutional, regarding it in its terrible consequences, (and it is none the less offensive as a scourge to the African race, a grievance to the whole country, a scandal abroad, and a dead weight upon the Union at home—devised as an insult to free States, and a badge of subjection unconstitutional, then, in all its points, mischievous in its influences and obnoxious in its authors,) it should be repealed at once, and, if possible, obliterated from the statutes; to put down the rebellion, uphold our fame abroad, save the Constitution from outrage, extinguish slavery, and establish national justice.

SUMNER'S REPORT ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Messrs. Sumner, Howard, Pomeroy, Brown, and Conness, united in the report on the Fugitive Slave Law, sent in last night. The minority report of Mr. Buckalew was signed by that gentleman and Mr. Carlile. It takes the position that the clauses of the Constitution referring to fugitives, if they had appeared in compact between independent powers, it would depend upon the good faith of the party charged with the duty of reclamation; but that in one case, the Government of the United States must possess power to enforce it, against a State in default, on execution of constitutional duty. It reviews the positions of the majority report, and objects to its repeal, against the existing rights of many citizens, as burdensome, not to rebellions communities, but to the loyal Border States, and as had public policy, giving to Northern States a popa in which is misapplied, and productive of obvious social evils.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE. Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette. HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1864. SENATE.—The Democrats filibustered heavily, calling the yeas and nays on every motion. On motion to proceed to the election of Chief Clerk, they attempted to amend, and to proceed to the election of Speaker. The amendment was lost on the election of Chief Clerk, all the Democrats declining to vote, and so they declined through the election of all subordinate officers: George H. Hammersley, was elected Chief Clerk, G. S. Berry, Assistant Clerk; John S. Morton, Sergeant-at-Arms; Transcribing Clerks, Jonas R. Butterfield, George M. Semmer, Theo. Hill; Doorkeeper, Joseph Riblett; Messenger, Philip H. Close. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown, of Warren, read in place a bill punishing with fine and imprisonment persons enlisting men in this State for other States—five hundred dollars fine and one year's imprisonment. Passed finally. Bills in place.—Mr. Glass—One authorizing the assessment of a per capita tax in Versailles township, of two dollars for school purposes. One authorizing the School Directors in the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money to build a school house.

Mr. Herron—A supplement to an act incorporating the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, and changing the mode of election of directors. Mr. Huston—A bill to incorporate the Oakland Cemetery Company, of Indiana county. Mr. Berguin—One authorizing the reopening of accounts of the late Treasurer of Venango county. Mr. White—of Lawrence county—A supplement act incorporating the New Castle and Beaver Railroad Company.—The bills reported favorably.

Mr. Negley—One authorizing Manchester borough to borrow money. Mr. McMurtrie—One relative to granting the paving of Manchester borough. One relative to the poor in Green county. A constitutional amendment giving the soldiers in the field a right to vote, passed up to the third reading. The Democrats prevented the final passage to-night. The joint resolution recommending an increase of pay to privates and non-commissioned officers, passed finally—13 yeas, 15 nays. The yeas were all Democrats—one Democrat, Mr. Kinsey, of Bucks county, voting aye. The supplement to the charter of Lawrenceville passed finally.

The bill proposing amendments to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote, passed the second reading by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgeway, St. Clair, Turrell, Worthington, Wilson, Penney, Speaker. Nays—Messrs. Boardslee, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Latta, Montgomery, Smith, Stern, and Wallace. Yeas 18—Seventeen Republicans and one Democrat. Nays nine, Democrats—six Democrats declining.—Brough, Clymer, Hopkins, of Washington, McSherry, Reilly, Stark and Buckner were present; but did not vote.

Both houses adjourned till Monday evening.

SPEAKER PENNY'S PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES.—As soon as the Journal was read the morning of the 29th ult., Speaker Penny announced his principal committees as follows:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Johnson, Clymer, Champneys and Nicholas. Finance—Messrs. Connell, Graham, McCandless, Reilly and Wilson. Judiciary—Messrs. Johnson, Turrell, Champneys, Clymer and Fleming. Estates and Escheats—Messrs. McCandless, Wilson, Turrell, Lambertson and Wallace. Corporations—Messrs. Ridgeway, Dunlap, Wilson, Stark and Glatz. Banks—Messrs. Connell, Graham, Hoge, St. Clair and Kinsey. Railroads—Messrs. Nichols, Lowry, Lowry, Reilly, Graham and Ridgeway. Education—Messrs. Turrell and Graham. Householders—Messrs. Stein and Wallace. Militia—Messrs. Lowry, Champneys, Johnston, Donovan and Glatz. New Counties—Messrs. Turrell, Hoge, Lambertson, Wilson and Latta. Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Graham, Turrell, Worthington, Latta and Buckner. HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1864.

SENATE.—Before the Senate met there was an immense crowd in the lobby, and the excitement was great. There seemed to be an especial anxiety to see the man who would cure the legislative lock of two months' standing. Numerous processions went to his hotel, preceded by music. One transparency had on it "St. Clair unlocks the Senate." Overseer, "2,000 majority for St. Clair." On another, "The people support their Senators." "The people support their defenders." Brigadiers Knipe and Williams took part in the procession. Fully four thousand people were in and around the Capitol. There was greater excitement than that during the Governor's inauguration. The journal was read amidst much outside confusion. As the Senator entered the hall there was a great struggle by the crowd to get inside the chamber. The returns were read and the oath administered amidst deep interest and great applause from the galleries.

Mr. Johnston moved to take up the bill allowing soldiers to vote at the next October election. Mr. Clymer, Democrat, called for the yeas and nays. The vote resulted in 17 yeas and 16 nays, amidst thunders of applause from the galleries. The policy of the democrats to call the yeas and nays at every turn was childish conduct.

State of Indiana. At the great Un on Convention held at Indianapolis, a short time since, Ex-Governor Wright, President of the Convention spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is right that I should thank you for the honor you give me of presiding over your deliberations to-day. I regard this meeting as one of the most important events in our history, and its harmonious action as more vital than a victory in the field. If we can unite satisfactory nominations and carry them by 50,000 majority, we shall do more for the Union than the capture of Richmond to-morrow could do. [Loud cheers.] In looking over this vast meeting, I think I see that expression of firmness and determination to do what the occasion demands, which promises well for our success, and I find a confirmation of my judgment in the action you have already taken. You have just nominated one man for the highest place in the nation, and another for the highest in your State, with such unanimity and heartiness that all local dissension and township bickerings have disappeared. This is good augury for the future.

I see a very different state of feeling now from what I did when I returned from Europe. Instead of doubts and hesitation I see only strength and resolution. Where we formerly moved cautiously, or not at all, we now move steadily and rapidly, and I think you will all concur with me, that this is due greatly to Abraham Lincoln, whom I look upon as the man for the times, above all living men. [Tremendous cheering.] At first I doubted if he would prove firm enough or would move fast enough for the great questions he had to meet. His setting aside the slavery policy of Fremont in Missouri, seemed to justify these fears. One day, about that time, I said to him, "Mr. President, why can't we have a policy?" He looked at me, and in his plain, sterling language, replied: "Governor, that is just what I don't want." [Laughter and cheers.] I did not understand him at first. But I do now. If we had been carrying on a foreign war, the President might have had lead off in the establishment of a line policy. But in a civil war, where our own citizens are our enemies, he could not lead. It was his business not to anticipate, but to follow the directions of public sentiment. He had to wait for the people to move before he could move. He has proved that he was right. Suppose two years ago he had sent negro troops to Missouri, how many regiments of white men would have remained in the army? Not one. [Cries, "That's so," and laughter.] Now how is it? You can find nobody who is not in favor of arming negroes. Everybody is willing that they shall fight if they can. Men who threatened me, when I voted in the Senate, two years ago, to arm the slaves, now approve that vote. Even Democrats who denounced it eighteen months ago are now ready to swear that they always were in favor of it. [Laughter and cheers.] You may write it on that column [pointing to the State House] that no party can live in this country that is opposed to letting the blacks help to save the country. [Great cheering.]

The soldiers in the army, by correspondence, are loudly calling upon the people to supply them with material for bandages for the coming conflict. Thousands of our brave men will be wounded in these dreadful conflicts, and provision in this way should be made. We trust the Ladies' Aid Societies will take this matter in hand.

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