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POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

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The Republicans at Syracuse.

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Democratic Address to the People.

Speeches and Resolutions.

Constitutional Convention Nominations.

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THE REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL.

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&c., &c., &c.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

ALBANY, April 10.—The Democratic State Convention, called to nominate sixteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, met at Tweddle Hall at 12 o'clock. The Convention was called to order by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

He congratulated the Convention on the large attendance in view of the limited time of the call, which denotes that the Democracy are not dead, as has sometimes been asserted. [Cheers.] The representatives of the honored party had met in vindication of Constitutional liberty and local rights. [Cheers.] This was an important occasion: the dominant party had refused to allow the people the time-honored custom of electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but he thought the Democracy had concluded to take the right course. It was not time to display our banners, and make the attempt to struggle for the public good. In spite of this proscriptive course of the dominant party the Democracy would be largely represented in that convention, and perhaps they would form a preliminary there. The attempt to centralize the governments at Washington would result in failure and produce a reaction. In the name of the fathers who had transmitted the government to us, he would say that a centralized government on this continent was an impossibility. It was our duty to bring back the government, where local and private rights would be respected, as was the case during the three-quarters of a century that the Democratic party was in power. Let the people be no longer misled by false issues, the issues of secession and slavery, which has been settled forever. He referred to the exorbitant and unparalleled taxation of the country. He had made an estimate, and had found that it amounted to eight hundred and fifty millions, while the income of the country was but little above that amount. Are the people going to endure much longer what is going on in Washington and in the halls of the Legislature in this city, for will they hurl the corruptionists from power, and assert their independence and manhood once more? By the blessing of God, we will have such a government as free men should live under. We will have it in the nation; we will have it in this State; we will have it in the municipalities. He referred to the imprisonment of Colonel North and others by military tribunals without authority of law, and the tyranny practised by that power upon innocent and unoffending citizens. If trial by jury is to give place to military law, just such things must be expected, and some Cæsar or Napoleon would next dictate law to us from Washington. We would go on in good faith to make just as good a Constitution as possible, we will see to it that municipal and individual rights are maintained and protected. We will do our best to secure these objects, hoping that Republicans enough will join with us. But if they shall refuse to allow us to secure these ends, we will come here again under the same old flag, and we will go to the people and ask them to reject it. (Cheers.)

He concluded by nominating Hon. D. A. Ogden, of Yates, for temporary chairman.

Messrs. Correl, of Rensselaer, and De Wolf of Oswego, were selected to conduct Mr. Ogden to the chair. On taking the chair, Mr. Ogden said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: For the honor you have done me in calling me to preside temporarily over your deliberations I pray you have my thanks. Few conventions of the Democratic party have ever met in the State with more of responsibility than this. It is part of the initatory proceedings to the formation of a Constitution for the State of New York. A State itself equal in population, in wealth, in the magnitude of its business relations and financial power, greater than the entire country when the Union was formed, and when free, and representative, and Constitutional Government was fully put in motion on this continent. The formation of a Constitution for such a State under such circumstances must, I think, strike the minds of all as a matter of grave importance and magnitude, but there are other causes extraneous in some sense, and yet inseparably connected with it, which give additional gravity to the occasion, and call for greater circspection and vigilance on the part of the people. It is not to be disguised, and among many honest the Democratic party it is not concealed, that there is a widespread demoralization in the binding force of constitutional guaranties and prohibitions. With a large body of men constitutional restraints have become irksome when in conflict with favorite theories and with schemes supported only by passion, prejudice and fanaticism. The sentiment has come to be quite general with a large body of people to "let the Constitution slide," to override its guaranties, to disregard its provisions. In view of such a state of feeling, such a lax demoralized political sentiment the convention will meet to frame a Constitution for this great State. Again we have to encounter at this time the tendency prevailing, not alone in the State, but in the nation, to centralization of power—the feeling and the effort to take away the right of the people to self-government, and concentrate it in the hands of the few—to take from State and municipalities the power which of rights belongs to them and central it in Washington and Congress, in Albany and the Legislature. In other words, we have to encounter now this spirit of centralization which aims at the destruction of local control of our local affairs—of legitimate State control over purely State matters, and the substitution thereof of central oligarchies and concentrated power at great centres. In my humble judgment, gentlemen, this is the great danger of the age, of this country, and of this state. Already one half of its territory, and full one-third of the population in our country, is under military authority. Washington, and Congress, and the President have become the local power, and the people are allowed control only as the satraps of power shall allow them to act. In our own State the great city, the pride and boast of wealth, is virtually deprived of self-government, and the tendency is still to widen and deepen the central power. Again, this Constitutional Convention will meet when legislation seems to run riot in expenditures, when corruption stalks abroad at noonday, when taxation grinds down the people, and the dominant party of the country and state seem to regard retrenchment a sin, and profligate expenditure a virtue. Under such circumstances and with such surroundings the Convention to frame a Constitution will meet in June next. Unfortunate I think that it is so, but nevertheless true, and the question presses home upon the Democratic party, in such an emergency what is all be done? In fact, we must answer that question to-day without in the least desiring to dictate to the Convention, or interfere with its prerogatives. I would say here, the question fairly, manfully, and as Democrats are wont to meet great questions, solely and with full purpose to do all we can to stay the tide of profligacy, to arrest the onward march of centralized despotism, to give back and secure to the people of the State, to municipalities and locations, the right of control over their own affairs. Thus acting, the Democratic party will become an active power for good, and in my judgment, a controlling power in the coming Convention. We also have to meet in that Convention the position of rights. With us will remain the defence of constitutional liberty, of self-government, of honesty in expenditure, and we shall thus fight a battle for the right, which if not successful in the Convention, will surely be successful before the people, if it must be carried there. Beyond all question we have been unfairly dealt by in the law calling the Convention, and in the election of delegates by Senatorial instead of Assembly districts. In this the statesman has yielded to the partizan, and an unfair advantage has been secured to the Radical party. But the law is a law of the State. Its very unfairness will shame honest Republicans. As Democrats, there is no time and this no question for nonaction. The tide evidently is slowly but surely and irresistibly turning. The sober second thought of the people seems to be operating and confronting that in action. The onward march of centralized despotism, of reckless disregard of constitutional guarantees and rights, of grinding taxation through reckless legislation and profligate expenditure, seems to have been checked, if not stayed, in Connecticut, in Albany and in many other localities where elections have been held. Let us then, not as a party, but as citizens rising above party, plant ourselves in the right, meet the grave responsibilities thrown upon us, and so act as to honor the name, the traditions and the principles of our great party in this emergency.

E. O. Perrin, of Queen's, C. W. Hudson, of Erie, and A. C. Davis, of Kings, were then chosen temporary Secretaries.

The roll of delegates was then called, and when the County of New York had been called through, Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, offered the following:

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the regular organization of the Democracy of New York, and that the delegates claiming seats here under that organization have been regularly elected as delegates to this convention.

Upon this resolution Mr. Brown moved the previous question.

J. V. L. Pruyn said he protested against the attempt to enforce the previous question. No rules to that effect had been yet adopted by this body. He moved the following substitute.

Resolved, That in view of the special objects for which this Convention is assembled, and without prejudice to the action of former Conventions on the question of the regularity of the organizations of the Democratic party in New York, that two delegations from that city, who have now presented their credentials, in addition to Tammany, be admitted to seats in this Convention.

After debate, Mr. Veeder, of Kings, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Motion carried.

Mr. Lanning moved to take Mr. Brown's resolution from the table. The motion was carried, and upon that he moved the previous question.

It was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Janeway Hall delegation, to the exclusion of all others, was adopted.

Mr. Taber, of Queens, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates representing each Judicial District be authorized and directed to present the names of two persons from each of said Districts to this Convention, to be supported for Delegates at Large to the State Constitutional Convention, or to elect such Delegates out of said Districts, provided they shall deem it expedient to do so, subject to the action of the Convention.

Mr. Stryker, of Oneida, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair, to report for the consideration of the Convention the names of sixteen Delegates at Large.

Mr. Strykers substitute was then adopted by a vote of 147 to 73.

Mr. Lanning moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed on resolutions. Carried.

Mr. Spriggs moved that the present temporary organization be declared the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Reid, of Suffolk, moved that all future State nominations to be supported by the Democratic party be made by the State Committee, and that said Committee be perpetual.

The Chairman announced the names of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chairman announced the following Committee to report name of the Delegates to the Convention:

First—Wm. M. Tweed, A. Oakley Holly and O. G. Cornell. *Second*—Calvin Frost, T. G. Bergen and L. B. Secor. *Third*—Peter Cagger, M. Hale and H. A. Tilden. *Fourth*—Gardiner Pope, Gardiner McDown and W. T. Odell. *Fifth*—John Snyder, Dyloe DeWolf and John M. Jaycox. *Sixth*—Wm. H. Halsey, L. S. Merritt and George H. Mayes. *Seventh*—J. S. Lewis, Jr., Wm. H. Ludlow, L. E. Lapham. *Eighth*—Wm. Williams, H. J. Glowacki and J. F. Phelps.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Hon. A. P. Lanning, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported an Address to the Electors of the State, of which the following is the substance:

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE.

The address recites the reasons why the Convention is to be held. Of 718,841 electors voting at the election, 352,264 approved, 256,364 voted against the Convention, and 109,623 refused to vote. Objection is made to the means taken by the Legislature to call the Convention, and to delegates being chosen from Senatorial Districts, and not from counties or Assembly districts, by which arrangement much injury is done the Democratic party. The Radical party is severely censured for the course taken by it in State and Federal politics, particularly the new Reconstruction law, which is denounced as tyrannical and destructive of liberty. Military rule, and no trial by jury, no privilege of habeas corpus, no guarantees against seizure of person or property, is the fate of the unrepresented States, brought on them by the Radical party. They are embarrassed for an overwhelming debt, partial and exhaustive taxation, a large standing army and swarms of corrupt officeholders. The coming Convention gives the reckless Radical party the opportunity of extending to this State a similar evil. The Constitution as it now is, is obnoxious to their designs, and hence the desire to amend it. They wish to get rid of prohibitions of loans of credit to corporations, and give the Legislature power to increase the public debt without submission to the people; they wish the Executive veto power now exercised by the people, to disfranchise large masses of the people, and basing the Legislative power on arbitrary rules, regardless of numbers and ratio of population. It would prohibit those classes of the Constitution prohibiting summary seizure, conviction and searches without warrant. It would carry the tyranny of Republican government to the firesides of the people. The present Legislature is deemed corrupt by the press and the people; public expenditures are as and profuse, and the Executive Department characterized by extreme parsimony and a grasping spirit.

We appeal to the people to save the constitution, the representative principle, and republican government. If the people fail to do their duty, they will forfeit the freedom gained at the Revolution. Those who have made aggressions on popular rights should not be trusted with the revision of the constitution. Let the people confide in the Democratic party. Let them send the most prudent and patriotic representatives of the conservative party to this Convention. Let them fairly and earnestly labor to secure a Constitution that will protect the liberties of the people, and if this fails, the loose and extravagant spirit manifested in legislation is carried into the organic law, let them appeal to the people to condemn and defeat it.

The address was adopted with applause.

Mr. Duyker, from the Committee to recommend delegates at large, reported the following:

First District—Augustus Schell, New York; George Law, New York. *Second*—Henry C. Murphy, Kings; Elmer A. Nelson, Dutchess. *Third*—David L. Seymour, Rensselaer; Jacob H. Ridenburgh, Ulster. *Fourth*—Smith M. Weed, Clinton; Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady. *Fifth*—Francis Kernan, Oneida; Geo. F. Comstock, Onondaga. *Sixth*—John Magee, Schuyler; Henry D. Harris, Tompkins. *Seventh*—Isaac Butts, Monroe; Henry C. Gansebro, Ontario. *Eighth*—Joseph G. Masten, Erie; Marshall B. Champlain, Allegheny.

Mr. Craig, of Kings, moved the adoption of the report, and upon that motion he called for the previous question.

Upon that motion the yeas and nays were ordered. The call for the previous question was lost, 85 to 87.

Mr. Millspaugh moved to substitute the following names for the report of the Committee:

Charles O'Conner, Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. Kelly, Amasa J. Parker, Archibald C. Niven, Alonzo C. Paige, Wm. F. Allen, Geo. F. Comstock, Lucius Robinson, Marshall B. Champlin, Josiah T. Miller, Sandford E. Church, Lucius W. Thayer, Francis Kernan, Henry C. Murphy, Sydney L. Fairchild.

Mr. W. T. Odell hoped the report of the Committee would be adopted. He had voted against the previous question, but should sustain the report.

After considerable discussion Mr. Spriggs moved that the names, Francis Kernan, Henry C. Murphy, Marshall B. Champlin, Geo. F. Comstock, Alonzo C. Paige, appear ing in both reports, be unanimously endorsed by the Convention.

Samuel J. Tilden rose to an explanation. He could not consent to allow his name to be used here. He was offered a nomination by one of the districts, but had declined it, and now he must ask that his name should not be brought before the Convention as a candidate for delegate.

After a stormy discussion the amendment offered by Mr. Spriggs was lost—63 to 126.

Mr. Hoyle moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Millspaugh, by inserting the name of Augustus C. Hand in place of Wm. F. Allen. Mr. Millspaugh accepted the amendment.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. Millspaugh, which was lost—92 against 126.

The report of the Committee was then adopted without a division.

After a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, it then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10.—The Republican State Convention met at noon, and was called to order by Hon. Hamilton Harris, Chairman of the State Committee.

Hon. John A. Griswold, of Rensselaer, was chosen chairman of the temporary organization, and Luther B. Shaw, of Jefferson, and J. W. Husted, of Westchester, secretaries.

The Chairman invoked harmony and the waiving of local and personal jealousies in the action of the Convention.

The list of counties was then called and the delegations completed.

A motion of Mr. Charles S. Spencer, of New York, to continue the temporary officers as the permanent officers of the Convention, was put by Mr. Spencer and declared carried by him.

Debate took place on this action by Hon. G. D. Lamont, of Niagara, and a motion was made to appoint a committee to report permanent officers. This gave rise to an excited debate.

The motion of Mr. Spencer was reconsidered, and the Convention voted to continue the temporary officers, with eight Vice-Presidents, one from each judicial district.

The following Vice-Presidents were appointed: John Allen, Jr., of the Eighth District; John S. Peckham, of the Fifth District; Wm. Murray, of the Sixth District; Isaac Dayton, of the First District; J. D. Husbands, of the Seventh District; Stewart L. Woodford, of the Second District; Nathan Lapham, of the Fourth District; and Geo. Dangon, of the Third District.

Horace Greely offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to hear suggestions or nominations for sixteen Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention; and that when such nominations shall have been completed the Convention do take a recess of an hour; at the expiration of which hour the Convention do reassemble and proceed to ballot for such Delegates, voting for no more than six teen persons; and no person to be nominated until he shall have received a majority vote of this Convention.

G. W. Hotchkiss, of Broome, favored the selection of two Delegates at Large from each Judicial District. He said he yielded one of the members of the Convention from the 6th District.

N. Lapham, of Clinton, stated that the 4th Judicial District claimed two of the sixteen Delegates at Large, their interests demanding that they have these representatives in the Constitutional Convention.

Senators O'Donnell and White, favoring the conceding of delegates at large to the Eastern part of the State, stated that the delegation from the Fifth Judicial District claimed two of these delegates.

Lieut. Gov. Woodford, Gen. Van Wyck, Gen. Gates, Senator O'Donnell, Mr. Travis of Westchester, and Waldo Hutchings of New York, made speeches in favor of locating a preponderance of the delegates at large in the Eastern Democratic part of the State.

Frank Hiscock, of Onondaga, was in favor of the election of two delegates at large in each Judicial District.

The question now recurred upon Mr. Greeley's motion, when Mr. Hiscock moved that unanimous consent be given to Gen. Van Wyck to offer a substitute, and consent was granted. Gen. Van Wyck then offered the following:

Resolved—That the Convention proceed to select sixteen delegates, as follows:—That the delegates from each Judicial District meet apart and present two names—the Convention to select one—that the remaining eight be selected by the Convention from the State in the manner, viz:—three from the First and Fourth districts, two from the Second, two from the Third, and one from the 8th.

This substitute was carried by a decided vote, and it was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

The delegates from the several Judicial districts appointed places of meeting, and at four o'clock a recess was taken for an hour.

Evening Session.

On reassembling the nominations for the delegates at large, by Judicial districts, were admitted, as follows:

1st, Waldo Hutchins, Charles S. Spencer; 2d, George W. Curtiss, C. L. Benedict; 3d, Ira Harris, Erastus Cook; 4th, Wm. W. Wheeler, J. J. Spongler; 5th, Martin Lawrence, W. H. Concklin; 6th Tracey Beadle, Milo Goodrich; 7th, Charles J. Folger, D. D. S. Brown; 8th, Erastus Prosser, Augustus Frank.

The Convention, with great unanimity and by acquiescence of the second parties named, elected the first person named from the several districts.

Nominations were further made in open Convention, and the ticket of delegates at large was finally completed as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

1st District—Waldo Hutchins, Wm. H. Ecarts, Geo. Opdyke and A. H. Decorna. 2d District—G. W. Curtis, Horace Greeley and Joshua M. Van Cott. 3d District—Ira Harris, Erastus Cook and Martin J. Townsend. 4th District—Wm. A. Wheeler. 5th District—Chas. Andrews. 6th District—Orsley Beadle. 7th District—Charles J. Folger. 8th District—Erastus Prosser and Augustus Frank.

Mr. C. S. Spencer, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention, this day appointed, be instructed to support, by every honorable means, an amendment to the Constitution giving to the black man the same rights of suffrage as to the white man.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Republican party in the statesmanship and ability of Governor Fenton was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention were passed, and the Convention adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

SENATE.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

ALBANY, April 10.—Authorizing the improvement of Cumberland street, Brooklyn. Placing the small parks of Brooklyn under the charge of the Prospect Park Commissioners.

Mr. Thomas A. Murphy reported (a majority report) for the consideration of the Senate, the Quarantine bill authorizing the establishment of a boarding station at any point in the harbor of New York.

BILLS PASSED.

Prohibiting the unauthorized opening of telegraphic messages. Authorizing the Governor to designate one of the justices of the Supreme Court, First district, to hold special terms at Chambers for the hearing of *ex parte* and contesting motions. Incorporating the New York and African Transportation Company. Incorporating the Montague Theatre Company, Brooklyn. Requiring securities deposited by insurance companies with the Insurance Department to be countersigned by the State Treasurer. Amending the charter of the Blind Mechanics' Association. Authorizing the opening of Lafayette Square, Brooklyn. The Westchester Turpike Road bill.

The Quarantine bill was made the special order for Friday morning.

Mr. E. Cornell called up the concurrent resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to revise various laws relating to saving banks, and empower him to appoint one or more persons to examine into the affairs of the various savings institutions in the State: said revision and result of such examination to be reported to the next Legislature. Mr. Andrews expressed doubts as to the necessity or propriety of the latter part of the resolutions, and the matter was again laid over.

Mr. Lent reported favorably the New York county tax levy. Also, a bill providing for the collection of arrearages of taxes, and the remission of some where illegally assessed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

After several protracted sessions, the Annual Supply bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Bankers' and Brokers' Association. Ordered to a third reading. The Third Avenue Savings Bank bill. Against the bill for the improvement of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward. Agreed to. To secure the navigation of the Oneida Lake. Carried. Authorizing the construction of an elevated railway in New York. Incorporating the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Episcopal Church of New York. Authorizing the Sigma Phi Society to hold real estate. Incorporating the Deaconess Institution of the Lutheran Church. Changing the name of the Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association of New York. Consenting to the purchase by the United States of lands in Brooklyn adjoining the Navy Yard. Amending the New York Registry law as to the time of the meeting of the Registrars. Incorporating the Sheepshead and Coney Island Slip Company. Ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the Williamsburgh Bridge Company. Ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the Island View Gas Company of Richmond County. Incorporating the Metropolitan Bathing Company. Ordered to a third reading. For the benefit of the Inebriate House for Kings County. Ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly took a recess.

Evening Session.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

ALBANY, April 10th.—Sundry private bills, claiming canal damages, were ordered to a third reading. Also the bill renewing the appropriation of $30,000 for the Rochester Armory. Also appointing the District Attorney of Genesee County as Attorney to the Ponawanda band of Indians. Also, the bill appropriating $250,000 for the extension of the Genessee Valley Canal.—Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

More About the Russian Treaty.

Rejection of Ex Senator Stockton as Minister to Austria.

Freedmen's Abolition Celebration.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

&c., &c., &c.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

WASHINGTON, April 10.

President Johnson was in his office today, but no visitors were admitted. Dr. Norris, the attending physician, requires him to be kept as quiet as possible, in order to give him opportunity to recuperate. His illness seems to proceed from an affection of the liver, from which he has severely suffered heretofore. It is not doubted that a few days quiet and relaxation from the pressure of official business will restore him to health.

The Continental domain occupied by the Russian American treaty is about three hundred and eighty-nine thousand square miles. The islands may increase the domain to four hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The United States are to pay ten millions two hundred thousand dollars in gold, at the Treasury at Washington, within ten months after the exchange of satisfaction, which are to be exchanged at Washington before the 30th of June, or the treaty falls.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, rejected ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, as Minister to Austria; and also William Goodwin as Collector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia.

The argument in the Dellaro case was continued to-day. Mr. Wills continued his argument on behalf of the government, and was followed by Mr. Carlyle for the city of San Francisco. Mr. Evarts occupied the remainder of the day appearing for the claimants.

The receipts from Internal Revenue source to-day amounted to $355,844.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, has been invited to and will deliver the address next Tuesday on the occasion of the celebration by the colored people of the District of Columbia, of the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in this District, when they will be joined by the colored people from Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg, and other cities.

The State of Georgia will bring its bill of complaint in equity before the Supreme Court of the United States against Secretary Stanton, General Grant and General Pope. The bill does not include the name of the President of the United States, as does the bill filed by the State of Mississippi.

The Senate will investigate the appointment of Mr. Bogy as special Indian Agent by Secretary Browning. This appointment was made after Mr. Bogy's rejection by the Senate.

The Senate has postponed until to-morrow the motion to reconsider the vote in Gen. Rousseau's case.

The respective departments have promulgated orders, directing some ordinary changes of army and navy officers.

The Senate confirmed the following among other nominations: Brevet Brig. Gen'l Marcus D. L. Simpson to be Major Gen'l by brevet; Lucien D. Kellogg, assistant appraiser of merchandize at New Orleans.

U. S. SENATE.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

Special Session.

MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—On motion of Mr. Sumner it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of any recent correspondence which may have taken place upon the subject of prisoners of war taken by the belligerents in the Mexican republic.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Williams called up his resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate *sine die* at five o'clock to-day.

Mr. Sumner said, anxious as senators were to adjourn, they must all see that there was unfinished business first to be transacted. He could only allude to, but not describe it.

Mr. Williams replied he was not particular as to time, but thought that some day and hour ought to be fixed, as senators were dropping off one by one daily, and they would soon be found without a quorum. If a time were now fixed senators would accommodate themselves to it and remain.

The resolution was informally laid over.

ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing two thousand copies of the next Army Register for 1867.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, an amendment was agreed to providing for the printing of three thousand copies of the Army Register for 1867, and in that form the resolution was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Nathias E. Manly, Senator elect of North Carolina, which were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Howe the Senate went into executive session.

Dry Goods House Attached.

(*Telegraphed to the New York Sun.*)

RICHMOND, VA., April 10.—J. Skeenback & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in this city, had their premises seized today, on an attachment sued out by Claflin & Co., for $18,000.

EUROPE.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

A PROSPECT OF TROUBLE.

Spain Very Obstinate.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Sultan Threatens to Declare War.

&c., &c., &c.

Great Britain and Spain.

LONDON, April 10—Evening.—The Spanish Government refuses to yield to the demands made by England for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the steamer Tornado.

Turkey and Greece.

ATHENS, April 10—Evening.—The Sultan threatens to declare war against Greece on account of the continuance of the insurrectionary troubles on the Turkish frontier.

MARINE.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 10—Noon.—The steamship Hammonia, Capt. Ehlers, which left New York on the 30th of March for Hamburg, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the way to that port.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10—2 P. M.—The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Rosskill, from New York March 30th, arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, April 10—2 P. M.—The steamship Moravian, Capt. Aften, which left Portland on the 30th of March, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, April 10—Noon.—Consols for money, 90¾. American securities opened at the following rates: Erie shares, 37¾; Illinois Centrals, 77¾; United States bonds, 73¾.

LONDON, April 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 90¾ for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central shares, 76¾; Erie Railway shares, 36.

LONDON, April 10—Evening.—The large quantity of Bonds of the United States thrown upon market here from Germany causes the downward tendency in prices.

FRANKFORT, April 10—Evening