NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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Active Preparations for the Spring Campaign.

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The Prohibition of Slavery by an Amendment of the Constitution.

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Opinion as to the President's Right to Summarily Dismiss Army and Navy Officers, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1864.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GRANT FOR THE FRONT.

Lieutenant General Grant left here to-day for the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by Major General Sherridan, formerly a division commander in the Army of the Cumberland, but now ordered to the command of the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Notwithstanding the prevalent rain storm, the work of preparation for an active and decisive spring campaign is going on. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments here are busy in refitting and furnishing the army, and the passing of regiments to and fro revive recollections of the stirring times of 1861, when the Army of the Potomac was being formed.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL HOLT'S OPINION ON THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT TO DISMISS MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

Judge Advocate General Holt has, in response to the request of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, given his views on the House bill taking from the President the power to summarily dismiss army and navy officers without trial by court martial.

Judge Holt says that from the foundation of the government the President has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service; that the power to do so seems to inhere in him under the constitution as Commander in Chief of the army and navy; that this action in this respect has been attended by no oppression or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested; that the exercise, therefore, of this authority, since the outbreak of the rebellion, has nothing in it that savors of usurpation or innovation, or that should excite alarm. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interests of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent suspended officers, because it contemplates no vacancy.

Besides this Mr. Holt says, among other things, that the government could not investigate, through courts martial, the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up, without such a draft upon the officers of the army needed for active field service as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war.

The Senate Military Committee have reported adversely to the bill.

SENATORIAL DEBATE ON EMANCIPATION BY AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Johnson to day delivered in the Senate one of the most effective speeches of the session in favor of amending the constitution with the view of emancipation. Intense interest was manifested by all present and at its conclusion republican Senators flocked around him with congratulations. It was at first thought that Mr. Saulsbury intended to reply at length, and the manner in which Senators noisily turned to their clerks and private affairs occasioned considerable comment. Several feeble efforts were made by Mr. Davis to stir up discussion by introducing absurd amendments to the proposition, which the Senate, however, quietly paralyzed—the filibustering experiment only meeting the approval of Messrs. Powell, Riddle and Saulsbury. It is understood that the latter designs making a lengthy speech in advocacy of the peculiar doctrine that if any one State should in convention disapprove of the amendment, such a State would not be at all affected by the measure.

In the telegraphic abstract of the recent speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, in the United States Senate, in favor of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery, some of the most important portions of the speech were left wholly unnoticed. It was a very powerful argument, and exhibited beyond any shadow of doubt the fallacy and inefficiency of all the Congressional legislation and the Presidential proclamations on this subject to effect one desired result. The argument was precisely in line with that presented from time to time by the HERALD in favor of the adoption of such an amendment. After having shown conclusively that all the acts of Congress hitherto adopted were utterly ineffectual to bring about the abolition of slavery throughout the Union, Mr. Trumbull disposed of the proclamations in the following simple, but clear and concise statement of facts:—

At a later period, the President by proclamation undertook to free the slaves in certain localities. Notice of this proclamation was given in September, 1862, and it was to become effective in January, 1863. Unlike the acts of Congress, which undertook to free the slaves of rebels only, and of such as came under our control, the President's proclamation excepted from its provisions the regions of country subject to our authority, and declared free the slaves only who were in regions of country from which the authority of the United States was expelled, enjoining upon the persons proposed to be made free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommending them in all cases, when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages. The force and effect of this proclamation are understood very differently by its advocates and opponents. The former insist that it is and was within the constitutional power of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to issue such a proclamation; that it is the noblest act of his life or the age, and that by virtue of its provisions all slaves within the localities designated become *ipso facto* free; while others declare that it was issued without competent authority, and has not and cannot effect the emancipation of a single slave. These latter insist that the most the President could do, as commander of the armies of the United States, would be, in the absence of legislation, to seize and free the slaves which came within the control of the army; that the power exercised by a commander-in-chief, as such, must be a power exercised in fact, and that beyond his lines where his armies cannot go his orders are mere *brutum fulmen*, and can neither work a forfeiture of property nor freedom of slaves; that the power of Fremont and Hunter, commanders-in-chief for a certain time in their departments, who assumed to free the slaves within their respective commands, was just as effective within the boundaries of their commands as that of the Commander-in-Chief of all the departments, who as commander could not draw to himself any of his Presidential powers; and that neither Congress or could have any force except within the lines and where the army actually had the power to execute the order; that to what extent the previous acts of Congress would free the slaves of rebels, and if the President's proclamation had any effect it would only be to free the slaves of loyal men, for which the laws of the land did not provide. I will not undertake to say which of these opinions is correct, nor is it necessary for my purposes to decide. It is enough for me to show that any and all these laws and proclamations, giving to each the largest effect claimed by its friends, are ineffectual to the destruction of slavery. The laws of Congress, if faithfully executed, would leave remaining the slaves belonging to loyal masters, which, considering how many are held by children and females not engaged in the rebellion, would be no inconsiderable number, and the President's proclamation excepts from its provisions all of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and a good portion of Louisiana and Virginia—almost half the slave States. If, then, we are to get rid of the institution, we must have some more efficient way of doing it than by the proclamations that have been issued or the acts of Congress which have been passed.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SICKLES FOR THE SOUTH-WEST—THE OBJECT OF HIS MISSION.

Major General Sickles, accompanied by his personal staff, left here this morning for Cincinnati. He is charged with special orders from the President, under which he will make a complete tour of the territory reclaimed from the rebels, with a view of observing the temper and disposition of the people towards the United States government, investigating the practical workings of the policies adopted in dealing with them, ascertaining to them the purposes of the administration, and endeavoring to reconcile them to the government. The General will also make such suggestions to the President from time to time for modification or change of policy as may occur to him from his observations. At Cincinnati a gunboat from Admiral Porter's fleet will be placed at the disposal of the General, by which he will be conveyed to the principal points in the Southwest. He will return via the seacoast, calling at all points in federal occupation, for which purpose an armed naval vessel will be assigned him by Admiral Farragut. It is believed that this mission will have the effect of correcting numerous evils under which the people in the reclaimed territory labor, but which have never been brought to the attention of the government. The President is exceedingly sanguine that the effect will also be to restore the people to a hearty allegiance, by opening their eyes, which have been so long blinded by Southern politicians, and convincing them of the desire of the government, while sternly demanding their return to loyalty, to deal with them in kindness and with all forbearance.

THE DIFFICULTY AT CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS.

The fight was brought on by some drunken soldiers making an attack on Mr. Wells, a citizen who was standing near the court house. Mr. Wells was pointed out to them as a copperhead, when some fifteen or twenty of them made a rush for him. Several of them seized him. Pistols were drawn on both sides. Mr. Wells was shot dead by one of the soldiers. Many of Mr. Wells' friends went to his rescue, and in the fight that ensued four soldiers were killed, and twelve or fifteen persons, including citizens and soldiers, were wounded. A portion of the soldiers, instigated by some bad men, had perpetrated many outrages during several days preceding the fatal affray in Charleston. One citizen was badly beaten that morning by a soldier, without any provocation, and had been rewarded by a present of a pair of boots from one of the active fomenters of strife. On Saturday, previous to the affray, two citizens from the country were attacked by soldiers in Charleston, and with great difficulty made their escape from a murderous assault. A few evenings before an old gentleman, a laborer, after having retired to bed, was assaulted by a couple of these soldiers, with pistols, and compelled to go with them, under the pretext that he was required to take some sort of oath. On the way they assaulted him and beat him very severely. Many persons were forced by them to take some sort of oath. The conduct of a few of these soldiers, under the influence of liquor and urged on by a few of the citizens, had produced a perfect reign of terror in Charleston and vicinity. Monday, the day of the affray, being the first day of the Circuit Court, brought a great many people to town. When attacked, they fought. It would be proper to add that a majority of the soldiers were sober, and conducted themselves with propriety; and that most of the citizens, of all parties, disapproved of the outrages referred to.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION—DRAFT OF AN IMPORTANT BILL BY MR. SEWARD.

Secretary Seward has addressed a letter to Mr. Washburne, chairman of the House Select Committee on Emigration, recommending the passage of a law to encourage emigration. He proposes to advance to indigent emigrants sufficient money to cover the expense of ocean transit, and sends to the committee the draft of a bill to carry out the plan. The bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner of emigration, with three clerks, and pledges the labor of the emigrant for the repayment of the loan. It also authorizes a reduction of the tonnage duties upon emigrant ships, and requires but one year for the naturalization of emigrants. This bill will be reported to the House by Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa.

THE BLAIR INVESTIGATION.

In the Blair investigation case it has been shown that not only was the word "each" fraudulently inserted in the celebrated liquor order, but that the figures "two" or "three" were fraudulently placed before the units of the quantity of each kind of liquor ordered, by which means the order orginally calling for about one hundred and fifty dollars worth was made to include over eight thousand dollars worth of liquors.

THE WILKES COURT MARTIAL.

In the Wilkes court martial to day the defence presented a series of despatches from Admiral Wilkes to his officers and the Navy Department, showing the inefficient condition of the vessels of his fleet.

THE REPORTED BOGUS CAIRO DESPATCH.

A recent Cairo telegram says:—

The despatch published in the newspapers of the 29th, purporting to have been received at Washington from Captain Pennock, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah and demanding its surrender, is bogus. No such despatch has been sent from here.

As some persons may believe that the contradiction is well founded, it is only necessary to say that the despatch to the general newspaper press was a verbatim copy of the despatch received by telegraph from Capt. Pennock himself to the Navy Department.

RETIREMENT OF SUPERANNUATED JUDGES.

Senator Anthony has introduced a proposition permitting Judges of the Supreme Court to retire, if they desire it, at the age of seventy, on a salary of from four to six thousand dollars per annum, according to length of judicial service. District Judges may likewise be retired on three-fourths pay.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The French Spoliation bill now before the Senate appropriates five millions to the extinguishment of the French claims so long before Congress, and appoints three commissioners for a term of three years, at a salary of three thousand dollars, clerks, &c., the whole expense of the commission not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

FRESHET AT GEORGETOWN.

The protracted storm has swollen the river to an alarming extent, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of wharehouses and other valuable property on the wharves of Georgetown.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1864.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, with amendments, striking out the provision authorizing grants of forty acre lots to soldiers, and that empowering the Tax Commissioner to set aside sales deemed to be unfairly made.

RETIREMENT OF SUPERANNUATED JUDGES.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill for the relief of the Justices of the Supreme Court and District Courts at the age of seventy, if they desire it, giving Justices of the Supreme Court from $4,000 to $6,000, according to the length of their official service, and three fourths of their salaries to Justices of the District Courts, provided such salaries shall not be less than $2,000 each, in cases where the service has exceeded fifteen years.

THE SEIZURE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

During the morning Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., asked for the consideration of his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to church property seized by him or others under his orders, &c.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., the resolution was laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., the Senate then went into executive session, and after three-quarters of an hour the doors were again opened.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN's (rep. of Me.) motion of yesterday to postpone prior orders and take up the Naval Appropriation bill was rejected—ayes 22, nays 16.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution then came up as the prior order.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Md., said we had heretofore kept four millions of slaves in bondage. They had been kept in a state of almost absolute ignorance. This was a thing of which the world's history afforded no parallel. Whether this was for weal or woe, the future must decide. The only question for statesmen to consider was, whether emancipation was right, independent of its consequences, if those consequences were such as to render it expedient at this time. There was a period in our history when there was but one opinion about the question of right. The men who fought through the Revolution, and recommended the adoption by the American people of our constitution, thought that slavery was not only an evil, but an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Christian people to remove. The history of those times would bear him out in the assertion that if the men by whom the constitution was formed, and the people by whom it was adopted, had anticipated our present troubles, they would have provided by constitutional enactment at some unremote period to revoke the clause permitting slavery. Almost every man of reflection at that time was satisfied that sooner or later the country would be involved in trouble on account of it, and they looked with confidence to the time when it should be eradicated. The provisions in the constitution protecting slavery were adopted upon political and material reasons, and not upon grounds of morality and religion, and because they believed it would be difficult to have a Union at all without slavery. Whether they were right or wrong, it is impossible to say now. If they had opted to adopt our constitution without the recognition of slavery, no one now a spectator of the scenes around us would regret it. He entertained the same opinion of slavery now that he had from the time he first studied the subject of human rights. In advocating this measure he was not departing from his earlier convictions, and would appeal to the constitution itself in justification of the vote he should give for the measure. He would not inquire whether slavery had produced the war or not. The war was upon us and slavery had produced mischief. Unless the measure before the Senate should be adopted there could be no permanent peace. Mr. Johnson at length proceeded to controvert the idea that the abolition of slavery could be accomplished either by direct legislation or by the exercise of the war power by the President. He believed that the rebels still owed allegiance to the United States, and were to be proceeded against as traitors under the constitution. Any other idea would be monstrous. He believed that there were hundreds of thousands of citizens in the insurrectionary districts who were just as devoted to the Union as any member of this body; but they obeyed the *de facto* government as a power which they could not resist, and so their obedience was no crime. He claimed that the war power was in the hands of Congress, and the power of the President was derived from his rights as Commander-in-Chief. This being the case, no slave could be manumitted by proclamation, unless the proper physical force accompanied it. We must get the slaves before we can manumit them. The President himself uttered a great truth when he said his proclamation would be like "the Pope's bull against the comet" in the districts unoccupied by our army. It is just as idle for us to declare the slaves free in the States where our armies do not march as it would be to declare the rebel armies disbanded by proclamation. If the war should terminate to-day the slaves who come actually under our control would be slaves still. Mr. Johnson contended that the only practical way of accomplishing what all Christian patriots desired was by the adoption of the present measure. He contended that the very preamble to the constitution, which stated that its objects were to establish justice, secure tranquillity and promote the general welfare, and first of all, that liberty might be preserved, gave full warrant for the proposed amendment. Was there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Was slavery doing no injury to the tranquillity of the country? Was it not against the general welfare and against all true ideas of human liberty? In conclusion, he said our sole consideration should be to bring this war to a successful close, and secure the restoration of the Union. He believed the Union would be restored, and we would have our national and State governments without human bondage.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., amendment that "no negro persons, whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or any place of trust or profit under the United States," was then rejected—yeas 5; nays 33.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., proposed to insert at the end of section 1 the following:—

That no slave shall be emancipated by this article, unless the owner thereof shall first be paid the value of the slave or slaves so emancipated.

This was rejected—yeas 2, nays 34.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment providing for the distribution of the negroes not free under this act among the Northern States, according to their respective proportions.

Rejected.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., obtained the floor and the senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1864.

BRIDGES ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. ARNOLD, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill which he explained to be amendatory of the Post Route act of July, 1862, and providing for the construction of two bridges over the Ohio river, to enable the railroads of Indiana and Illinois to meet those on the banks of the Ohio in Kentucky, and for the security of navigation, by directing the bridges to be built from two hundred and sixty to three hundred feet high. The railroads are ready to construct the bridges without cost to the government at the Falls of the Ohio.

Mr. MALLORY, (opp.) of Ky., in adverting to the bill, said that if it had been passed two years ago millions of dollars would have been saved to the government in the transportation of supplies.

Both gentlemen spoke of the great military as well as commercial importance of securing the connection.

Mr. MOORHEAD, (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion negatived by four majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., said that the bill involved great constitutional principles, and therefore he moved it be referred for consideration to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He was opposed to bridging navigable streams. His own county had suffered too much altogether from the bridge at Rock Island.

The motion was disagreed to.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

INCREASING THE DUTY ON WOOL.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign wool, and report by bill or otherwise.

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., offered a resolution directing the committee on Military Affairs to report the bill increasing the pay of privates of the army, and the same be made the special order for to morrow.

Mr. GRINNELL, (rep.) of Iowa, asked whether Mr. Holman would agree to lay an additional tax to pay the proposed increase. For himself, he wished to see where the money was to come from, although he claimed to be a friend of the soldier.

Mr. HOLMAN said he saw no reason why the soldiers' pay should not be increased when the salaries of others are increased.

Mr. GRINNELL denied that other salaries had been increased.

Mr. HOLMAN would refer to the records for the proof of his assertion. If gentlemen were not prepared to increase the pay of the soldiers let them say so, and not evade the question by saying "they want to see whether the government can afford it." He (Mr. Holman) would increase the pay of the soldiers to eighteen or twenty dollars a month.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, said that the soldier should be left to his real friends. The Committee on Military Affairs have already prepared a bill for an increase; but they have refrained from reporting it, wishing first to see the result of the bills to be brought before the House for raising the necessary means by taxation. That committee will not be diverted from their proper course by the affected friendship for the soldiers now manifested on the opposition side, at the head of whom was the gentleman from Indiana. Mr. Schenck moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This was agreed to—74 against 49.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE REFUSED.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Mass., asked for the Committee on Naval Affairs leave of absence for ten days from Thursday, in order to visit the West for the purpose of examining several sites for a navy yard on the Mississippi and its tributaries. By a personal inspection they could report more intelligently.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the request. The first duty of members was in the House, and it has recently been difficult to keep a quorum here for the transaction of business. The committee, after visiting pleasant places, would return hardly improved in capacity for business. The most the committee could do would be to taste the waters, and try their different qualities and aptitude for mixing. (Laughter.) Besides, it had been suggested that there were guerillas out there, and there might be railroad accidents. (Renewed laughter.) There might be some propriety in the Committee of Ways and Means visiting the West, to see how much taxation that country would bear.

Mr. RICE said they should like to have the gentleman accompany them, but the Naval Committee did not ask leave of absence if public interests here would suffer by it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., believed there could be no doubt, with those best acquainted with the subject, that Cairo or Mound City, Illinois, afforded the best facilities for a navy yard on the Mississippi, and it required no committees of Congress to make that fact patent to the country.

Several other gentlemen participated in the conversation, when the request was laid on the table.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the National Banking bill.

The committee agreed to the amendment offered yesterday, by a vote of 59 against 54, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the taxing of banking capital for State and municipal purposes, provided the taxes shall not be higher than the rate imposed by States on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.

Mr. BROOKS, (opp.) of N. Y., submitted three additional sections, two of which, he said, came from all the banks of New York, with perhaps the exception of one:—

First—An amendment providing that the coin received by every association shall be retained to a certain extent.

Second—An amendment designating the ways and means for winding up the associations when they desire.

Third—Forbidding these banks from being turned into savings banks.

These amendments were severally rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., offered a substitute for the bill, repealing the National Bank act now in existence, and giving the institutions three years in which to close their affairs.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 44 against 63.

The committee here rose and reported the bill as amended to the House.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., offered a substitute, substantially the same bill as amended, but fixing the rate of interest at seven per centum, and omitting the clause giving to the States the privilege to tax the capital stock.

Mr. STEELE, (opp.) of N. Y., said it had been his constant desire to give his earnest and hearty support to all measures necessary to enable the government to suppress a causeless and wicked rebellion; but if the Bank bill, of which that now pending is an amendment, had failed to give substantial aid he (Mr. Steele) did not understand why it was not right and proper to oppose it as if it were an original proposition. His objection to the bill was mainly to the system. The old National Bank, of thirty millions capital, was considered so dangerous to public liberty that it required the undomitable will of an Andrew Jackson to overthrow it. He (Mr. Steele) would like to know what power would be requisite to put down a mammoth institution of three hundred millions of capital and its countless tributaries scattered all over the country. Every one knew the dangers attending the concentration of a vast moneyed power in the hands of one individual. If an ambitious and wicked man should choose he could direct electioneering operations all over the land by means of the wires placed under his control. He contended that the bank system is not only a total failure, but dangerous to free institutions and unconstitutional. Besides, it was designed to absorb the State banks. There was no necessity for this measure excepting for strengthening the executive power by increasing his patronage, and breaking down the States in order that another stride may be made in the direction of a consolidation and centralization of the government in the hands of one man.

Mr. STEVENS acceded to the suggestion of Mr. Brooks that the amendments made to the bill by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union shall be printed before further action is taken on the subject.

The House at four o'clock adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1864.

The United States Supreme Court has given notice that no argument will be heard in any case after Tuesday, the 12th instant, and the Court will adjourn on Monday, the 18th instant, instead of the 1st of May, as heretofore announced.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. Part 2—Nos. 1526, 1540, 1182, 1212, 1460, 1067, 680, 1266, 1217, 855, 1227, 1136, 1516 597, 775, 1141, 571, 967, 1220, 1245. Part 3—Nos. 806, 805, 609, 1162, 46, 1230, 1164, 618, 629 892, 1216, 434, 1452, 1243, 1249, 1291, 1297, 529, 1319, 1235.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned until Thursday.

The Britannia Coming Up.

SANDY HOOK, April 5, 1864.

The steamship Britannia, from Galway, is signalled and coming over the bar.

Interesting from Missouri.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PLEASANTON AT ST. LOUIS—THE NEW YORK VINDICATOR SUPPRESSED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, April 5, 1864.

Major General Pleasanton has arrived and reported to General Rosecrans.

The *New York Vindicator*, sent to the subscribers of the *Metropolitan Record* in this department, has been promptly suppressed by General Rosecrans.

The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, General Grant's old regiment, and the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, re-enlisted veterans, arrived here to-day, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Receipts of cotton, 390 bales; sales 8 bales Missouri, at 62 cents. Other articles unchanged.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamer America, from Boston—Dr Allan Mr Weymouth, Mr Stevens, Capt Smith and lady, Mr McKenzie, M and Mrs George White and three daughters, Mrs Dewan and three daughters and son, Mr F J Stowe, Margaret Wilson, Julia McDonald and 32 others.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Opening of the Great Sanitary Fair—Operations of the Union Army—Movements of the Rebel Forces—The Latest News from Mexico and Central and South America—Market Reports, &c.

The steamship China, Captain Anderson, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-past eleven o'clock this morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock this morning, and will contain a full account of the opening of the Great Sanitary Fair in New York, with a description of the Military Ovation and the Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion; the latest accounts of the Movements and Operations of the Union Forces in all portions of the country; The latest News from the Rebel States, and the latest reports of the Movements of the Rebel Army; the latest accounts of the Operations of the French in Mexico; The latest News from Cuba, St. Domingo and Central and South America; Reports of the State of the Markets, and accounts of all important events of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Wasting its Sweetness on the Desert air, the CEREUS GRANDEFLORA was unknown to the beauty and fashionable world until PHALON & SON condensed its fragrance into their famous "Night Blooming Cereus." Among hundreds of floral extracts it stands unapproached. Be cautious in buying, as counterfeits are abroad. Ask for PHALON & SON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 259—April 5, 1864.
42, 33, 49, 1, 32, 43, 55, 74, 45, 69, 6, 35, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 260—April 5, 1864.
48, 30, 69, 72, 12, 3, 5, 15, 56, 39, 71, 10, 32.

Z. S. Simmons & Co.—Managers.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 163—April 5, 1864.
39, 64, 68, 26, 55, 77, 61, 74, 58, 76, 47, 11, 15.
CLASS 164—April 5, 1864.
61, 54, 51, 27, 14, 75, 31, 37, 7, 40, 19, 39, 23.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.
LIBRARY, EXTRA CLASS 7—April 5, 1864.
66, 14, 49, 39, 43, 77, 19, 67, 71, 7, 59, 1, 25.
CLASS 8—April 5, 1864.
31, 57, 42, 47, 56, 12, 39, 51, 34, 19, 29, 17, 45.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Lottery Tickets Cashed.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1.

Attention.
S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure dyspepsia and constipation.
They cure diarrhœa and cholera morbus.
They cure liver complaint and nervous headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several persons refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Allow Me to Say a Word
for myself. I have been using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.
[Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.]
It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic, and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

An Elegant and Cheap Article.—Healthy and Durable. CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK STUFFING. A large assortment of Mattresses and Furniture Cushions, Seats for Coaches, Theatres, &c., constantly on hand, and orders filled at the very shortest notice. 706 BROADWAY, 709.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 257 Broome street, near the Bowery, sell goods at wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order, repaired, boiled and mounted.

A Speedy and Permanent Cure of Headache, toothache, neuralgia and catarrh.—Use Wolcott's Instant Pain Annihilator. Sold everywhere.

A Perfect Hair Dye.—Miller's. Only 50 cents per box. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

A Bad Breath.—How Many Lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted. To effect a radical cure use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS as a dentrifice, night and morning. It is so beautifies the complexion. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth surpasses everything for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 483 Broadway and druggists everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Brilliant and Powerful Day and Night Double Perspective Glasses, for the field, sea, opera and tourist's use—compact, portable and efficient. A splendid assortment at SEMMONS',
Oculists' Optician 660½ Broadway, under Lafarge House.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye Preservers, to strengthen and improve the sight of old and young, by day and night, without pain or fatigue. Highly recommended by the medical faculty. SEMMONS,
Oculists' Optician, 660½ Broadway, opposite Bond street.

Banks' and Bankers' Endorsing Stamps. Boston Hand Stamp Company, 195 Broadway, New York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail—No. 5 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Chaps, Chafes, Pimples, Eruptions, saltrheum, flesh worms, &c., cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, at his new depot, 453 Broadway.

Cloth and Parchment Tags for Shipping cotton, wool, flax, &c., at VICTOR S. MAUGER'S, 114 Chambers street.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED
CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON HOEN, at his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

Deafness and Diseases of the Eye, whether of recent or long standing, receive the usual attention from DR. CALDWELL, 36 Clinton place (Eighth street). Examinations free. Hours from 9 to 4.

Dr. Marshall Cures Asthma and Dyspepsia without fail. Long inhalist. Office 712 Broadway, in Tilman's Building. Office hours, 11 to 5 P. M.

Dr. Hunter's Office is at No. 3 Division street, New York city. He has no other office. Established 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, ulcers of all kinds, the most poisonous impurity of the blood, fistula, all diseases pertaining to the urinary organs, rheumatism, &c. Work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion. Consultation gratis. Hours in from 8 A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
OFFICE 587 BROADWAY.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. D JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtues. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., Nos. 141 Chambers and 1 Hudson street, and by druggists generally.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway, New York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—The oldest and most approved strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale wholesale and retail, at the subscribers'
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from low foreheads or any part of the body. Warranted at his new depot, 453 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
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FADED AND GRAY HAIR AND WHISKERS
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FADED AND GRAY HAIR AND WHISKERS
TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.
TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.
TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.
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TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.
It does not claim to make the hair grow in where it has once fallen out. Nothing will do that, whatever may be advertised to the contrary; but it will stop its falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. It does not require soaping, washing and hours for its application, nor will it crock or smut, but is as easily applied and wiped from the skin as any hairdressing.
We apply the Hiawatha at our rooms, thus enabling the public to judge of its merits by actual trial on the premises. We warrant to bring up the original color in ten days at the very farthest. We can do it in most cases in six.
We published the following challenge to test some four weeks in the papers, which was never accepted:—
Let some well known and disinterested persons appoint one on the proprietor of each preparation to have the color of the hair restored. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person using nothing else during the test. A certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers at the expense of the unsuccessful proprietors.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
An appropriate accompaniment to the Hiawatha, changes light red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black. Superior to any dressing for the whiskers. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University place, N. Y.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured. Old theories and opinions overturned by simply inventing a new mechanical appliance for this dangerous disease.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Has a new combination of principles, entirely different from any heretofore used in a truss, light, clean and easy