National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY..........................APRIL 15, 1864.

☞ *The Office of the National Republican is at 511 Ninth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.*

☞ *Subscribers failing to receive the Republican regularly will please notify this office.*

☞ *We call the attention of business men to the classification of our advertisements. We intend to keep a business eye to this matter for the benefit of our patrons.*

☞ *This paper is now furnished by carriers to Subscribers in this city and Georgetown at thirty cents per month.*

☞ *The railroad advertisements on our first page are inserted by authority of the railroad companies severally named, are officially corrected when changes are made, hence can be relied upon as correct.*

Notice.

The business of distributing the REPUBLICAN throughout this city, Georgetown and Alexandria, has this day been placed in the hand of Mr. ARTHUR SHEPHERD, who is our only authorized agent to collect and solicit subscriptions to this paper, and has also authority to solicit advertisements from the advertising community of this and the neighboring cities for the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Mr. Shepherd is well and favorably known in this community, from having been for several months past one of our principal Local Reporters, and we commend him to our citizens on his new role.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1864.

GOLDEN SENTENCES.

"THE CRISIS WHICH THREATENED TO DIVIDE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IS PAST."

"I SHALL NOT RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THE PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY ACT OF CONGRESS."

"I PROCLAIM FULL PARDON TO ALL WHO SOLEMNLY SWEAR TO HENCEFORTH FAITHFULLY SUPPORT, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE UNION OF THE STATES THEREUNDER."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, who, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a convention to assemble at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

EDWIN MORGAN, New York, Chairman.
CHARLES J. GILMAN, Maine.
E. BRAINARD, Vermont.
E. H. ROLLINS, New Hampshire.
J. Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
THOMAS G. TURNER, Rhode Island.
GIDEON WELLES, Connecticut.
DENNING DUER, New Jersey.
EDWARD McPHERSON, Pennsylvania.
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
J. F. WAGNER, Maryland.
THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio.
H. S. LANE, Indiana.
SAMUEL C. CASEY, Kentucky.
E. PECK, Illinois.
HERBERT M. HOXIE, Iowa.
AUSTIN BLAIR, Michigan.
CARL SCHURZ, Wisconsin.
W. D. WASHBURN, Minnesota.
CORNELIUS COLE, California.
WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, Kansas.
O. H. IRISH, Nebraska.
JOSEPH GERHARDT, Dist. of Columbia.

Gold.

In New York yesterday gold fell to 175¼, upon a report that Mr. Chase had drawn for £300,000 sterling against gold sent from San Francisco. The closing price was 177. The precious metal opened at 173 this morning.

Commerce in Insurrectionary Districts.

Senator Chandler has introduced a new bill regulating the buying of cotton, the lease of abandoned lands, etc. It subjects all commercial transactions whatever to the restrictions of the act of July, 1860; and portions of loyal States whenever overrun or seriously threatened with rebel raids.

More Indians Starving.

The Sioux, in their new reservation in Dacota, where they retired after their murderous pastime in Minnesota, are in need. The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the Senate, recommends an appropriation of $107,300 for that tribe and the Winnebago. It costs fifteen cents a day each, in addition to their own resources, to keep them.

Kansas Railroad.

The Committee on the Public Lands have reported a railroad bill giving a grant of alternate sections for ten sections on each side of the road, the line to run from Emporia via Council Grove to a point on the Pacific road, near Fort Riley.

Naval Changes

Second Assistant Engineer John H. Perry, detached from special duty at Baltimore and ordered to the Saranac, vice Second Assistant Engineer Edward Olsen, detached and ordered to New York.

First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. King, detached from the gunboat Massasoit and ordered to the Augusta.

Second Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, ordered to the gunboat Iowasco.

Second Assistant Engineer S. W. Sensner, ordered to special duty at Baltimore.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR MARY E. WALKER, the handsome and accomplished Surgeon of Den. McCook's brigade, was in the city yesterday.—*Chattanooga Gazette, 9th.*

HON. EDWARD EVERETT was seventy years old on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

MADAME VESTVALI is creating a sensation in Boston.

SECRETARY SEWARD returned from New York yesterday.

CAPT. JOHN HAMILTON, of the 3d artillery, who was severely wounded at the battle of Olustee, and who has been seriously ill in consequence of his wounds, is now, we are happy to learn, surely and rapidly improving.

THE RETORT PATRIOTIC.—"I labor *pro bono publico*," said a noisy demagogue in a stump speech.

"The plain English of that is, you want to pick the public bones," was the retort of his opponent.

THE DOORS of some of the prominent secessionists in Visalia, California, were tarred and feathered recently.

MOTTO of the Republican presses who opposed Mr. Colfax's resolution to expel Long:

"Don't halloo until you get out of the Woods a little more treason."

THE DRAFT in New York has been postponed until the 1st of June.

A RISE.—A Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta (Georgia) *Appeal* says that a resident of Richmond advertises his furniture for sale because his rent was raised from six hundred dollars to five thousand dollars.

Fort Pillow Captured by the Rebel Forrest.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF UNION TROOPS.

Fiendish Conduct of the Rebels.

Women and Children Murdered

Wounded Prisoners Sabred and Burned Alive.

REBEL ATTACK ON PADUCAH

CAIRO, April 15.—On Tuesday morning, Forrest, with six thousand men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding a surrender of the fort and the garrison, meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain advantage of Major Booth, 13th Tennessee U. S. heavy artillery, formerly 1st Alabama cavalry, colored.

The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels an advantage of new positions.

The battle was kept up till 3, p. m., when Major Booth being killed, Major Bradford took command. The rebels now came in swarms over our troops, compelling their surrender. Immediately upon surrender, ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed, but the incarnate confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including both colors.

The previously wounded black soldiers becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted and shot, or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children seven or eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead, and their bodies rolled into the river.

The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned. Several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of six hundred only two hundred remained alive.

Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson, Revel, and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry.

Captain Paston and Lieutenant Lyon, of the 13th Tennessee; and Capt. Young of the 24th Missouri—acting provost marshal—were taken prisoners. Major Bradford was also captured, but is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, he has been killed.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about half-past three, and was hailed by the rebels. Under a flag of truce men were sent ashore to bury the dead and to take on board such of the wounded as the rebels allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken on board, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up.

The steamer arrived here this evening and immediately sent to the Mound City hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Among the wounded officers of the colored troops are Captain Porter, Lieutenant Libberts, and Adjutant Lemming.

Six guns were captured by the rebels, and carried off, including two 10-pounder Parrotts, and two 12-pound howitzers.

A large amount of stores were destroyed or carried away.

The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move toward Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Col. Pratt, commanding at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that he is informed that Paducah has been attacked, and the town is full of rebels.

FROM GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION.

He Repulses the Rebels in Two Battles.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 14.—Advices from Gen. Steele to the 7th have been received. His expedition reached a point five miles south of Ekin or Little Missouri river, about twenty-five miles from Camden, where he expected Gen. Thayer, with the Fort Smith force, to join him next day.

On the 2d, Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard under General Rice with 1,200 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was 44 killed and wounded and 15 prisoners.

On the 4th, Marmaduke attacked, with three or four thousand cavalry and five pieces of artillery, on the south side of the Little Mission. After five hours fighting, he was routed with a loss of four killed and twenty-three wounded.

Our loss was 22 killed and wounded. There is a large force of rebels five or six miles in Steele's advance, but it is not expected they will make a stand. Nothing has been heard from Banks or the gunboats.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 14.—The 3d division of the 2d corps, commanded by General Birney, was reviewed to-day by General Hancock, and presented a splendid appearance. General Meade and staff were present, and complimented the division and its commander on its efficiency.

After the review the Generals partook of some refreshments with John M. Botts, at his invitation, and afterwards with General Birney. The day was beautiful.

A rumor prevails in camp this morning that the rebels have been seen on the Blue Ridge, but no credit is given it.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Steamer from City Point—No News or Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 13.—The steamer New York returned from City Point this morning, bringing neither news nor prisoners, the water being so high in James river as to prevent communication with Richmond.

The sixty women and children taken up in the New York were landed at City Point, and we learn they had to pay seventy-five dollars (confederate money) each for hack hire from that place to Petersburg, distance nine miles.

Steamer Colonel Rucker, Capt. Bell, arrived this morning from New Berne, N. C.

At 7 p. m. yesterday spoke steamer Winants, searching for disabled steamer Scott. They had spoken steamer Arago, which reported steamer Scott twenty-five miles east of Bodie's Island, on the 6th instant. Steamers United States and Silas O. Pierce are also in search of the disabled steamer.

The gunboat Iroquois, while off Point New Point, ran into the steamer Georgiana, striking near the after gangway, carrying away several of her state-rooms, &c. The passengers, fearing she was in a sinking condition, escaped to the Iroquois.

Navigation Open.

BUFFALO, April 14.—Navigation is open to is point.

The Ram Tennessee Preparing to Butt.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A letter from the blockading fleet off Mobile, March 28, says the formidable rebel ram Tennessee is getting ready to pay the fleet a visit. [We infer from this that the Tennessee was not sunk as reported some days since.]

Rebel Rams Blown Up.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamer Thomas A Scott, from New Orleans, has arrived. Natchez papers of the 1st of April have a report that the rebels have blown up two rams, Shreveport and Missouri, to prevent their falling into our hands, and that they have evacuated Shreveport.

Indian Troubles—Fight at Fremont's Orchard.

OMAHA, N. T., April 14.—It is reported that the Indians have torn down the telegraph line twice near Junction Station, between Julesburg and Denver City.

A fight is said to have taken place at Fremont's Orchard, between troops from Denver and the Indians, in which five soldiers were wounded.

The Censure of Mr. Long, of Ohio.

After the close of the debate in the House yesterday afternoon by Mr. Colfax and Mr. Long, Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution to censure Mr. Long upon the table. This was disagreed to—yeas 70, nays 79.

The first resolution was then read, namely: "That said Alexander Long be, and he is hereby, declared to be an unworthy member of this House."

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 80; nays 70; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baily, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyd, Broomal, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Deming, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New York, Morrill, Morris of New York, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—80.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin, Blair of Mo., Bliss, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKenney, Miller, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New York, Steele of New Jersey, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Ward, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, F. Wood, and Yeaman—70.

Mr. Holman said, inasmuch as the first resolution was adopted, the second resolution was of no particular moment, and therefore he moved to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Colfax was willing to withdraw it by unanimous consent.

Objections were made on the Opposition side.

Mr. Voorhees said it was time these disgraceful proceedings were brought to a close.

There was much confusion at this time.

The second resolution is as follows:

That the Speaker read this resolution, namely, the one already adopted, to the said Alexander Long during the session of the House.

The second resolution was, on motion of Mr. Holman, laid upon the table; 71 again 60.

Mr. Colfax then moved the previous question on the preamble, under the operation of which it was agreed to.

The preamble sets forth, substantially, that Alexander Long, a Representative from the Second District of Ohio, by his open declaration, in the National Capitol, and by publication in New York, has shown himself to be in favor of the recognition of the so-called Confederacy, now trying to establish itself on the ruins of the country, thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy in their destructive practices, and to the traitors against the Government within our borders, by assurances of their success and affirmations of the justice of their cause; and that such conduct is incompatible with his duty as a member of this body.

The above preamble was agreed to by the following vote—yeas 76, nays 63:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baily, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyd, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New York, Morrill, Morris of New York, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—76.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Mich., Bliss, Brown of Wis., Brown of W. Va., Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harris of Md., Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Penn., Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Penn., Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Mo., Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New York, Steele of New Jersey, Strouse, Stuart, Voorhees, Ward, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, F. Wood, Yeaman—63.

The House, at a quarter to 6 o'clock, adjourned.

[OFFICIAL.]

Dismissals for the Week ending April 9, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel August Otto, 58th New York volunteers, and Captain W. A. Harn, 2d New York independent battery, to date March 14, 1864, for giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men.

Assistant Surgeon David Scott, and Assistant Surgeon James Fulton, 143d Pennsylvania volunteers, to date April 8, 1864, they having declined to appear before a board of examination.

First Lieutenant Isaac A. Nesbit, 1st Pennsylvania artillery, and First Lieutenant James A. Smith, 72d New York volunteers, to date March 14, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Robert D. Adams, First Lieutenant William Frisbee, and Second Lieutenant James McGuire, 40th Kentucky volunteers, to date November 1, 1863, for drunkenness, desertion, and incompetency.

Second Lieutenant George B. Worcester, 2d Vermont volunteers, to date April 5, 1864, for inefficiency and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Second Lieutenant James Brennan, 78th Ohio volunteers, to date April 8, 1864, for drunkenness and absence without leave.

The following officers, to date March 14, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant C. A. Waterhouse, 5th Maine volunteers.

Second Lieutenant William Zeigler, 43d Illinois volunteers.

Disobedience of orders.

Second Lieutenant William M. Whaling, 49th Illinois volunteers.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Chaplain W. Gibson, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, he having been previously honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant W. T. Warrall, 4th United States colored troops, and Second Lieutenant Charles A. Brown, 4th United States colored troops, and they have been discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Major E. M. Carey, 12th Ohio volunteers.

Captain James B. Buckey, 3d Ohio cavalry.

Captain George A. Armstrong, 7th Michigan cavalry.

First Lieutenant John Jones, second battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Edition

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE SPEAKER'S LAST LEVEE.

The last reception of the season will be given by Speaker Colfax, at his residence, this evening.

A RAILROAD SENATOR.

The New Jersey *Monitor* says Mr. Scovel, in his election to the Senate of that State, was opposed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Why shouldn't he be so opposed if it is true, as stated, that he was so supported and finally elected by the Delaware and Raritan ("Elbow route") Railroad Company. Mr. Scovel acknowledges that, as Senator, he represents his constituents *in the Delaware and Raritan road!* He may safely be called a Railroad Senator.

Boston Herald Establishment Burned.

We learn, by a private dispatch addressed to Major Charles O. Rogers, proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, that the office of the Boston *Herald* is on fire and partially destroyed. Major Rogers has afforded all the facilities in his power to assist his neighbor in continuing the publication of his paper.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mr. A. A. Lovett, superintendent of the People's Line of Telegraph, is appointed Saturday, 4 o'clock p. m., at Beverly, Mass.

"Grace Greenwood" on the Rebellion.

A lecture of rare interest will be given in the Senate Chamber, Saturday, on which occasion GRACE GREENWOOD (Mrs. L. K. Lippincott) has been invited to address the public, by the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of Congress. The proceeds are to be given for the benefit of the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children, organized under act of Congress. Grace Greenwood is a lady of strong intellect, of noble impulses, and a wonderful command of language. She has for years delighted the public as an authoress, and her efforts at the lecturer's desk are no less successful than those with her pen. Let us give her a good house, as an appreciation of rightly directed genius, and for the sake of the cause to be benefited by her labors.

Only Two Nights Longer.

The Opera company remains at Grover's theatre only two nights more. It has been well said by "Erasmus" that "to fail to see this troupe would be a sin against good taste." To-night Madame Johannsen appears in her magnificent character of "Fidelio," in Beethoven's only opera. To-morrow night we are to have that delicious opera of the "Barber of Seville."

Matrimonial.

SOPHIE GITIKER, one of the principal members of Mr. Grover's Philadelphia company, formerly of this city, is about to return to the felicity of matrimonial life. The name of the happy gentleman who has achieved this triumph is unknown to us. We understand that Miss WARD, of the same dramatic company, has had several invitations to partake of the joys of matrimony.

HARPER'S MONTHLY FOR MAY.—The May number of Harper's delightful Magazine has made its appearance betimes. It is the closing number of the twenty-eighth volume, and its contents are rich enough to give it a new lease of life for fourteen years longer. The leading article is "Life with the Esquimeaux," illustrated with exquisite wood engravings. The *Monthly* is for sale by Hudson Taylor, 334 Pennsylvania avenue; John C. Parker, 379 F street, (near the Post Office;) and by J. Shillington, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 15, 1864.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to amend the statutes of limitation in force in the courts of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Morrill presented a petition from colored citizens of the District of Columbia, setting forth that they are subject to taxation without representation, that there loyalty has never been questioned, that they have furnished two regiments now in the field, and have a third one forming, and praying that legislation be had to give them the proper relief. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson again asked, but failed, to obtain consent to offer a resolution, providing for night sessions for the transaction of business.

Mr. Beaman, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendment to the bill providing a temporary government for Montana, made a report, recommending a concurrence in the Senate's amendment, striking out the qualification of white for voters and substituting every male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such.

Mr. Beaman presuming that all gentlemen had made up their minds, moved the previous question.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the report upon the table. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 66, nays 67.

The report of the committee of conference was disagreed to—yeas 53, nays 83.

Mr. Holman moved that the House adhere.

Mr. Beaman moved that the House insist and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Webster moved the following instructions: and that the committee agree to no report which authorizes any other than free white male citizens, and those who have declared their intention to become such, to vote.

These resolutions were agreed to—yeas 75, nays 67.

And Mr. Beaman's motion for another committee was adopted, (accompanied by the above instructions.)

The consideration of the joint resolution to dispose of the unemployed Generals was postponed for ten days.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Mr. Alley made a speech in support of the bill.

A Gallant Officer.

We saw yesterday a plan of the battle fought near Columbia on the 4th of July by the gallant Col. O. H. Moore, at the head of two hundred men, against John Morgan's force of four or five thousand. Col. M.'s repulse of a force equal to twenty or twenty-five times his own was one of the most chivalrous affairs on record. Though 'tis unquestionable history, it reads like the wildest romance.

Col. M. prepared his defences with great judgment, but, at the turning-point of the battle, he had not the slightest advantage in position. He and his men were upon one side and Morgan's men upon the other side of an abatis of felled trees, crouching but a few yards apart and firing at each other upon terms of perfect equality through the branches. The fighting there was most terrific. All the Federal soldiers kept their places, the living not less than the dead, and the rebel hosts at length fled in confusion. The disaster sustained by Morgan upon this occasion cost him full twelve hours' time in his movements. He had intended, as he himself stated, to make a dash into Louisville, but his long and unexpected delay caused him to change his plans.—*Louisville Journal.*

Col. Moore was made sick by wounds and was incapacitated for active service beyond the limit prescribed by an army regulation, which requires that officers who are on the sick list more than sixty days shall be dropped from the service. Col. Moore is now in the city seeking to be reinstated, and those who know him well are strongly of the opinion that the Government cannot afford to lose the services of such an officer.

BY TELEGRAPH

From Louisiana and Texas.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamer Continental has arrived, from New Orleans on the 8th, with Alexandria dates to the 5th.

All is quiet at Alexandria, and ample precaution is taken against surprise by the enemy.

The heavy iron-clads had dropped down to Fort De Russey, but there was still sufficient water for the gunboats and transports to cross the falls.

The streets of Alexandria are barricaded in case of raids by the rebels.

About 500 people have taken the oath under the amnesty proclamation.

The steamer Luminary, before reported destroyed, was above the falls uninjured.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Dana has been relieved from the command of the troops at Pass Cavallo at his own request.

Gen. Herron is sick at Brownsville with the small-pox.

A blockade running schooner tried to run out of Pass Cavallo on the 2d, and the gunboat Estrella chased her. The rebels fired her, escaping in their boats. Forty bales of Sea Island cotton was saved and she was then abandoned to the flames.

The sloop-of-war Pensacola left New Orleans on the 7th for New York.

Advices from Matamoras report no French or Franco-Mexican force there, nor known to be near there.

Judge Durell is president of the Free State Convention in session at New Orleans.

The report of a rebel attack on Alexandria is untrue.

Movements of Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamer Corsica, from Havana on the 9th, and Nassau on the 11th, has arrived.

The schooner Petrel, at Nassau from Charleston, reports the loss of the steamer Juno from Wilmington for Nassau. She broke in two and nearly all hands were drowned. The steamers Syren and Coquette had arrived from Wilmington.

The Greyhound, Will-o'-the-Wisp and Syren have sailed to run the blockade.

Prince Charles Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, has arrived at Martinique, en route to Mexico with the regiment in which he is a captain.

Confederate Vessels Building in France.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Times'* Paris letter says one of the vessels built at Bordeaux for the Confederates has been launched. An English vessel is lying there with her equipment. The builder has been compelled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is constructing shall pass into Confederate hands. The two iron-clads will not be ready for launching for three months; but the other three (wooden vessels) will soon follow their consort into the water. The French Government has enclosed the Rappahannock in a dock at Calais, and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Gold seventy-three and three-fourths to seventy-four.

The Mohican.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The United States ship Mohican has arrived from Brazil, via St. Thomas. All are well on board. Captain A. S. Gleison, commander.

Completion of the Railroad to Knoxville.

LONDON, KY., April 13.—Trains passed over the bridge at this place this afternoon. The connection with Knoxville is now complete.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day ratified the purchase of the Northwest Virginia or Parkersburg railroad, and contracted for a grand railroad bridge at Parkersburg, connecting the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with the Marietta and Cincinnati branch, making a continuous railway, without change of cars, between New York, Washington, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, by line sixty miles nearer than the Columbus route to Cincinnati.

Boston and its dependencies, in ordinary seasons, consume over forty thousand pounds of butter a week.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE TUELL MURDER CASE.—The court adjourned yesterday about 4.30 p. m., having been occupied the entire day in hearing the testimony which was taken in this case. Dr. Bogan, George Ballard, William Clendenin and Tim Gallagher were the witnesses examined after our report closed.

Dr. Bogan knew the prisoner's wife since 1857; made a post mortem examination of her body and found various wounds of various stages of discoloration; they were bruises, and some of them weeks old; one wound was peculiar—it was about an inch and a quarter long, and resulted from a descending blow; it might have been done by the hammer, but certainly not by the axe.

George Ballard knew Tuell, but not the deceased; saw him on the evening of Thursday; he just come from his day's work; he said "good evening," to Tuell—"Good evening, Cornelius; what is the matter with you;" and received the reply that he was in trouble; that his wife was dead; he seemed to be petting or crying, and looked as if he had taken a couple of glasses of liquor; he said, in answer to a question, that she had died from the effects of liquor.

He handed witness a ten dollar bill which he had in his hand, and, upon being asked, stated that it would pay, he thought, for a job which he wanted to be done in the morning, viz: to take his wife to Glenwood. Witness took the ten dollars when offered the second time, and expected to return it to-morrow. Tuell said that the reason he did not bury her that day was because his time was taken up in getting a priest and ground in the cemetery. He said: "We will take the coffin down to-night and take her out early; I would not have it known for $100 that I buried her there."

He was gone about half an hour, and took the coffin to his house about 7.30, p. m.; it was not very dark; witness and prisoner took the coffin in the alley and struck a light; carried the coffin up stairs, and put the body in; they then drove away with the body, and put it into a stable; slept there that night; in the morning took a drink, and at 6.30 started; the body had been in bed; there was a sheet over it, and it was in a very disordered state.

Wm. Clendennin, Superintendent of Glenwood Cemetery, asked prisoner why he came at 7 o'clock, and received the reply that the coffin was loose.

Tim Gallagher, grave-digger, asked him why he came so early to bury the body; he said he had come early as he was poor; he took off his coat and helped; he said she was a widow—that her husband had been dead three years, and that he was the first cousin.

This morning the little son of the prisoner, who is about ten years of age, was about to be put upon the stand, when the counsel for the defence hoped that it would not be allowed, on account of the painful position in which the son would be placed in testifying against a father. It would be a reproach, said Mr. Bradley, upon the witness for a life time.

Mr. Fendall, for the prosecution, replied that it was very painful to all, to the boy, to the prisoner, to the counsel for the prosecution as well as for the defence, to the jury, to the court, but still it was necessary, and must be done, painful as it was. His Honor (Judge Fisher) ordered the boy to be produced in the court, and questioned him to ascertain his ability to testify, to see if he knew the solemnity of an oath, and finding that the boy was intelligent and knew the consequences of perjury, stated that it became his duty to allow the testimony to be taken. It was very painful, and he wished and had hoped that the boy would upon being questioned prove incompetent.

The boy shed tears and the prisoner loudly lamented—every one in the court room hearing him cry. The prisoner seemed to be agitated with the most terrible emotions.

The court, upon interrogating the child, learned that he went to St. Aloysius, that Father Wigot was his priest—that he was taught by him and by another priest and by father; that little boys who were good went to heaven, that those who were bad went to the "bad place;" that he loved his Maker; that bad boys are put into the fire; that it was wrong for boys to do bad things; that he used to live on Third street, but now at the Orphan's Asylum, where the Sisters take care of him; that he was ten years of age and his little sister five or six years, who is also at the Asylum.

His name is James Tuell. He testified as follows: Before my mother was married her name was Jane Farrell; she had four children; two are dead; before my father was married his name was Cornelius; I know a colored woman named Caroline Sewell, who lives near our house on Third street, and whose house is separated by an alley; I went thither; my father told me to go; he said he would be back at 12 o'clock, but he did not come; my sister also went; he returned at night and said he had to go to the depot with a lady and gentleman; he put me in bed and my little sister; the last time he saw his mother was the day she was hit; his mother was washing in the front room; his father came down with his boots and hat on and hit her on the forehead with a hammer which was on the table.

His father, upon going up stairs threw up; and when his mother offered him tea, he took it and threw it into her face, and knocked her down; he got an axe and struck her on the head, and pulled all her clothes off; and then he broke up the furniture and dragged the bed clothes on the floor. He told me to try and get my mother up-stairs, and I couldn't get her up; father put her on his back and got her up stairs, and put her in bed, and told me and my sister to go to bed; she did not speak to us; he slept there till morning, when his father woke him up; he tried to pull the bed clothes from his mother, but his father told him not to do it; he drank some milk after he got up, and went into the colored woman's house; he told the colored woman; his mother bled on the forehead when she was struck; he saw spots of blood all over the steps; he saw a wagon at the back gate when he went for Mrs. Sewell to Connelly's store to get some Scotch snuff.

It was then evening, and two men were at the wagon; he thinks one was his father. They told him to go away; he saw something wrapped up with a sheet; it was one of those things in which they carry dead soldiers. It was put into the wagon. When his father came back, he asked where his mother was. He never saw his mother agvin until the next day at Glenwood Cemetery; he then looked at her face, and nothing more. He was then with the police. He slept at the station-house that night, and with officer Kelly several nights, and was by him taken to the station-house.

James Tuell, cross-examined by Mr. Bradley: When my father hit her with a hammer and knocked her down she said, "Oh, Con, don't hit me;" he then went out to get the axe, and when he got it, he struck her with it on the head; I was in the house at the time; I saw two men take something out on a stretcher.

Alonzo M. Howard testified: Has been a member of the Metropolitan police about three months; my attention was called to the scene about 12 o'clock; rapped at the door; the little boy put his head out of the window; when I went in at the way, I found a hammer on the bureau in the front room; went into back room; an axe was there, near the stove; went up the stairs, which were besmeared with blood; in the bed-room were the children, who were in bed; the bed-clothing was bloody.

In a drawer in the room was a pistol, but it was not loaded. There was a crib in the front room which was full of bloody clothes. We went from thence to the station house, and thrice to Murphy's stable, on Sixth street, where we made inquiries in reference to Mr. Tuell, but did not find him. We watched the house all night.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Dr. Jones testified: I know Cornelius Tuell for 8 years; he was employed at the National Hotel as a waiter, where he was promoted for his uniformly good conduct; his reputation was very good; he was always peaceable; F. Kennedy was one of the proprietors of the National Hotel, where Tuell was employed in the capacity of head waiter—he was very quiet and peaceable.

H. P. Chandler: Knows Tuell; never knew him to do anything wrong; he has for two years past been driving hacks on the National Hotel stand.

G. W. Busker: Knows Cornelius Tuell; have known him for three years; he has always borne an unblemished character in every respect.

Michael Carpenter, omnibus driver at the National Hotel, has known Tuell for eight years; always thought him a good man; never heard any bad expressions from him.

M. Murphy testified: Keeps stables on Sixth street; always a quiet and good man; kept the horses in good condition.

Allen Dorsey, foreman at Murphy's stable: Have known Tuell for two years as one of the drivers; always sustained a good character.

Patrick Downes, a carpenter: Knew Tuell in 1851, in New York city; came from the same town in Ireland; he was a careful, saving and prudent man.

George Ballard knew the prisoner for six years; was employed with him at the National; have always heard persons speak of him in the most kindly terms.

Daniel Henlan, bar-tender: Have known Tuell for last eight years; have known him to be a quiet, industrious man, a good husband; have been to his home twice; a loving father; sober in his habits; always went home; a kind husband; have seen him twice in the company of his wife; he spoke kindly to her.

DIFFICULTY IN A CHURCH CONGREGATION.—The difficulties in the McKendree Chapel, it is alleged, are on the increase. They originated from a report made to the Quarterly Conference by the Rev. W. A. Cook as to the condition of the Sabbath school, in which it was stated that the school did not appear to be conducted on sound Methodistical principles; that many of the library books were religious novels, &c. The Quarterly Conference passed a resolution requesting the school to subscribe to the *Sunday School Advocate*, and relating to the school becoming auxiliary to the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

The teachers of the school in February last held several meetings to consider the action of the conference, and prepared a report and resolution requesting the conference to reconsider their action, but in place of reconsideration they reaffirmed it.

It is stated that about two hundred and fifty members of the church have determined to withdraw in consequence of the troubles, and hold prayer-meetings and Sunday school at the vestry of Trinity Mission, corner of Sixth and N streets, who have offered the seceders the use of their house.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The night before last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as Mr. Henry Ellis, engaged in the stone-cutting department of the Capitol, was on his way home, he was attacked by three men, dressed as soldiers, who knocked him down, and, brutally beating him, robbed him of his pocket-book, which fortunately contained but a small amount of money. The affair took place at Sixth street and Maryland avenue, Capitol Hill, and but a few moments after Mr. Ellis had separated from Mr. Morgan, whom he accompanied on a part of his road home. We hear that although this neighborhood is often the scene of rowdyism and turbulence a policeman is very seldom seen there, especially at night. This should be remedied.

BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church assembled yesterday morning in the Union Bethel Church, M street, near Fifteenth. Bishop Payne called the house to order, and conducted the religious exercises. B. T. Tanner and J. Thomas were elected secretaries. There are about forty-five members in attendance. Bishop Payne announced the transfer of J. S. Hall and J. R. Thomas from the New York Conference, and N. H. Turpin, from the Ohio Conference, to the Baltimore Conference. The usual standing committees were appointed. At 4 o'clock the annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Campbell. The Conference meets at 9 o'clock, a. m., and adjourns at 10 o'clock, p. m. A. W. Wayman was appointed reporter.

LECTURE THIS AFTERNOON.—The Hon. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address before the Teachers' Institute this afternoon, which will insure a general turning out of the friends of education, particularly of the two Boards of City Councils the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools, and the teachers, who have been specially invited to be present.

POLITICAL.—At an adjourned meeting of Illinoisans held on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., at the Club Rooms, on Ninth street, the Hon. E. B. Washburne was called to the chair, and J. A. McKean appointed secretary. A constitution was reported and adopted organizing the "Illinois Union Club." The election of permanent officers and committees was postponed to Saturday evening, the 16th, when it is hoped all Illinoisans residing in the District of Columbia will be present.

A STREET-WATERING MACHINE.—We were made glad yesterday at the sight of a street-watering machine—the first of the season—which was in full operation on the avenue, in front of the Presidential Mansion. We hope the number may be increased and their mission extended so as to include the entire avenue. We understand that a committee of lady shoppers are about to call upon the Mayor and petition him to make the avenue tolerable for promenaders, by abolishing the dust and dirt there. The Mayor will listen to and grant the petition of the fair sex.

CONFLICT OF RACES.—A row, which promised at one time to assume a serious complexion, took place yesterday afternoon between some half dozen white lads and the male scholars attached to a colored school on New York avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, numbering some twelve or fifteen. The colored boys were made to back down, and were pursued to their school-room, when their teacher, also colored, and a number of their parents, residing in the neighborhood, appeared for their protection. The white lads, still persistent in their demands for satisfaction, refused to go away, and bid defiance to all threats made against them.

The scholars of the school had by this time gathered around those who proposed to defend them, and feeling safe, gave expressions to remarks by no means complimentary to the white boys, who replied with a volley of stones. These were picked up and thrown again at the white boys, who, it appears, came doubly armed, and letting fly a second volley, forced their antagonists to take shelter in the school-room, and inflicting quite a severe wound on the head of the sister of the teacher of the school. At this juncture one or two men appeared, who assumed the quarrel of the white boys, so far as to commend their action and applaud their bravery, and promised them if the attack was renewed, to stand by them. The party on the defensive, however, did not make their appearance again, but delegated one of their number to go for the police, who jumped in a carriage passing at the time, and proceeded on his errand. Before his return, however, the white boys had withdrawn.—*Times, 15th inst.*

GEORGETOWN AFFAIRS.

THE following cases came up and were decided by Justice Reaver: Henry Herman, tobacconist, failing to take out a license, was fined $8.25; Theodore Warner, exposing person, fined $3.41; Wm. H. Stoddard, larceny, locked up; Griffin Burke, assault and battery, security for court, cutting a man's head badly; the same, selling liquor to soldiers. The defendant is a notorious character, and keeps a place known as the Cornucopia, Market Space, Georgetown. Hannah Short, disorderly conduct, fined $2.45.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES, PORT OF GEORGETOWN, APRIL 15, 1864.—*Clearances.*—Barge Arlington, Olden, Pohick; schooner S. S. King, Tryfort, Philadelphia; schooner Alequizzen, Watts, Boston; schooner John McAdams, Pearson, Boston; schooner Susanna, Creswell, Baltimore; barge Matilda Walton, Cumberland; schooner M. J. Hardy, Hooper, Salsbury; barge J. J. Heckaber, Neal, Philadelphia; schooner Orona, Mitchell, Baltimore.

THE COURTS.

United States Court of Claims.

April 15.—On yesterday the reargument of the case of Edward L. Norfolk vs. The United States was continued and concluded by Mr. P. F. Stanton, for the claimant, and by Mr. McPherson, the Assistant Solicitor for the United States—and the case was submitted.

Adjourned to Monday, at 12 m.

Amusements.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest repeats his great character of "Fabro, the Broker of Bogota" this evening, it having attracted an audience last night that filled every seat and aisle in this spacious theatre. The character of Fabro is one well calculated for the display of Mr. Forrest's great abilities, and his rendition of it called forth the most enthusiastic applause. He received admirable support from Mr. John McCullough, Mrs. J. H. Allen, and the entire company, and the play met with the greatest success. Let it be remembered that the benefit of Mr. J. A. Horne takes place to-morrow evening, when a sterling bill is offered.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—Ecstatic shouts of applause greet each representation of "The House That Jack Built." It has proved, without a question of doubt, the best playing card that has ever been produced at this or any other establishment. The first scene alone is worth a dozen common pantomimes. John Mulligan, the great negro comedian, is rapidly gaining popularity, and will eventually be the greatest favorite in his line that ever visited our city. Don't forget that the pantomime is performed for the last time at the matinee to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

VARIETIES.—*Frank Kerns's Benefit.*—This afternoon and night one of the finest and most varied bills of the season will be presented. First-class artistes from all the prominent places of amusement have volunteered, in addition to the great Varieties troupe. Mr. Kerns is a deserving member of the profession, and no doubt his friends will turn out *en masse* on this special occasion; so remember this (Friday) afternoon and night.

DIED,

On the 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain J. W. Baden, on E street, between Eighth and Ninth, Navy-Yard, ELIZA, the beloved wife of the Rev. George L. Machenheimer.

The funeral services will be performed in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday morning, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Lecture on the Rebellion, by Grace Greenwood, (Mrs. L. K. Lippencott,) on the evening of SATURDAY, April 16th, at the Senate Chamber, for the benefit of the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children, organized under act of Congress, on invitation of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other members of the two houses of Congress.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Title—"Lights of the War-Cloud." Tickets to the floor of the Chamber, $1; Galleries, 50 cents. To be had at the bookstores of William Ballantyne and Chas. H. Anderson, Seventh street, and Frank Taylor, Penna. avenue, and at the doors. ap15-3t*

☞ The Washington Literary and Dramatic Association take great pleasure to announce to the lovers of the drama, and the admirers of the Immortal Bard, that they have perfected their arrangements to celebrate the ter-centennary birthday of Shakespeare at the Washington Theatre, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1864. Some of the most eminent gentlemen in the city have kindly volunteered to assist this worthy enterprise—worthy, as half of the proceeds go to the Hospitals of the city.

Programme in the *Sunday Chronicle* and the daily papers of next week. ap15-3t

☞ New Steam Propeller Line between Philadelphia and Washington and Alexandria.—The fast and staunch steam propeller THOMAS E. CAHIL will leave the first wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, for Alexandria and Washington, on every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and, returning, will leave Washington, Eleventh street wharf, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON. For freights, which will be taken at low rates, apply to

McFADDEN & THOMPSON,
No. 334 North Delaware avenue, Phila.
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Nos. 480 and 482 Eleventh street, Washington.
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Washington.
ap15-eo3t

☞ Mass Convention.—Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican Association of Washington, Feb. 25th and April 8th, 1864, all the qualified voters of the District of Columbia "who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means," are invited to meet in mass convention, to be held under the auspices of said Association, at the Union League Reading Rooms, on Ninth street, Washington, between D and E streets, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the District in the convention to be held at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

J. J. COOMBS, President.
D. CRUMBACKER, Secretary. ap11-td

☞ People's Telegraph.—New First Class Lines, direct to NEW YORK, BOSTON, and all important points. Washington Offices: REPUBLICAN BUILDING, 511 Ninth street, (west side,) and corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel.

CHARLES B. NOYES,
feb16-tf Manager Washington District.

☞ Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative, NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Helmstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents,

D. S. BARNES & CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.

☞ Mexican Mustang Liniment.—The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretence of proprietorship, have been thoroughly estopped by the courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury a private steel plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *fac simile* of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a sovereign remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all druggists.

fe20-eo6m D. S. BARNES New York.

☞ Lyon's Kathairon.—Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
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Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

FOUL PLAY ON A YOUTH BY OUTSIDERS.—The Conductor, W. T. Barnes, Car No. 31, if in fault, ought to have been arrested and condemned by the passengers, not by those who saw nothing of it. HIS FATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1864. ap15-1t*