WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

Malvolio declared nothing but the truth when he said, almost epigrammatically, that some men are born to greatness, that some achieve greatness, and that some have greatness thrust upon them. The spickand-span new Emperor of Mexico certainly stands in the last-named category. Yet a short time ago he was only the next brother of the Emperor of Austria, and now, at the will of the Emperor of the French, he holds the sceptre of Mexico, translated from a republic to an empire, expressly for his special advantage. We look twelve years back, when Napoleon was only President of the French republic, and see how the German princes, who had marriageable daughters and sisters, snubbed him in his ambitious effort to obtain a wife out of their crowd, Austria, especially, treating him with that cold civility which cuts like a keen Damascus blade. We think of a more recent time, at Villa Franca, when the two Emperors had that decisive interview which ended in Austria's confessing herself beaten, and consenting to surrender Lombardy to VICTOR EMMANUEL of Sardinia. Surely the insult of 1852 was atoned for by the submission of 1859. But this does not suffice for NAPOLEON, who heaps coals of fire on the head of FRANCIS JOSEPH, by selecting his brother to wear the imperial

diadem of Mexico. There were two hitches on the accentance, however, one being personal, and the other material. MAXIMILIAN, who is gust, 1858, when Francis Joseph's only son, the heir-apparent, was born. If that and the sky brightens momentarily. child, not yet six years old, whose mother is consumptive, should die, and the Empe ror of Austria have no other male issue. MAXIMILIAN would be heir to the throne, and, in the event of surviving his brother, would have the right of succession to the throne of Austria. Now, though not unwilling to take advantage of the chances which have east the Mexican crown at his acceptance, MAXIMILIAN hesitated to comply with his brother's requirement that, on becoming Emperor of Mexico, he should abandon all claim or right, under any circumstances, to the Austrian succession. It is very possible—we should say that it is very probable—that monarchy may prove a failure in Mexico, and that MAXIMILIAN may have to return to Europe, with broken fortunes. But the concession which he has finally made, as the price of his brother's permitting him to accept a foreign crown, is that, whatever may betide, he will never seek to resume his position as an Austrian prince. The Archduke CHARLES, his younger brother, steps into his shoes, and may one day wear the crown of Austria. MAXIMILIAN ventures on an ambitious experiment, and may realize the truth of the table of the dog and the shadow.

The other horn of the dilemma was the impossibility of assuming sovereign power in Mexico, without having a good supply of money to "foot the bill." By NAPOLEON'S influence, a loan will be raised for Mexico from European capitalists. The amount will be \$37,250,000. Out of this, for the expenses of the French in Mexico, up to July, 1864. Napoleon will deduct \$12,200,000. There are now some 40,000 French troops in Mexico whose number is to be reduced. as carly as possible, to 25,000, and for each of these men-besides subsistence, clothing, and pay-Mexico must pay \$200 to France, making an annual disbursement, literally for blood-money, of \$5,000,000. Moreover, a German legion of 5,000 volunteers will also proceed to Mexico, and the cost of maintaining them has to be added to the other expenses. After paying the war indemnity to France, there will only \$25,000,000, a sum whom madernal to commence business with as Emperor, with a further yearly drain of \$5,000,000 to France, and also the pay, clothing, and

subsistence of 25,000 French soldiers. In fact, MAXIMILIAN has little chance of getting on, in Mexico, without more money. A second loan can scarcely be obtained in Europe. His only chance, against to crowned heads as to less pretentious individuals, soon will be, to seize the Church property, which is of immense value in Mexico, and if he attempt this, the consequent opposition from the powerful Catholic clergy will be found perplexing, if not fatal. All things considered, the United States have nothing to apprehend from the Emperor of Mexico, should he be so ill-advised as to enter into hostility with us.

The Pay of Colored Soldiers.

In early youth we have all learned, under the terrors of the birch, that Ira brevis furor est-anger is temporary madness; but, sacred as we are in the habit of holding the maxims of our spelling books, the public events of the last twenty years will force us to erase the brevis from that timeworn adage. For surely there can scarcely be an element of soundness in the minds carry out the slaveholders' rebellion. There were energy, intellect, courage, ambition; bus all so directed, so entirely fixed purpose, which is repugnant to the natural course of human affairs, as to form a genuine instance of insanity; one which would be easier capable of proof than many that have been confidently relied upon in

Nowhere is this mental obliquity more clearly or frequently manifested than in the discussions of our quack Union-savers, who are so horrified at the negro having his freedom bestowed upon him. Nothing can be more silly, more childishly illogical, than their reasoning (?) on this their favorite topic of debate and conversation. "Do you consider a negro equal to a white man?" "No." "Then why do you make him equal?" is the triumphant answer; and it is astounding, as well as humiliating, that so many of our people are imposed on by this nonsense. Grant, for the sake of the argument, that the negroes are physically and mentally inferior to the whites; that they are of a different race and separate origin; how, in the name of all that is miraculous, is legislation to considered. The address of the ladies who make them our equals? Wild horses are | met here last evening, understood to be the free, domestic horses are enslaved; are, production of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, states therefore, wild horses equal to a white man? Those who class negroes with mules | need only ask attention to it. There may get out of this dilemma as they can. Is the signature of Abraham Lincoln able | serve to be carefully studied. to raise a stupid, lazy, ignorant, degraded loyal heart will not respond to it? What negro, who has never seen anything but a American woman will not feel that it apcotton field, to the average level of the peals to her own best impulses? The sa-

whites of this country? crifice asked is not considerable. It is not There are two reasons why this course of | to destroy the valuables on hand, whether reasoning is so common and so conclusive of dresses or of jewelry, but to cease purto Southern minds. In the first place, they | chasing any more until the war has closed, know that many negroes are capable of and, if possible, to cease wearing those equailing some of the best of the whites, and | mockeries of fashion and of luxury so illy that many of the whites are as low as the | suited to this period of blood, of death, and most degraded negro. By the edict of of devastation. A thousand other consideemancipation, the black has an opportuni- rations enter into this question, not enuty of carrying equal weight in his race with | merated in the address to which I refer. the white, and many a poor devil in a When plain attire becomes the fashion, huwhite skin sees, with prophetic eyes, a long | man vanity will not be tempted to exceed procession of the despised sons of Ham its means, and the poorest woman will no passing him on the road to power and longer feel that her poverty is proved wealth, so fast that "you would think he by the absence of gaudy robes and was tied to a post." Hinc ille lachryme. glittering jewelry. When Napoleon In the second place, the only criterion of invaded Prussia, the German women political equality among the Southerners threw their diamonds into the public has been immunity from the whip. There treasury, and substituted iron filagree work, were but two classes, the "whipper," and he who was liable to be "whipped." The the relics of their patriotism; and, as I said meanest white could with impunity kick or | before, if the women of our country adopt rob a negro, and the latter would not dare this policy, the men will surely imitate to resist, nor would he be protected if he | them. Heretofore, it has been a costly should. Theoretically, this state of things | thing to follow the fashion. Now, let it be is abolished by the proclamation of emanci- the fashion to be economical, and while it pation, and eight millions of people are | will cost nothing to follow it, so far as we thereby deprived of the luxury of knowing | are individually concerned, we will be for certain that they do not belong to the saving millions upon millions to our sufferlowest order of human beings-a piece ing country.

of inhuman cruelty unparalleled in the history of the world. We need not expect that genuine dvedin-the-wool pro-slavery men will ever comprehend any policy or any legislation in regard to the blacks which proceeds on the assumption of their liberty. They cannot conceive of so elevated a thought any more than a sieve can hold water. Their minds and characters are so constructed as to make the propriety of African slavery appear as natural to them as the rising of the sun or the changes of the moon. They cannot explain it nor give any good reason for it any more than they can for the astronomical phenomena, but they believe in it with the stupid obstinacy of ignorance and bigotry. Our only course is to go on as we have begun, guided by our common sense and by the progress of the freedmen themselves. The measure equalizing the payment of colored and white troops is a step in the right direction. Colored troops are doing the service for which white troops would otherwise be required, and, experience goes to show, will, after an equal

amount of drill, do it quite as well. They, therefore, are entitled to as much pay, for precisely the same reason that, at the North. they would get equal pay for work they could do equally well-they earn the money. They would get the same price for a rod of ditching, for an acre of ploughing, for a job of carpenter's or blacksmith's work, as a white man, simply as a matter of common justice. Is justice forbidden in the army? Whatever work a negro can do he has a right to be paid for at the full market value. Any legislative distinction against him is obviously unjust, for it offers an obstacle to his development in his new condition, and the obstacles which the poor unfortunate will have to meet, and which some two years younger than his bro- lie entirely outside the power of the legisther, the Emperor of Austria, was lature either to create or remove, are sufflheir-presumptive to the throne, until Au- ciently appalling to daunt the stoutest heart. And yet the morning has come,

The State of Frankland. A movement for the purpose of creating new State out of East Tennessee, with the name of Frankland, has been for some ime active in that neighborhood, a proposition to this effect having reached, we hear, the Convention at Knoxville. The people of Middle Tennessee, with Gov. Johnson and one or two other prominent East Tennesseans, are opposed to the measure, but the citizens of the latter section are said to be generally in its favor. We hardly think it wise or right to divide so important a State as Tennessee, so wholly necessary to itself, in the new mission which it has received from the war, whatever privilege their isolated sufferings and peculiar situation have conferred on the people of East Tennessee. Frankland, the name of the proposed new State, was, as our readers are aware, the name given in honor of Benjamin Franklin to the small and short-lived republic which John SEVIER, the daring pioneer and first Governor of Tennessee, set up for himself and his friends when the western counties of North Carolina rebelled against the parent State. A brief history of the old State of Frankland was given in the editorial of THE PRESS five months ago, and there the name of Frankland was first recalled in connection with the proposition to form a

new State out of East Tennessee. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864. women-wives and daughters of soldiers in the field, of officers of the navy, of members of the Cabinet, and of members of Congress, of authoresses of distinction, and of widows who have lost their husbands, and mothers who have lost their husbands, and wincent Wallace's "Maritana," sons, in battle—which took place vesterday afternoon, at Dr. Sunderland's Church, on Four-and-a-half street, in this city. You will find them in this morning's Chronicle, and I hope you will transfer them to the pages of THE PRESS. The women of the country in the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel where American articles can be substituted, during the continuance of the war. The association organized by the meeting is to be called "The Ladies' National Covenant," and the pledge the members of the main society and auxiliary societies must take, is as follows : "For that impecuniosity which is as unpleasant | three years, or for the war, we pleage ourselves to each other and to the country to purchase no imported article of apparel." What golden words! What a clear and powerful invocation to the fulfilment of a holy duty! The number of the ladies, and the spirit they exhibited, though I have heard of both from those who were present, are best proved by the proceedings themselves. The example they offer, not alone to the women but to the men of America, should and must extend beyond the mere exigencies of the war, if it is generally accepted and acted upon; for is not merely the Government that will be helped if the loyal American women respond to the appeal of their sisters here at the National Capital, nor even the soldiers who are fighting for all of us; but the hundreds and thousands of females who have always been miserably paid for their honest toil will be incalculably assisted. This that conceived and dared to attempt to class of our countrymen suffer now more than ever, and the extraordinary anomaly is presented that, while many are prosperous who have heretofore subordinated to the accomplishment of a only known what it was to labor and to want, the workingwomen are paid the most limited wages. Even in the Government shops their compensation is a reproach and a shame, and more than one fortunate contractor increases his profits by his cruel exactions upon and insufficient pay to those who do his work, especially the women. The servant girl is often better rewarded for her services, and too often safer from the dangers to unprotected women, than the seamstress or the teacher. These are harsh truths, but they must be told; and I have reflected upon them a thousand times with unutterable anguish. No more important subject could be considered by statesmen and philanthropists. Why, then, should not this "Covenant," so auspiciously started by the American women, be the instrument of solving the great question of protection to the females who are forced to depend upon their own industry for sapport? The more immediate province of

that association is, however, to be now

the case so fully and eloquently that I

is not a word in it that does not de-

OCCASIONAL.

The British Ministry. The resignation of Mr. ROBERT LOWE, one of the editors of The Times, has been accepted by Lord PALMERSTON, and his office of Vice President of the Board of Education has been offered to and accepted by Mr. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M. P. for Marthyr Tydell, and nephew to Lord Justice KNIGHT BRUCE, a barrister who withdrew from practice in 1843, and has since been police magistrate in the country, which office he resigned on entering Parliament in 1852. He has latterly been one of the five under-Secretaries of State, and is a decided liberal in politics. As Mr. Lowe is thus given up, it may be expected that, ere long, the "thunders" of The Times will be directed against the Palmerston Administration. The surrender, thus readily, of Mr. Lowe, may be considered as the result of the Cobden-Bright quarrel with The Times, last November.

pered man. GEORGE THOMPSON .- This gentleman is to speak to-night at West Chester, and tomorrow night in the Covenanters' Church, Cherry street, below Eleventh, in this city. He could not have a better subject than English and American Copperheads. Mr. THOMPSON is said to be in improved health and good spirits. He is much pleased with the cordial reception he everywhere meets

ment. He was an overbearing, ill-tem-

The church in which he is to speak on Friday night is not large, and a limited number of tickets are to be sold. This will afford every one a sure seat, with a fair chance of seeing and hearing the speaker.

The Fort Pillow Demonism. Fifty-seven depositions before the Congressiona committees, have more than confirmed the newspa or accounts of the terrible butchery at Fort Pillow This massacre even the romance of cruelty will no This massacre even the romance of cruelty will not equal. There was wanting nothing to prove that crucifixion, burying alive, and burning to death, were among the varieties of torture which Forrest and his men inflicted upon their victims with the ingenious savagery of flends. To show, by antecedents, the character of the scoundrel under whom these crying murders were committed, Major General Newlas Standard commander of excellent to the ral David S. Stanley, commander of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, gives a well-authenticated instance of deliberate murder perpetrated by General Forrest in person. Further light is thrown upon the subject by the knowledge that before the the most malignant and heartless of the kind. It is a question whether a slave-trader could be less than a murderer. Knowing this fact, the massacre, ter-

TREASON IN PENNSYLVANIA.-The Sclinsgrove Times of Friday publishes Long's infamous speecl with the following editorial recommendation: "Nothing can better repay the reader than an attentive perusal of Mr. Long's speech. We endorse every word of it, and more too. Mr. Long is a true patriot and statesman." The same paper contains the following remarks which entitle the editor to arrest: "The Yankees at Memphis are very severe on the rebel ladies, and won't allow them to wear their robel badges. But they finally managed to outwit the Puritan nigger-worshippers by quitting to wear hoops. By this sign they all know each other. Good for them."

A Pennsylvania newspaper has no right to pul

Public Entertainments.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.-In one respect, a least, and it is to be hoped in many, our Great Central Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission will surpass all others, yet or to be held. This evening, a Musical Festival, to be continued through a fortnight, will properly commence this Samaritan celebration. Nothing like it has yet been given in this country. It will consist of operas, (in the English language,) oratorios, and vocal and instrumental concerts. With scarcely one excep-tion, all the leading artists assisting are either American by birth or by adoption, and the opening performance, at the Academy of Music, this evening, will be a new opera in four acts, by a Philaproceedings of the meeting of American best musical critic in the American press. We allude to the opera entitled "Notre Dame of Paris," the music composed by William Henry Fry, and the libretto by his brother, Joseph R. Fry. It has never before been performed, though it had a narwith the Oratorios.) will all be represented in English, the language of those who may be expected to form the audience at each representation.
"Notre Dame of Paris" is founded on that grand and thrilling romance of the same name, with which, over thirty years ago, Victor Hugo, taking fied the world of readers. Mr. W. H. Fry has very juestion. He shows the character and the fortunes f Esmeralda, of the hunchback Quasimodo, of the debased Dom Frollo, of the loving and lighthearted Captain De Chateaupers, of Lieutenant Florian, and of the desolated and child-robbed mo ther, Gudule. He distributes the parts thus: Esmeralda, the heroine, to Mrs. Borchard, soprano;

De Chaleaupers, to Mr. Castle, tenor; Gudule, Mrs. Kempton, contralto; Quasimodo, to Mr. Se-guin; basso; and Dom Frollo and Florian to Messrs. Campbell and Skaats. These will be supported by a chorus of one hundred, an orchestra and military band of ninety-five, a ballet, &c., of one hundred and fifty performers, while the Oratorio Chorus includes members of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the Harmonia Society, of eleven German choral societies of this city, and of the Mozart Musical Union, of Reading, forming an aggregate of many hundreds of voices. New scenery, representing Paris in the time of Louis XI., nearly four centuries ago, has been painted by Russell Smith, Hawthorne, and other eminent artists, and every accessory, however gorgeous or eccentric, that the spectacle part of the opera may require, will be found correctly and liberally supplied. The exi gencies of the piece demand an organ and a peal o full-sized bells. These have been supplied, Mr. Buffington, the organ builder, having erected a church-organ on the stage, and Messrs. Naylor & Co. having lent the bells. Nothing has been left

the piece. We are happy to add that the plot of the opera is more simple than that of the prose romance, which is a decided advantage.

In our advertising columns more particular details than those which we here condense will be found. liberally, with a view to the thorough completeness which insures it, success has been studied by the committee in charge of the musical entertainments. The prices have purposely been put low, so as to allow the greatest number to "assist" (as auditors and spectators) at the performances—namely, \$8 for the series of six operas, which namely, \$8 for the series of six operas, which will secure a reserved seat in the parquet, parquet circle, or balcony, and \$4 for a reserved seat. in the family circle. The first oratorio (Haydn's "Creation") will be given to-morrow evening, admission \$1, with 25 cents for reserved seats. Single tickets for this evening's opera are on sale at the Academy of Music, and Gould's music store, corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets. Of course, there will be a crowded house to-night,

undone or unsupplied to give a verisimilitude to

witness the first representation of a new opera by an American composer, who is also a Philadelphia WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. Florence's engagement at this establishment has been very successful. Yesterday evening the house was filled to witness the performance of the new Irish drama, "Kathleen Mayourneen," which was pre-ceded by the comedictta of "Thrice Married." The last named piece, in which Mrs. Florence sustains several characters, is very absurd, but extremely amusing, and produced shouts of laughter. "Kathleen Mayourneen" is a thrilling drama, and the character of the hero is well suited to Mr. Florence's powers. The same bill will be repeated this eve-

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-At this popular place of amusement the new burlesque. O'Connor," and the comedy of "The Bull in the China Shop," are being played to large audiences Mr. Mortimer performs well the character of Bag shot in the comedy, which has had great success in New York previous to its production here. THEATRICAL ARRIVALS.-We notice that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Barrett are now in this city having returned after fulfilling a very pleasant and profitable engagement at New Orleans. The lady, who is niece to Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. F. W. Conway, and has not very long been out of her teens, has so successfully studied her profession that she is now a most promising comedicane. Her best performance, in New Orleans, was Rosa Leigh, in Lester Wallack's play of "Rosedale," in which her husband played he character of the Doctor so as to raise it from its usual subordinate position. Mr. Barrett, whom we emember as a very clever young actor at the Walnut-street Theatre, also, is very successful. At present, these young performers are "unattached" to any theatre, but, no doubt, will soon have their full choice of cligible engagements.

THEATRICAL CHANGE.—On dit, that Mrs. Thayer, Miss Graham, and little Miss Cornelia Jefferson are engaged by Mrs. Drew, for the next season at the Arch-street Theatre. Of course, Mrs. Garretson will have to reinforce her company to compete with such formidable rivals as Mrs. Drew

tumed of our actors, but has worked himself up into a very respectable position in the "walking-gentle-Publications Received.
From Mr. W. B. Zieber, we have Blackwood's Maga zine for April, which has more than average merit, and the May number of the United States Service Magazine, which is the best yet issued. In the June number, completing the first volume, will be given a portrait of General Grant, engraved on steel, with a biography. From Fowler & Moon, the publishers, we have the American Exchange and Review, a commercial monthly, which business men may read with ad-

and Mr. Grover. We believe that Mr. S. Hemple

will continue at the Walnut-street Theatre, and also

Mr. Bascombe, who is not only one of the best cos-

tary and trade transactions. The Harrisburg Telegraph states that Sergeant James L. Forbes, a clerk in Capt. Dodge's office, recently received official notice of the death of his uncle in England, bequeathing him the small sum of twenty thousand pounds.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to advertisement of desi-

vantage, and preserve as a reliable record of mone

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

The Military Governorship.
On Saturday evening, by direction of the War
Department, Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale was
relieved from duty as Military Governor of this District, and ordered to report to Gen. Butler, at For-This order relieving Gen. MARTINDALE was not nexpected, as it is well known that several month unexpected, as it is well known that several months ago Gen. M. made application to the War Depart ment to be assigned to a more active field of duty. Colonel M. N. WETSELL, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has, by direction of the War Department been assigned to duty in his stead. Col. W. entered ipon the duties of his office Monday aftern Lieut. A. S. BAKER, of the 86th New York Volum cers, who has, for the past twenty-six months acted as an assistant to the provost marshal, at the head quarters of the Military District of Washington, has een assigned to Gen. MARTINDALE's staff as a

np. New Laws in Operation. The bill which has just become a law, fixing rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water, will go into effect on the 1st of September. It le both to the navy and mercantile ma No one will regret Mr. Lowe's retireine. The same features have been adopted by England and France, and perhaps by other natio A new principle has been adopted by a recent law, namely, authorizing the Postmaster General to refund to postmasters the sums of which they have been robbed by the Confederate forces or rel The United States Court of Claims has ad-

> The Brazilian Minister. His Excellency, M. M. Lisboa, the Brazilian minister, has left for New York, preparatory to his return to Brazil, with a leave of absence for one year. The Ten-Forty Loan. The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at he Treasury Department to-day, amounted to \$1,-

The Draft in Washington. The District of Columbia requires only twenty-two more men to complete all calls for men hereto-fore made by the President.

Commodore Wilkes Reprimanded.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864 GENERAL ORDERS NO. 33. At a naval general court martial recently convened in the city of Washington, Commodore Charles Wilkes, of the navy, was tried upon the following charges preferred against him by the De-Charge 1. Disobedience of lawful orders of his su-perior officers while in the execution of his office. Charge 2. Insubordinate conduct and negligence r carelessness in oboying orders.

Charge 3. Disrespect and disrespectful language of his superior officer, whilst in the execution of his

Charge 4. Retush of observed to large 4. Retush of the Navy.

Charge 5. Conduct unbecoming an officer, and constituting an officer made reprehensible by Article 8 of the articles adopted and put in force for the government of the navy of the United States.

Of each of these charges the accused was found by the court "guilty," and was sentenced in the fol-

owing terms:

"And the court does hereby sentence the accused, Commodore Charles Wilkes, to be publicly repri-manded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be uspended from duty for the term of three years." The finding of the court in this case is approved and the sentence is confirmed. In carrying into execution that part of the sen ence which requires that Commodore Wilkes shall be publicly reprimanded, I hardly need say more to an officer of his age and experience in the service than that the promulgation of such charges, and of the decision upon them by a court composed of officers of the highest rank in the navy, constitutes in itself a reprimand sufficiently poignant and severe to any one who may have the desire to preserve us tarnished his record in the service.

The Department would gladly have been spared the unpleasant duty which has devolved upon it in this case; but the appeal made to the public by the this case; but the appear made to the public of the accused in the papers, which the court has pronounced to be "of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, containing remarks and statements not warranted by the facts," rendered it necessary for the Department either to tolerate the disrespect and submit to the unfounded aspersions, or refer the case to the investigation and decision of a court GIDEON WELLES. Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. **EVACUATION OF FLORIDA BY THE REBELS**

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2 .- The New South (journal), Port Royal, April 30, contains the followng from Jacksonville, April 24 : "The rebels evacuating Florida. Two brigades, under General Col-quett, were recently sent from Florida, by railroad, 1.000 troops in the State. "PORT ROYAL, April 30 .- On the 25th inst. the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (colored) captured,

near James Island, sixteen rebels." THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. A GRAND FORWARD MOVEMENT.

editorially:

"We have a letter from our special at Nashville giving highly important information, but deeming its contents 'contraband news,' which, if published, might prove mischievous to the service, we postpone its publication.

"Suffice it to say that the columns under Gen. Sherman are on the eve of a great forward movement, and before our issue of Monday next, unless unforescen circumstances intervene, the Union host will be on the march from Chattanooga, Huntsville, etc., southward. ville, etc., southward.
"Out of regard for the interests of the service, we defer further particulars." REBEL REPORTS.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following de-DALTON, April 27 .- Brownlow's Yankee cavalry, 500 strong, dashed into Spring Place, this morning, but, beyond the capture of one citizen, effected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnois-sance of a route by which the enemy will advance. A despatch to the Enquirer, from Mobile, says that Banks has fallen back and was entremching

THE REBEL PRESS.

THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR.

Mr. Long's Speech in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The Richmond Examine of the 29th ult., says: "If we hold our own in Virginia till this summer is ended the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be bro Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if employed with energy and consistency, and this is the last year of the war, whichever wins. The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th says: "A company has been organized with a capital of \$10,-000,000, of which \$1,500,000 is paid in. It declines disclosing the condition of the enterprise, but says the company aspires to grand results—a fleet at least, and it has now every prospect of realizing all

its purposes."

Mr. Long's speech in Congress is published in the vative, and spoken of as a bold and manly speech, and in several respects the most remarkable speech that has been delivered in Yan-

Arrival of Released Prisoners. Baltimore, May 3.—The American's special Annapolis letter says: The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived at the Naval Academy wharf vesterday morning from City Point with 34 paroled officers and 364 men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them was admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty had to be carried from the water on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly testify that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or Among the officers is Colonel Rose, of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was the chief engineer of the tunnel by which so many of our officers escaped in February last, he having been re-

San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The ship Golden Fleece has been chartered to load for Boston. The Gould & Cary Mining Company has declared dividend of \$125 per foot The Savage Company has also declared a divi-Two millions dollars in treasury notes have been eccived here within ten days.

and barley are higher. New Military Organization New Military Organization.

HARRISBURG, May 3.—Hon. J. P. Glass, member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, is organizing a new artillery regiment of twelve companies, each company consisting of five officers, and one hundred and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates. The regiment will be known as the "Moorehead" Heavy Artillery, in honor of the member of Congress from the Pittsburg district. The headquarters are at Harrisburg, where persons desiring authority to recruit may address Colonel Glass. Twelve recruiting offices have already been established in the State.

New Haven. New Haven, May 8.—Private John McCarthy, a recruit of the 12th Connecticut Volunteers, was shot dead at half-past nine o'clock this morning, while attempting to desert from the Conscript camp at Grapevine Point. brig Elizabeth, of Bangor, laden with coal and bound to Boston, went ashore on Shark's Reef,
off Bradford, on Monday night. Her crew were aken from the rigging, where they had remained for twelve hours, by a boat's crew from New Haven. The brig was nineteen years old, and was valued at \$17,000. She will probably prove a total loss. Death of a Consul.

New York, May 3 .- William S. Thayer, United tates Consul General for Egypt, died at Alexandria on the 10th of April. Price of Gold. New York, May 3.—Gold, at the last board, ad anced to 181, but closed quiet at 180%. New Orleans. New York, May 3.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans with dates to the 20th, has

arrived; also, the Catawba from New Orleans. Arrival of Steamers. New York, May 3.—The steamers Edinburg and Olympus have arrived from Liverpool. The advices are anticipated.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE. REBEL CONJECTURES OF GENERAL

Gen. Averill on a Raid in Southwest Virginia.

Washington, May 3.—The counsels of the military authorities are kept remarkably secret. Here-tofore, on the eye of a battle, some idea could be formed of the contemplated movements, but nov they are matters of mere speculation, both among prominent civilians and even army officers. The prominent civilians and even army officers. The utmost confidence, however, is reposed in those having the direct conduct of affairs, and due credit s given for their wisdom in preventing premature The Navy Department has received copies of the Richmond Examiner of the 28th ult. A Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner riting under date of April 27, says:

writing under date of April 27, says:

The opinion provails in Washington that Lee's army, in numerical strength, does not exceed fifty thousand men. To oppose this force, or rather for the purpose of attack, Grant has required that the Army of the Potomac shall be rendered one hundred thousand strong. To this end reinforcements to that army have been continually passing up the Orange and Alexandria railway for the past ten days. Ten days hence it will be rendy for the advance, which is universally desired in the United States, from Lincoln down, or up, whichever phrase you prefer. The commonly received opinion that Grant will attack Lee in front and in his fortifications is erroneous. He will seek to turn the flank of our army, and his policy is, evidently, to maintain his present position until his organization and equipment are thoroughly accomplished, and then, by suddenly unfolding his strategy, to surprise Gen. Lee. He may march rapidly and without announcement cither to some point of crossing on the Rapidan or Rappahannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Staunton, thence to Lynchburg. I think an attempt to flank on the east the more probable, his army crossing at some of the lower fords of the Rappahannock. This, however, is all conjecture, and but the echo of Washington gossip.

A despatch to the Enquirer from Orange Court House, under date of April 27, says "that Averill has gone to Southwest Virginia on a raid, and that Meade is réceiving reinforcements over the Alexandria Railroad."

Capture of Blockade-Runners. FORT MONROE, May 3.—The steamer O. L. Clarke, from Port Royal, reports that on the 6th inst. spoke, off Fryingpan Shoals, the gunboat Vicksburg, cruising for blockade-runners. She re-ported having captured, on the 30th ult., the schoon-or India, loaded with palm oil and cigars, evidently bound for Wilmington. She also chased a side wheel steamer, but lost sight of her at night. The propeller Armitage ran on the wreck of the gunboat White Hall last night, in Hampton Roads, nd soon after sunk.

and soon after sunk.

RETURN OF REV. Dr. McCLINTOCK.—The New York Commercial Advertizer of last evening says: Among the passengers in the Scotia, from Liverpool, is the Rev. Dr. McClintock, corresponding editor of the New York Methodist, who, for the last four years, has been pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, and nobly has he performed the duties of pastor and clitizen of the United States: Few men who have been in Europe, in any capacity, during the terrible civil war that has prevailed, have done more to sustain the honor of his country than Dr. McClintock. He has left behind him many endearect friends in the Old World, and comes home to receive the congratulations of hundreds in this country, double endeared to them by the public services rendered by him to his country.

It is known to most that while at Paris, Dr. McClintock was in the service of the Christian Union. The Christian World notices the return of the reverend gentleman thus: "Dr. McClintock has done a most glorious work for the cause of Christ during his residence in Paris. Through his able and efficient labors, the Chapel has been entirely self-sustaining; nor have his labors been confined to the duties which devolved upon him in connection with the Chapel. The dector is a noble-hearted Christian patriot, and his labors have been untiring for the welfare of his country. Two years since he went to London to attend the anniversaries, and there, like our friend, Mr. Beecher, nobly batted of the right. Through his influence and and there, like our friend, Mr. Beecher, nobly bat-tied for the right. Through his influence and speeches, the great body of the Wesleyans, in Eng-land have been our firm and steadfast friends."

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Washington, May 3, 1864. SENATE.

BILLS Introduced and in Progress.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported, from the Finance Committee, the army appropriation bill as amended by the House, and asked that the Senate non-concur and request a committee of conference, which was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN reported, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill for the disposal of coal lands, and of town property, in the public domain, which provides for the survey and sale of coal lands at auction, at a minimum price of twenty dollars per acre, and the survey of sites for towns in lots of not more than four thousand two hundred feet, at a minimum price of ten dollars per lot. sand two nuncrea test, as a minimal party of lars per lot. Man called up the following resolution: Mr. SHERMAN called up the following resolution: That a quorum of the Senate hereafter consist of a majority of the Senators present duly qualified. Mr. SHERMAN said the House had decided that a majority of those chosen constituted a quorum, and we have a decided that a majority of those chosen constituted a quorum, and we should pass'a similar rule. It was never intended that this Government should be broken up, either by open sccession or for want of a quorum. We had yesterday an example of the evil offect of the present rule, when, at five o'clock, just as an important bill was about to pass, the Senate found itself without a quorum. Mr. FOSTER opposed the resolution, as there would be more difficulty in finding a quorum then than now. The more the responsibility was divided the less it was felt. The more the responsibility was divided the less it was feit.

Mr. DAVIS considered this the most important subject ever presented to the Senate, and he hoped, in order to allow it to be fully discussed, that it would be made the special order for to-morrow at 12.16.

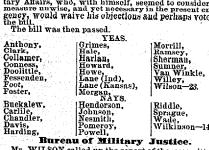
Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. It requires the accompanying documents of Department reports to go to the Joint Committee on Printing to be edited, and portions selected desirable for popular distribution to be issued with reports and the President's Message in one volume. It also provides for the sale of extra documents' at cost price.

at cost price.

The joint resolution to pay the State of Wisconsin five ther cent. of the land sales within her borders came up. Mr. FESSENDEN addressed the Sonate in opposition where the sales within the contribution. Appropriation for the One Hundred Days' Volunteers. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating twenty-five millions dollars for the pay of one hundred days. Voluntees.

Mr. HALE, in deference to the feelings of his friends, the chairmen of the Committee of Finance and of Military Affairs, who, with himself, seemed to consider the measure nuwise, and yet necessary in the present emergency, would waive his objections and perhaps vote for the bill.

The bill was then passed.



Mr. WILSON called up the report of the committee of conference on the bill to establish a bureau of military justice, and moved its adoption, proposing, as it does, that the Senate recede from its amendment limiting the pay of judge advocate general to \$4,000, with rank of brigadier general, and the pay of two assistant judge advocates to \$5,000 per annum, with the rank of colonel. After some debate the question was taken on the motion to agree—yeas 18, nays 16—within two of a querim motion to agree—yeas 10, mays avenume two of a quorum.

After some delay in fruitless efforts to get a quorum.

Mr. GRIMES moved to adjourn, which was rejected—
yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. DOLLITTLE moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms
be directed to request the attendance of Senators.

Mr. COLLAMER objected. It had never been the custom, and there was no use to send out and bring in absent Senators while those here were in the meantime.

eaving Some Senator suggested that the doors be locked. Mr. SHERMAN, at quarter past two, moved to ad-journ, which was carried—yeas 17, nays 15. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. of the Bill.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that, on and after the 1st of May next, the pay of privates in the army shall be increased from \$13 to \$16 a month, and that of non-commissioned officers as follows: Corporals, \$18; sergeants, \$20; orderly sergeants, \$22; sergeant major, \$20 per month. Clerks and paymasters to receive \$1,200

sergeants, \$20; orderly sergeants, \$21; sergeant major, \$25 per month. Clerks and paymasters to receive \$1,200 per annum etck moved the previous question, and was all to explain the bill, when Mr. OX. of Ohio, asked his colleague to withdraw the demand so as to allow him to amend the bill by incardant commission of orders \$20. Even this sun would hardly be enough to keep pace with the increase of the price of the pric The Naval Appropriation.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Senate amendments to the navy appropriation bill, and the House concurred in those appropriating seven millions two hundred thousand dollars for the completion of seven steam sloops, four millions for the purchase and repair of vessels for the Western waters, and three millions for the purchase and charter of vessels for blockading purposes. MITPOSES.

The Sonate struck out the appropriation of a hundred and thirty-flye thousand dollars for the purchase of the and adjoining the Charlestown navy yard, and on this amendment the Committee of Ways and Means recommended to an appropriate of the second control of the second cont iand adjoining the Charlestown havy yard, and on this amendment the Committee of Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved the reduction of the appropriation to sixty thousand dollars, showing that this way like yalle of the property last autumn. Mr. STEVENS explained the circumstances under which this subject came before the Committee of Ways and Means. The appropriation was recommended by an interest of the subject came before the Committee of Ways and Means. The appropriation of was remained by Admiral Smith, Chief of the Buroan of Yards and Docks, and by Secretary Welles, who all consider the purchase of this property necessary for the Government of the Charlestown navy yard had become necestry by the large increase of the navy. The debate was continued, those who opposed the appropriation regarding it as a speculation.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment—yeas 55, nays 35; and also concurred in the Senate amendment providing that no money appropriated for the Naval Academy shall be applied for the support of any midshipman who shall not hereafter be appointed in strict conformity with the law.

The House considered Senate amendment providing that the Naval Academy shall be returned and re-estabilished at Annapolis before the commencement of the next academic year.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhede Island, said that on the breaklished at Annapolis before the communication axt academic year.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, said that on the breaking out of the rebellion the Academy was removed to Newport by the Secretary of the Navy. The same au-thority that removed it can restore it. The academic year will commence September, 1885, and if occasion should occur for its removal before that time, it would doubtless be done. Besides, the Naval Academy pro-perty at Annapolis was occupied by the War Departshould occur for its removal before that time, it would doubtless be done. Besides, the Naval Academy property at Annapolis was occupied by the War Department, which had declined to surrender it.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that Newport is a large and fashlonable place, and, with all its ylors, is no fit place for a young man. It was always better to have seminaries of learning in small villages, where there are few temptations to yloc. Annapolis is a small village, and just about the right size. By returning to Annapolis, the Covernment will save seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

Sunrantee of Republican Governments to States subverted or overthrown by the robotion.

Mr. PERHAM, of Mane, prefaced his remarks by saying that all our efforts should be directed to the suppression of the potential. In received the slander that this is exclusively an Abolition war, and that it was a hellish crusade. Instead of the party in power being responsible for the war, it was that party which had centred of the Government tor sixty years. The Democrate party had clothed liself with evertasting diagrace by concurring with President Buchana s declaration and acting upon it, that no power to coerce States had been delegated to thongress, or to any department of the Fodern well.

There never was more disgreecful record 'than that made by the leaders of the Democratic party during the last four years. The rebellion was a quagatated under

a Democratic Administration, with its patronage consent; atimulated and encouraged by the proof the aid of Northern Democrats, and now kept all the hope that the same party will come to its a the hope that the same party will come to its assistance.

The course of Democrats here was doing more for the rebellion than our defeats on the battle-field. While they held President Lincoln to a strict account, and charged him with violations of the Constitution, they have no complaints to utter against the robels, who set the Constitution at deflance. They want to render him powerless to punish traitors. In conclusion, Mr. Per ham said sistery must cease with the last struggle of the rebellion. An of New York, examined the provisions of the hill under consideration, and opposed it because, according to his judgment, it was in violation and subversive of the great fundamental principles on which the General of State Governments stand. The people could, according to the bill, enjoy civil and domestic lasting under foot all the power of the States. The property of the could be proved the states of the property of the states. The people in changing their Constitution and making their laws.

thus trampling under foot all the power of the Salar. The Federal Government has no right to interfere with the people in changing their Constitution and making We can do nothing more than to guarantee a republican government in accordance with the Constitution. He believed the effect of the bill would be to crush out the loyal men in those States, and stimulate them to resistance. It was a subversion of the powers of the people of a State, which are inherent, and of which they cannot lawfully be deprived.

Gentlemen should not, while seeking to preserve the Government, be influenced by feeling and prejudice. The question is not how much the Sonth have sinned, but what is wise and best for a happy and penceful with the substance of the many of the property of the people of the weak of the people will take care of their own States.

Item on the same footing with white solders.

LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, asked and obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the same measure.

The House then took a recess till 7 P. M.

ure. The House then took a recess till 7 P. M. Republican State Governments. The bill guaranteeing republican governments (ates subverted by the rebellion being under conside ration,
Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, said for years the argument was between freedom and slavery. The latter being defeated, appealed to arms, and honce this bloody conflict. He believed that there was sufficient power to have crushed the robellion in the very but. Had James Buchanan been in the Trestmential chair in the place of Jackson, John Choun the have been Had James Buchanan been in the Jackson there was a many and the place of Jackson, John Choun the have been a extinguished multiple with the place of Jackson, John Choun the have been a children with the place of Jackson, John Choun the bear of the Southern Confederacy. To savent and we must provide in the fundamental law, as proposed by the bill under consideration, that involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited and the freedom of all persons guaranted. He did not believe the rebels have ceased to be subject to the Government, or that they are out of the Union. But no matter what laws may be passed by Congress and acts done by the Executive respecting the States revolted or subverted by treason, the recognition of a reorganized Government by both the Senate and House of Representatives and the other departments becomes recessary before they can be restored to their rights in the Union.

Mr. PEKRY, of New Jersey, said not one loss victory would have been won by our army if the President had not issued his proclamation, and if Congress had been dumb. Presidential proclamations and Congressional action had only been clogs to victory, and our army has achieved successors in spite of them. As the Administration spurned the advice of General McCiellan, he had no hope that his own connects could arrest the acts of those in power. Having rejected that general's military plans, so of his civil policy, which went hand-inhand. But there was a higher authority to which he would appeal. The people, who are quick to detect imbedility and corruption, will liston to connects. Though they may be misled for a time, it cannot long continue. They will render justi ation,
Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, said for years the ar-

Though they may be misled for a time, it cannot long continue. They will render justice to all. He spoke in condemnation of the President and the Administration generally.

FERNANDO-WOOD, of New York, said he had carefully examined this bill and the speech of the chairman of the select committee, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, to ascertain on what fact he predicated the assertion that State Governments have been overthrown. The gentleman declared that there can be no republican State Government which does not recognize Congress and the President, and that the Governments here represented are the only governments existing. This was a vast assumption, and the extreme of folly. The Confederate Constitution, with all its elements of republicanism, is an improvement on our own, because it more clearly defines the powers of the States. The people of the Southern States to-day enjoy a higher degree of liberty than we have had for the last three years. North Carolina openly opposes the Confederate Executive. What Northern State would dare to follow the example in respect to our own? Doubtless, desposism exists at the South, as military authority is always repugnant to liberty. To impose on any people a government against their will would be the worst form of government. He controverted the doctrine cunciated by the gentleman from Maryland, contending whatever may be the condition of the cuntry, the States Jeemain. He proceeded to notice Mr. Schenck's former remarks who had charged that he had recommended the seession of New York. To this he replied that he did, on the first of January, 1861, in advance of any secession by any State, in a special message to the Common Council, recommend that, if the repeated wrongs and outages of the State Legislature should be repeated on the platform, and said, out region of new York. To this he replied that he did, on the first of January, 1861, in advance of any secession by any State, in a special message to the Common Council, recommend that, if the repeated wrongs and outages of the Sta

(Mr. Wood) pledged himself that if he could not prove, were an opportunity afforded, that there was a verbal understanding with the Secretary of War that he (Scheneck) could resume his commission at pleasure, he (Mr. Wood) would resign his seat.

Mr. WOOD then replied to the other charges of Mr. Schenck, and espécially to that implicating him with the New York riots. The parry in power, he said, had raised armies under false pretences, and had committed the greatest outrages against the Union and constitutional liberative or perpetrated by despoissm.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, after making an alsusion to Mr. Wood, said that Robert Toombs, in telegraphing to the them Mayor of New York, spoke of arms, and not merchandise. This is a record which stands against the gentleman's assertion. The goultenantel flower York with riot and sedition boiling, that the fiends might do their work.

He them allyosated the bill, although it was not exactly what he desired. The people of the South have not only abolished State Governments, but have established others, and we know the seat of their Confederacy is at Richmond. As to the territory, the belongs to the Union for all time, and if he could he would drive the traitors to the Guif beyond. He would do this with joy. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that these revolted States had the same right only as alien enemies—enemies invading the land—and that they are not only traitors—but public amenies. These States are overthrown, and it is the duty of Congress to provide governments for them when conquest is made, and it is our duty to make conquest by all means known to modern warfare, and within the limits of the nation.

The House, at 10.35 P. M., adjourned.

neans known to modern warfare, and will the nation.

The House, at 10.35 P. M., adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1864. SENATE. The following bills were passed:

Mr. RIDGWAY introduced an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a person to audit the accounts of Gray Reserves for services in Schupikill county during the riots of 1862. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM, an act relative to the Pennsylvania Railroad (providing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may connect their tracks with those of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.) Passed.

Mr. KINSEY, opening Evergreen and Venango streets, in Philadelphia. Passed.

Mr. NICHOLS, an act relative to the Western Hose Company of Philadelphia.

Company of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Associate Farmers' Hotel Company, Navy 17. ompany.

Mr. CONNELL presented a petition of citizens of hiladelphia, in favor of a law making personal proerty and incomes subject to taxation for municipal propers. outposes.

An act relating to the appointment of inspectors of the Western Penitentiary came up on second reading.

The bill passed finally—yeas 17, nays 16.

Mr. TURRELL called up an act authorizing the Governor to accept a donation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of \$50,000, for the orphan children of soldiers and sailors. of the motion to proceed to the second reading of the foldiers and sailors.

On the motion to proceed to the second reading of the sill, the yeas were 17, nays 16. Not agreed to requiring a two-thirds vote.

Mr. McSHERRY. called up the act relating to claims or damages during rebel raids. Passed first reading.

Mr. LOWRY vehemently opposed the passage of the

of damages during rever rates. I assect his a trauming. Mr. LOWRY volemently opposed the passage of the bill.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, and read the bill a second time. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 13.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to deglare Washington's birthday a public holiday. Passed finally.

Statements were made that the publisher of the Record had inserted among the Legislative proceedings the reapital, at town meeting relative to the removal of the capital, at town meeting relative to the removal of the capital, at town meeting relative to the removal of the capital, and had not been ordered to be published. Which testimony had not been ordered to be published which testimony had not been ordered to be published. Which testimony had not been ordered a resolution, instructing the Auditor General to deduct the usual price per page from the publisher's bill, for such space as was occupied by the report of the public meeting.

Mr. CLYMER moved to amend, by resoluding the contract between the State and George, Bergner, the publisher of the Record.

Mr. McGANDLESS stated that the printing of the evidence had been ordered by the House.

Mr. CLYMER stated that the pay for the Record, as mentioned in the appropriation bill, had been very greatly increased from the amount stipulated in the original contract.

Mr. McGANDLESS moved to refer the whole matter to mentioned in the appropriation bill, had been very greatly increased from the amount stipulated in the original contract.

Mr. McCANDLESS moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. BEARDSLEE called up an act to incorporate the arbon Manufacturing Company. Passed finally.

Adjourned until 3 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION

The following passed; A supplement to the Philadelphia Musical Saving Loan Changing the par value of the stock of the Ironton Incorporating the Philadelphia Chemical College. Opening Pulaski street. EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The following passed:
Opening Jackson street.
Incorporating the Muncy Creek Railroad Company.
A supplement to an act establishing the Board of Po.
Wardens; also, about fifty local bills.

HOUSE. CONCLUSION OF MONDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved to consider an act allowing passer cars to run on Sunday. Agreed to-yeas 42, nays 41. The following Philadelphia members voted against proceeding to the consideration: Messrs. Cochran, Miller, Pancoast, Smith, Watson, and Watt.

Mr. Shillth, of Philadelphia, called the previous question, which was sustained, but the question of the most guestion of the most guestion and smendment.

Shall the main question now be put?' was lost, and the bill came up for discussion and amendment.

Mr. Liez moyed to amend by making the bill apply to the rural districts of Philadelphia only.

Mr. BARGER sustained the bill. Boston and other cities conferred the running of cars was as much a convenience to church members as others.

Mr. SMITH and that most contained to favor the bill, but were opposed to the bill.

Mr. WATSON had been at first inclined to favor the bill, but was now convinced that the quiet of a Philadelphia sabbath should not be violated.

Mr. QUIGLEY said that in Brooklyn one of the most prominent advocates of Sunday cars was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The poor people of Philadelphia wanted the bill passed. They desired fresh air, exercise, and some means of obtaining access to the open country on this the only day of the week they were not required to work.

Mr. MILLER said that the rural sections did not re-CONCLUSION OF MONDAY NIGHT'S SESSION. work.
Mr. MILLER said that the rural sections did not require the bill. He presented a remonstrance of citizens of Frankford against its passage.
Mr. LEE said that, for every name on that petition against the project, there were ten on the table in its ayor, Before the bill was finally disposed or, the House ad nurned. (The bill may be considered as defeated.) TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

ver the veto. An act authorizing the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre ailroad to connect with the Little Schuylkill and Cata-issa Railroads was considered. Passed. Sonate amendments to the General Militia bill were onsidered.
Mr. HOPKINS moved to postpone for the present, because the bill did not pay the assessors sufficiently. The motion to postpone was not agreed to.
The amendments were then concurred in.
The House then engaged in the first reading of over head hundred private bills, none of which were passed

Anally.
Adjourned until afternoon.
AFTERNOON SESSION. The House was engaged during the whole of the afternon session in the first reading of about three handred bills on the private calendar, none of which came up for final consideration. EVENING SESSION. EVENINU SESSION.

The House was engaged in the final consideration of he above-mentioned private bills, of which the following of interest to Philadelphia were passed; increasing the fees of coroner. Incorporating Philopatrian Hall of Philadelphia, incorporating the Grant Land Company, incorporating the United States Mining Company.

New York, May 3.—At the cattle market to-day Beef was 15c lower; sales at 10047c, but the average prices were lower as above. Receipts, 3,000. Cows dull and heavy. Veals heavy at 7695c. Sheep and Lambs [11] and lower; sales at \$620 for inferior to prine, and \$12615.60 for extras. Receipts, 10,600. Hogs dull, and 12615.60 for extras. Receipts, 10,600. Hogs dull, and 12616. Receipts, 13,500. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, May 3.—Flour dull and heavy at \$8.25 for Ohio extra. Wheat dull and drooping; Western red \$1.85@.198. Corn active; white \$1.30; yellow \$1.34@. 35. Whisky dull and unsettled, at nominal quota-

New York Cattle Market.

EUROPE. THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA ARRIVED. GARIBALDI'S DEPARTURE PROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 3.—The steamer Scotia has af-rived, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., via The steamers City of Manchester and North American arrived out on the 23d.

Garibaldi finally quitted London on the 22d, proceeding to the residence of the Dowager Duchess of Sunderland, near Maidenhead, where he would remain in retirement for a few days, embarking for Caprera on the 25th.

The Prince of Walos went to London, and paid an hour's visit to Garliaddi.

The General breakfasted with a party of Americans at the United States Consul's on the 22d. He expressed himself warmly in favor of the United States in the struggle with the slave power, and would go there at once and tender his services, if they were needed; but he was glad to tearn that they were not. He remarked that England and America, united in sentiment, could keep the peace of the world.

Mr. Gladstone, in Parliament, and Lord Shaftesbury, in a letter to the Times, affirm that the advice to Garibaidi to leave England was simply on account of his health, and not on any political ground. The Dadiy News asserts that the visit had political motives, France proving a faithless friend to Italy. Garibaidi issued a farewell address to the people of England, and offers his heartfelt gratitude. He says his principal object was to thank England for her sympathy, and this is accomplished. He regrets the necessity for his departure, and hopes to return again at ne distant time.

The Chamber of Representatives at Washington is not the American Government. The President is much more independent of Parliament than the Queen of England. The resolution we are announcing is not so much an act as an indication. We may, besides, be certain that the United States will leave Mexico tranquil while the civil war is unfinished. As to the eventualities which may arise after the re-establishment of the Union, the Emperor Maximilian would have been very imprudent had he not already thought of them; and, as he has accepted the crown, we must conclude that he considers himself prepared to brave the hostility of the United States.

The Paris Temps thinks little of the resolution of the Washington House of Representat Garibaldi finally quitted London on the 22d, pro-

United States.

The Paris Temps thinks little of the resolution of the Washington House of Representatives, relative to Mexico, at least during the continuance of the civil var.

to Mexico, at least during the continuance of the civil war.

The Danish news is confined to additional details of the fail of Duppel. Nothing new has transpired, and no movement of importance since the King of Prussia visited the troops engaged at Duppel.

LONDON, April 24.—A telegram from Gibraltar on the 23dsays an Austrian squadron of five ships had fust sailed for the German ocean. had fust sailed for the German ocean.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GARBALDI.

"I offer my heartfelt gratitude and thanks to the English nation and their Government, for the reception I have met with in this free land. I came here with the primitive object of 'thanking them for their sympathy for me and for my country, and this, my first object, is accomplished. I have desired to be altogether at the disposition of my English friends, and I go to every place where I might be wished to go, but I find that I cannot now fulfil all these engagements of my heart.

wished to go, but I find that I cannot now fulfil all these engagements of my heart.

"If I have caused some trouble and disappointment to many friends I ask their pardon, but I cannot draw the line between where I could and where I could not go, and, therefore, for the present, these are my thanks and my farewell. Still I hope, perhaps at no distant time, to return to see my friends in the domestic life of England and to redeem some of the engagements with the generous people of this country, which with deep regret I feel that I cannot now fulfil.

G. GARIBALDI." AMERICA AND THE NEW EMPIRE OF

AMERICA AND THE NEW EMPIRE OF MEXICO.

The Paris Temps of the 21st says: A singular error committed by the Monsteur this morning shows that the official journal can lay no more claims to infullibility than the common run of newspapers. The Moniteur declares that the mails from New York bring no news which marits attention.

But we road in the American despatches of the Times that the Chamber of Representatives at Washington unanimously voted on the 4th of April, a resolution proposed by Mr. Winter Davis, to the effect that the United States can never recognize or tolerate a monarchy in Mexico.

The Independence Beige gives the same news, with a variation, according to which "the Congress has simply protested against a monarchy established with the assistance of an European Power." Whichever may be right, we can only believe in an inadvertence of the Moniteur. It cannot wish to suppress news, which is by no means unexpected, and the importance of which must not moreover be exaggerated.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour dull, and declined 6d; Wheat heavy, and the quotations barely maintained; red. Western 78 9d@83 3d; red. Southern. %8@85 3d; white Western and Sonthern. \$6@85 6d. Corn inactive, and declined 3d; mixed sells at 278 9d@25s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and other authorities, report Beef quite but steady. Pork ditto. Bacon dull. Butter has a declining tendency. Lard heavy. Tallow quiet and easis. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Linseed still advancing.

Messrs. Bartt, English, & Brandon report Petroleum still advancing. Refined 2s 3d@2s.4d. Crude \$18 6s.

Liverpool., April 23, Evening.—Cotton.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 18,000 bales, the market being firmer at an advance of \$2d. The sales to speculators and for exporters include 7,000 bales.

Flour dull. Provisions continue quiet but steady. Commercial Intelligence. and for exporters include 7,000 bales.
Flour dull. Provisions continue quiet but steady.
Produce steady. Petroleum less firm
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at

91%@91%. AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 15@14 Pcent. discount. Erie Ruilroad, 57@59. THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The steamer Africa has arrived ut. The steamer Hecla was off Cape Clear on the 24th. The political news is unimportant.

The volitical news is unimportant.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Wednesday.—Sales of
the week, 20,500 bales. The market is buoyant, but
prices unchanged. SHIP NEWS.
Arrived from Philadelphia, brig Acadian, at Ply-

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR BOYS.—Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co. will soon publish a new Juvenile Magazine for boys, which they intend shall be superfor to any similar periodical either side of the water. The best writers of England and America MEETING OF THE SEWING WOMEN.-

Last evening, another meeting of the sewing women was held at Spring Garden Hall. It was called to order by Mrs. Pratt, who made a characteristic was held at Spring Garden Hall. It was conter by Mirs. Pratt, who made a characteristic speech, which was much enjoyed by the audience. Mr. William B. Thomas, who was to have addressed the the meeting, was prevented by an imperative engagement, but was ably represented by Wm. Nicholson, who made a very able speech. Mr. H. K. Warriner then read several affecting letters, which created much emotion in the audience. These letters have been received since their last meeting.

F. A. Van Cleve was then introduced, and made some effective remarks. Miss Mary Grew and Wm. S. Peirce also made speeches.

Wm. B. McAnally called over several branches of trade, in which women were engaged, and the wages they received were stated, and they were low indeed. The meeting adjourned to meet again at Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets, on

PRIZE FIGHT.—Rumors were afloat last evening that a great prize-fight would be fough this morning, near Gwynedd, on the North Penn sylvania railroad. The names of the pugilists, and

other particulars, were kept private. The police we hope, will be on the track.

CITY ITEMS. IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES .- We invite the atention of our lady readers who are interested in the oming Fair for the Sanitary Commission to the advertisement, in another column of our paper to-day, of Mr. John M. Finn, corner of Arch and Seventh streets. The stock of goods offered by Mr. Finn mbraces the most extensive assortment of Zephyrs, of all colors and shades, Shetland Wools, Cambrid Edgings, Quilted Rufflings, Bugle Gimps, Braids, Bindings, Embroidering Silks, Crochet Cottons, Zephyr Patterns, the celebrated Germantown Wool Fans, Pocket-books, Hosiery, Gloves, Morocco Satchels, Travelling Bags, and a capital assortment of Sun Umbrellas. Mr. Finn's liberal offer to deduct eight per cent. from all bills bought for the use of the Fair, we hope will elicit the response it

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.-The ost important article of household furniture in modern times is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The agency of the Grover & Baker Company, No. 730 Chestnut street, is now selling to Philadelphia alone five thousand machines annually, the incre being enormous from year to year. The Grover & Baker machine, for all kinds of sewing required for family use, is unrivalled. It is the only machine in the world that executes fine embroidery.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SUN UMBRELLAS.-Mr. John M. Finn. Seventh and Arch streets, in another column of our paper to-day, under the head of "Ladies Preparing Articles for the Great Central Fair," &c., offers a splendid catalogue of goods, many of which are highly suitable for making up fancy and useful articles for the coming Fair, on all of which he proposes to take off a specific per centage in the way of discount. We hope that the ladies of our city will avail themselves of this timely offer, and act upon the suggestion. We may state, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has now in store a magnificent assortment of Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, a very seasonable article, and that his extensive trade in this department enables him to sell at unusually NEW CARTES DE VISITE BY GUTERUNST .- Mr.

F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, has just issued fine card pictures of the late Rev. Robert Taylor, of Germantown, pastor elect of the North Presbyterian Church; also, of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., Rev. Dr. Plumer, Miss Anna E. Dickinson Generals Totten, Grant, Hancock, Meade, Crawford, G. D. Ramsey, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., and a capital picture of the ruins of the Cathedral, ately burned at Santiago. We would also invite attention, in this connection to the fine Imperial Photographs, finished in India ink, now on exhibition at Mr. Gutekunst's gallery. They are the finest specimens yet produced in thi important branch of the photographic art.

BUY THE "FLORENCE."-There are a multitude of Sewing Machines in the market that have certain desirable characteristics, but, in the "Florence" Machine," sold at 630 Chestnut street, we have all the merits of the best Sewing Machines in sold is guarantied to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser. THE COMING BATTLE.—All eyes are now turned

towards the soon-to-be-enacted scene in Virginia, and the highest confidence is felt in the bravery and genius of the Lieutenant General commanding Grant, in fact, has never been outdone, in which respect he reminds us of W. W. Alter, 935 North vinth street, who is without a rival in the business of selling the best and cheapest Coal. LADIES' WALKING HATS AND FASHIONABL SPRING BONNETS.—Messrs. Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, have just received a fresh importa-tion of English Walking Hats for ladies and misses.

Their new styles Spring Bonnets are also universa Delicious Spring Convections.—Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has adorned his department of manufactures with the rarest gems produced in America. His delicious Checolate Preparations, Roasted Almonds, Caramels, time Mixtures, fine Bananas, Oranges, Grapes, and ew Strawberries, are all exceedingly tempting. THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grant John F. Taggart, and sold by anti-Goode Grant, 610 Chostnut street, is, without exception, the best shirt of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gontlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and importation, is also the choicest in the city, and his prices are

nod**erate.**

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SPRING CLOS ready at the popular Warerooms of Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut Jayne's Hall. These gentlemen hav with customers during the present week, has become generally known that a more suit can be procured at C. Somers & Song. ame price, than at any other clothing estat

Rich Paris Lace Mantillas, new styles erns. Points, half Shawls, square Shawls, and R. with and without capes.

Rich White Lama Lace Mantillas, in all lesigns. J. W. PROCTOR & C.

J. W. PROGRAMANO, The Paris Mantilla Emporp 920 Chestnut LADIES VS. GENTLEMEN.—Three thing, ady cannot do—1st. She cannot passa milliwithout stopping. 2d. She cannot see a pic without asking the price. 3d. She cample as without kissing it. The one thing a gentlemanot do (if he be a man of taste) is to avoid a single man of the contract of the contr nut street, above Sixth. EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS LIFE,—Book-k in all its branches, Penmanship, plain an mental, Mercantile Calculations, Commerci

Business Forms, &c., taught at Crittender

mercial College, 637 Chestnut street, ϵ_0 Seventh. Individual instruction. N_0 but students allowed absence but students allowed absence during at months. During the past year nearly five his students were in attendance, many of them. engaged in business houses. WHEN A MAN WANTS MONEY, friend, sistance, this world is very apt to accommend and let him want. When he wants advice get more than he asks for. When he want of clothes the proper place to go is the great rium of fashionable clothing, whereof the Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, is proprie GENERAL GRANT ABOUT TO MOVE. -On of May General Grant's landlord require move, as he wants his house. It is hoped to move, as he wants his noted. It is noped the will not hear of this, for they might send out of and intercept the furniture cars that had th ing aboard and capture his suit. It will be re Co.'s, under the Continental, last February EVE AND EAD most successfully treated Isaues, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, at No. 541 street. Artificial eyes inserted. No char-

examination. LACE, MUSLIN, AND VESTIBULE CURT Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Loops, W. Shades, and Trimmings. W. HENRY PATTER 1408 Chestnut at WAIT NOT FOR YOUR UPHOLSTERKE, but your orders to PATTEN, and have them attend at once. No. 1408 Chestnut street. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLAI JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured with pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Za ie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Ca

street. Refer to physicians and surgeons OLD FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED, Varnisha and made to look like new. W. HENRY PATTE 1408 Chestnut street. GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- All the newest an styles, for spring wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimwill be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Ches

street, next door to the Post Offi A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIE Phalon's " Night Blooming Cer "Night Blooming Cer Phalon's "Night Blooming Cer Phalon's "Night Blooming Ger Phalon's " Night Blooming Cer Phalon's " Night Blooming Cor Phalon's Phalon's " Night Blooming Con A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragant Perfus distilled from the rare and beautiful fir which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by Phalon & Son, New Y

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & Co., Agents, Si Market streets, Philadelphia. Sold by all De VERANDAH AWNINGS and outside (S Shades will exclude insects and keep the room and agreeable—made to order at PATTER's,

SPECIAL NOTICES. A GARDENING SCENE. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.
My gentle neighbor, Lottie B. Is hard at work, with cheeks aglow.
Digging up garden plats, where she
Designs some pretty plants to sow.
Her brother Ned, a comely lad. Not more than seventeen years old.

Stands by, so prim, and spucely clad, And does her cheerful toil behold. "Ned." Lottie cries. "I think that you And do as now you see me do, Your sister in her task to aid. Just think how nice a sight 'twill be. When up each pretty blossom grows."
"Sister," says Ned, "pray don't you see
That I am dressed in my new clothes!

I couldn't venture o'er a spade To lean, lest I should wreck this suit."
"Well, then," indignant Lottie said,
""Twould serve you right, beyond disput-You would not have been thus afraid If you had wisely been arrayed n well-sewn garb from Tower Hall." We have the largest stock and best assort corkmanship by any made to measure. All coccurately fitted from our stock, whatever be

TOWER HALL. 518 MARKET Stree BENNETT & MR. J. C. RAPELYEA, of Monmo ounty, New Jersey, writes, March 18, 1859: DYSENTERY CURED. I was troubled, in January last, with costivene everal days, and took ten grains of calomel too elief. I caught cold, I suppose: at any rate, as liarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant f impossible to arrest. This was followed by dyson: My strength was all gone. Everything passed the me as I took it. A friend from New York, Mr. 68 ewis, fortunately called on me and advised B ireth's Pills. I thought, in my weakened co

one pill would be enough; but he administered and the next morning four more. Much impurity from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and diminished. One box cured me fully. I am hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at li Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines. STEINWAY & Sons, PIANOS, PIANOS. For sale only at BLASIUS BROS.

1006 CHESTNUT SUR HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATI HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjuded have conferred the greatest boon on his tribe bethe brought to its notice corn. Every one will a hat our preparation is worthy of its name, for nefits it confers when it is known. WHAT THE WIAWATHA DOES. WHAT THE WIAWATHA DOES.

It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers into original color. It brings up the natural shading of hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect appearance, so that the most critical observer collected its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silky. its falling out, cleanses it and the scalp from all rities, is as readily applied and wiped from the si

any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the leaf any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the leaf fects of previous use of preparations containing suight sugar of lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the lowing challenge to test in the New York dailies the weeks, which

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED: Let some well known and disinterested person point one to the proprietor of each preparation for hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor nothing but his own preparation, and the property of the propert nothing also during the test. A certificate of the sult to be widely published at the expense of the ccessful competitors. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & Co.,
mhi9-ly 10 University Place, New York HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Bod the World. The only Harmless, True, and Relii Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfectly the process of the p hanges Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly flowsy Blackor Natural Brown, without injuri Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair S Beautiful dimparts fresh vitality frequently restain others are mere imitations, and should be avoided by all Druggists &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LA STILES, made in the Bost Manner, expressly for TAIL SALES. LOWEST Salling Prices man Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order was in figures. All of the state of

STECK & Co'.s MASON 1 Piano: HAMLIN'S

CABINET STECK & CO.'S ORGANS. J. E. GOULD. SEVENTH and CHESTAUI

Pland

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PH "OAK HALL." Best-class goods and moderate prices.

WANAMAKER & HROW

S. E. corner SIXTH and MarkET Process
Department (to make to order) No. 15. Sixth WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREM

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.

Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Sev