The Press

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

THE order of Governor Currin will be read with a very general feeling of disappointment. The Governor states, on the authority of a despatch from the Secretary of War, that no danger now exists at the capital, and that he cannot, therefore, accept the services of those volunteers who have entered into the ranks for a threemonths campaign. The enthusiasm with which the call for troops was first received manifested itself in the immediate organization of our whole militia force. The people | levelled the walls of Troy, and by this conassembled at every recruiting station; they formed themselves into companies, battalions, and regiments, burning with a desire to meet the enemy in the field and drive the rebels from Virginia. Philadelphia alone would have sent twenty thousand men into the District of Columbia before another week was over. In every department of life our citizens had abandoned husiness avocations and sacrificed personal interests and prospects for the purpose of meeting the call of the President. The sublimity of the scene has never been countled; and had the opportunity been offered, they would have proved themselves worthy of their country and of their State

The sacrifices will not be asked at their hands. The President says that there is no immediate danger to the capital, and therefore he can have no use for the temporary services of those who took up the sword to defend the cepital. This, in itself, is gratifying. While we sympathize with those of our fellow-citizens who find themselves disappointed in the desire for military service, we are glad to know that the Government is abun'antly able, not only to act upon the defensive, but to prosecute an offensive war. The danger we dreaded no longer exists. Those who irembled at the idea of rebel success, and the invasion of national territory, may shake hands and take courage. Presidert Lincoln only desires to fill up the vacancies which a year's warfare has produced in the army, and to make a small but necessary increase in our present day last. While it does not give us an opportunity for personal sacrifice in the field, it has shown that the old feeling which Fort Sumpter's guns first awakened has not died away. In this second uprising of the American people the grandeur and heroism of their character have been gloriously manifested. And for the opportunity of witnessing this manifestation, which will enter into the brightest page of our history, we have to thank the promptitude and energy of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE York (Pa.) Gazette, which is the especial organ of that ardent friend of Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, WILLIAM HENRY WELSH, has taken a sudden fancy to the Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, member of Congress, from the State of Illinois. After having denounced Senator Douglas, and every friend of that lamented statesman since the beginning of the anti-Lecompton struggle, for their devotion to truth and their fealty to the true Democracy, the Gazette now extols Mr. Richardson "as an ardent Democrat, and like all Democrats, a good Union man." He takes occasion to introduce in this connection, the editor of THE PRESS. and asks us whether, because Mr. RICHARDson has signed the Democratic Address, we will call him a Breckinridge Democrat. We its editor one or two questions: How long is it since that paper fell in love with Douglas Democracy, and extolled Douglas men as ardent Democrats? How many months have pessed since it denounced every believer in the late Senator from Illinois as a traitor to Democratic principles? How long is it since him, were "Black Republicans," and "Abolitionists," and "conspirators against the Democratic parly?" How long is it since Mr. WELSH went to Charleston for the purpose of betraying and destroying the illustrious friend of the member from Illinois? Times have changed with this facile and placid chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He has woodd new loves and formed strange friendships. When Douglas and RICHARDSON, and HARRIS and BRODERICK, Were fighting the fight of principle, there was no epithet too vile for them, and for the editor of THE PRESS, who was an humble follower of the He went there amid the ribaldry and hatred of such men as the editor of the York Guzette. Mr. RICHARDSON has followed his own convictions until he finds himself in the company of such warm admirers of Mr. Douglas as VOORHES, PENDLETON, BIGLER, and ANCONA. The editor of THE PRESS followed his own convictions, and believes that he represents the principles of the Senator from Illinois as enunciated in the closing days of his grand career. He finds himself, necessarily, a friend of the Administration, ardently attached to to rebellion in every shape and form, whether it come from the wicked traitors now destroying Virginia, or their more peaceful allies, who conspire to bring about a disgraceful peace, by party management and partisan intrigue. We have no fault to find with Mr. RICHARDSON. He is a brave, bold, and frank man, and if he is satisfied with his present associations and the record he is making, we have no desire to criticise or complain. We congratulate Mr. WELSH, however, upon having found a new friend in an old enemv, and Mr. Richardson upon being no longer the object of the calumny and denunciation of the York Gazette, and the chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee.

THE COUNTRY will not be surprised at the message of Mr. President Lincoln, which we publish to-day. It is characteristic of the sponsibility of all the acts for which the House of Representatives censured the late Secretary risburg, there is nothing at all in reply to the charge urged against him. But his friends felt that he would be defended in good time. Now that defence comes from the President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln says very emphatically, that although General CAMERON fully approved the proceedings of the Cabinet, they were not moved or suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but all the other heads of Department were each equally responsible with him for ings very briefly, and he shows, as we have often endeavored to show, that every act performed by the President is necessarily for the we think, ends the whole matter with reference to General Cameron and his connection with the Administration, and the warmest friends of the late Secretary of War could ask no more triumphant vindication of his course in the dangerous days of the Republic.

THE ELECTION for member of Congress in cancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Cooper, took place on Saturday last. The contest was very spirited. J. D. STILES was he nominee of the Democratic party, and EG. LEAR of the Administration party. The late, Mr. STILES was elected, the vote being election.

IF A STATE be evolving its political unity. the development of its material resources and the aggrandizement of its power make the physical bases for its future organization. If a State's struggle be for the maintenance of a political unity, the development of its resources confines its effect to the present in hand and the end in view-the simple preservation of a national spirit already concretely moulded. Or, if a State be stirred to its utmost depths that it may reconstruct its parts, the development of its resources ought again to have a reference to the future, but to a future of loftier meaning, by subserving the

shaping of the new political idea. This triple movement of rise, progress, and reconstruction upon a higher basis, makes the complete cycle of a national life that attains its best and fullest expression. But no nation has hitherto fulfilled the plan through inability to carry out its third part. Greece densation of her strength made for herself a place and a name. She unfolded her strength while and for the purpose of repelling DARIUS and XERXES. But when her civilization passed to the third ordeal—that of civil war—the aim of neither faction was to reform with a nobler civic purpose, and therefore, the resources of neither bore it to a higher level. Both had to submit to a fresh force, in Purc-Mr; and when his successors, disorganized, could not rally for a definite aim higher than that which had preceded them, Greece learned in its humiliation beneath the Roman yoke at Cynocephelae, that no culture, however glorious, can save a State unless it be but an instrument towards forming some higher political unity. And Rome, too-what is Mr. GIB BON called on to record of her? Her decline and fall, not her decline and reorganization; for that Republic did not learn to make chaos to some level of a truer humanity.

its splendid powers guide it through its civil Are we following the example or the warning? France found her powers under CHARLEMAGNE, and made them maintain her position through the succeeding centuries. But when the old forms had served their day, and their flashing out by the dawn of the e ghteenth century ushered in the reign of the formless, France groped, blood blinded and passion-blinded, after some Idea which instinct hinted, but reason did not defice. France deified Reason, but could not humanize it; Bonaparte had, therefore, to be its Ideal Man. So, England's Protectorate ended in CHARLES II and the GEORGES. The same question is put to us to-day, and the light of two thousand years' political history is given us to read it by, and write our answer. We have passed through two stages with unexampled rapidity; for the pressure forces. This, then, is the real meaning of of things is greater, and each step faster, the proclamation of the Governor on Mon- at every successive age. Nature has traced our route for us. She did not rise to the creation of complex organisms till the brute matter and the blind forces of the earth had been subdued through huge slow cycles. Every epoch was briefer, as it gave birth to higher forms, till light, the link between matter and spirit, dashed in at a word. So the progress of the moral world, and our own so far, has been in successively shorter times from what werecompared to what shall be monstrous misshapen animal and vegetable growths. All things have ripened for this crisis—not only ages and peoples, but even physical means. Isolated from the rest of the world by two oceans, material means lavished upon us, we

page of history must be blurred by the tears | free States, a year ago, is once more disto drag up to slow culmination, and as a task, the work which we were too weak to make a God-given privilege by happy accomplishment. We have made our resources give us. and maintain for us, a nationality. They can now remake it, if we bend them to the formation of a loftier and purer public condition. We must recognize the dignity of our humanitarian mission, and, knowing the element that has unorganized us, cast it out. So shall the idea of the Republic be purified, the country shall reply to the Gazette by asking be remoulded on a higher moral basis, and our subjection to any other power than our own will, working out our noble destiny, be made

are called on to meet the third great move-

ment of political and moral progress, and to

complete the work-left unfulfilled by former

The Word has been said-" Let there be light." Shall there now appear the true political man, his life and treedom breathed into

Ar the close of 1861 and the commence ment of 1862, Mr. DISRAELI, one of the Parliamentary leaders of the Conservative party in England raised a new banner, on which was inscribed Intolerance, instead of Protec-TION, the old watchword of the Tories. At farmer's ordinaries and at more imposing Agricultural banquets, Mr. DISRAELI talked loudly, not of green crops and rotation, but of the Church, and the necessity of upholding it. In conservative parlance, when a man talks of "standing by the Church," he means its revenues. He made no demonstration on the point until lately, but quietly drilled his followers, and has at last led them to victory

over the Government and the Liberal party. The news telegraphed as received at Cape Race, on Sunday, by the Hibernian, is as late as the 16th ult., and, though very briefly, informs us that on the preceding evening the House of Commons, by a large majority, had rejected a bill for abolishing Church Rates, and had passed a resolution declaring it unwise and unjust to abolish this tax without providing some means of raising the necessary money. This was considered as a great triumph over the Government, for though the the Union, an enemy to Secession, and a foe proposed action against the Church Rates was not precisely a Ministerial project, it had the sanction of the Ministry.

In addition to the large amount of property held by the Church of England, in real estate and from tithes, &c., is a tax levied on the parishioners and occupiers of land in a parish. by a majority of their own body in vestry assembled. Formerly, the tithes were distributed in three equal portions—one for the support of the clergy, one for the relief of the poor, and one for the upholding and repairing of the fabric of the church. At first, this tax was a voluntary offering, which gradually came to be exacted, as a right, under ecclesiastical tenure. That the churches should be kept in repair is admitted by all; but Dissenters, who are about as numerous in England as the Low-Church people, object to being subjected to a double mulct-first, to build and maintain their own places of worship, and next, to keep in repair the sacred edifices of the Church of England, within which they (the Dissenters) never set foot. In some instances, where the of War, General Camenon. The President Dissenters outnumbered the Churchmen, it does this in the most graceful and generous has been voted in the Vestry that no Churchmanner. General Camenon is over the rate should be laid or levied. It generally sear; he left the country silently, and, with causes much heart-burning, and, indeed, libethe exception of a brief speech at Har- ral Churchmen admit the injustice of requiring Dissenters to maintain places of worship which

they never enter. In 1834, Lord ALTHORP, their Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a bill to abolish Church rates, and repeated parliamentary offorts for the same purpose have been made since. In the session of 1859-60 a measure to this effect, not emanating from but strongly supported by the Palmerston Cabinet, actually passed the House of Commons, by small majority, and was defeated in the Lords. whatever error, fault, or wrong, was commit- The measure which the Commons have just ted in the premises. He details these proceed. now rejected also was strongly backed by Government influence. Its defeat is less important than the fact, thereby disclosed, that on a set trial of strength, between the salvation of the country. "I believe," says Ministry and the Opposition, fairly made in Mr. Lincoln, "that by this and other similar | the Parliamentary cock-pit, the Government measures taken in that crisis, some of which were in a minority of seventeen votes. In were without any authority of law, the Go- other words, that whenever it so please them, vernment was saved from overthrow." This, DERBY and DISRAELI can eject PALMERSTON and Russell from office. How far their doing so would affect this country is too grave a question to be discussed at the conclusion of

AT A RECENT MEETING of the Lutheran Synod, in Lancaster, after the close of their soldier and commander, General Signi, of theological business, a venerable clergyman, Missouri. He is now in Washington, at the the Bucks and Lehigh district, to fill the va- | with a few brief and pertinent remarks, introduced a resolution in favor of the Union, and | nized by the Administration in the most handstrongly supporting the patriotic Adminis- some manner. He is a representative man, a tration of President Lincoln. This elicited some glowing and eloquent speeches in favor | tient and faithful; a citizen who feels the inspiof both, from several of the reverend gentle- ration of this cause, and believes in loyalty district being decidedly Democratic, and the men—one of whom, I am informed, in the ar- as he believes in his God. He represents the DOUGLAS Democracy having been betrayed dor of his feelings, and holding out his arm in great German element which has entered so nto the support of the BRECKENRIDGE candi- view of the whole audience, exclaimed: "If largely into the progress of the war for the I thought I had a drop of disloyal blood in Union. His countrymen worship his name. heavy and close. Bucks county voted for Mr. my veins, I would, (to use the language of a and have been stimulated by his example. LEAR, but the majority for Mr. Stilles in distinguished—No!—an extinguished ex-Pro- It will be a high compliment to their devotion, Lebigh overbalanced his vote and secured his sident of the United States,) open them, and a fitting tribute to his bravery, to give him

an article.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862. The spontaneous response of the people to

the last call of the Government, and the electrical patriotism displayed since the events of Saturday and Sunday, should not be disregarded by the rebels and their sympathizing riends. Something was needed to attract public attention to these busy traitors, and heir new movements have accomplished the object. That hot-bed of disaffection, Baltimore city, in which, even as the Federal Government was saving its trade from annihilation by reconstructing railroads, and pouring in millions of patronage among its people, our army and our country have been. for months, habitually insulted, has at last revolted against the aiders and abettors of the Great Treason, who have plotted and revelled in that city. Presuming that they could safely instruct their women in the genteel pastime of denouncing and sneering at the Government and its friends, and misled by the fact that these fair champions of a bad cause were tolerated in these exhibitions of their feelings, some of the bolder leaders ventured to exult over the defeat and butchery of the Maryland regiment and the capture o Col. Kenly. In an instant the Union sentiment burst forth like a tempest. The citizens, who had borne the taunts and threats of the rebel aristocrats and bullies, resolved to take the case in their own hands, and they administered the remedy on Satur day and Sunday in a most summary manner. This time it was not the army of the United States that cowed and chastised the mob and the slave-holders and rehels of Raltimore. I was the people themselves. The indignation that fired the loval States after the fall of Sumpter, and the massacre of the Massachusetts troops, broke out in Baltimore, and the cowards who have put forth their women to insult the flag, were themselves exposed to the scorn and anger of the people, and compelled to fly to save their lives.

And I rejoice that the same spirit is being rekindled in the free States. There, as in Baltimore, there are many who regard this struggle for constitutional liberty with indifference and hatred, and they have been busy for months in filling the newspapers and the public mind with misrepresentations of the objects of the war, and with apologies for Treason. They did not pause in these labors of love to utter a word of encouragement to the brave men fighting for the flag-nor to drop a tear over those who fell in the fight-nor to give a sign of joy when a Union victory was proclaimed. Probably they will condescend to halt in their career of ingratitude and treason when they see the frowning front of the people, and hear the mutterings of the gathering popular storm. I am surprised that any newspaper pretending to be loyal, especially if published in the city of Washington, should attempt to check and discourage this uprising of the people, by denying that new perils threaten the common cause. While it may be true that the national capital has not been in imminent danger since Saturday last, it is now evident that the rebels looked to the capture of this city as a result of their recent demonstrations, and that nearly-all their movements in Virginia have been directed to that end. They were to be aided by the sympathizers in Maryland, and hundreds in this city were undoubtedly ready to seize the first opportunity to give them military assistance. The best judges of the common danger are the President and his military and civil advisers, and it is their appeals that the Governors of the different States are so eloquently answering. Now that the holy excitement that thrilled and Shall we do it? Can we do it? If not, this swayed and consolidated the masses of the slayed, let it not be again permitted to languish. The war must, if possible, ever. The people stand ready to sacrifice

be conducted with tenfold more energy than their fortunes and their lives to put down the Rebellion, and the Government will, I have no doubt, cheerfully second their efforts, and respond to their exhortations. The traitors long ago discarded all hope or desire for peace. Rescring to every expedient that revenge and savage hatred, and fauatical fury can suggest, they have become desperate. Their motto is that of " no quarter" to the Union army, and to the Union men, and every manifestation of mercy on the part of the Administration is greeted with derision, and-rejected with indignation. The alternative, therefore, presented to us is to make immediate, extensive, and irresistible warlike preparations—to strike the rebellion at ence, and in all of its strongholds, and to adopt every measure, no matter how severe or stringent, that may be necessary to reassert the Federal authority. From this hour the sword should be drawn against the fiends who seek the life of the Republic, and never sheathed until those who have dared to make

EUROPE, and particularly England, found it difficult to realize the fact that New Orleans, abandoned by the Rebels, was in the hands of the Union army. This news reached Liverpool by the Canada on the 11th, and, even when confirmed by Southern letters, was received with surprise and disbelief. People are unwilling to believe what is opposed to their desire. Confirmed by subsequent mails, the news is accepted as true, and variously commented on by the newspapers. It had little or no effect on the price of cotton, because the brokers and manufacturers know that, for some time at least, a supply of cotton from New Orleans is not to be expected. The tendency of prices, however, is downward, which indicates an impression that cotton would soon become more abundant in the English market than it has been for a considerable

treason successful shall have perished.

The Times admits, evidently with reluctance, that the fall of New Orleans is a heavy blow for the South. Lately it contended, with a curious logic of its own, that Northern successes were Southern gains, and that Southern successes were deadly blows to the North. According to this very original argument, the Confederates ought to rejoice over their loss of New Orleans, and be delighted by what has taken place at Norfolk, Yorktown, and other

localities. That the blockade would be opened by President Lincoln was expected by the English journals, which, however, regard such an event as important only in relation to cotton. In London there were strong doubts whether, at any early period, cotton would be received from New Orleans. A different opinion prevailed at Manchester, the capital of the cotton trade. It was finally acknowledged that the capture of New Orleans had been effected, and in a thoroughly masterly manner. The real superiority of the North seems to dawn, though slowly, on the British mind, which had been impressed the other way by the misrepresentations of Mr. Russell. Of course, since the capture of New Orleans, the Paris and London journals have ceased to repeat their canard as to the interference of England and France in American affairs, by recognition of

"the so-called Southern Confederacy." WHEN THE revelations in regard to the barbarities inflicted by the rebels upon our wounded prisoners, and the dead bodies of our soldiers, were made public, the sympathizers with Secession, here and elsewhere, pronounced them too monstrous for belief, and charged Senator WADE, the chairman of with extravagant misstatements. They alleged it was impossible that the chivalry of the South could resort to such inhumanities, but as other proofs began to thicken, until at there could be no successful denial of the revolting accusation, they changed their tone; and now we hear them protesting that none of these revelations should be laid before the people lest they may stir up a still bitterer state of feeling between the North and the South. Thus it is that our country is fettered and embarrassed by the men whose of hearts beat responsive with the treason of the leaders of the Rebellion.

Let every nonor be paid to that brave that the received by R. F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, and commander, General Siger, of the 78th Regiment, Now York Regiment.

The survey of the stock of a watchmaker and jeweller the first and upon searching the control of the poisonous to the leaders of the Rebellion.

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Safety of the 78th New York Regiment.

New York, May 27d. The following deepatch has been created by the men whose been received by R. F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, divided Harper's Ferry, May 27th, the regiment has not been in action, and is that the reason of the leaders of the Rebellion.

Safety of the 78th New York Regiment.

The regiment has not been in action, and is th the Committee on the Conduct of the War,

summons of the President, and will be recogsoldier who knows no fear, and has been palet it out!"

an important command. He has done his

work in Missouri. There is work to do in Virginia, and his whole course on the banks of the Mississippi gives us an assurance that he will do nobly on the banks of the Potomac.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862. The Publication of Army Movements-General McClellan Desires the Editors to be held Responsible. WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The following desnatch we

ecoived at the Wur Department to-night: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. To Hon, E. M. Stanton : I find that some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army giving important in

formation concerning our movements, position of troops. As it is impossible for me to ascertain, with cortainty who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published holding the editors re-G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

The War Department received advices from General McCLELLAN, this evening, announcing the capture of Jacover Court House. Our less is said to be small, but that of the rebels considerable in killed, wounded and priconers. One of the enemy's cannon was captured. No Tidings from Gen. Halleck or Gen.

Banks,

No acvices from Gen. HALLECK have been received

Capture of Hanover Court House by Gen.

McClellan-A Rebel Cannon Taken.

to-day at the War Department, and nothing further from Gen. BANKS. The President's Message The President has sent a message to Congress, taking aron himself and the Cabinet altogether the responsibility of the measure for which the House of Representa

tives lately censured the late Secretary of War, Genera CAMERON. It is hoped by him, and by all the member. of the Cabinet, that this measure will be understood by the public as an evidence of their determination that no imaginary divisions shall be gotten up in the Administration. The zeal and the unanimity of the Administration are equal to what have existed here a any time. The public will, perhaps soon enough, find out, from the disposition

larm concerning this city or it vicinity as has been elsewhere imagined, and that the regiments called for are to be used properly in view of successful operations by the grand armies in the field, and to give them perfect Message from the President-Mexican Affairs. The President sent the following to the Senate to day: "I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in

answer to the resolution of the Fenate of the 22d instant

made here, that there is not and has not been, nov such

calling for further correspondence relative to Mexican affairs: To the President: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, requesting the President to transmit to that body if not incompatible with the public interest, " copies of such corresponden that accompanied by the message of April 14, 1862, relating to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the break ing up of the treaty with the latter by the allied Powers.

has the honor to report that it is not deemed expedient comply with the request at the present time. Respectfully submitted WILLIAM H. SEWARD. An Important Speech on Finances. The House was deeply interested, to day, in the able speech made by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in reply to Mr. Voorners, of Indiana, on the question of Government finances. Nearly every member was in his seat Mr. D. presented in graphic sentences the reliable data regarding the stace of our finances. He demoustrated that the public debt was far below the amount named in

the speech made the other day. Instead of the interest on the debt being nearly one hundred millions, it is but thirty millions of dollars. Mexican Affairs. A gentleman who has just arrived here on official buiness. from the city of Mexico, having left there on the 5th just, reports that towards the latter part of last month, the British Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, concluded a treaty at Puebla with Sr. Doblado, by which all difficulties with the English were amicably settled; and had it not been for the sudden action of the French, a treaty with Spain would have been concluded also by Sr. Doblado and General Prim. The latter person left, Justez Government, and a minister will be sent to Madrid to arrange satisfactorily all matters in dispute.

The President of the United States, in reply to a resolation of the House of Representatives, asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been

received since the late message relative to the condition with the latter by the Allied Powers, save it is not Gen. Banks Lost no Cannon. Information has been received here that Gen. BANKS, tained all his artillery, not losing a single cannon. Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The House Military Committee hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the question of extending the aid of the Government to the enlargement of the New York and Erie Canal, so that gunboats may ascend the Hudson

Arrival of General Sigel. Major General FRANZ SIGEL arrived in the city this morning, and reported himself immediately to the War Department. He will coubtless have a new command General McDowell was among the distinguished vis tors in the city to-day. General Sigel Screpaded.

General Stort was serenaded to-night. An immons which was received with great enthusiasm. Exhuming Bodies Prohibited Notice is given by the War Department that the furher exhumation of the bodies of the deceased soldiers. in cases where public means of transportation, would have

hibited. Rebel Barbarities. One or two soldiers have got to Manassas, and thence here on the cars, who succeeded in escaping from Front Royal, where the fight was had on Friday last, between to be genuine refugues, and tell a straight story. At the battle the rebels showed no quarter, even bayoneting our wounded as they lay on the field, and performing other inhuman deeds, equally barbarous with those per-petrated on the bodies of our troops buried at Bull Bun-Proposals for Raising Sunken Vessels. lst of June for raising the sunken vessels in Hampton

The following have been appointed acting masters' mates, and ordered to New York: Henry B. Francis, Reni. F. Morris. John F. Loveior, Peter C. Asserton. Oscar Wendell, John Sears, and John H. Leviscott.

Post Office Affairs-Pennsylvania and Marviand. The Postmaster General to-day ordered the following

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., David Seaman, in place of John At Elizabethtown, Pa., John G. Mellinger, in place of villiam Lutz.

At Braddock's Field, Joseph Walters. ESTABLISHMENTS.

Sigel, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, James McNeal, postmaster. Directly on the route 2,605, Brookville to Wurrensville. Jackson Run, Warren county, Pennsylvania, John Dunham, postmaster. On route 2,759, Sugar Grove to Warren.
Lander, Warren county, Pennsylvania, S. W. Brown, postmaster. Also on route 2,759, Sugar Grove to Warren.
These offices, which will furnish regular mulifacilities, have been established on the recommendation of the Hon.
John Patton.

MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.
At Bock Hall, Kent county, Maryland, Thomas D.
Burgess is appointed postmaster, vice S. G. Sadet, resigned.
At Warfieldsburgh, Carroll county, Maryland, Jeshua
W. Sellman, postmaster, vice J. B. Summers, resigned.
Hon. E. H. Webster's district

Mare Illinois Troops, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 27.—The Governor has called for three resiments of volunteers for three months, for immediate service, to relieve the regiments now under marching orders for the field.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Circular from the Adultant General to the HARRISBURG, May 27.—Active progress is making, in obedience to the requisition recently made by the United States Government, to organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in the State. Meanwhile, the State authorities have requested the War Department to modify the requisition by specifying the number of men that are wanted. It is generally believed that, in fact, a small part of the military force of the State will be sufficient to meet any existing emergency. The following given by meet any existing emergency.

"GENERAL: I enclose you General Urders Nos. 20, 24, and 25, of these headquarters. In carrying these orders into effect you will make known to the Volunteer Millita in your command, and to such persons as are willing to form new companies with a view to service for three months, that volunteers for the war will be raised

d condition.
DANIEL ULLMAN, Colonel 78th Volunteers. A Rebet Privateer in the China Sea. NEW YORK, May 27.—A letter from Batavia, dated March 31. reports a Confederate privatoer steamer, mounted with eight rifled guns, in the China sea. She has been spoken by an English man-of-war. Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—All is quiet here. A large force of police is stationed along Baltimore street and other localities, to prevent turbulent gatherings. Markets by Telegraph.

Oinginnari, May 27.—Flour is dull and unchanged; red wheat declined 2c, and closed at 88090; white unchanged; whisky has declined to 18½; nothing doing in mess pork; city packed, \$10.50; bulk meats dull.

Exchange dull at %0%; gold advanced to 3% prom.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORMESS MONROE, May 26 .- Mr. William A. Heist United States military telegraph, is engaged in laying a spirmarn, cable across the Ronds from Sewell's Point to the sore between Newport News Point and Hampton. creek. A land line will be built from the former Point to Norfol, and also connect with the existing line between the formers and Newport News.

Advices from our flost at City Point, James river, re neivedlast night, state that no new attack had yet been One of the men on the gunboat Port Royal was the shore, while on the look-out in the furcton. The nemy's charpshooters make it dangerous to pass from one

possel to another, and their halls frequently strike their

All the inhabitants of City Point have been forced to move to Petersburg and into the interior, by the rebels
No despatches were received from Norfolk to-day. Latest News from Gen. Banks. All Quiet at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry. WASHINGTON, May 27,-By despatches received at the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet at Harper's Ferry and its vicinity.

A meesage from General Banks, dated 1 o'clock this orning, says Cantain Collis, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, ought his command into Hancock, having had bu two killed.

i Williamsport. The Rebels Retreating BALTIMORE, May 27 .- Private accounts from Martins burg represent that only a few rebel scouts arrived in town yesterday, and shortly after retired without doing any damage to the town. The indications are that the rebels are retreating to

A later descrich from General Banks says all is quiet

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG The Call for Three-Months Volunteers Countermanded. HARRISBURG, May 27 .- The following important gene

GENERAL ORDER-No. 26. . The Governor being notified by the Secretary of War, by a telegraphic despatch received this after noon, that the President will no longer require any other roops from Pennsylvania, to be mustered into the United States service, but those who volunteer for three years of these headquarters, dated on the 26th inst., calling fo bree months volunteer militia are hereby countermand ed and revoked Second. All commanding officers who may have is

med their orders for the mustering into the service of the United States of their respective commands, under the said orders of the 26th inst., are hereby ordered to countermand the same.

Third. The Governor, in issuing this order, congratu lates the people of Pentsylvania on the information re

ceived from the War Department, that the emergency which seemed to the Government of the United States so imperatively to demand their immediate service no longer exists, and would also commend the patriotic zeal an attacrity manifested in every section of the Common wealth to meet it. By order of A. G. Curtin, Governo and Commander-in-chief. A. S. RUS IELL, Battle of Bottom Bridge.

Sergeant Major Edwand A. Wallazz, of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a native of Philadelphia, thus ives his experience at the battle of Bottom Bridge, in which his regiment was engaged: IN SIGHT OF BICHMOND, May 25, 1862. DEAR BROTHER: We had quite a battle on the 20th netant. We marched to the bridge handsomely, driving n the rebel pickets, and got possession of it; but they had succeeded in destroying some fifty feet of it on on approach, but we extinguished the flames; then we filed along the edge of the creek, deploying our skirmishers in front The battle soon commenced, and we had it hot and heavy all day until supset. The enemy appeared to have only two guns in position and used solid shat. Had they used shell, with the splendid range they succeeded in obtaining, our casual

ties might have been numerous. As it was, our regimen did not have a man killed, and but two wounded. The shells from the hattery attached to our brigade exploded among the rebels continually, and our skirmishers are confident of having placed at least a score of the enemy hors de combat; so, I think, he must have suffered severely. I was face to face with them for the first time. Four of them came out on the road opposite to me. could not reach them with my pistol, and I thought they would fire their muskets at me; but we stood for some time looking at each other, and both standing up fair; then they "oropped" and crawled into the bushes, them a chance to fight, but they would not begin, so I

thours.

The 2d Massachusetts Regiment was the only one from that State enraged in the fight, and it behaved admirably. Capt Chas. Mudge, of company F, and Licut. Orowninghield, of company G, who was wounded in the log slightly, were the only officers hurt. Major Wilder Dwight is missing, but he was hat seen this eide of Winchester. Dr. Francis Leland was taken prisoner while attending the wounded.—Boston Journal.

LATER FROM EUROPE The Europa off Cape Race. Effect of the News of the Yorktown

Evacuation in Europe. EXCITEMENT ON 'CHANGE.

RISE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES. CAPE RACE, May 27 .- The royal mail steamship Europa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 17th, for Boston via Halifax, passed this point this evening. She was boarded by the nows yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her advices, which are two days later than here

ofore received, was obtained : The royal mail steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 18th instant.

The newsfrom the United States of the evacuation of The news from the united states of the ordered Torktown by the rebels, which was brought by steamer Perria, was received after the regular busi bours on the 16th instant. It created considerable the Europa left Liverpool.

American securities immediately became firmer, and

cotton showed signs of heaviness.

Some of the London journals, in endeavoring to diminish this victory of the army of the Potomac as a part of the strategy of the Confederates.

as a part of the strategy of the Confederates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, Mr. Layard said the Government had received from Lord Lyons, a copy of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives on the operation of the reciprocity treaty, and had no objection to lay it on the table.

Lord Palmerston stated that the Government were also prepared to lay on the table all the information they nose used respecting the occupation of Mexico and Ohioa, and the intentions of the French Covernment on the subject; and said that what was being done by the British naval and military authorities met the approba-British naval and military authorities met the approba-tion of the Government. He believed that steps now being taken would tend to the settlement of the affairs at Shanghae.
The Loudon Times, in an editorial on the war in the United States, says:

"The advantages gained in the West by the Federals have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast with the slow progress in Virginia." Commercial Intelligence. [By the steamer Europa.]

[By the steamer Europa.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence, and other authorities, report Flourduil, and &dail lower; sales of American at 24s &da30s. Wheat very dull, and declined 3d since Tuesday; rod Western is quoted at 9s 9dellos &d, rod Southern 10s 9dells, white Western 11s &dellos &d, rod Southern 12sellos &d, rod Souther

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat heavy and laces lower. Iron dall. Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice quiet. Coffee buoyant. Tea declined 1.61%d. Tallow quiet. Spirits of Turpentine excited; sales at 74s 63c 75s. Ferm Oil dull. Linssed Oil still advancing; sales at 38s. Linssed Cales declining.

LONDON MONEY, MARKET.—American securities firmer. Eric Reliroad, 33%; Penusylvania 5s, 70, (dull); Illinois Central Reliroad, 45 per cent discount; Penusylvania 5s. bonds. 72c74c; Vienin 6s. 52c54; Mary-

Illinois Central Bailroad, 45 per cent discount; Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 72274c; Virginia 6s, 52254; Maryland 6s, 80281.

"Wounded Soldiers on the Way to New York.—
[Special Despatch to the Evening Post]—Yorktown,
May 26.—The hospital steamer Spaulding will leave
White House this morning with three hundred and
twenty-five sick and wounded soldiers, and a number of
physicians. She sails for New York, and will be due at
that part to morrow.

COLONEL WOOD, OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTENTH, EXCHANGED.—[Special Despatch to the Evening Post]—WASHINGTON, May 26.—Colonel Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, was yesterday exchanged, by Generals Wool and Huger, for Colonel Patten, of the Confederate

A Mother Poisons her Child, and then Commits Suicide.

A sad affair, growing out of the present war, occurred the No. 332 Avenue A. New York city, on Sunday eve-

SALE of the stock of a watchmaker and jeweller declining business, this Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock at M. Kirkpatrick & Brother, auctioneers, 604 Chestnut street, comprising a fine assortment of thirty-hour and eight-day clocks, gold and silver watches, fine gold jewelry, guard, neck, and vest chains, bracelets, fine ear dreps, finger rings, lockets, studs, and buttons, full sets of ladies and misses' jewelry, gold and silver pencil cases, gold pens, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, fixtures, &c. 7 O BE FREED.—Missourians say their State Convention, which meets on the first. Monday of June, will adopt a gradual emancipation policy. vention, which meets on the brist blonday of June, will adopt a gradual emancipation policy.

A MOVING THEATRE—A party of players have chartered a canal steamer, and are going to use it as a theatre along the Eric Canal.

xxxviith congress--first session.

Resolution Relating to Military Prisoners Adopted. THE POST-ROUTE BILL PASSED.

The Tax Bill Under Consideration. THE COLORADO DESERT BILL. THE LAND SURVEY BILL PASSED.

The President's Message Exonerating General Cameron.

SENATE.

Military Prisoners. Mr. GBIMES (Rep.), of Iewa, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate requesting the outcomer, of was we into a sound how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces of the United States are now in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, to what regiment they belong, and by what court or authority succommitments were made. Adopted. Post-Route Bill. On motion of Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont,

he post-route bill was taken up and passed Suspending Payments. The resolution suspending the payments, under the act providing for payments for the troops employed in the Department of the West, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON (Union), of Missouri, offered an amendment, that the commissioners provided for report within sixty days. Adopted. The Tax Bill. The bill was then laid over, and the tax bill taken up

The Tax on Tobacco. The question being on Mr. Headerson's motion to reluce the tax on tobacco, it was rejected. The Tax on Cotton. The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per cound on cotton, having been passed over informally, if was next taken up.

Remarks of Mr. Suniner.

Mr. SUMNEB (Rep.), of Massachusetts, spoke in fa-vor of the amendment striking out the tax on cotton, contending that it should not be taxed more than the grain of the West. Remarks of Mr. Chandler. Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, thought that cotton was shundantly able to bear a tax, and was in favor of meking the tax two cents instead of one cent.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, opposed the taxing of cotton as ruinous to the manufacturers of this country.

Running Debate. The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Wilson, of Massachusetts, Clark, Davis, Fessenden, Anthony, and McDougell in favor of striking it out, and by Messis. Howe and King against it.

The amendment was adopted - year 20, nays 16. Modification of Tax on Auction Sales.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.) the tax on auc-on sales was modified so as to be one per cent. on sales f surchandisc, &c., and one-tenth of one per cent. on ales of bonds, stocks, &c. Licenses for Liquor. Mr. WILSON (Rep.) of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the liceuse to retail liquor dealers, on the ground that the Government should not in any way liceuse liquor selling. It was sanctioning an immorality, and we might as well liceuse gambling houses, or the slave trade. He did not want the Government to put money in the Treasury from such a source. Remarks of Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep), of Maine, said we might a well object to the tax on distilleries, or recitiyers, or jugglers, or anything in which there is a regular trade in the United States. The Government takes the fact that the business will be carried on, and cannot help it, in the States, and therefore taxes it as a luxury or a vice. The Government does not give a license in any place where the State laws forbid it.

Remarks of Mr. Wilson. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he would tote against the bill if such a provision was retained in it. Remarks of Mr. Ten Eyck. Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, said that the additional license in his State would be an additional pretection, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would not give additional protection to the State of New

Remarks of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, asked the Senator from Massachusetts if we abould tax allayes, would be consider that as the Government sanctioning slavery?

Mr. WILSON said he would not vote to tax slaves as slaves, but if it was proposed to tax them as persons, he would not object. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Colorado Bill.

Mr. CBISFIELD (Union), of Maryland, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and advocated a bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, for the purpose of introlucing fresh water upon and coverl g the same. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state

Survey of Lands,
Mr. POTTER (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Lands, reported back the Senate bill providing that contracts for the surveys of public lands shall not be inding until approved by the Commissioner General of the Land Office; that the compensation of registers and receivers be each \$500 per annum, with fees and commissions, etc.; the effect being to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of lands. Passed. Message from the President.

Message from the President.

The SPEAKEB laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overlineous of the Federal Constitution and the United States, and the form of a tressonable Provisional Queramization. It is the form of a tressonable Provisional Queramization. It is Montgomery, Alabema, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrent act of civil war by the bombardment and captere of Fort Sumpler, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterwards all the rosids and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and the military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Marriand. There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It become necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies, and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall at once into run; or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution is casse of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity.

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the Heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue outton

ships, then on their way to this coast. I also directed the commendant of the navy yard at Boston to purchase or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence.

I directed the commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia to purchase or charter and arm an equal number for the same purpose. I directed the commandant at Now York to purchase or charter and arm an equal number. I directed Commander Gillis to purchase or charter and arm and quitte sea, two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital.

directions were given to Commodore Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter of his Excellency Rdwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New York, or, in his absence, George D. Morgan, William M. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford, and Moses H. Grianell, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence. On the same occasion, I directed that Governor Morgan, and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the trais sportation of troops and Bunitious of war, in the aid and assistance of the efficers of the srmy of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act, in case of inability to consult with the other. On the same occasion, I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, George Ondyke, and Bichard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act, without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

The several Tepartments of the Government, at that time, contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty, and patriotism. The several orders ability, loyalty, and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a, circuitons way to' the renboard cities, inland across the States of Ponnsylvania and Ohio, and the Northern lekes. I believe, that by these and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds, thus confided, without authority of law, to unoficial persons, was either lot or wasted, although app chensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary, proceedings, and were necessarily overruled. I recall these transactions now, because my attention has been directed to resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives, on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

sentatives; on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

"Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction—without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of centracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject natter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House."

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in matice if I should leave the censure, expressed in this resolution, to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same semiment is unanimously entertained by the Heads of the Departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of

were only \$364,017, yet the day after, when the paymasters came in, the expenditures were \$2.000,000, but on Saturday only \$500,000. So the expenditures of the Government up to the 22d day of May last in round numbers were for military \$374,000,000, for the navy \$42,000,000, and all other expenditures \$25,000,000 ; a total of \$441,500,000 for the ath of March, 1861, till the 22d of May, when the public debt, including \$70,000,400 of old debt bequeathed by Buchanan, amounted in the agercrate on Friday last to \$481,796,-415. Mr. Dawes ran a parallel between the expenditures under the former Administration and the present, showing, as to the civil list, that this Administration has been far more honest and economical then that. In this connection he referred to the traitorous efforts of Cobb of destroy the credit of the Government, and complimented Secretary Chase, showing that the latter has managed affairs with consummate ability. Not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury by default or wasted in profligacy. The result is that the credit of the Government is unslaken both at home and abroad. In further reply to Mr. Voorhees, he said for every dollar plundered by Hopphicans be could show a corresponding plundering by Democrats since this Administration came into power, and concluded with remarks in no degree complimentary to the loyalty of Mr. Voorlees and his party friends. were only \$364.917, yet the day after, when the pay-

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, replied, alluding to Mr. Dawes' figures, and saying that the Secretary of the Treasury does not affix his name to the statement. It came from some clork. The censor of this Administration had authorized a telegraphic despatch stating that the tuministration had authorized a felrgraphic tating that the expenses of the Government doesed, if they equal, a million of dollars per day. Remarks of Mr. Dawes.

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentleman had no authority to say his statement did not bear the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor was it true that the data was furnished by a clerk of the Treasury De-Remarks of Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, that when the gen theman would not say the statement bore the signature of Secretary Chase, he (Vallandigham) had thought assume that it did not have that official sanction He then replied to the financial part of Mr. Dawe, speech, and said he had the statements of the Secreta ries of the Treasury and War, and the chairman of Committee of Ways and Means to show expendi

from two to five millions per day.

Remarks of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. COLFAX (Bep.), of Indiana, made a few remarks to them that Mr. Vallandigham's speech was not based on a correct foundation. No attack on the Administration, or attempt to enlarge the expenditures can shake the credit of the people, who have determined to carry on the war until the stars and stripes shall everywhere

Remarks of Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, that he voted to pledge the public faith to the extent of \$150.000,000, but had voted against the tax-bill, because its details did

Remarks of Mr. Voorhees. Remarks of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. VOORBEE3 (Dem.), of Indian, said that the speech to which the gentleman from Massachusetts replied had but one object in view—namely: to give to the people of the country the information to which they were entitled from the best lights before him. Let come other man than one from Massachusetts lecture hirz. It had not been filty hours since Gov. Andrew, on being called upon for troops, gave a halting evidence of patriotism by aunoxing conditions infamous to him and to Massachusetts, and to an American citizen. The gentleman (Mr. Dawes) stood here to pluck the mito from his eye instead of the beam from the eye of Massachusetts.

Remarks of Mr. Dawes. Mr. DAWES said the Governor of Kentucky had re-fused to respond to the call for troops. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky. Oh, let Ken-

scky alone. Speech of Mr. Voorhees. Mr. VOORHEES. It was a bad example for Massachusetts to follow. The Governor of Kentucky resorted to ro such infamous conditions. The gentleman from Massachusetts to day said that the expenditures were not a million a day, yet this same member, in a speech on the 13th of January, remarked that it takes two millions a day to support the army in the field. Nobody then cried out treason against the gentleman. Had not the gentleman further said, on that occasion, that sixty days would be impossible for the treasury to meet and continue to meet this state of things. Where was such a statement as that in his (Mr. Voorhees) speech? He looked upon the gentleman's speech as an attempt to reconcile his Republican friends and heal their wounds, and present them as the pure, immactinte party of the country. He also reforred, in support of his former statement, to the romarks of Mr. Stevens, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who said the expenditures were three millions a day.

Remarks of Mr. Stevens. Mr. VOORHEES. It was a bad example for Massa

Remarks of Mr. Stevens.
Mr. STEVERS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, explained hat at that time a fleet of one bundred and fifty vessels was moving.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

Speech of Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. VOORHEES could not see how these vessels could cost 1-ss now than at that time. As to Mr. Dawes' remark about Democrats having stolen as much under this Administration as the Bepublicans, come from whatever party the frauds and pseulations might, he denounced the plunderers who prey on the hard carnings of the people John B. Flayd was indicted here, could the same be said of Simon Cameron? A large number of the Republican Bapresentatives here voted egainst the resolution to censure Cameron, and but for the help of the Democrats it would not have passed, and now the President walks in here and assumes Came.on as his own piece of parsonal furniture. The President takes upon kimself all Camerou's many sins. A man of one virtue and a thousand crimes. The ins. A man of one virtue and a thousand crim dent hogs him to his breast. The gentleman was not freeman enough to say his soul was his own. In

nent freely contribute of her troops without conditions, give Kentucky the opportunity, and, though late the hour, they will affix no conditions. We have enlisted

tend, to ground our arms till the rebellion is crushed to the earth and all the States are again united under the Constitution.

Speech of Mr. Dawes.

Mr. DaWES replied to Mr. Voorhees, saying, among other things, that he gave him the average expenditures, but the gouleman did not see it. The President, in his message, received to day, took good care not to take upon his shoulders the contracts shown to be corrupt and finandiant, and for which Mr. Cameron was consured by the House. If the President entrieted Alexander Cummings with the expenditure of \$2,000.000, and as advised, he did right to disclaim the responsibility; but when the President singled out this one act, he left the others under the condennatory resolution of the House.

In response to Mr. Wadsworth, he said that when the capital was menaced the freemen of Massachusetts were first and foremost with their blood on the way hither. If Massachusetts had pauced when Kentucky paused, this city would have been in the possession of the Goths and Vandale. He showed the expedition with which the Covernor of Massachusetts issued his proclamation, and the haste with which the troops responded to the call. The letter in reply to Secretary Stanton could not be construed into an implication of conditions. Massachusetts will not tree of Secretary Stanton could not be whole country. She will give her last man, and the last drop of her blood before she will tire of the war of constitutional liberty and freedom.

The committee theo rose.

Freedom to the Slaves of Rebels.

Mr. PORTER (Rap.), of Indiana, moved the

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the House, yesterday, rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels, remarking that he wished to offer an amendment applying to th cated by the confiscation bill, the principle of the libera

Perding the motion, the House adjourned.

The Negro Brigade Idea Non Plussed-Health upon the Theatres-Regiments under Orders to Move—Great Enthusiasm among the Mi-litiamen—A Rebel Privateer in the China Seas-Alterations of the Cooper Institute-The New Proprietor of the Knickerbocker-The Plating of the Steam Frigate Roanoke. [Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1883. Application was made to Mr. Superintendent Kennedy, last evening, by a man named Greighton, to grant permission to establish recruiting places for a "negro brigade," said Oreighton to be the acting brigadier general. The superintendent refreshed Mr. Creighton's memory with some of his acts of insubordination while acting as lieutenent colonel of the Wilson Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, and his unwillingness to remain in a

vernment.

Mr. Hennedy did not think that he would respect the requirements of the Union cause any better at the head of a negro brigade than he head in his position at the head of a regiment of patriotic white men. Mr. K. not only gave Mr. C. no encouragement, but positively objected to his presuming to take the head of a brigade of men whom he believed he would as soon betray into the hands of the enemy as he would take his dinner.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin's health continues to be unsatisfactory. He has been confined to his room for four or five days.

Such was the ovation to the 7th Regiment on the occasion of its ceparture last night, that the places of ammement on Broadway were very poorly attended, the excitement on the street proving sufficiently entertaining to keep the people from the interior of the theavers.

excitement on the street proving sufficiently entertaining to keep the people from the interior of the theares.

Three regiments, the Sth, 22d, and Tlat, are to leave the city this evening. The Sth is commanded by Col. Variau; the 22d by Col. Monroe; and the Tlat by Col. Martin. V. lunteers to fill up the ranks have been so unmerous that houdreds have hid to be declined. Many

they were not moved or suggested, by the state of the committed in the precious of the committed of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Message Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
The Message Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
The House a Cermittee of the Whole.
The House wont into committee on the toll to precious the state of the Union.
The House a Cermittee of the Whole.
The House a Certification of the Cermittee o

Public Amusements. Mrs Fanny Kemble, on this evening, at Concert Hall, will read the play of "As You Like It," for the benefit lient charity, the Union Temporary Home. Mr. Roberts is playing a good engagement at Walnutstreet Theatre.

The complimentary benefit for Mrs. John Drew and

her three orphaned children takes place at the Arch-street Theatre on Friday evening.

Mr. Henry Miller, at his Winter Garden, (720 and 722 Vine street,) has increased its attractions by engaging Mr. Ahrend, the violoncello player, and also the wellknown vocalists Mr. Jean Louis and Mr. and Mrs. Li-The Associated Artists will perform Donizetti's " Lucis The Associated Artists will perform Doublewer and il Lammermoor," and the last act of "La Favorita," at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. Miss

Kellogg will appear as Lucia, with Brignoli, Susini, and F. Amodio, and Madame de Sussan, from the Opera Bouse of Paris, will appear as Leonora, in "La Favorita." supported by Brignoli, Speini, &c. Retween the acts, Mr. Gottschalk will play several of his own compecitions on the piano-forte. MRS. KEMBLE -Let not our readers forget Mrs. Kemble's reading of "As You Like It" this evening, at Concert Hall. This play has always been a favorite with Shekspeare scholars; in hone, perhaps, is his profound wildom couched in a more genial, lightsome, loving form. It is, moreover, historically interesting to us in that we know with tolerable accuracy that Shakspeare himself acted in the part of Adam. As no tickets will be sold after the clock strikes eight, punctuality is requested. CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE, AT ASSEM-BLY BUILDINGS .- Everybody must see it-everybody is ound to see it. The boat scenes are glorious, the lec ture thrilling, the paintings superb. Old Salts are de-lighted with it, landsmen are enraptured with it—the best exhibition over produced. Wherever it has been thoueands have flocked to see it. It is a favorite everywhere Go and see it this evening; you will not regret it. Every where it draws a crowd, and everywhere it delights the

THE CITY.

crowd. Go and see it—take your wife to see it—take

your children to see it. Go! the ship is freighted with

nterest for old and young.

Special Meeting of Select Council. THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

THE CITY REPUSES TO EQUIP THEM.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, a special meeting of Select Council was held, in accordance with the following

call:

707 WALNUT ST., PHILADA., May 26, 1862.

Emanuel Rey, Esq., Clerk of Scheet Council:

DEAN SIR: Be good enough to call a special meeting of Schect Council for to-morrow, (Tuesday.) at 11 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of considering such business as may be laid before them by request of the Committee on the Defence and Protection of the City, and especially business arising under the call of the Government of the United States, and of the State, for the services of additional troops from the city of Philadelphia.

Very truly, &c.,

THEO. CUYLER,

President of Select Council.

Mr. Weyderill, after the reading of the call, stated that the Committee on Defence and Protection thought it proper to call this meeting, in order that their acts might be endorsed by Councils. At the meeting of the committee, yesterday, it was agreed that the Home Guards should be called out for United States service.

They thought proper to present a battery to the Govern-

Guards should be called out for United States service. They thought proper to present a battery to the Government. The artillery companies were anxious to enlist in the Government service. To equip them and put them in readiness required an outlay, which should, of course, be paid. A prejudice has long existed in the public mind against the Home Guard, and the actions of the committee have been greatly crippled on account of this prejudice. The City Controller has partaken of this prejudice, for herefuses to countersign the warrants. The committee have always contended that while this rebellion existed it was important to keep up the Home Guard organization. They have fought against this prijudice. The Home Gnard, in less than thirty-six hours, will be ready to send off not less than there hour Guard organization. They have fought against this projudice. The Home Guard, in less than thirty-six hours, will be ready to send off not less than three thousand men. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Select and Com non Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the Controller of the city be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to countersign all warnants which may be drawn by the Mayor of the city, in pursuance of resolutions of the Committee of Defence and Protection, against the appropriation here-tofore made, to be expended by the flayor under the direction of said Committee of Defence and Protection of the City

Mr. Fox said before voting he was desirous of knowing how far this resolution was intended to cover. He understood it was intended to cover.

how far this resolution was intended to cover. He understood it was intended to equip fully the Home Guard. He was willing to do all that loyalty and good citizenship required, but 10 wished to proceed cautiously in this matter.

MIT WETHERILL replied that it would be impossible to Mr. Whitherll replied that it would be impossible to give the details for the equipment of the Home Guard. The United States Government will assume the debt and fully millorin the organization. The Home Guard labor under peculiar difficulties Other military organizations do not derend for their equipment upon the city. They

the citizens of Philadelphia. The Home Gurd, when they appeal for uniforms, are teld that they should apply to the city, for they are under the special projection of the city. If the Committee on Saf-ty and Defence of the City incur the debt, they should know in advance that the warrants will be connersigned. The committee have certain unforeseen expenses to meet, and they should feel assured that Conucils will endorse their action, and the Controller will sign their warrants.

Mr. Fox wished to know whether the Mayor thought it advisable to call this meeting.

Mr. Wetherith said the Mayor did not give his consent in so many words, but he approved of the resolution which has been read.

Mr. Guyler as aid he had had a conversation with the Mayor, who knew the meeting was to be called, and he said nothing against it.

Mr. Fox said, in regard, to the conversation with the Mayor, stated by Mr. Cuyler, that, of course, the Mayor, having his own department of dulies to attend to, would not volunteer to say anything against the call of this meeting.

Mr. Dayis then remarked that the Mayor had anything and the mayor had not be a part of the mayor had anything and the mayor had anything anything and the mayor had anything and the mayor had anything anything anything and the mayor had anything anything anything anything anything anything and the mayor had anything any mir. 10.3 said, in regard, to the conversation with the Mayor, stated by Mr. Outler, that, of course, the Mayor, having his own-department of duties to attend to, would not volunter to say anything against the call of this meeting.

Mr. Dayis then remarked that the Mayor had approved of the calling of the meeting.

Mr. Fox responded that there evidently must be some error about this, as he distinctly understood that the Mayor, upon being conferred with, did say that there was no necessity for calling this special meeting, in which the speaker fully concurred, as he thought the effect of it would be unheathful, and adding unnecessary excitement to that already existing in the community. That this was, of all others, a period in which at least the authorities of Philad-lphia should be calm, and, although prompt to act if necessary, they should be prudent, and exercise the most deliberate discretion. With respect to the action of the Committee on Defence, it had always had the most enlarged confidence and co-operation of the Councils, and he did not man to uter a word or reflection upon the members of the committee—the composition of which was his personal friends—but still, he was bound to say that he entirely differed with them as to the propriety of the resolution before the meeting. The resolution, if passed, would declare the approval of Councils to all the acts and doings of this committee, from its first organization until now, without Councils having the slightest knowledge thereof, and he never could vote to a resolution which committed him to the endersement of all their acts, no matter how extravagant, for all time to come. He had heard it said that in this full equipment of the Home Guard it was contemplated to purchase over three hundred hories, to perfect the battery organization, camp equipage, clothing, and rations, involving an outlay without limit, as far as dominated by the committee of the first had in the second of the form the minimal of the Home Guard and Reserve Brigarle, were actuated by o

paused. He did not wish to be carried away by the patrictism and impetuosity of the hour. The community is sufficiently excited without any stimulant upon our part. As to the matter of reimbursing the city for a large outlay, he desired some authoricative officer's pledge that it should be reimbursed, and then, whether necessary or no, he might be induced to sanction it. There had been heretofore large expenses incurred among others in the garrisoning of Forta Mifflin and Delaware by soldiers under order of the city, but he had yet to sac the first delier of this restored to the treasury, and, unless under a great emergency, he felt that Councils should not invest any more in this manner without a cert-siaty of repayment. He thought that we should be prudent, and take time to deliberate before acting in this hasty manner, hir. Ingnau perfectly agreed with the previous seeker, that we should be cautious. The committee had exercised care, and with this view, asked for the passage of it o resolution. He had no d-subt but that the outlay by the city would be reimbursed by the General Government.

Mr. Davis replied to Mr. Fox at some length. He

Mr. DOUGHBRYY said he would move the postponement of the resolution until the regular meeting of Councils. He thought the matter important, and should be considered by a full chamber.

Mr. Ginnode said he had listened to the remarks of the yarious members, and he had come to the conclusion that there were two parties present—one for and one against the Government. He was ashamed to acknowledge the fact. What is money when loyalty is required? Shell polities: stiffe everything that is particist? Who now calls on us to shoulder the musket? It is the Government of the United States. Yet we are to be crippled by men who say "there is no danger." Our country has called on us, and we ought to obey. Would we let our fromps go entirely unprovided for? If it is necessary for them to go at all, send them like warriors; if not, dieband the whole organization.

Mr. Fox again arcse: He said this committee have all the powers Connells can give them; but the Controller and them are at issue. These expressions of patrioism are well, and he was glad to see it; but will these councils in the dark endorre all the committee have done or may do hereafter? He was surprised at the remarks of the gentleman from the 14th (Mr. Ginnodo.), relative to the loyalty of the members. He thought we had allcome together with the same patriotic feelings, and he was pulied to bear remarks of this kind coming from any member; but he might say that no other member than it agentleman in question would dare to make any such remark with impusity, and from him only it would fail