The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The latest advices from General Hallsok's army represent that his pickets are only two miles from those of the rebel force, and that he is entrenching h mself. The Memphis papers report the surrender of Vicksburg, and the advance of Commodore Farragut's flotilla up the Mississippi. General Viele has ordered the Norfolk Day Book, a pestiferous sheet, to be suppressed in consequence of the publication of an editorial reflecting on the Union citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is reported that a large iron steamer loaded with cotton has been captured by our blockading fleet near

the coast of Florida. The Savannah papers report the bombardment of Darien, Georgia, by the Federal gunboats. Considerable excitement has been caused in Easton, Maryland, by the arrest of a judge and prosecuting attorney on a charge of treason. The arrest was made by order of General Dix. The excitement in Baltimore is subsiding, and it is probable that the Secessionists in that city will remain quiet till another reverse happens to some portion of our army. Further details of the retreat of General Banks from Strasburg and Winchester have been received. The General promises to take his men

back again to Virginia. The battle at Hanover Court House on Tuesday was a spirited affair. The rebel force, consisting of Georgia and North Carolina troops, were completely routed by the Union soldiers, who took a large number of prisoners.

In Rhode Islands Governor Sprague has been elected United States Senator for six years by a large majority.

THE EXPENDITURES of the enterprising newspaper press of the loyal States, that they may lay before their millions of readers fresh and accurate news of the war, would create universal surprise if they could be made public. Writers for these journals are found in every column of the army and on nearly every ship of war. They are men of conrage, intellect, and industry, and the animated rivalry between them has resulted in giving the people faithful sketches of all the battles and engagements of our army and our navy-thus making them the most reliable contributors to the history of these remarkable times. We do not complain that they are subjected to many annovances. The recklessness and ingenuity of the rebels, who stop at no cruelty and no expedient to embarrass our genera's, frequently compel these generals to resort to the most exacting and rigorous measures against the gentlemen who represent the loyal news-

papers. General McCLELLAN'S complaint that his operations are disclosed by some of the correspondents now with his army, is undoubtedly true, as to a certain class, but it would be a very harsh measure if the editors of these journals should be held responsible for such mistakes. There is no class of citizens who have sacrificed so much to the cause of their country as the owners and conductors of daily newspapers. It may be said, with equal truth, that there is no interest that has rendered a more patriotic and generous support to the Administration, or that has done so much to enlighten, consolidate, and elevate the people in sustaining the Government in its death struggle. It would be far better, before adopting the extreme alternative suggested by lish any letter, from any one of its correspondthe slightest reference is made to the intentions impartially applied-rather than suffer for the | wall, and Intolerance triumphed. errors of our correspondents—to recall them dertaking, because all experience has shown to hand. THE PRESS has its correspondents in every scene of the theatre of war. We are new paying at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars a year to these correspondents, and we refer proudly to their letters, as evidences, not merely of our own enterprise, but of their ability and ratriotism. It would, of course, be a sad disappointment to deprive our readers of these delightful and acceptable letters, and we should part from our correso to arrange matters as not to embarrass military operations, we should increase our of our country, we are ready to make it.

NEWS OF THE OCCUPATION of Yorktown by the United States army reached England by the Persia, on the 16th, a few hours before the Europa left Liverpool. It had caused no small excitement in the cotton districts, where American securities immediately became firmer, and cotton showed a downward tendency in price, but of its effect upon London, Paris, and Europe generally there had not been time to learn anything.

The Federal successes, successively reported in the London papers, have been variously received. The Standard and Herala (known as the Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Harris of the English press) declare that each triumph of Federal arms can be no more than the result of masterly strategy on the part of the rebels to gain time. The Post, which is PALMERston's special organ and personal property, is unable to see anything to the credit or advantage of the Union in the possession of New Orleans. The Times, unable to deny the broad facts on the record, frankly acknowledges that for Rebellion the commencement of the conclusion has begun, and adds: "The North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by the advances of the various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to arrangements to reenter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer." Moreover, it anticipates that from New Or- Ministry, and Palmenston may dissolve the leans, the blockade relaxed by the United . States Government, speedily will be exported large quantities of cotton. The tone of the English press, generally, is less offensive, and political antagonists. It is probable that a more just towards this country than it has been for the last fourteen mouths.

THE DESPATCH OF COMMANDER TATNALL, OF the Merrimac, which we publish in another column, tells its own story, and pays an unconscious tribute to the efforts of the President, and his Secretaries, Messrs. STANTON and Chase, which induced the march upon Norfolk, and compelled the suicide of the Merrimac. As there has been some discussion in reference to this movement, and an attempt made to show that it was comparatively insignificant in itself, and might have been made at any former period, it is only just, in view of the great results that crowned it, that the authority under whose orders it was consummated should receive the full credit. No one who reads TATNALL's report can fail to see that the rebels themselves were consternated and demoralized by the demonstration which resulted in the capture of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac.

THE TWO PAMPHLETS O. M. RUSSEL THAYER, Esq., of this city, and especially the latter, in reply to the lamentation of one of the chief Jeremiabs of Secession sympathy, Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, are emin ntly creditable to the heart of that eloquent and patriotic citizen. We understand that several loyal gentlemen have united in a subscription, and have directed the publication of an immense edition of Mr. THAYER's reply to Mr. Ingensoll, in order to give it a wide circulation among the people.

THE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have unanimously elected Thomas A. Scott, Esq., Vice President of the Comjoany. In future, therefore, his time will be devoted to the management of our great artery of trade. Mr. Scorr returns to the city in consequence of the departure for Europe of Mr. J. E. Thomson, President of the company. Mr. Scorr resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of War several weeks since, to take effect on the 1st of June. His services in the organization of the army have been of great value to the Government.

IN A DAY OR TWO we shall have particulars of the defeat of the Palmerston Ministry in the House of Commons, on the 15th ult., on the question of abolishing the payment of Church-rates by Dissenters and other parties who do not belong to the Church of England, "as by law es ablished." No doubt, the principle of that abolition is correct, inasmuch as it is as just to make a man pay for a dinner at a tavern which he did not eat as for the repairs of a church which he never enters. The old objection was, "True, but he may worship in that church if be pleases;" to which Horne TOOKE replied, "Yes, it is open to him, and

so is the London tavern."

During the last fifty years, various attempts have been made, in and out of Parliament, to repeal the laws under which persons not belonging to the Church of England are taxed, to maintain the sacred edifices of that religious establishment in complete repair. Dissenters justly complained that they had to build and repair their own places of worship, and thought unjust to be called on to keep up other sacred buildings. In England, every belief out of the law-Church is called Dissent—a wide generic designation, including Methodists and Quakers. Catholics and Socinians, Baptists and Presbyterians, Jews and Gentiles, and so on to the last of the two or three hundred faiths into which Religion has split itself in that country. The Dissenting population is so numerous and powerful in England that the political party self-called Liberal has always striven to conciliate it. Hence, the long agitation to relieve them from the payment of compulsory Church-rates. Since 1834, when Lord AL-THORP brought forward the repeal of this tax and was defeated, no Government has ventured to acknowledge it as a question to be officially presented. Successive liberal Governments, however, have given it their best support. On the recent occasion, Sir John TRELAWNY'S Bill for abelishing Church Rates

reading. Thereby, PALMERSTON'S party suffered a virtual deieat. It may be asked, what is this defeat? The well-informed politician will reply,-not much in point of numbers, but a great deal when other things are considered. The bill for the abolition of Church rates was brought in, under the particular auspices of the Palmerston Cabinet, by Sir John TRELAWNY, one of the most respectable and respected of the whole British baronetage. The title was conferred early in the reign of CHARLES I., and the third who held it was Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower by JAMES II. Their trial and acquittal mainly helped to eject the false monarch from the throne. Before the trial, when it was uncertain how far the honesty of the jury might be trusted, and when conviction was looked upon, not as merited but as probable, the people of his native Cornwall chanted a ballad, the remembered burden of which is-"And shall Trelawny die, and shall Trelawny die

son why." The sixth in descent from this Bishop-Ba ronet is Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, now aged 46, many years in Parliament, almost a Chartist in his advocacy of Annual Parliaments Vote by Ballot, and household suffrage, and for a long time, the avowed opponent of Church Rates. The bill for abolishing that tax was his, and was lost by a majority of only one-there being 286 for its second reading, and 287 against. In a few minutes after, poor human nature made one of her usual low exhibitions. Mr. Estcourt, an ex-member of the Derby-Disraeli Government, followed up the victory, small as it was, by a substantive motion against the abolition of the poor General McClellan, to issue an order that, here- | rates, and, the doubtful and the wavering after, no newspapers shall be permitted to pub- voting on what promised to be the strongest side, carried it by a majority of seventeen, in a ents from the various military centres, in which | very full house. The Palmerston Ministry "whipped in" their men to vote against the of our military or naval leaders. Indeed, we Church Rates, and a trial of strength came should be content, if the remedy could be off, in which the Government went to the

By the Europa, off Cape Race on Tuesday, entirely. This would be a most difficult un- we have English news to the 18th, three days after this parliamentary battle. As, up to that, while many journals study the interests | that time, the Ministry had not made any sign of the Government, and obey its injunctions, of resigning, it may be assumed that they into the exclusion of much important intelli- tend remaining in office. Sir John Trelawgence, others take advantage of their disin- N1's bill, it is true, though supported by all terestedness, and print everything that comes | the Government influence, is not, strictly speaking, a Government measure. But how any Government can get on, in England, with a majority of seventeen against it, remains to be seen. It is clear that the Palmerston Cabinet retains office only on sufferance. When ever Mr. DISRAELI gives the word, PALMERston and his colleagues must retire-or, at least, ought to retire.

Perfectly true it is that British Minister, have continued to hold office, with a majority spondents with sincere regret. If it is possible of the House of Commons against them. WILLIAM PITT did so, in 1784, and, backed by the strong personal support of George II(., staff, and rely upon the people to compensate eventually broke down the Opposition, himus for the outlay; but if, by any sacrifice, we | self remaining in office. Sir ROBERT PEEL can contribute to the safety or to the success | did so, in 1885, but, after a few defeats, had to yield. In May 1841, when Sir Robert Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, by a majority of one. Lord MELBOURNE had to resign or dissolve Parliament. He chose the latter alternative, and, defeated in the new House of Commons, was then compelled to resign. The question is-what will PALMERSTON do? The vote against him, on Mr. Estcount's resolution, shows that he is at the mercy of his political opponents, who can outvote him, on a substantive motion, at any time. He does not seem inclined to resign-

will be dissolve Parliament? Much is said, and something is believed, of PALMERSTON'S popularity in England. But, as head of the Government, the question ishow does he stand in the House of Commons. which makes and unmakes Premiers? Three years ago, the Commons, newly-elected, gave a vote of want of confidence in the Derby-Disraeli Government, and PALMERSTON Was called in to make a Ministry. Three years ago, he had a good majority for him in the Commons,-now there is a good majority against him. The reason is, two out of every three recent parliamentary elections have ended in the defeat of candidates hostile to the Palmerston Government. Now that the two great parties,—the Ins and the Outs,—have measured swords, and fairly had the duello on

Waverers will join the conquerors. PALMERSTON has two remaining chances. There is a general disinclination to perplex Queen Victoria's saddened mind by giving her the trouble arising out of a change of present and call a new Parliament, on the ground that he has been defeated by men elected under the hostile influences of his new Parliament would be as little friendly to him as the present. A new election would

the Church-rate question, be sure that the

give him time, which is something, and the new Parliament could not reassemble, at the earliest, until the beginning of autumn. PALMERSTON, it is true, may treat his recent defeat as if it had not occurred, (he has that way of ignoring misfortunes,) and endeavor to carry on public business with his usual saucy nonchalance; but the powerful Opposition would scarcely permit this, having the power of ousting him by an open and immeliate vote against some Government measure

or principle of importance. To us, from the grounds here submitted, it appears extremely probable-almost inevitable, indeed—that we shall have early news of the break-up of the Palmerston Administration. It is easy to foresee this: much more difficult to predict who will compose the new Government. The Duke of Newcastle or Earl Canning—one personally acceptable to the Queen; and the other, fresh from his Indian administration—is as likely to be offered the Premiership, when vacated, as Lord DERBY himself.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, Hosiery, &c.-The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, black and white checked silks, hosiery, housekeeping-linen goods, sun umbrellas, stock of dry goods, notions, and clothing, fancy articles, &c., embracing about 900 lots woollens, worsteds, linens, cottons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, o four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, without intermission all day, and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

Capture of a Rebel Iron Steamer Loaded with Cotton.

New York, May 28 — The bak Pallas, from Belize, was boarded on the 16th inst., by the U. S. bark Pursuit, in lat. 23 50, leng. 50 85, who reported that on the day previous the U. S. steamer Cuyler had captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton, and sent her to New

York.
The steamer S. R. Spaulding had arrived, with three hundled and thirty-one sick soldiers from McClellan's army.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862. There have been popular convulsions, which, like the Earthquake that permanently changes the features of the soil, have produced results felt through ages and never forgotten. The conflict between Freedom and Slavery on this continent is clearly one of these convulsions. It is barely possible that liberal principles may be damaged in the struggle, but it is certain that Slavery must perish. As we study the records and the revolutions of other centuries, we find that the victories of Liberty have always been enduring, and those of Despotism temporary. Thousands of martyrs have lost their lives in the fierco contests between the absolute power of the Church or the State and the representatives of mere ideas and systems, but nearly every one of these contests closed in a moral advantage for the latter. A much more radical change will be effected by this war in regard to the institution of slavery in the United States. That institution has appealed to the worst practices of the feudal times to maintain itself against the Government it was the first to assail. The scaffold, the prison, the scourge, the poison, and the bowl; the aristocratic sense of superiority, born of the possession of human being as its serfs and servants; the extinction of the lights of knowledge; the suppression of the freedom of the press; the expulsion and execution of protesting or suspected men and women; a drucken and infuriated priesthood; falsehood, perjury, and secret murderthis was the ritual of the days when civilization was contending with barbarism, and of the succeeding ages when the Borgias ruled Italy to its ruin; when England was chained in the fetters of a religious and judicial despotism, and when France was gasping under the iron heel of insensate and remorseless tyrants. 11 is impossible that the agencies of education. was thrown out on the question of its second equality, and law, will finally fail in conflict with these practices and crimes. We are living in the midst, not simply of a revolution upparalleled in history, but a rebellion against all the improvements in government. science, in law, and in society. The men who refuse to stand by the Government in this crisis, cannot stop this revolution. They cannot save slavery, but they may temporarily round the Constitution and the Union. Radical remedies are always the offspring of grave diseases. The ingratitude and savage atrocities of slavery have turned the heart of

Christendom against it, and have made the severe medicines of men who were called fanatics a few years ago, palatable to those who have been among the moderate classes of our people. The true Statesman accepts things as they are. His first duty is to his country. He must put down her foes by every means; and if one weapon fails, he must try another. Such leader can no more ignore the revolution against slavery, brought about by the slave wners, than he can blot out the undying memory which preserves for eternal veneration and example the great events which have changed the civil polity and religious systems of other nations. One of the incidents of this revolution

against slavery is the extraordinary transformation wrought in the minds of intelligent and conscientions Democrats. I have just received a letter from a gentleman who hears an honored name as a consistent member of the once respected Democratic party, which publish as one of the thousand evidences of the change that is taking place in the minds "The leading article of THE Pauss this morning

speaks the language of truth and necossity. You remember it was my policy from the outset- no mo legislation, no more talk, no more compromise or con We must treat those heaven-daring and hell-deserving offenders, those highwaymen, those assussins and pirates as the worst of foes. Mercy to them is cruelly to the civilized world, which, in its broad expanse, is more e in all its integrity. Our Government should and must 'press them to the wall,' follow them up on their way, defeat them until they are dispersed, lay down their arms, and return to their ellegiance, are subjugated, or exterminated. We must decide at once and sternly—no dulgence of domestic traitors in our midst. We mus imitate Baltimore everywhere, all over our country. No more talk of the ties of consanguinity, affinity, or nored friendship with barbarians and assassins. The dissolve in thin air before the true patriot, who must bury the recollections of all ties in the proud conscions ness of duty to God and his country, from which source he will be sure to receive his reward. For Gods' sake, urge, by all possible means at your command, the necessity of the most stringent measures; nor hope for peace or restoration of the Gevernment by other means. You re doing much: persevere, call men and things by their right names, and let our thoughts turn to subjugation, or,

fneed be, extermination. America and Christianity de nard it. You will tell me this is strong language, but remember it is the voice of one who has not only been foremost in the ranks of the Democracy, but foremost among the defenders of the South. He speaks as tens of thousands of Democrats feel. Mr. Lincoln told the border States of "the signs of the times;" and there is none that suggests a more solemn warning than the revolution in regard to slavery among the masses who have been its ardent advocates and ar ologists. OCCASIONAL.

New Books. Of "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo,—his first prose romance since "Notre Dame de Paris." in 1831,—a translation by Charles E. Wilbour, has just just been published by G. W. Carleton, New York, and has reached us through Peterson and Brothers and G. W. Pitcher (late G. G. Evans). It is, indeed, a striking romance of real life, very French in character, plot, passion, and locality. The hero is an ex-galley slave who rises in the world, performs miracles of benevolence, and finally sacrifices himself to save an innocent man. The heroine, Fantine, whose name gives a title to this first portion of the story, is a very unfortunate woman, with a sad life and a mournful end. Four other ales, all making one, will complete the romance, which opens immediately after the Restoration, and will probably come down near our period. Fanine's daughter reappears in the next part, and Jean Valjean in the last. The story, though reminding us of the Mysteries of Paris, has a far higher morale,-for Eugene Sue's mind is eminently sensu-

ous, whereas Victor Hugo's, even when expressing itself in prose, is very poetical. "The Stolen Mask," a new story by Wilkie Colins, will be published to day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is founded on an incident which occurred in England in 1844, as we well remember and is related in a graceful and genial manner. It is, in short, an anecdote expanded into a tale dramatic in situation, characters, and denouement. Whoever desires to be amused, and sometimes even affected, by a simple, earnest, pleasing story

may safely read this. Anthony Trollope's novel of "Barchester Towers." hitherto unpublished here, will be produced. early next month, by Dick & Fitzgerald, in the Hand and Pocket Library, uniform in size and print with the celebrated Tauchnitz edition of the works of British and American writers. "The Warden," also by Mr. Tro llene, is a specimen o this elegant and convenient series. "Barchester Towers " will occupy two volumes.

Excitement at Easton, Md. BALTIMORE, May 28 .- Last Saturday Deputy Provost Marshal James S. McPhail, by orders of General Dix, commanding this department, proceeded to Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, to arrest Judge Richard Carmichael, judge of the county, and James Powell, prosecuting altorney, upon charges of treason. Marshal McPhall, with several officers, arrived as Easton Hotel. Early on Sunday morning the purpose of their visit was rumored, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some called sisted by at least one hundred armed men.

violence were repeated ; still the officers were nationt and quiet, but determined to make the arrest or die in the attempt The marshal telegraphed the state of affairs to Gen. Dix, who sent 125 of the Delaware regiment. They reached Wye landing yesterday at noon. The Marshal met them, and gave an order for them to e in town in an hour. In the meantime the marshal and his officers went to the court-house, where the judge was presiding, and told him that he must consider himself anthority for such a proceeding, and was answered by the authority of the United States. The judge replied tha he did not regard that authority under the circumstances soon stopped and one of the officers ascended the steps to arrest the judge. The indge resisted and kicked the officer, who drew a revolver and struck the judge on the

head with it, inflicting a slight wound Other officers arrested Mr. Powell and two citizens. William McNabb and Elixir Pascault. The proceedings were prompt and decisive, and all was accomplished in a few minutes, the greatest excitement provailing in the court-room. The military soon made their appearance outside, and after a short delay, the whole party, including his honor,

were marched to the steamboat, and brought to this city when they were lodged in Fort McHenry. Affairs at Martinsburg, Va. BALTIMORE, May 28 .- A telegraphic despatch received

yesterday by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad, dated Martinsburg, states that Marlinsburg was entirely unmolested by Confederate troops, and that quiet and good order reigned throughout. On Monday evening a party of about eight dragoons of the Cenfederates rode into the place, but did not remain many minutes. They rose slong the principal thoroughfares and then disappeared. At that time the rear guard of General Banks' army was safely encamped on the read leading to Williamsport. An examination of the railroad showed that not the slightest damage had been sustained at the hands of the Confederates.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 28, 1882. The Secretary of the Navy adverse to the Completion of the Stevens Battery. The Secretary of the Navy sent a communication to the Senate to-day adverse to the completion of the vons battery, as contemplated by the act of April 17 1862, appropriating \$783,294, but providing that the money shall not be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy was of the opinion that the same would secure t the public an efficient steam battery. A committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution o the last session of Congress having, after a thorough investigation, made an elaborate report adverse to this yessel; the Secretary was not prepared to declare that her completion would benefit the public service without for ther inquiry. Considering that an opinion as to the efficiency of the steam listtery, if completed could be heal pronounced by a board of experts in such matters, one was selected, composed of CHARLES A. DAVIS, U. S. A., Colonel Delafield, U.S. A., S. M. Pook, Naval Constructor, SAML. V. MERRICK, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Moses Taylor, Esq., of New York.

The Board met in New York on the 231 of April, and adjourned on the 2d of May. They stated in their report that they had made themselves well acquainted with the views and plans of Mr. STEVENS, inspected th vessel and models, and the armament, and were of the opicion that the completion of the steamer of Mr. STE YENS in such a manner as to secure to the public service an efficient steam battery, " will require medifica in the art of war, and with these modifications, this ob ject may be accomplished." They are of opinion that if the vessel is completed on the plans of Mr. Stevens, it will not make an efficient steam battery. In view of this, and the presumption that Congress appropriating the sum for completing the steam Mr. STEVENS, contemplated that the vessel should b completed in accordance with his plans, the Secretary c the Navy concludes by stating that he does not feel an Senator Thomson, of New Jersey. Hon. John B. Thomson, Senator in Congress from New Jersey, who has been absent from his seat by reaern of severe indisposition, appeared in the Senate this Important to the Coal Trade.

morning, and was wormly welcomed by Senators of all The Committee on Finance, of the Senate, agreed yesterday, (the 27th.) that the House bill should be smentcents a ton on anthracite, thus relieving it of a very is a member of this committee, worked vary zealously Lands for Agricultural Colleges.

> voted to the class of instruction which he represents. Political Prisoners. There are now in the Old Capitol prison here one hun ired and thirty prisoners, one hundred and three of whom are prisoners of war. There are three female there-Mrs. GREENHOW, Mrs. BOXLEY, and Mrs. MORRIS. At the request of Governor STANLEY, all the prisoner elonging to North Carolina have been sent thence. The New Agricultural Department. The new Agricultural Department authorized by the ate law has not yet been put in operation. The old

bureau, therefore, continues to transact its business as usual. This morning the bureau received two sacks of wheat from Odessa, in Russia, which are regarded as very fine specimens. More is to be ordered for distrioution, should the wheat come up to public expectation General Sigel. General SIGEL visited the Capitol to-day and we varmly welcomed by the members of Congress.

South Carolina: Commander John C. Alay, detached from the navy vard : Acting Master T. D. Brower, detached from the mesota; Acting Master Frederick F. Brower. Lientenant O. F. Stanton, ordered to the gunboat Tioga. Lieutenant W. H. Mase to command the gunboa

S. H. Fisk, of Williamsburg, New York, appointed acting assistant surgeen, and ordered to report to Commander Paulding for duty. Acting Master W. H. Randall, late of the Cumberland, ted to acting volunteer lieutenant for gallant con duct, and ordered to the gunboat Port Boral.

FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK. FORTRESS MONROE, May 27 .- The Norfolk Day one, was to-day suppressed in consequence of a commu

Book, which was allowed to continue its issue, by Gen Wool, after the occupation of Norfolk by the Federal forces, on condition that it should be respectful in its nication in vesterday's paper signed " Requirer," which. have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. paper was discussed, and the committee having waited paper should be suppressed, he acquiesced, and the orler was issued this morning.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the weather is now nlessant hat very warm The steamer George Peabody sailed to day for New

FROM FORT WRIGHT. BEFORE FORT WRIGHT, May 27-Via Chicago, May 28 —It is believed that the enemy has been largely reinproced during the last three days. Two transports are known to have arrived from Mon

phis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. A part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore. early opposite Foot Island. Desertors and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet-Several who have just arrived report that the enemy is about to assail the flotilla. A refugee, who left Memphis on Sunday, says a rumor was current in that city that ten Federal gunboats had

reached the White river, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The steamers are thus cut off from their last avenue of escape. A short time before the steamer left the fleet, the mortars, which had been silent for some days, again opened fire on the fort.

FROM CORINTH.

CINCINNATI, May 28 .- A special despatch to the Gazette, from Indianapolis, states that an officer who left Corinth on Monday morning reports that the army moved to within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are entrenching. Gen Halleck says I is position will not warrant reaches anything, hence he is moving by regular approaches and fortifying as he goes. It was expected that can and fortifying as he goes. It was expected that can be supported by the support of the enemy by Thursday. Gen. Lovell is reported as having arrived at Corlina. on Sunday night with 7,000 raw troops from New Or

Deserters say that the rebel army has more confidence Bragg and Price than Beauregard. The rebel army is on half rations. They get frosh beef twice a week, and spoiled corn beef the balance of the time, but no pork. The sickness in their army is fearful, and increasing, while the health of our army is rapidly improving. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

BATESVILLE, Ark., May 25.-A spirited skirmish occurred on the 19th near Leacy, on the Little Rock river, between about one hundred and fifty men of Gene ral Ostenhause's division and some six hundred rebels under Colonels Coleman and Hicks. The enemy were routed with a loss of fifty left on the field and quite a number wounded. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirteen wounded. The rebels have burned all the bridges across bayon Des Arc been consumed on the Arkansas river, by order of Gen Beauregard.

Brig. Gen. Pearce, in command of the rebel forces in this State, has three regiments of Texans at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The militia are supposed to be gathering at some point.

An Arrival from Hatteras New York, May 23.—The steamer George Peabody arrived at this port to night, from Hatterss, She has twenty-two robel prisoners, and the crew and parson gers of the wrecked steamer Oriental.

Schate.

PROVIDENCS, May 28.—Governor William Spragues was to-day elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March, receiving 92 out of 103 votes.

Another regiment and battery are expected to leave for Washington to-morrow. Indiana Troops.

Boston, May 28.—The steamble Niagara has gone below, where she will await Lord Lyons' messonger, who is expected to arrive at about 5 o'clock. She has 124 passengers and \$54,000 in specie.

Boston, May 28.—On the arrival of the Southern trin to-night, a steam-tug conveyed the despatches from Lord Lyons and a supplementary mail to the steamship Niagara, at anchor below. She soon after steamed

Bostos, May 28.—Governor Andrew has issued an order relieving the military who rallied obedient to the proclamation of Monday, and they are returning to their homes, except such as volunteer for three years or the war. The men generally expected to serve three or six months, not knowing that the act of Congress required service for an indeficite period. From Santa Fe.
KANSAS CITY, May 27.—The Santa Fe mail has ar ved, but brings no news whatever. Powder Mill Explosion.

MARCH CHUNK, May 28—W. H. Cools' powder mills, at Beaver Meadow, Pa., blew up this morning, at about two o'clock—cause unknown. The loss is about \$7000.

Massachusetts Military Affairs.

Arrest of D. C. Stover. CINCINNATI, May 28.—D C. Stover, charged with a fraudulent issue of Indiana State bonds, leaves Indianapolis to-day, with a guard, for New York. He is not very communicative, but says that he used all the blanks is lad, and cannot tell without examining the books between the content of the bear sewed. a spurious stock has been issued.

Troops for Washington. CINCINNATI, May 28.—The 61st Ohio Begiment, Col. Schenck, left Columbus for Washington last night. Several thousand men collected at Columbus yesterday, and hundreds are arriving by every train.

The Steamer Estella Di-abled. New York, May 28—The steamer Estella arrived to-night, from Jamaica on the 19th, with one wheel disabled by coming in collision with a sunken wreck.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. From Gens. McClellan and Halleck BATTLE AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY

LOSS OF THE ENEMY 1,000. WASHINGTON, May 28-Midnight.-General McClellan elegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of yesterday, at Hanover Court House, resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming in. The loss of the memy is set down at 1,000. Our mon buried 100 of their dead. Our loss is 379 in killed, wounded, and missing, of which 53 were killed. The forces opposed to us were principally from North

Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They dso say that their defeat will have a demoralizing effect on the rebel army. Information from General Halleck, dated yesterday, in licates that no engagement had taken place. No particulars of the General Banks affair have been

BREORE CORINTH, May 27 -General Ballock has is-

ued an order prohibiting unnecessary skirmishing with

The pickets on each side are now friendly, and being

within speaking distance, they improve the opportunity

Last night, five rebels, including one sergeant, came

All along the line, our forces are within two miles of

the rebel works, and in some places our heavy guns are

Camp run ors say that Visksburg had surrendered, an

The reporter of the Associated Press at General Hal-eck's headquerters says that all the Corinthian news

that has been telegraphed from the Chicago papers as

contained in despatches from Cairo, for some time past,

nes been utterly without foundation. No engagement of the least consequence had occurred

at Corinth or the vicinity up to 11% o'clock last eve-

Ding.
GENERAL HALLECE'S HEADQUARTERS, May 27.—The

Sayannah News, of the 17th, says: "Two Yankee

camers opened a fire of shot and shell on Darien, o

The Mobile Register, of the 22d, says: "All is quiet

It publishes the correspondence attending the demand

Governor Sherier, of Alabama, calls out all the male

Caino, May 28 .- General Strong has issued an order

ateamer or railroad. Any violation of this

WASHINGTON, May 28.

that hereafter all persons will be required to procure

from the provost marshal a permit before leaving Cairo

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

Message from the President

order will subject the offender to arrest.

population, not subjected to the conscription act, for the

within battering distance; but the dense woodlands in

ervening prevent either party from opening fire.

ur ficet was on the way to Memphis.

Friday, without doing any damage."

skirmishes have token place.

at Fort Morgan."

f conversing with each other.

ver to our lines.

Latest from Gen. Halleck's Army REPORTED SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG FARRAGUI'S FLEET GOING TO MEMPHIS.

BOMBARDMENT OF DARIEN, GA., BY OUR GUNBOATS THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK SUPPRESSED. Capture of a Rebel Steamer Loaded with Cotton EXCITING AFFAIR AT EASTON, MD. ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

ents a ton. This is a reduction of cloven and a half naterial burden. Senator Cowas, of Pennsylvania, who and ably to bring about this result. It is believed both Houses will concur in the modification of the Senate.

The Senate had under consideration to-day the bit nating lands to the soveral States for agricultural colleges, but did not pass it. Mr. T. W. Braidwood, of the "Philadelphia Echool of Design for Women," is here endeavoring to have a provision embraced in the bill which will require a branch of these colleges to be de-

Naval Appointments.

Paymaster James Fulton ordered to the Adirondeck

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a message from the President, in reply to the resolution concerning the arrests made in Kentucky, in which he says that it is not apply to the president of the property of the p compatible with the public interests to furnish such in formation at present. Also, a message from the President, relative to the vote of censure on Secretary Came ron, being the same as that read in the House yesterday It was ordered to be printed. Bounties.

The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of certain bounties, was taken up and passed. Mr. HARBIS (Rep.), of New York, presented a num-er of petitions for a bankrupt act. The Division of Virginia. Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, presented a memorial from the Lugislature of Virginia with reference to the division of that. State, and also the Constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits of the

Mestern State.

Agricultural College Bill.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, spoke against it as injunious to the new States, and tending to increase land speculation, and preventing many of the benefits of the horiestend iill.

nd spectments, and provided the hot homestead bill.

Tax Bill.

At one o'clock the tax bill was taken up—the question being on Mr. Wilson's amendment to strike out the icense to retail liquor dealers.
Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, spoke in favor of Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, seemed to think it strange that any one should argue against this tax. Instead of encouraging liquor selling, it subjected the persons relling it to a double penalty in the States where such sale was prabibled. uch sale was probibited.

Mr. DIXON (Rep.) of Connecticut, thought that instead of this tax giving any privilege, it tended to root out a great many small dealers, and, in fact, aid the cause

of temperance.

In the course of the debate, Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said they had an entirely prohibitory law in New Hampshire, but he did not believe there ever was two-thirds as much liquor habitually sold in the town where he lived as there was to-day under this law, town where he lived as there was to-day under this law, and yet the people of that town lived as orderly as the "rest of mankind.".

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected—yeas, Messrs. Harris, Pomeroy, Wilmot, Wilson (Misss.), and Wright—5; nays 32.

On motion of Mir. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, the Senate went into executive session. After a few moments spent thorein, the doors were reopened and the Senate resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER (Rop.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment as a new section providing. "That any person who shall claim the service or labor of any person for life, under the laws of any State, shall be taxed, on account of each person so taxed, the sum of \$10." on account of each person so taxed, the sum of \$10."

He claimed that such a tax could be laid without in any way recognizing the offensive doctrine that slaves were

He claimed that such a tax could be laid without in any way recognizing the offensive doctrine that slaves were property. It was simply a tax on person.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Obio, believed that slaves were persons and were entitled to all the rights of persons, and such they could not be taxed in this way, and critically the Senator from Massachusetts would not propes to the mea property. Besides, if wo underteck to collect such a tax, it would only fall on the loyal dinearly the Border States, and be looked upon as an indifficult of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indifficult of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indifficult of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indifficult of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indifficult of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indifficult of the South was to tax cotton.

Do the suggestion of several Senators, bir. SUMNER modified his amendment several Senators, bir. SUMNER modified Mr. Simmons), 'that an annual tax of \$5 shall be paid by every person or persons, corporation or society for and on account of every other person between the ages of 10 and 65 years, whose service or labor for a term of years or life is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or parsons, corporation or society, whether in a judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied on and collected of such person or persons, corporation or society, whether in a judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied on and collected of such person or persons, corporation or society, whether in a judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the propose of collecting the said tax." It further provides that this tax shall not apply to service due to parents.

Mr. SUMNER, in reply to Mr. Sherman, said we might

rents.

Mr. SUMNER, in reply to Mr. Sherman, said we might as well tax the slaveholder as the auctioner, or any other employment. The slaveholder's employment is to make slaves work—be an auctioner'in human liberty, broker in human rights, and a juggler in human suffer-

broker in human rights, and a juggiver in numan somering.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he would not reply to the Senator's denunciation of slaveholders. Though he abhorred and opposed slavery, he believed that slaveholders had some constitutional rights, and he would not use such language about them. But this was simply a proposition to tax slaves, therefore we must tax them as property, for we could not tax them as persons. Yet, the indirect effect of this amendment would be, for a small amount of money, to recognize slaves as property. It we wanted to tax the South, cotton was the element by which we could do it. by which we could do it.

He would not degrade the slave, who, invested by the He would not degrade the slave, who, invested by the Almignry God with the right of persons, to the level of the brute for a patry tax. He would not stigmatize a whole class of men as "jugglers in human suffering" or other opprobrious epithers. Though he be leved the tendency of slavery was degrading to the masters, yet there were many gentlemanly, courteous, and patriotic men sinory the slaveholders. Some of the most courteous men he had ever met were slaveholders. He effected as an amendment to Mr. Swamer's amendment a proposition to tax cotten one per cent. Fr pound.

Mr KING (Rep.), of New York, was in favor of a tax on both cotten and slaves. He should vote for both if he could, and therefore hoped the tax on cotten would not be passed as a substitute for the tax on slaves. Those persons who have assailed the Coverment should not be allowed to oscape from all the lurdens imposed by war.

Mr POMEROY saked if he would tax anything he did not protect?

Mr. KING said that so long as the slaveholders re-Mr POMEROY asked if he would tax anything he did not protect?

Mr. KING said that so long as the slaveholders remained loyal, they had ample protection under the laws. He was in favor of having all the protection given which was accorded by the laws of the country, and in favor of having all the laws of the country, and in favor of having all the laws of the Genery exceed.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Defawars, asked what the Senator thought of thospersons in New York who resisted the fugitive slavelaw. Were they good citizens or not?

Mr. KING was astomated that the Senator asked such a question If he knew New York as well as he (Mr. King) knew it, he would not come here and talk bout her citizens resisting that law.

er citizens resisting that law. Mr. SUMNER said this was not a tax on slaves, bu on elave-masters. The Senator from Ohio had divided his speech into two head?: one a enlogy on slave-masters, and the other a pies for a tax on cotton. Jofferson had said that all commerce between the master and his slaves was the act of bolsterous passion; and Mason said "every slaveholder was a petty tyrant." If men continue to mybrid en inclining which violates all him. etinue to uphold an institution w man rights, they must expect no soft words. If the Senator from Obic chose to sound their culogy, he could Senator from Obic chose to sound their sulogy, he could follow in their deminication.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he looked at the proposed tax simply as a matter of dollars and cents; and denunciation on the one side, or sulogy on the other, had nothing to do with the question. The simple question is: Have we a right to tax slaves according to the Constitution! Of this he had no doubt at all. The slaves holder has peculiar privileges, and a large amount of property in some of the States is invested in slaves; and he saw re casson why they should not be taxed for those peculiar paivileges.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 23. nsys 27.
Mr. HENDERSON (Union), of Missouri, offered an amendment that the tax herein prescribed shall not be levied or collected in any of the States where the system

tution, the tax must be equal in all the States.

Pending the question the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Confiscation Bill.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to postpone
till Wednesday next the motion made by him yesterday,
to recorsider the vote by which the House on Monday
rejects d the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to lay Mr.
Porter's motion on the table.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved a call of the House, which was disagreed to by three majority. Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moves at the House adjourn. Negatived almost unanimous Mr. PORTER (Rep.), moved a call of the House Negatived by fourtner majority.

Mr. Holwan's motion, to lay that of Mr. Porter on the table, was disagreed to—yeas 69, mays 72.

Mr. Porter's motion was adopted.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion to reconsider the work to a walking was disagreed. the vote by which the hill to confiscate the slaves of re-beldom was rejected, can, as a privileged question, be taken up next Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal. taken up next Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

[57The House went into Committee on the Sensete bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposee.

Various amendments were made perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect, and the bill was passed by a vote of 97 against 17.

It provides for the appointment of a Board of Tax Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of the office whenever the commission and present of the forces of the United States entering into any insurrectionary State or district shall have established the military authority throughout any parish, or district, or county of the same. Is all shall have established the military authority throughout any parish, or district, or county of the same. In al cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is made for the redemption of the fand if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the came have a land of the Commissioners that the came have the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the came have the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the came have the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the came have the came that the came have the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the came have the came that the came have the came that the came have the came that the came t the land if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Uommissioners that the owner havnot taken part in, or in any mannor aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the insurrection he has been unable to pay the tax. In case of owners having left their land to join the rebet cause, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support; the Federal Constitution. The Board of Commissioners may under the direction of the President, instead of leasing the land vested in the United States, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen, or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or muricocorps. The pre-emption principle is also engrafted on the bill.

A New Hospital. A New Hospital.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to purchase the hospital in the District of Columbia, known as the Douglas Hospital, and appropriating \$75,000 for that purpose.

Mr. EDGERTON (Rop.), or Ohio, reviewed the Doundcratic address recently issued, which, while it assumed to support the Government, had not a word against the rebellion. The prime movers in which were the Democratic party that made and unmade Presidents with the sid of their Northern allies. It came with bad grace to talk about the loy sity of the Democratic party and the maintonance of the Constitution as it is. His colleague (Mr. Vallandigham) was the author of this address, and the life and suinating spirit of the movement which it contemplated.

He reviewed the record of his colleague to show that He reviewed the record of his colleague to show that the latter had made the declaration as early as 1860 that he would give no money to put down treason and rebollion, and that he had lived up to it with religious fidelity. His colleague had roperated this speech on various occasions, finding fault with the Government, but not complaining against the rebelliou, and endeavoring to parapize the energies of the Government. He had no doubt this address had inspired the camp of Secession with joy. To talk of peace tends only to strengthen the arms of the rebels. There would be no peace till they are subduel—not by compromise and concession, but by bullets and men.

The Public Debt.

On motion of a member, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Tressury to furnish a statement of the public debt up to this time, together with a statement of the average rate of interest. The Contrabands not to be Armed. The Contrabands not to be Armed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affaire, providing that whereas 190,600 more counteers then were suthorized by the acts of July last have been musiered and the money to pay them appropriated during the present ression, that the corps of volunteers shall not exceed the number now in the service, unless further authorized by act of Congress. Also, that it shall not be lawful to receive as soldiers or arm the fugitive slaves that may be captured by the army, or seduced by any one to leave their owners and come within the lines of the camp of any officer; the officer who shall violate this section to be cashiered, upon conviction by a court martial.

Joint Resolution. Mr. FRANK (Rep.), of New York, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Elec-tions, that whenever either House of Congress shall deions, that whenever either House of Congress and a cide adversely upon the claims of any contestant to be admitted to a reat, it shall not be lawful for such House to allow to such unsuccessful applicant a greater auchan \$3,000 for componention and mileage.

for the surrender of Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg Citizen, of the 20th, says: "Some of the Federals have landed at Warrenton, and a few slight Mrs. Kemble's Reading. Although the grand principles of State economy ar ixed, political opinions need constant new discussions, and by new minds, that they may keep the van of life's practical exigencies and guide their perpetual metamo hosis. The soul's connections with Deity are unvary. ng and indubitable; yet, religious opinions loss their vitality by overworshipping their forms, if skepticism do not constantly sound the alarm to the heart that the after all it must walk the theological math to the rythm of the heart's beatings. So, art opinions are always demanding and receiving reconsideration; for, though the requirements of art and its relations to man remain the ame under all variations of taste as led by caprice or ashion, or as is fluenced by political forms, religious cusoms, or intellectual culture, the essence of art the realization of the Ideal in the Real, requires that each mind nake its own indoment and reflect this incarnated Spirit after its own proclivities. Genius and its offspring are forever young by reason of their infinite adaptability ommentators and elecutionary interpreters of Shakspeare will always find in him something new, because each discovers only that part of the great poet's humanity which he himself reflects. Every man inds actually in Shakspeare just, and only just, what he brings potentially to him. It is, perhaps, it en, not wholly unfortunate that the present critic has never had an opportunity of forming an opinion upon Mrs. Kemble's reading. It is presented to he public as a product really artistic. If it be so, it is lways new, and experience avails nothing. Besides, as it is some twelve or fourteen years since Mrs. Kemble read here, there will be many who hear her now for the first time; with these we exchange opinions; while those who have felt her spell in days past, may not think it a waste of time to find out its secret by analysis. Most exquisite of plays, this "As You Like It !" Most proportately named! For what extremes of character re not united in it, and what contrariety of expression do they not make, though submitted to the same test?

There is Rosalind, the sweetest embodiment of cultured womanhood; whose wit heads and breaks in winking pubbles along the crystal river of her love, as if the win of her life had compressed into itself such javousness of winds that had sported among the vine-leaves, such passion of sunlight that had given the grape its voluptions aroms, such dawy warmth of loam that had given the fruit a pulp, whose rich sensuousness of tissue was bidden only by its raciness of flavor—as if all these were stirring among themselves to escape condensation in a single nature, and had frothed over the edges of love's goblet in this softly-sparkling frame. For love is the glass that holds and shapes Rosalind's being; -not Juliet's glass, dyed through and through as if with her heart's blood; nor Imogen's cut clearness; least of all. Beatrice's fantastically twisted flashet; but a love, whose would was hie, whose moulding was the othereal energies of a womanhood shapely, delicate, and strong. There is Celia, Rosalind's counterpart in temper, he in temperament. Both so vivacious,

spirits of the one are the result of a bluntness that does other, an effluent harmony of heart and mind sensitively ccorded. The spirit of Celia is the bravoure of a breezy, brusane brunette; she is Rosalind, with the Rosalind left We give this as a specimen of the difficulties with But portraitures of such refined, though distinct, difference were the least difficulty which Mrs. Kemble had to overcome. There are other characters which must be apprehended within their own limits, not being outlined by contrast or similitude, and these present yet more yawn-ing chances for failure; and, even with the initial characterization successfully made, there remains the effect

rought upon all the characters by their mutual intermingling and by the accidents of the plot. This portrayal can be made only by genius of the highest order. coming into intimate contact with nature, and when we recall the variety of characters submitted to this test Rosalind and Celia, the Duke, representative of court-tinsel; Oliver, the," unnatural" villain; Touch-stone, with his motley; Jacques, with his melancholy adequate histrionic depicting, by the powers of any single nature, of scenes, characters, and issues so diverse, first difficulty of the play lies in the first scene of the

noble soul that rebels against an unworthy surrounding not from weariness or retaliation, but because its powers are stirring within it, and demand that a consistency be maintained between themselves and their external posi-tion. Mrs. Kemble showed her appreciation of this delicate stroke of art by her reading of the scene. The swell of Orlando's passion was constantly subdued. Even when the outraged brother had seized Oliver by the throat, it seemed, as it ought to seem, only for the sake of detaining him. After Oliver's fierce " Let me go, I say," Orlando's reply was given with determination but quiet dignity.
The next serious difficulty occurs in the famous second Celia must be distinguished, and the instant-born love of

Orlando and Rosalind be instified by showing their anala brought close together by their common sorrow of denead ence. If Mrs. Kemble had not made another good point in the play, the different vocal timbres which she gave to Rosa ind and Celia would have given her rank as a true artist and a sympathetic student. While Celiz was all blithe abandon, undernouth Rosalind's glints of prightliness there ran a tone of deep and tendor feeling, which instantly showed her superiority of nature; and his respectful answers still finer courtesy. It was a pity to omit any of the conversation during and after the wrestle, every word | so materially carries on the action to define with greater distinctness the difference that obtains between Rosalind and her friend. In the Duke's sentence of banishment, as in the pas sion of Oliver, in a previous scone, Mrs Kemble's

deficiency of force and depth of voice was made almost

painful by its being the only deficiency.
In the first scene of the second act, Mrs. K. gave us own words, but in those quoted from him to the Duke This is our most serious quarrel with Mrs. Kemble -that she should have omitted so many scenes that bring Jaque. forward. From the little that she read of him, we appre-hend that uncertainty withheld her from reading more But Jaques is certainly the character of the play, our bodying in half satire, as is frequently Shakspeare's plan, the antagonistic elements that move the plot. It is a very difficult character, and has given rise to several couflicting opinions; but Mrs. Kemble's study ought to be thorough enough to give it some obvious shape. The moreels that we had were hardly borne out by the text. The quoted words were given with rapid upward final concretes, indicating a half-brutal sneer of a coarse nature instead of the satire of one who coan suck melancholy out of a seng as a weazel sucks eggs. The Duke nover succeeds in understanding Jaques and doubtless exaggerates his profligacy as he do every other feature of his character. There can be no question that Jaques had, in early life, flung himself recklessly into dissipation and all the artificial pleasures of the world; and we see him now with his reshness of feeling and healthfulness of thinking gonshis body and mind alike experiencing the dull ache of exhaustion. This, however, is not the cause, or a cause, of his melancholy satire; it is only thrown in to enhance the other causes lying in his character and his experience and to give the emotions wider limits. Even if it were the cause, it would tend to soften, not harden, his satire ime of its collection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, according to the Constiof the world. Leisure and a woodland home are ennui to a man so black to all sense-enjoyments; and the misanthropy of ennul is misanthropy with a good deal of

water. Jaques never stops as to the moral or the meta-

rience, and by making his analogies to life, recurring kain and exain to the worship of his grotesque image but it is the covering of his fancy as displayed on the figure, not the figure—even as it appears through the covering, that claims his continued admiration. Jaques' nind is, indeed, peculiarly disposed to trace relations through contrariety or resemblance; and he might have been a Hamlet if his profligacy had not debased his soul and put beyond its conception all thoughts beyond its reach. As it is, he sees in Nature nothing higher than llustrations of life. For the Duke, it has a ance; he sees sermons in stones. But Jaques only makes some sermonizing remarks from stones.

We repeat, then, that the importance of the character, shatever view be taken of it, demands of Mrs. Kemble ome definite conception and portrayal. There is not time now to notice any other details than those that made for the development of character.

Adam was portrayed with touching tendernoss—his faith-

fulness, his eager generosity, his self-abnegating love ception, and nothing higher can be said of it. Touch tions was graphically reproduced with all his clownish grotesqueness; but not enough self-consciousness was keen, observant gibing. Mrs. Kemble should keep in mind the Duke's epitome of Touchstone: "He uses his folly like a stalking horse, and under the presentation of that he shoots his wit." There are two other points that we cannot forbear mentioning, they so clearly establish Mrs. Kemble's claim as a true artist—the gradual soller toning of the Duke's speeches, that Jaques' "Seven Ages" might be ushered in; and Rosalind's gradual development, by means of love and the influences of nature. Mrs. Kemble brought this out prominently in the scene in which Rosalind determines to test her lover's sincerity by the

nock marriage. The wit, the genial irony, the practical edroitness, the true womanly feeling which she displays in effecting her end, form one of the most exquisite pictures in Shakspeare's works, and fitly did Mrs. Kemble present it. The arrowy vitallies, the dex-terous petulancies, the nimble shifts and turus, the glinting quips and quibbles, are things to be better fell n Mrs. Kemble's rendition than even in the study. Mrs. Kemble's physical helps last night were all of the st description. The sudience was very brilliant and eathuriastic, the siage tastefully arranged, and loaded with flowers. The whole entertainment passed off without the least thing to mar, and everything to please.

Public Amusements.

MR. ROBERTS AS BELPHEGOR .- Mr. Roberts is such faithful, conscientious, and reliable actor, and so deofed to his profession, that we are glad to know he has chieved the success accorded to his present engagement in Philadelphia. We do not think, however, that o can play Belphegor. Our recollection of this perormance is one of the most delightful in our dramatic experience We remember Mr. Dillon, an English ctor, who came to this country some two years ago as the representative of the part, and can think few things more faithful, vivid, and true. He was the mountebank, the niere struggler, the juggler, the buffoon who lived for a few pumies, and danced and strolled and drew large crowds of children. He gave this part a force that tears followed him in some scenes, and rapturous applause in others. It is the only thing he culd blav, and we remember it, as a triumph of dramatic ert, just as we remember Mr. Forrest in Lear, Mr. Murdoch in Hamlet, Mr. Davenport in Othello, Mr. Booth s Richard, Mr. Burton as Toodles, or Mr. Drow as the plain, honest, and blundering Irish emigrant. When, therefore, we saw Mr. Roberts underlined to take the part, it was not without some hesitation, and certainly with some fear, that we witnessed the performance. many respects it was a failure. None of the points which Mr. Dillon made so effectively he seems to have, and there were none of his own to startle or amuse us. He plays every-thing with character and judgment, but lacks emphasis. The expression of blank astonishment, which never left Ir. Dillon from the time be came on the stage till the time he went off of it, was entirely lost by Mr. Roberts. We hope that he will not attempt the performance of this character again. There are so many parts he plays well; he is such a fine Richard, such an exquisite Louis XI: he presents Mephistophiles so naturally, and has ning traits in other parts, that it would be well if he confined himself to their rendition. Repeating our pleasure at the success he has achieved, and hoping he will remain longer with us, we give him this advice in the best possible spirit, and with the most friendly mo-

MR. JOHN BOWER. - This evening, at the Academy of Music, the female pupils of the grammar schools of this city, who owe a great deal to Mr. Bower, for the able and successful manner in which he has cultivated their musical taste, give him a complimentary concert. The programme exhibits a well-chosen and various selection of vocal and instrumental performances, in which the leading musical artists of the city will assist. A splendid sight will be 1,000 of Mr. Bower's pupils, tast fully dressed in white, seated on a platform, surrounded with beautiful scenery. As Mr. Bower has proved himself a capable and indefatigable justructor, he is worthy of the compliment to be given him this evening, for secured seats.

MRS. JOHN DREW.—No word of ours is necessary to remind our readers of the benefit to be given to Mrs. John Drew, at her theatre to morrow evening. It will be such a cemonstration as has rarely been witnessed in Philadelphia. Apart from the associations connected with this occasion, there is more than usual attraction in the hill as presented. It is rarely that we have such an entertainment, and our readers never had such a handsome opportunity for doing a kind and noble part

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SER FOURTH PAGE. COL. JOHN K. MURPHY.—Yesterday, apmercus reports were in circulation relative to Colonel John K. Murnhy of the 90th Pennsylvania Regiment. ring the attack of the rebels on General Banks' command. From private information received in this city, we are led to believe that Colonel Murphy was not killed, but any intelligence during yesterday, and this report was generally discredited. The Colonel resided in Dean street, below Locust, and is well known and respected by a large host of friends. He has three children, two of whom are married, and one a lieutenant in his father's

ropular swimming bath, which is now in the hands of the son. He served the city in different capacities. He was special officer while ex-Mayor Yaux was Recorder. Many years since he also acted as special officer at the Walhut-street Theatre. One year previous to the consolidation, he was elected marchal of police, and served with credit for three years, when the office was abblished. He served in the war of 1812, and was a member of the State militia. He was known as a great artillerist, and was always selected upon prominent occasions to fire selutes. Last evening we were informed that the private effects of Col. Murphy were sent on to this city by his son, it being generally understood that the former had been taken prisoner. ropular swimming bath, which is now in the hands of

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS—Last evening, at 8 o'clock, the anniversary of the Board of Missions of the Diccese of Penosylvania was held at 8t. Andrew's Church. The proceedings were or the solid at St. Andrew's Church. The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer
The third annual report of the Board was then read by the Rev. Mr. Morris, of Germantown. The proport, after spesking of the decease of Bishop Bowman and Mr. Wm. H. Newbold, both active and beloved members of the Board, says they are also called upon to record the death of one of their missionaris—the Rev. Mr. Mondenball, of Wayne county.

The Board have employed during the past year fortynice missionaries. The Board have recently directed their entire labors to such parts as were most needed. Reports of the most satisfactory character were received from some of the missionaries. At Tiega, Tioga county, alot has been given for a church, and the work will be pushed repidly on. The parish at New Castle, in Lawronce county, has been in a depressed condition for some time past, although the past year has witnessed some improvement. The church there is now free from debt. The missionary in the Upper Lehigh region proposes occumence the erection of a church in Hazleton, where a lot has been donated.

At New Millord, the work is progressing rapidly. The At New Milford, the work is progressing rapidly. The

lot has been donated.

At New Milford, the work is progressing rapidly. The parish at Sunbury and Northumberland gives indications of growth and improvement. The Sunday school numbers 170 scholars. The attention of the Board has been called to several new stations, two of which have been provided for. The church proposed to be exected to the memory of Bishop Bowman will probably be constructed in the "oil region," which presents a fine field for missionary labors. Bethlehem and Allentown have been selected as missionary stations, and it is hoped that, in a few years, a substantial church will be erected at each of these places. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, May last, the Board found themselves in arrears \$732. In the two months of March and April the sum of \$4,000 was received. The gross receipts of the year were \$7,781, while, in 1861, they were \$5,740, showing an increase of \$2,041. In this city there are now 122 churches, contributing \$7,529.

Centributions were received, this year, from thirty-nine clurches, which the year before gave nothing, while the contributions of the country churches were nearly the contributions of the country churches were nearly Upon the conclusion of the report the Rev. Dr. Page addressed the meeting.

addressed the meeting. Thirty years ago, upon an occasion similar to this, he had the pleasure of making an address in the St. Paul's Church of this city. He conaddress in the St. Paul's Church of this city. He considered the want of a regular, premeditated charity as the great impediment to the progress of their work. Obsrity to our follow man wa'our most sacred duty. Rev. Dr. Chare addressed the meeting. There were twenty one counties in this State which had not a single parish. These counties enbraced over 356,000 souls. Three counties in the northeastern part of the State, with a population of 45,000, had only two parishes. Those counties which are among the strongest, judging by the animher of conveniences as contributed but by the number of communicants, &c., contributed but eligibily to this cause of the mission. He would ask, who are the members of this Board? That turns out to be arothe members of this Board? That turns out to be the members of the Church; or, in other words, it is the Christian work of all the members of the Diacess. It is the work of us all, and does not only devolve on the appointed agents, but upon all the members. For the prosecution of this work we have additionally our convocations; which, he thought, might be made still more effective in this missionary work. He thought that more energy should be shown among the country parishes than in the city. The receipts in 1860 and 1861 were nearly \$5,500, of which Philadelphia alone is accredited with \$4.400.

KEPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—The Republican Executive Committee, of the Sixth ward, met last creating at the house of Mr. II. Davis, Second and New streets, and organized by the election of A B. Sloansker as President, and Jackson Leidy as Secretary. They also elected Mr. M. B. Harris a member of the General City Committee of Superintendence, and made arrangements to organize the party in the ward for a vigorous prosecution of the coming election. YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. -This association held a meeting on Tuesday evening,

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE SIXTH

when it was agreed that during the warm season the meet-ing should be held only every other Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the president's residence, at 218 North Ninth SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.-Yesterday af-

termoon the funeral of Christopher Grawley took place from the residence of his parents, Orchard street, below Rawle. Deceased was killed at the battle of West Point, and was attached to Company A, 95th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Gosline. FATAL ACCIDENT .- Mary Marree, a

child, two years old, of Italian parentage, fell out of the third-stery window of the house southwest corner of Eighth and Christian streets, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. BUSINESS.—Philadelphia is fast recovering from the war depression. The ship-buildors never enjoyed more prosperons and busy times. Most manufacturing firms are operating largely as ever, and not a few of them have been more hurried during the last six months with orders than at any former period in their history.

physical world; this is reserved for Hamlet: Jaques is only a man of experience and clever insight, rather disgusted AT A MEETING of the Officers Of the with pleasures that he has found pall—not competent to understand enature's maked loveliness, and therefore highly discovering over it the ragged patchwork of his own expections of the Government of the same of the control of the c

OPENING OF THE STATE SABBATH—SCHOOL CONVENTION.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the first state \$abbath-school Genvenn'on ever beld in Pennsylvania convened in the First Indepyndent Church (Rev. John Chambers'). Corner of Broad and Church (Rev. John Chambers'). Corner of Broad and Sanson streets. The attendance was large, the delegates alone numbering over fire hundred, and representing every section of the State. At the appointed heur, Hon. Ex. Governor Pollock rose and said that, as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to which they call for the Convention had been entrusted, it devolved upon him to ca'l the meeting to order. He welcomed the large number of delegates urgent, and thanked them for the promptness with which they had responded to the call; the more so under the circumstances now existing in our beloved country. It was a matter of congratulation that, amid the political and military excitement of the hour, the moral and religious interests of our people were not being neglected. It was also to him a source of extreme gratification that every section of the State was so fully represented in the Convention. The Governor concluded his remarks by a motion that Mr. George H. Stuart be called to act as temporary chairman, which was agreed to.

Min. Stuart, on taking the chair, said that his duty was a simple one—merely to prepare the way for a permanent organization—and he did not know that that could be done in a more appropriate way than by spending a few minutes in a devotional exercise. He therefore requested that the Convention unite in singing the hyman, commencing. OPENING OF THE STATE SABBATH

"All hail the power of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate fall;"

the singing of which was followed by the reading of the Scriptures, the 78th Pealm, 1-8, being selected for the Scriptures, the 76th Pealm, 1—8, being selected for the purpose.

After the reading, the chairman stated that Mr. Chambers, the partor of the church in which they were assembled, had been unexpectedly called away to attend the funeral of a loved grandchild.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Gans, of Harrisburg. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Gans, of Harrisburg.
On motion, Mr. Wm. Getly was elected to act as Secretary protem. Professor John S. Harr moved that a committee be appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, which committee was subsequently made to consist of Professor Hart, Rev. J. H. Terrence, Mr. William Getty, Rev. Mr. Slagel, of Washington, Pa., Rev. H. L. Bowlman, of Pittsburg, and Rev. J. Hayes, of Oumberland.

After the committee withdrow to make their nominations, the chair stated that ample arrangements hat been made for the entertainment of all the delegates during their stay in the city, free of expence, the chief manager of this hospitable feature of the proceedings being Mr. Abraham Martin, the venerable Sunday-school missionary of this city. ary of this city.

Mr. Pardee, of New York, being called upon for a brief address, respected in a neat and interesting speech. Howas agreeably surprised to find so large a representation in this conference. New York bad made three offorts to hold a State Convention, neither of which had presented nearly so large and general a representation from all parts of the State as he now saw before him from Penn-

parts of the State as he now saw before him from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Corie, of Luzerne county, next addressed the Convention. He felt that this convocation would have a good offect, and would send out a moral influence that would give a new impetus to the Sabbath-school cause. Mr. Snowden, another delegate from Luzerne, spot upen the practical fruits of their deliberations. He hoped that the practiceal suggestions of the Convention would be embedied in the form of resolutions for preservation and circulation. ation and circulation.

Mr. D Steinmetz, of this city, thought that, relatively, the Sabbath-school cause was more flourishing in the interior of our State than in Philadelphia, and he trusted that this influx of Sabbath-school men from the country would have a wholesome effect upon the work in this

hity.

Prayer was next offered by the Rev. Mr. Pattison, of his city.

Mr. Brown, of Clinton, next addressed the Convention. Of the five thousand children in that "little county," more than three thousand had never yet been
brought under the saintary influence of the Sabbath-Mr. Price of Northnmherland, part occupied the floor Mr. Price, of Northumberland, next occupied the floor. Be urged the propriety of town and county conventions, similar to theone in which they were now met.

Rov. S. Phillips, of Carlisle, was the next speaker. The chief defect, in his opinion, in the Sabbath-schools in the country, was the wart of books.

The Committee on Organization having, in the meantime, entered the church, there were two minutes speat in silent prayer, after which the report of the committee was read by Professor Hart. The nominations were as follows:

was road by Professor Hart. The nominations were as follows:
For President—Ex-Governor Pollock.
Vice President—From Old School Presbyterian Clurch, Dr. B. R. Reed, of Washington, Pa; Reformed Dutch, T. Dewitt Talmage, Philadelphia; German teformed, Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, of Lebanon, Protestant Episcopal, Judge Conyngham, of Wiltesbarre; German Reformed. Wm. Keyser, of Chambersburz; Methodist Episcopal, M. E. Chambellain, of Northumberland; Ommbelland Presbyterian, Rev. S. S. Stewart, of Pittsburg; Church of God, Rev. A. Hosteller, of Shippensburg; United Presbyterian, Rev. J. B. Dales, Philadelphia; Baptist, Rev. Dr. Bennard, Philadelphia; Lutheran, Rev. C. A. Hay, Harrisburg; Independent, E. Tracy, Philadelphia; Reformed Presbyterian, Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Reformed Presbyterian, Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Moravian, D. M. Warner, Philadelphia; New-School Presbyterian, M. W. Baldwin, Philadelphia; Welsh Beptist, Rev. J. Roberts, Mineraville; Disciples of Christ, S. W. Vancuin, Philadelphia.

\*\*Secretary—William Getty, Philadelphia.\*\*
\*\*Assistant Secretaries—J. B. McCullough, L. L. Houpt, and D. W. C. Moore.

Assistant Secretaries—J. B. McCanaga, and D. W. C. Moore.

Treasurer—John W. Harper.

The gentlemen sominated having been manimously elected, ex-Governor Poliock was welcomed to the chair by the president pro tem GOVERNOR POLLOCK'S OPENING ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK'S OPENING ADDRESS.

On assuming the chair Governor Pollock made an aloquent and characteristic address. He thanked the Convention for the honor it had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over its deliberations, and also the chairman protem. for the kind terms in which he had been welcomed to that post. In the providence of God it had been his lot to hold a number of official stations in the course of his life, and by His grace he had endeavored in each to discharge his duties; but he felt that the commitment of the files. vored in each to discharge his duties; but he felt that, in occupying this chair, he filled a higher and more dignified position than the Governorship of this or any other Commonwealth; for he was acting officially in the glorious cause, of the King stornal, memorated and invisible. This was the first State Convention that had ever been held in our noble Commonwealth. immortal and invisible. This was the first State Coureation that had ever been held in our noble Common wealth. They, had met in it, not as the representatives of Signery or sect, but in the interest of a common Christianity. And in the name of Him who had left heaven to dwell upon the earth, to bless children, he would ask, was there anything in the evention of a Sachath-school teacher that was calculated to lesson a mae's dignity or degrade his position? Meet assuredly there was not. The Sundry School, he was happy to know, had become a permanent institution in our country, as the Bible, which was the foundation of our Sundry Schools, had become a power. It breame them, therefore, to gr forward, resting assured that they were laboring in the cause of God and humanity. He loved our commen-school system, and would go as far to defend our acatenies of learning as any other man, but, we ought not overlook the fact that intellect without morals, education without truth, and mind without God, were a mero chars.

But he would not detain them further. His closing remarks burned with patriotic fire, and from the pleasura depicted in every countenance, his glowing words in behalf of our now threatened country evidently elicited a hearty response.

At the close of the chairman's remarks, it was suggested that at twive o'clock the Convention unite with the Noonday Prayer Meeting at Sansom-street Church.

Mr. A. M. Spangler, of this city, thought that as they had met in Convention for business, he thought that as they had met in Convention, where they were then sitting.

Several committees were then appointed to arrange business for the Convention at its subsequently made and carried to invite the Noonday Prayer Meeting to spend the accustomed noon hour with the Convention, where they were then sitting. other and at a few minutes past twelve o'clock the chairman announced that, in accordance with the action of the Convention, that body would now be morged into a prayer meeting until lo'clock, the exercises of which were conducted by Mr. Parcée, of New York.

It was agreed that the sessions, during the three days of the Convention, are to be opened at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. At three o'clock on Friday afternoon, there is to be a grand Sunday-schicol jubilee at the Academy of Music, where the children of the various Sabbath-schools of this city are to be gathered en masse, in order to afford the n embers of the Convention a farewell exhibition in that splendid edifice. At the close of the prayer meeting, a communication from the Board and officers of the American Sunday-school Union, inviting the delegates to the Convention to visit their building, No. 1122 Chesnut street, to inspect the oberations, and also placing rooms at the disposal of committees at their convenience, was et cetera, and at a few minutes past twelve

inviting Sunday-school teachers, and friends of the cause generally, to sit as corresponding delegates in the Contended to the clergy of our city.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Bev. Dr. Edwards.

The Business Committee presented their report. It is as to lows: Your committee regard this Convention as both representing the public opinion of this State in the matter of Sunday-schools, and is in some sense charged with the duty of forming it as it ought to be. They therefore deem it inexpedient to present for consideration the subject of Sunday-schools in their moral, religious and exclesiastical aspects as the means for their establishment, the methods of their management, and the organization which may be necessary for the general cause, and they recommend that these items severally be reasonably discussed, and that a committee be appointed to prepare an address or appeal to the Christian people of Pennsylvania, on behalf of Sunday-schools. The committee was appointed. tended to the clergy of our city.

mittee was appointed.

The following, which was presented by Mr. Cummings, was adopted:

Whereas it is a well-authenticated fact that there ex-Whereas it is a well-authenticated fact that there exists in many sections of our noble Commonwealth a great destination of the means of religious education for the young, as developed in Sabbath-schools; and whereas the ostensible object of this Convention, as set forth in the call, was to adopt such measures as would result in a more general extension of Sabbath-schools in such destitute districts of the State: therefore,

Resolved, That the committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a State Sabbath-school association.

Resolved. In order to give efficiency and practical effect to such organizations, that auxiliary associations be established in each county for the object had in view in the call of this Convention.

Resolved, That the expediency of appointing a State superintendent, as the agent of the central association, he referred to a committee to be appointed under the first resolution.

solution.

Resolved, That said committee report at an early peod during the ressions of the Convention.

The following paper was presented, giving questions THE SABBATH-SCHOOL -First Stheir moral, religious, QUESTIONS.

1. Does not the Sabbath-school improve personal cha-Sd. What is the reflex operation of Sabbath-school 3d. What is the felley operation of Exhibition upon the personal plety of the teachers?

"Is there Scriptural warrantfor, and Scriptural oncouragement in the labor of the Subbath-school? What promise in the Word of God directly encourage Sabbath-school teachers to hope for the conversion of sinners, and the increase of church-members?

What natural relation is there between Sabbath-school teachers and the laborator of the Christian minstry ?
What is the effect of Sabbath-school enterprises apon promote Christian unten? ned to-morrow. The President then announced the committees. Prof.

Problem then announced the committees. Prof. John S. Mart, chairman of the Committee on Besolutions; and Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, chairman of the Committee on Address. Mr. J. S. Cummings was appointed chairman of the Committee on State Association.

On motion, each member was assessed twenty-five cents to defray the expenses of printing for the Convention. The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the morning. morning. EVENING SESSION. The Convention assembled at 8 o'clock.

The Convention assembled at 8 o clock.

The list of vice presidents was read. They number seventeen, and are of various denominations.

On motion of Professor Hert, Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, was fixed upon for the adoption of resolutions expressing the views of the Convention, as determined by the light evolved by the debate.

Much debate ensued on the topics set forth in the paper presented at the afternoon session, and which is presented above. Every speaker seemed to think that the piety and intelligence of the teacher is the great desideratum in Sunday-school work.

The sixth topic was but partially discussed, the hour The sixth topic was but partially discussed, the hour The sixin topic was not pagually discussed, she hold growing late.
On motion, the Convention adjourned until this morning at him o'clock.
This evening the State Bible Society will hold its anniversary at the church of Roy. John Chambers, where the Convention is now sitting. It will most likely he an interesting meeting.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION .- This evening the Sabbath school of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Bichmond street, east of Frankford road, will have an exhibition of speaking and singing. The programme consists of about forty pieces. Dialogues, duets, etc., will be spoken and sung by the children. The proceeds to aid in the payment of the church debt.

THE RELIEF FUND .- The amount distributed by the commission for the relief of the families of volunteers, during the past week, was \$11,604.70.