TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864. The Nature and the Purpose of Retalia-

In a day or two Senators WADE and Gooch will lay before Congress positive evidence of the murder, burning, erucifixion, and burial alive of our soldiers at Fort Pillow. Formally in possession of the facts, the Government will then be justified in decreeing retaliation. It is also reported that Gen. Grienson has captured about two hundred of FORREST's men, and it is proposed that he shall hang them upon the nearest trees, and thus "relieve the Government from great embarrassment, set a valuable and striking example, and give satisfaction to the Northern public." To this we decidedly object. Retaliation to be effective must not be the work of one man, but of the nation; it should have, not the color of revenge, but of vengeance; it should not have the impulse of passion, but the dignity of a solemn purpose. Nor do we wish the Government to be relieved from embarrassment, if the performance of duty, nowever stern it may be, is indeed embarrassing. If retaliation is just, let the Government have the honor of doing justice; if it is not right, General GRIERSON cannot satisfy us by a wrong. We believe that it is altogether right, and that the dignity of the Government demands that it alone should deal with a question in which civilization and Christianity are so deeply involved. The responsibility of the decision the Government cannot transfer; it is bound by honor and duty to declare, as it only can, the un-

changeable resolution of the people. What is it that we mean by retaliation? A life for a life? Much more than this. The fate of FORREST, the slave-trader, and his men, the outcasts, is little to the country. It is comparatively unimportant whether they are slain or live to go through the world with the brand of CAIN upon their brows. Human beings so degraded and bestislized are almost too low for our anger to reach, and if we kill them it should be as men kill anything that is unfit to live. Our indignation is turned against the power that armed these murderers, and justifies their barbaritythe rulers of the rebellion who have embodied massacre in their code of war. Through Forrest the blow is to be dealt. but at Richmond it is aimed. By retaliation we do not intend merely the execution of three hundred and sixty men to avenge the murder of the same number of our own soldiers; it is a punishment meant to stop the commission of a horrible crime; a protest written in blood against the manner in which the rebellion wages war; we employ it as the only means to protect our captured soldiers from future slaughter. Retaliation is, therefore, Humanity. By it we hope not to increase the agonies and cruelties of the war. but to force the enemy to content himself with the carnage of battle, and unavoidable bloodshed. In this we shall fail, if we deave retaliation to subordinate officers, or neglect to announce it as a national necessity. There should be no the rebels, and instead of trusting that General Grierson will hang the miscreants he has caught, we earnestly hope that he be touched, but will deliver them unharme

Changes in the British Ministry.

There have been additional changes in the British Ministry, arising out of the retirement of the Duke of Newcastle from the Colonial Secretaryship, the transfer of Mr EDWARD CARDWELL to that office the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancashire, and Mr. James Stansfeld's resignation of the office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER, who has been M. P. for the borough of Montrose since 1855, was offered the place vacated by Mr. STANSFELD, but has declined it on the plea of ill health. This is to be regretted by those who wish well to the Palmerston Administration, for Mr. Bax-TER is an able man, with liberal principles, He is only thirty-nine years old, has received a University education, is partner in a great commercial firm at Dundee, has written several books of travel (including "America and the Americans"), and is decidedly friendly to the stability of the American Union. On his refusal, Lord PALMERSTON applied to Mr. Hugh Cul-LING EARDLEY CHILDERS, who has been M. P. for the borough of Pontefract since February, 1860. He is only thirtyseven years old; is connected with the Wellesley family through his mother; was a member of the Government of Victoria (Australia) from 1851 to 1857; held a seat in the first Cabinet, as a Commissioner of Trade and Customs; sat for Portland in the first Legislative Assembly there, 1856-7; has been High Sheriff of Yorkshire, which shows him to be a man of fortune, and is a decided Liberal, with strong proclivities towards the cause of freedom and good go-

vernment in the United States. The first work performed by Lord CLA-RENDON, as Cabinet Minister, was to proceed to Paris with a special commission from Lord Palmerston to the Emperor of the French, the purport of which was to rounite, yet closer than before, the entente cordiale which Lord Russell nearly broke up, last November, by his refusal-more curt than courteous-to assent to the proposed European Congress. It is said that the Emperor has condescended to accept PALMERSTON'S explanations, and again to receive England into favor, and that Russia will also join England and France—the design being to place a strong antagonism to the onslaught of Germany upon Denmark. The leading European Powers, including the Federal Diet of Germany, have agreed to send representatives to the Conference at London, on Danish matters. The preliminary meeting was to have been held, at Lord Palmerston's office, on the 20th of April, and England will be represented by Lord Russell, who is, and by Lord CLA-

RENDEN, who was, Foreign Minister. There has been another defeat (about the fifth, this Session,) of the Palmerston Government, in the House of Commons Properly speaking, it is rather the defeat of a man than of a ministry, but may eventuate in a damage to the Go vernment. Mr. ROBERT LOWE, a political adventurer, who served his apprenticeship to politics in Australia, returned to England in 1850, became a leading contributor to The Times, got into Parliament in the summer of 1852, and in December of that year, on the defeat of the Derby-Disraeli Government, was appointed joint Secretary to the Board of Control, after that Vice President of the Board of Trade, and Paymaster of the Forces, and has been President of the Board of Health, and Vice President of the Education Board of the Privy Council, the salary of which is \$10,000 a year. Partly because of his domineering manner, partly because of his connection with the formidable Times, and partly because his educational views tend to lower the status and diminish the salaries of school teachers, Mr. Lowe has long been disliked in the House of Commons. The other day, on the motion of aids-de-camp), a motion was carried, by a majority of eight, that Mr. Lowe had mutilated, garbled, and sometimes suppressed the reports of the Education Inspectors. This vote of censure has caused Mr. Lowe to tender his resignation to Lord PALMER-STON. If accepted, a series of bitter and destructive attacks upon Mr. Lowe's late colleagues in the Government may be looked for in The Times. Many thoughtful friends of Lord PALMERSTON will scarcely regret, however, the dissolution of his connection, through Mr. Lowe, with the leading, most powerful, and most unprincipled journal in Europe. Such a separation, too, would make Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright W. G. Mason St. Louis would make Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT W. G. Mason, St. Louis.

more decidedly friendly to Lord PALMERston than they have lately been-a support which would materially strengthen him in the House of Commons, and in public opinion beyond its walls.

The Enited States Christian Commission. The meeting on behalf of this noble association, in the Church of the Epiphany, this evening, will be one of more than ordinary importance. It is the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the ountry, to raise by subscription half a million of dollars for carrying on the work of the Commission. The treasury of the Commission is now empty, while, in addition to the demand which may come upon it any day for a large supply of battle-field lelegates and stores, there is an urgent call from every part of our army for such reading matter as the Commission supplies, and for clergymen to preach the gospel. Much depends upon the meeting this evening. Philadelphia is the headquarters of the Christian Commission; its president is one f our eminent and successful merchants. and it is important that an amount should be subscribed here sufficiently large to set a good example to other cities. We deem it superfluous to speak now of the character or the objects of the Christian Commission. In a recent letter from the Secretary of War that officer says: "It is not only a pleasure, but I regard it as an official duty, to commend the Christian Commission to public confidence and re-

The array of speakers announced for the neeting, aside from any other consideration, should draw a great audience. The Rt. Rev. CHARLES P. McILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio, presides. Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston; Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of New York; Bishop Simpson, and Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., of our own city, together with the distinguished Boston merchant, E. S. Tobey, Esq., are gentlemen familiar with the work of the Commission, having seen for themselves its operations on the field. We presume any one of them would interest an audience for the entire evening, but hope those who are fortunate enough to get inside the church will remember the main object of the meet-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

That which everybody thinks and talks about is the military situation in Eastern Virginia. It is the one absorbing topic. The movements of General Grant, rapid and vast as they are, are also mysterious. Loyal men cease to inquire what they import, or exactly where the conflict will open. And this because they are unanimous in their confidence in Grant. I may say, too, that the Government is satisfied with the new Lieutenant General, and that the fullest faith is reposed in, as the largest discretion is accorded to, him. This, also, is the sentiment of Congress, and especially of the War Committees. In preparing for a struggle upon which such incalculable issues depend, the controlling and directing intellect must feel that he has a force around him instinct with high resolve and attached to his person; and, furthermore, that he has a Government and a people at his back that will be to him as a wall of adaaction on our side to give excuse to that of mant, never shaking or yielding in the hour of disaster. It is natural to every period of suspense that men should hunger for early action; but patience is just now, more than will not permit one hair of their heads to ever, one of the royal virtues. As I see regiments of cavalry passing along the avenues, and hear the sharp clink of the horses' iron feet and the thrilling chorus of ringing sabres, and as the rattling roar of passing battery after battery sounds like the deep bass in a mighty military orchestra, whose music is not that of the instruments of harmony, but that made by the engines of war-as I behold and hear these things, I become patient, and gladly consent to wait. Of one thing I may write freely. The rebels who witness or know of these manifestations do not conceal their apprehensions. This fact will inspire them to fight with intense bitterness; but such a spirit can only extend to the political leaders and the military chiefs. For, however violently a people may act under evil and reckless guides, they cannot maintain hate of their own kindred, and, in fact, of their own Government, only to save these same guides; and the more so, in full view alike of the published standing offer of pardon to them by President Lincoln, and the exhaustless resources and sublime energy of the loyal States, as again displayed in the preparations for the coming battle. It cannot be many days, however, before the conflict is inaugurated, and then all speculations and theories will be tested by the facts. OCCASIONAL.

THE PRESS appears to-day in an entire suit of new type, from the foundry of Collins & M'Leester, of Philadelphia. It is but just to this well-known firm to say that the full beauty of their "faces" is not likely to appear in the first impressions, for it is seldom that new type prints well until it has been used for a few days. The improvement in the appearance of the paper is, however, evident at Death of Commodore Porter. Commodore W. D. Porter, eldest son of gallant old Commodore David Porter, and senior brother of Admiral W. D. Porter—one of a distinguished family of naval heroes—died on Sunday, in New York,

t St. Luke's hospital, of disease of the heart, aggravated by a severe scalding received on board the amous Essex ship, some two years ago, and the weakening of his system under four attacks of yellow ever, while in service during the war. The Com. nodore had suffered much for his country.

Commodore Porter was a Louisianian by birth. He entered the navy in 1823 as a boy on board the United States ship Franklin, under command of Commodore Stewart, and received an excellent naval education under Commodores Hull, Chauncey, Patterson, and Rodgers. He projected and was the founder of the present lighthouse system; was through the whole Mexican war, where he did noble service; in 1855 was placed on a retired list by a secret Navy Board; four years after he was restored to his rank as commander by President Bu-chanan; was then appointed to the command of the United States ship St. Marys, and did important service on the Pacific coast. On the outbreak of the rebellion he was ordered home from the Pacific; and though he had property in Virginia, and many of his family were in the rebel cause, he proved faithful to the Government, tendered his aid in putting down the rebellion, and was assigned to a boat which was built chiefly under his superintendence. He chris-tened it after his futher's ship, the Essex. At the battle of Fort Henry, he ran up within 150 yards of the fort, and fought with courage and effect until scalded by the steam issuing from the boiler, the thick plates of which had been penetrated by a ball. He said he went into the fight with high colors, and hough disabled, the stars and stripes still waved as he floated back. He also commanded the Essex at the attack on Fort Donelson, and fought his way in the same boat past all the batteries from Cairo to New Orleans. He destroyed the ram Arkansas in 1862, above Baton Rouge. After this event he was promoted from captain to commodore—being the third instance in our naval history in which promotion from commander to commodore has taken place. The remains of Commodore Porter will be brought honors will be publicly paid to his memory. his residence in that city."

to this city for interment, and suitable funera WE are very sorry to learn that Hon. Henry E. Stebbins, member of Congress from the First district of New York, is very ill with typhoid fever at The Electoral Vote of 1864. Under the present apportionment the following is the electoral vote of the several States which will participate in the coming Presidential election: LOYAL STATES. 13 Ohio
8 Oregon
3 Penusylvania
11 Rhode Island
7 Vermont
7 West Virginia
12 Wisconsin Lord ROBERT CECIL (one of DISRAELI'S The following States, now in rebellion, would have been entitled to lifty-four electoral votes:

Alabama 6 North Carolina 9
Florida 5 South Carolina 6
Georgia 9 Texas.

Mississippi 7. Virginia (part) 6
In the event of a vote of all these States, the
whole number of electoral votes would have been
321, making necessary to a choice of President and
Vice President 161. If we omit the votes of the
States and districts in rebellion, and include those
which will enter the Union, or will have returned
to allegiance, the whole number of votes will be
267, of which 134 will be sufficient to elect. to fifty-four electoral votes The Typographical Union. LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The National Typographical Union convened here to-day; twenty-one Unions being represented. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, A. M.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 2, 1352.

Affairs in Nevada. A copy of a letter from Governor Nice, of Novada, to the Secretary of State, has been sent t Congress. With regard to the defeat by the people of the State Constitution, the Governor suggests that the Constitution contained stringent provisions in regard to the right of suffrage, which arrayed the disloyal element against it. Many miners objected to the provision imposing a tax on mining. It was submitted at the same time time as the State election, and some of the names on the State ticket excited much dissatisfac-tion. Exception was also taken to some pro tion. Exceedings of the Convention. All these causes com-bined sufficed to defeat the State Constitution. Virginia City and the adjacent county, which were ntitled to one-third of the representation, voted against the tax on mines. This alarmed the farmers, who thought the whole tax would fall upon them, and many joined the disaffected to defeat the Constitution. He says there is a good Union majority in every precinc of the county. Too many of the disloyal, who annoy and perplex constantly, and considerable of the secession element exists in the recent immigration mainly from Missouri, Southern Illinois, and Southern Indiana, and the scattered rebel forces the Southwest. This character of 15 migration leads to the southwest. thinks will be greatly increased this season. The struggle between the parties has been earnest and embittered. He has no doubt that Nevada will immediately respond to the enabling act of Congress. \$30,000,000 in precious metals have been mined during the past year. When irrigation is reduced to a system, it is claimed that the Territory will produce a sufficiency of vegetables and The Penusylvania Reserves.

The trouble among the Penusylvania Reserves results from the fact that the men claim their time will be up in May, 1864. They seek to fortify this claim by citing an order of the War Department and the practice of the Ponsion Bureau, dating the term of service from the day of enrolment. The War Department rules, however, that troops must serve the United States three years from the date of their muster into the service of the United States. This would seem to be law and common sense, and the Government will undoubtedly adhere to its expressed purpose to retain the troops in the service. They, to be sure, will feel restive under the prolongation of the term for which they intended originally to contract. But they did deliberately con tract with the Government for three years' service and it would seem as if there was nothing for the to do but to stick to the bargain manfully, and t look to their State authorities and their own officers for any satisfaction they may crave for no having the two months they had served in Pennsyl vania allowed upon and deducted from the timo for which it was notorious that the United States alone made contracts with soldiers. It is said that the privates in the Reserve regiments have unanimously determined to quietly lay down their arms and refuse to perform further duty when their time is up, as they measure it. It is to be hoped the will be dissuaded from this action. General Pleade has addressed to thom a circular in which kindness and firmness are well blended, and in which he entreats them to patriotic behavior bring order out of chaos. No good soldier would nake anything a pretext for leaving the service or the immediate approach of active operations in the

Investigation of the Fort Pillow Massaci -An Authentic Case.

The sub-committee on the conduct of the war, consisting of Senator Wade and Representative GOOCH, have returned from Fort Pillow. They took fifty-seven depositions, all of which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say that it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed. Among the witnesses examined is the negro who was buried alive and who dug himself out of his own grave. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through their flesh to pieces of wood, and then buried alive. Not only on the day of the surrender were these fiendish acts perpetrated, but on the next day in cold blood. The victims seen by the committee were most of them cut and pierced in the face and eyes with bayonets and maimed and disfigured either by steel or lead.

A Correction. The name of Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, was incorrectly printed in the yeas and nays among those who on Saturday voted against equalizing the pay of white and black soldiers. He voted for that The Ten-Forty Loan.

The Cases of Concrets River and Schools -A Presidential Message and Accompanying Documents.
Washington, May 2, 1864. The following message and accompanying docu-ments relative to the case of F. P. Blair, were sent to the House of Representatives to-day:

the Treasury Department to-day, amount to

to the House of Representatives to-day:

To the Honorable House of Representatives:
In compliance with the request contained in your resolution of the 29th ult., a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to transmit the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 2. Hon. Montgomery Blair:

MY DEAN SIR: Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, General Frank P. Blair, desires to be guided by my wish as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress, or remain in the field. will occupy his seat in Congress, or remain in the field.

My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country and best for him, and it is that he will come here and put his military commission in my hands, take his seat, go into cancus with our friends, abide the nominations, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives, which will really support the Government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as Speaker, let him serve in that position; if not, let him retake his commission and return to the army. For him it will relieve from a dangerous schism. For him it will relieve from a dangerous position or a misunderstanding, as I think ne is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy, the sincere opponents of slavery. It will be those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy, the sincere opponents of slavery. It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the honse of his own building.

He is young yet. He has abundant talents; quite enough to occupy all his time, without devoting any to temper. He is rising in military skill and usefulness. His recent appointment to the command of a corps by one so competent to judge as Gen. Sherman proves this. On that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor. The foregoing is what I would say if Frank Blair were my brother instead of yours.

A. LINCOLN.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS. HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEFARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13, 1863

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Str.: Enclosed I forward to the President my resignation, to take effect on the 5th of December. I request, however, that I may be relieved from my command at an earlier day, say by the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as some officer can be ordered to succeed me. While I desire to derange the plans or hurry the action of the Government as little as possible, it will be a great convenience to me to secure some little time, before the session of Congress, for a necessary journey, and for some preparations for myself and family, in view of my approaching change of residence and occupation. I could also spend two or three days, I think, very profitably to the service of my successor after his arrival here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. obedient servant, ROBT, C. SCHENCK, Major General. ROBT, C. SCHENCK, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH
ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., NOV. 13, 1863.
SIR: Having concluded to accept the place of
member of Congress in the House of Representatives, to which I was elected in October, 1833, I
hereby tender the resignation of my commission as
Major General of the United States Volunteers, to
take effect on the 5th day of December next. I shall
leave the military service with much reluctance,
and a sucrifice of personal feelings and desires, and
only consent to do so in the hope that in another
capacity I may be able to do some effective-service
in the cause of my country and Government, in this
time of peculiar trial. I have the hone to be, very
respectfully, your obedient servant.

illy, your obedient servant. ROBT. C. SCHENCK, Major General. [ENDORSED ON FOREGOING.]
The resignation of General Schenck is accepted and he is authorized to turn over his command t Brigadier General Lockwood at any time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War. [ENDORSED ON FOREGOING.] ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTO NOV. 21, 1863.—Sin: Your resignation has been a cepted by the President of the United States, take effect on the fifth day of December, 1863. am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General. Major General Robert C. Schenck, communited States Volunteers, Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

To the President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.:

I hereby tender my resignation as a major general of United States Volunteers.

Respectfully, FRANK P. BLAIR, Major General U. S. Volunteers.

Accepted, by order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. JANUARY 12, 1864. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 12, 1864.

Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect this day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JAMES A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

To Major General F. P. BLAIR, United States Volunteers.

[COPY OF TELEGRAM.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.

[Private.]

To Lieut. General Grant, Nashville, Tenn.:

General McPherson having been assigned to the command of the Department, could not General Frank Blair, without difficulty or detriment to the service, be assigned to command the corps he commanded awhile last autumn?

A. LINCOLN. [COPY OF TELEGRAPH.] The United States Military Telegraph, War Department, in cypher, received 6 P. M., March 16, 1834: NASHVILLE, Tenn., 10 A. M., March 16, 1864. His Excellency, the President:

[Copy.]
United States Military Telegraph, War Department. Received in cypher, 11 P. M., 17th: NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17, 1864 [Confidential.]
His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

General Sherman is here. He consents to the transfer of General Logan to the 17th Corps, and the appointment of General F. P. Blair to the 15th Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General. Received 3.15 A. M., March 27th:
HINTSVILLE, Ala., March 26, 1864.
His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States. His Excellency A. Lincoln, Freshem 9, and States:

1 understand by the papers that it is contemplated to make a change of commanders of the 15th and 17th Army Corps, so as to transfer me to the 17th. I hope this will not be done. I fully understand the organization of the 15th Corps now, of which I have labored to complete the organization this winter, and earnestly hope that the change may not be made.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General.

[COPY OF TREEORAM.]
Office of United States Military Telegraph, War

Department, received at Washington at 9 A. M...
March 31st, 1864, from Culpeper Court House, at
11.30 P. M., dated March 30, 1864:

To Mojor General W. T. Sherman:
General F. P. Blair will be assigned to the 17th
Army Corps, and not to the 15th. Assign General
Joseph Hooker (subject to the approval of the President) to any other corps command you may have,
and broak up the animosity of one general commanding two corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

From a long despatch, dated April 2, 1864, from
General Sherman to General Grant, presenting his
plan for disposing the forces under his command,
the following extracts, being the only parts pertinent to the subject now under consideration, are
taken:

"After a full consultation with all my army commanders. I have settled down to the following con-

"After a full consultation with all my army commanders, I have settled down to the following conclusions, to which I would like to have the President consent before I make the orders:

Third, General McPherson—His corps to be commanded by Generals Logan, Blair, and Dodge.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEFARTMENT.
The following telegram, received at Washington,
3 P. M., April 10th, 1884, from Culpeper Court House, Va., 10 P. M., dated April 9th, 1864:

House, Ya., 10 F. M., Gaton April 1911, 1864;
Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff;
Will you please ascertain if Gen. F. P. Blair is
to be sent to Gen. Sherman. If not, an army
corps commander will have to be named for the 15th
Corps.
U. S. GRANT, Licut. General.
Wespurgers, April 1981, 1861. WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

To the President:

You will do me a great favor by giving the order assigning me to the command of the 17th Army Corps immediately, as I desire to leave Washington the next Saturday to join the command. I also request the assignment of Capt. Andrew J. Aloxander, of 3d Regiment United States Cavalry, as adjutant general of the 17th Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The present adjutant, or rather the former adjutant, Col. Clarke, has, I understand, been retained by Gen. McPherson as adjutant general of the department, and the place of adjutant general of the department, and the place of adjutant general of the corps is necessarily vacant.

I also request the appointment of George A. Maguire, formerly captain in the 31st Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as major and aid-de-camp, and Lieuts. Logan and Tompkins, 21st Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as captain and aid-de-camp on my staff.

Respectfulty, F. P. BLAIR.

[ENDORSEMENT.] WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

Respectivity, F. P. BLAIR.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

The Secretary of War will please have General Halleck make the proper order in this case.

A. LINCOLN.

April 21, 1864.—Referred to General Halleck, chief of staff.

EDWIN M. STANTON, chief of staff.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary.of War.
EXECUTIVE HANSION.
WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1864.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:
My Drag Sir: According to our understanding with Major General Frank P. Blair, at the time he took his seat in Congress, last wintor, he now asks to withdraw his resignation as a major general, then tendered, and be sent to the field.

Let this be done. Let the order sending him be such as shown to-day by the Adjutant General, only dropping from it the names of Maguire and Tompkins.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN,

WASHINGTON CITY, April 23, 1804.

Hon. E. M. Sianion, Secretary of War:

I respectfully request to withdraw my resignation as major general of the United States volunteers, lendered on the 12th day of January, 1864.

Respectfully, FRANK P. BLAIR. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—Major General F.
P. Blair is assigned to the command of the 17th P. Blair is assigned to the communication of the Army Corps.
Capt. Andrew J. Alexander, 3d Regiment United States Cavalry, is assigned as assistant adjutant general of the 17th Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, under the tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen. The foregoing constitutes all sought by the resultion, so far as remembered, or has been found upon diligent search. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. MAY 2, 1864. sage was referred to the Committee on

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Further Rumors of Lee's Reinforcement by Beauregard.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

[Special despatch to the N. Y. Times.]
WASHINGTON, May 1.—A despatch was received to-day by the Government, from Fortress Monroe, stating that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg yesterday morning.
His force is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 men Nothing of special note has transpired at the front the Rappahannock and Rapidan.

A considerable rebel force is reported to be at Fredericksburg, at work throwing up more earthworks on the heights. The rebels are also reported to be withdrawing from the vicinity of Madison Court House, and conantrating in front of our left and centra One division of Longstreet's corps, according to eserters, is at Hanover Junction, in reserve. On the same authority, Lee's strength is stated to Washington, May 2.—A Richmond paper of Thursday last says: "The languor in the commerto live on half rations until the country people, who have provisions to spare, shall have heard of the de-

feat of Grant's army. We may then expect supplies from all quarters, and a revival of business on a descending scale of prices."

A despatch from Orange Court House, April 27, says that all the Yankees have left the valley to reinforce Meade.

A tolegram from Fredericksburg of the same dat says as yet there are no indications of Grant's movement toward Fredericksburg, except that the telegraph from Occoquan to Alexandria is being repaired by the Yankees. THE FIGHT AT MADISON COURT HOUSE— THE REBELS SMOKED OUT OF THE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The expedition which was sent out last week and destroyed Madison Court House met no rebels till within about a half mile from that town. A slight skirmish then took place, in which the rebels lost five men and the Union soldiers nine. The enemy then returned to the Court House. The Star has the following fur-The rebels suddenly disappeared, but on our forces entering the town they received a volley of musket-ry from the windows of the houses, and they were for a time compelled to withdraw. The officers in command of the reconnoitring party ordered another advance, when again a destructive fire was opened on them from the houses, and there being no other way of smoking the rebels out, orders were issucd that the town should be fired. The torch was applied to a number of houses affording cover for the enemy, whereupon the latter hastily decamped, leaving our forces in full possession of the place. The flames, however, spread very rapidly, and there being no means at hand whereby the fire could be checked, a general conflagration was the result,

and in a short time almost the entire town was i

The act was certainly not a wanton one on the part of the Union officers, but was rendered neces-sary by the dastardly act of the rebels, who used the houses as a shelter for the purpose of slaughtering RECONNOISSANCE TO UPPERVILLE—CAPTURE OF MOSEBY'S MEN. The cavalry expedition sent out from Vienna, on Thursday last, under the command of Colonel Lowell, returned to that place yesterday, after having visited Leesburg, Rectortown, and Upperville. Near the latter place a portion of Moseby's guerilla band was encountered, when a sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the capture of twenty-three pri-soners. Colonel Lowell lost three men killed and four wounded. He returned in safety to Vienna with the prisoners captured from Moseby, and three blockade-runners, twenty-five horses, a large quantity of wool, tobacco, and other contraband goods picked up on the route. GENERAL LEE'S PLANS. NEW YORK, May 2.—The Herald's special Washington correspondent says that Lee does not design falling back on Richmond, but will concentrate all

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. PADUCAH REPORTED IN DANGER. FORREST REPORTED NEAR MEMPHIS Gen. Sturgis in Pursuit of Him GENERAL HURLBUT RELIEVED OF COMMAND

his forces around Orange Court House.

Memphis, April 29, via Cairo, May 1.-Martin Smith was executed to-day, in Fort Pickering, for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the ene-my and violating his oath of allegiance. He stated at the gallows that he was guilty and that his sen-tence was just. Two other men are now in the Ir-win prison for the same crime and will probably suffer the same penalty.

General Washburne is very actively preparing his forces for active duty in the field. General Sturges has assumed command of the cavalry here and is remounting and equipping CAIRO, May 1.-By the arrival of the steamer

MEMPHIS.

Mollie Able we have New Orleans dates to the 26th via Memphis on the 29th. The steamer Morning Star, from New York on the 16th, arrived on the evening of the 25th. The cotton market is too unsettled for quotations A small lot of strict low middling sold at 80c. Sugar and Molasses firm; sales of 600 hh. Sugar at 24c. for good fuir, and 244@25½c. for fully fair; 500 bbls. Molasses sold at 95c. for new. The Mollie Able prought up 200 hhds, sugar and a few bbls. of mo The gunboat Petrol was suddenly boarded, cap 23d, two miles above Yazoo City. A number on the boat were killed. Capt. McElroy and his crew are among the missing, and are supposed to be prisoners.

The executive officer, pilot, engineer, and an ensign, escaped. The Petrel was a small-sized gunont, armed with four or five guns.

The following Sunday a Federal officer named Wooster, formerly in command of a colored regiment, was executed in the same vicinity.

The steamer Tycoon, from White river, has arrived at Memphis, and reports a skirmish between question. cavalry and guerillas near Duvall

trabands, are encamped within a radius of ten miles on the opposite side of the river from tha city. Col. Osborn, who was wounded on the 27th, has since died. CAIRO, May 2.—Generals Ransom and Stone are passengers by the steamer Memphis, from New Orleans. The former is rapidly recovering from his wound. His statement goes to exonerate Gen. Stone from the responsibility of the disaster resulting from the disposition of our forces at Sabine Cross Roads. He further states that Gen. Stone has endeared himself to the Army of the Gulf by his allant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th. The party who captured the gunboat Petrel are represented to number about 300 men, with two pieces of artillery, which, with muskerry, suddenly opened on the boat. The crew, though taken by surprise, quickly responded, and quite a brisk fire was kept up for some minutes, when a ball from the enemy pierced the boilers of the Petrel, filling the boat with scalding steam, compelling the crew to leave her. What damage was inflicted on the onemy is unknown. The steamer Wilson, from Red river, arrived at

Memphis yesterday, with 2.100 bales cotton.

General Sturges had started on the 30th, with a large force, on an expedition after Forrest, but there s nothing reliable concerning the latter. It is ruored that he was within a few miles of Memphis with a large force, and intended capturing hat "The state of preparation of the army in General Johnston's front, the removal of a great body of troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can e thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us but we need not be suprised at any time to hear that an carnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a great battle is going on."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. GENERAL BANKS RETREATED TO ALEXANDRIA.

Communication Opened between Banks and Steele.

CHICAGO, May 2 .- The Tribune publishes a telegram from the mouth of the Red river, dated April 24th, stating that Banks' army has fallen back to Alexandria without fighting. The gunboat fleet is at the same place, some boats above and some below the falls.

The Red river is low and still falling. The Ouachita and Tensas rivers are filling up from Lake The papers here are not allowed to publish any river news excepting the official despatches, in which Gen. Banks claims a victory. The guerillas are becoming more troublesome on the eastern bank of the Mississippi. General Steele has opened communication with

PENNSYLVANIANS WOUNDED IN THE RED RIVER BATTLES. The New Orleans Era, of the 19th, contains the names of the following soldiers of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment, brought from Grand Ecore to New Orleans, on the steamer Ohio Belle. They were wounded in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Ridge: Samuel Wagner, Co. D.; Cornelius Cramer, Co C.; Wm. Pyers, sergeant, Co. C.; Edward Mier, sergeant, Co. B.; H. Holester, Co. B.; Robert A. Kingsborough, Co. H.; Isaac Baldwin, Co. D..

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH

A Change among Commanders NEW YORK, May 2 .- The Palmetto Herald (April 28th, published at Port Royal, S. C., has been received. General Hatch has been relieved of command in Florida by General Wm. Birney. Colonel Howell, of the 85th Pennsylvania Regiment, is re-lieved as commander of the district of Hilton Head by Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Pennsylgania Colonel Durvey, 6th Connecticut is sue ceded in command of the post at Hilton Head by Colonel Hoyt, of the 52d Pennsylvania.

Fifteen or twenty rebels, scouting on Vincent Creek. Morris Island, were captured by the pickets of the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment. confirmed the reports that the armies for the de-fence of Richmond had been strengthened at the expense of more southerly positions.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Evacuation of Little Washington. BALTIMORE, May 2.-Little Washington, N. C., was evacuated by the Federal forces last Thursday, the troops being wanted elsewhere. cial market shows that the townspeople will have | Monroe last night, with four hundred of our exchanged prisoners. No papers were allowed to be brought down by her for the press.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Rebel papers published in Richmond on the 30th ult. have been received. A Wilmington despatch of the 29th says a fire occurred the previous night which consumed the offices of Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, thirtyfour freight cars belonging to the Georgia Central Railroad, and every building south of the depot, including the Confederate cotton press, Berry's marine railway, and all the cotton stored west of The loss is estimated at from six to seven and a half millions of dollars. A second despatch of the same date says, at the fire to-day about 4,400 bales of cotton, 25 freight cars, the railroad offices. rosin and oil works, cotton press, Berry's ship-yard, shed, &c., were burned. The loss is estimated at five million dollars. The Confederate Govern-ment lose about one million. The balance falls on

individuals, who are insured only for about ten thousand dollars.

The Richmond Examiner, of April 29th says: "We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make a grand effort for a successful campaign in that quarter, but while there is much stronger evidence that an effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia. The enemy has no army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia—the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga upon which to fall back in ease of

firm, and all offering is taken at advanced rates. Middling 69, good 73, fair 75. Shipments—875 bales for Cincinnali, and a few bales for St. Louis. A flag-of-truce was sent to Paducah this morning, requesting an exchange of surgeons held as prisoners. Col. Hicks replied that "he only had power to exchange bullets," which offer at the latest advices had been declined by the rebels. General Hurlbut is relieved of command of the 16th Army Corps. Brig. Gen. Price commands the District of Cairo, vice Gen. Brayman.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Arrived, ships Hertford, from London, and Giscours, from Bordeaux.

Mazatlan advices to the 23d of April state that the French steamer Diamant was watching that port, but was not interfering with commerce, and was looking out only for supplies contraband of war. The exportation of silver from Northern Mexico s becoming a notable feature, and many California companies are working there. A company has been formed here, with a capital of \$500,000, to cultivate coffee, cotton, sugar, and toacco in Central America. Mining stocks are all depressed. The Rev. Dr. Bellows preached his first sermon in the church of the late Rev. Dr. Starr King yes-

Fire, and Loss of Life. New York, May 2.—The store No. 210 Chatham street was destroyed by fire this morning. Several other buildings were badly damaged. Wm. Henig, a German, died from the effects of a leap to the idewalk from a window, and his wife and three ons were injured.

New York Bank Statement. New York, May 2.—Statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending May 2: ease of Deposits...

Illness of Hon. H. G. Stebbins. NEW YORK, May 2 .- Hon. Henry G. Stebbins mber of Congress from this city, is seriously ill of Death of a Racer. NEW YORK, May 2.- The famous trotting stallion

George M. Patchen, died yesterday from a rupture. The Europa at Boston. Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at this port to-day, sor Phelps, having resigned the situation of the principal of this important institution, the trustees have made John S. Hart, L. L. D., who has been for the last two years at the head of the Model School, sole principal of both schools. It is hardly necessary for us as Philadelphians to say that we think the trustees have been fortunate in securing gentleman and scholar, and so able an administrator. The success of Professor Hart, during his long administration of the High School of this city, was such as to place his fitness for such a post beyond _____ LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1,100 PACKAGES BOOTS,

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. CAPTURE OF DUPPEL BY THE ALLIES.

out of Great Britain.

was seized at the mouth of the Wezer by a Danish fright that it leaves England on the 17th, his health having given way. The ministers indignantly deny that the Government had suggested his departure.

The steamer Bayaria left flamburg for New York on the 17th, and was caplared by a Danish frigate at the mouth of the Wezer. She had a large number of passengers on board. The ship and cargo are valued at 129,000. The Hansa was stopped by a frigate at the same place, but after an examination of her papers, was allowed to proceed. The Germania, from New York, at Southampton, would not go to Hamburg. She landed her passengers, and would probably discharge at Southampton.

Bright were present, and exchanged international countesize.

The public were startled, on the 18th, by the announcement that Garibaldi's visit was to be abrupuly terminated, and that he would leave London en route for Caprera on the 22d. The excitement was altered to be too much for his health, and medical evidence was adduced in support; but it was circulated that his departure was suggested by the Government at the instigation of Napoleon. These reports were emphatically dealed by Lord Clarendon in the House of Tordy, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons. They asserted that Nopoleon took no exception to Garibaldi's welcome, but fully appreciated it, and scouted the idea that the British Government would have listened to any intorterence. that the British Government would have listened to any interference.

The Prussians assaulted and captured Duppel on the 18th. They captured eighty-three cannon and two or three thousand prisoners. The Prussian loss is stated at 2 generals, 60 officers, and 600 privates. The Danes are said to have dost between 80 and 100 officers, and 4,000 men are reported hors du combat. The victory was received with great rejoicing in Berlin. It is reported that the Prussians have occupied Alsen, and that the occupation of the whole of Juliand is resolved upon.

The conference would meet in London on the 20th. It is reaffirmed that England and France are fully ugreed, and that a pacific result is probable.

The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Rome on the 18th, and had a brilliant reception.

The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Rome on the 18th, and had a brilliant reception.

had a brilliant reception.

he Emperor Nunoleon recommends the application he Mexican indemnity to the reduction of taxation. he Bourse was fluctuating at f. 67.35.

OMBAY, March 30.—Exchange, 2s. 1% d. Freights living. declining.

CALCUTYA, March 30.—Cotton goods improving. Exchange, 2s. 13/d. Freights unchanged.

SHANGHAE, March 9.—Tea firm.
The Gity of Washington brings 679 passengers, the mails, and a fair cargo. Passed on the night of the 21st the Gity of Uork, and on the 22d the Gity of Manchestor, for Liverpool; on the 27th the Edinburg, for New York, and Glasgow, for Liverpool.

The Olympus sailed from Liverpool on the 20th. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Bayaria would leave Southampton on the 21st for New York. She was not molested by the Dafies. She reached Southampton on the night of the 20th. The Danes have retreated from Duppel to the Island of Alsen. Some members of the Conference met on the 20th. The representatives of the Diet were absent, and they adjourned til the 25th. Garibaldi was reported to have reconsidered his determination to quit England on the 22d. THE DANISH WAR-FALL OF DUPPEL. of Duppel;
"The Duppel redoubts were captured this morning
by the Prussian troops. Two thousand Danes were made
by isoners. The Prussians have taken entrenchments by the Prussians, and wave taken entrenchments Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10.

"They stormed the tete du pont, and captured there three thousand Danes, including forty-five officers. The Danes have blown up the bridge."

A Gravenstein despatch of the same date says:

"The assault upon the Danish works was delivered at ten o'clock this moraing. Redoubts Nos. 1 to 7, to-greater with the communications in the rear, were occupied by the Prussians; and while the Brigade Raven took fredoubts Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and tete da pont, the bridge was destroyed."

took iredoubts Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and tee du pout, the bridge was destroyed."

The victory before Duppel was announced at Berlin by salutes on the everfing of the 18th. Great crowds of people surrounded the royal palace, cheering the King and Gueen, and singing the Prussian national hymn. Their Majestles appeared on the baleony, and thanked the people. Hearty cheers were given also for the army. the people. Hearry circus were been army.

Many houses were magnificently illuminated.

The King sent the following telegraphic message to Pripee Frederick Charles, of Prussia, whose headquarters were at Spitzburg, near Gravenstein:

"Next to the Lord of Hosts, I have to thank my splendid army, and the leadership, for the glorions victory of this day. Express to the troops my highest acknowledgment and my royal thanks for their performances.

"WILHELM." The Daily News says: "The Conference may now meet as soon as it pleases. The assault on Duppel has been delivered. The defenders, outnumbered by five to one, have succumbed to the fortune of war. The Prussians have now only to take Alsen to make themselves masters of the whole of Schleswig. sians have now only to take Alsen to make themselves masters of the whole of Schleswig. The material guarantee which the German Powers sought will then be in their hands, though whether it will avail to secure them anything which they might not have had without it, is more than ever doubtful. The mission of the Earl of Clarendon to Paris will enable England and France to appear at the Conference united, to oppose the ambitious proteusion tadalged at Berlin, and acquiesced in at Vienas. Whoever may profit by their agreement, the military insolence of the Prussian Court will receive a check."

xhausting and demonations properly to an end.
A telegram from Gravenstein places the Prussian loss at Duppel, in the assunt on the 18th, at two generals, sixty officers, and six hundred privates killed and wounded. The Prussians captured eighty-three woulded.

A Hamburg despatch announces that the Isle of Alsen had been occupied by the Prussians.

A late despatch from Gravenstein says the Danes lost, in the assault on Duppel, between eighty and one handred officers, including General Duplatand two colonels killed. Four thousand men were reported hors du combet.

It is stated that the occupation of the whole of Jutland had been resolved upon as a pledge for indeministcation of losses by "Danish piracy."

The Conference was to meet in London on the day the
City of Washington let liverpool.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Rome on the 18th. His reception was brilliant. The French military bunds played as he passed through the streets.

The subscriptions to the new Mexican loan were said to be large, and it was already quoted at 1½ per cent premium.

STILL LATER. Arrival of the Steamer Belgian THE GARIBALDI FEVER.

THE GARIBALDI FEVER.

PORT AT BASQLE, N. F., May 2.—The steamer Belgian, formerly the Hammonia, which left Liverpool at 3 F. M. on the 21st ult., and Londonderry on the 22t, passed here at 7 A. M. to-thy, en route for Portland.

The inquiry into the loss of the Bohemian is progressing at Liverpool.

The Garibaldi fever continued in London, and strong assertions continued to be made that Government pressure had been exerted to bring about his departure from England, Ministerial denials to the contrary notwithstanding. England, Ministerial denials to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Paris Monitour contradicts the rumor that his
visit is to be out short at the instigation of the French
Emperor. The Garibaldi committee have resolved to
ask the General to rest awhile, and then to visit six or
eight of the principal provincial towns, and a deputation presented the request, and were so far successful
that the General agreed to reconsider his determination, and said he much desired to visit his old friends at
New Castle and in the North. His definite determination would be announced on the 21st. The freedom of
the city of London was formally presented to him at
Guildhall on the 20th. He made a speech, expressing
the deepest gratitude of himself and Italy to the English
nation. His reception in the city was most enthusiastic.
In the evening he was the guest of Mr. Gladstone, who
gave a brilliant cutertainment. A preliminary meeting
was held at the Duke of Sutherland's to raise a fund to
secure a permanent income to the General and his fainity, which resulted in £2,000 being subscribed on the
spot.

The Parliamentary proceedings and the 20th were un-

spot.
The Parliamentary proceedings on the 20th were unimportant. The King of the Belgians had quitted Engand for his home. The English Court had gone to Os-The rumor that it is the intention of the Earl of Car-lisle to retire from the Lord Lieutenautcy of Ireland is ronounced unfounded. The National Reform Conference has been in session anchester.

e Danish account of the fall of Duppel says the terfire from the Prussian artillery destroyed radoult. rible fire from the Prussian artillery destroyed redoubts number 4, 5, and 6, which were then laken by the enough, and the left wing of Duppel position, consequently, was given up, and the Danish troops were compelled to fall back with great loss. The evacuation of the right wing took place under more favorable circumstances, also with considerable loss.

The greater part of four regiments were annihilated. The tete du pout was demolished by the Prussian artillery, but defended until the Danish army crossed to the island of Alsen. illery, but defended until the Danish army crossed to the island of Alsen. The Prussians captured 2,600 Danes, 400 officers, and

90 gans.

Hostilities are to be suspended from 10 till 6 o'clock, during the 19th, to allow the Danes to oyacuate. The bombardment would then recommence.

A great part of the Prussian army has been ordered into Judland, to occupy all the province, and besiege Frederics. Frederica.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico left Rome on the 20th, for Civita Vecchia, to embark for Mexico. They had an audience with the Pope on the 19th, and his Holiness returned the visit. They attended mass at the Vatican before leaving.

The Bombay mail of March 29th had reached England. The frontier tribes were again inclined to be troublesome. The Prostan-Gulf cable had been laid throughout nine hundred miles in length, and works magnificently In the London money market funds are steady. The demand for money on the 20th was moderately supplie and more abundant. There was less fear of a furth advance in the bank minimum, though there was sti advance in the bank minimum, though there was still some pressure.

Satterthywaite's circular says that business in American securities has been exceedingly restricted, and the continental demand entirely ceased.

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpoof, April 22. —The steamship America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 23d. The City of Cork has arrived at Queenstown.

The political newsis of no importance.

Danish affairs are without change.

The ship Cicero, ready to sail from Bombay for New York, caught free, and nearly all the upper tier of her cargo was destroyed.

Sailed for Philadelphia on the 21st, the ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool. Sailed for New Orleons on the 17th, Louis Cesars, from Bordeaux.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cottos.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week 80,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken by speculators and 18,000 by exporters. The market has been buoyaut; and prices are ½d ligher for American, and ½d higher for Egyptian, while Surats are unchanged. The sales to-day were 15,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged.

The authorized quotations are: Middling Orleans 27@ 27½d; do. Mobiles 27d; do. Uphands 93½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 413, 351 bales, of which 25,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are dull and tending downwards.

Provisions are quiet but steady.

Petroleum is still advancing.

Lonnon, April 22.—Consolb soil at 91½@91½ for money. Illinois Central 15@14 per cent. discount. Eric shares 67@85. Commercial Intelligence.

ney. Illinois Central 15@14 per cent. discount. Ereshares 67@68.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £437,000. RENOMINATION OF TWO FAITHFUL REPRESEXTATIVES.—The telegraph has already announced the renomination of Hon. J. K. Morehead and Hon. Thomas E. Williams to represent the districts which are now represented by them in Congress, after the expiration of their present term. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at this result, as well for the sake of the principles at stake as for our regard personally for the men thus honored. Hon. J. K. Morehead has already represented his district in Congress for four years, while the nomination of Hon. Thos. Williams is for a second Congress. The former is an industrious, practical, thorough-going legislator, not often heard on the floor of the House, except it is in the utterance of words directly bearing on the question before that body; but he is invaluable in committee, and faithful alike to the country and the immediate constituents whom he represents. The latter is emphatically, to-day, one of the very ablest men in Congress, if not one of the foremost men in the country in point of intellect. Indeed, Hon. Thomas Williams has few equals in all the requirements of a legislator, and certainty no superior in the qualifications which constitute a successful debater and a

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1,100 PACKAGES BOOTS,
The Arkansas river is falling very rapidly.
The steamer Progress was recently fired into near
Concordia, Miss., and a deck hand was wounded.
Another attack was made near Grand Lake. One
guerilla was killed and ten taken prisoners by a comguerilla was killed and ten taken

A PRAISEWORTHY REGULATION.—Colonel Forney, the Clerk of the Senate, has made the death of the lamented Mr. Pearce, of the Stationery Department, the eccasion for putting in practice his rules of promotion for merit in the line of promotion, and the giving of the primary offices in his gift solely to soldiers who have been crippled by wounds in battle. John W. Jones, so long a model as a messenger, succeeds to Mr. Pearce's place, and a one-armed private soldier from Massachusetts has been appointed Senate Messenger, in place of Mr. Jones.—Tribune.

Garibaldi Said to Have been Ordered THE HAMBURG LINE OF STEAMERS BROKEN UP

New York, May 2.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived, with later dates from Europe. The Gormania arrived out on the 19th.
The Prussians assaulted and took Duppel on the 13th.
There was heavy losses on both sides.
The steamer Bayaria, from Hamburg for New York, was seized at the mouth of the Wezer by a Danish frigin fainded her passengers, and would promoty disenarge at Southampton.

The steamer City of New York has broken up and disappeared. It is again reported that a well-established company will revive the Galway line.

The London Times attributes a slight rally in the Confederate loan, and a reaction on the Paris Bourse, to the open defiance of France on the Mexican question by the House of Representatives at Washington. The Times thinks, however, the action on the part of the House will be ignored or retracted.

The Parliamentary proceedings have been unimportant. portant.

Cyrus W. Field had been giving a banquet to the supporters of the Atlantic Telegraph. Mesers. Adams and Bright were present, and exchanged international convictions.

> their customers goods twenty per cent. lower than other first-class establishments. Such bargains are worth looking after. LARGE STOCK OF FRESH CANTON MATTINGS .-We invite the attention of our readers to-day to the advertisement, in another part of our paper, of 2,000 rolls of white-and-red checked Canton Matting, offered by the well-known old carpet firm of McCallum & Co., No. 509 Chestnut street. The entire lot is a fresh importation, and we presume is unequalied in extent and variety by any other stock of Mattings in Philadelphia. Messrs. Me Callum & Co. have long been known to the trade as the leading importers and dealers in this article, and their present immense supply assures us that their reputation is to be fully sustained during the present season in this particular.

BUYING A CERTAINTY.—To persons about to invest money in a Sewing Machine, we would say buy one, by all means; and again, select the "Flo rence," sold at 630 Chestnut street. It is the best machine in existence, and there is no risk in buying it, as every machine sold is warranted to give entire faction, or the money will be refunded. Go and examine it in operation. ENGLISH WALKING HATS, of elegant and varied

materials, beautifully trimmed. The finest and largest assortment in the city, at Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut street. CARTES DE VISITE OF DISTINGUISHED MEN .-Fine card pictures for the album have just been published by Mr. F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, of Generals Totten, Grant, Hancock, Meade, Craw ford, and G. D. Ramsey, chief of ordnance, U. S. A.; also, pictures of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. Plumer, and a capital view of the ruins of the Ca-

thedral lately burned at Santiago.

THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.

The INSTITUTE FOR COLORED 1 OUTH.

The twelfth annual commencement exercises of the Institute for Colored Youth will take place to-morew and Thursday. To-morrow morning and afternoon a public examination of the different classes will be held at the Institute buildings, Lombard street, above Seventh. On Thursday morning the anniversary of the Alumni will be held at Sansom street Hall, on which occasion several addresses will be delivered, with an oration by E. D. Bassett. The electricary exercises, and presentation of diplo-

electrionary exercises, and presentation of diplo-mas to the graduates, will take place at Concert Hall on Thursday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

MADAM LEFEVRE & Co.'s. CLOARS AND MAN-

rillas.—As we predicted a few weeks ago, the

splendid new stock of Cloaks and Mantillas of Madam Lefevre & Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, is

attracting the universal attention of ladies of taste.

Madam L. has displayed a degree of genius in this department that is being appreciated. She gives her personal attention to the filting of all articles

made up to order, and she has certainly succeeded in creating certain novelties in styles and patterns that are destined to "take," judging from the

orders that they have already attracted. Besides

this, notwithstanding that there has been a great

dvance in the prices of silks, laces, and other ma

erials used in manufacturing, they continue to sell

their garments at the old prices, thereby giving

JUST OPENED, Rich Paris Lace Mantillas, new styles and pat-Points, half Shawls, square Shawls, and Bournous with and without capes Rich White Lama Lace Mantillas, in all the new

The Paris Mantilla Emporium, 920 Chestnut street. A GIGANTIC ARRANGEMENT .- Goliah of Gath was cloven feet four inches in height. His brazen helmet weighed 15 pounds. His target or collar, affixed between his shoulders to defend his neck. about 30 pounds; his spear was 26 feet long, and weighed 58 pounds, its head weighing 38; his sword 4; his greaves on his legs, 30; and his coat of mail, 186, making, in all, 273 pounds! When he wanted a new suit he always went to the blacksmith's for it, and it was sent home to him on a dray. The men of the present day have less muscle and more brains than Goliah; for, leaving the blacksmith to make horse-shoes, they procure for themselves elegant garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. LADIES! I am a bachelor of twenty-seven, six on a horse like an Arab, and am counted the best

shot in Grant's army. I am a staff officer, with the rank of major; good-looking, but, above all, when a civilian, purchased my clothes at the "Palatial Store of Granville Stokes," No. 609 Chestnut street. I am " heart free," and wish to marry " when this of my "style," can address Major Frank Earl. ist Battalion, 2d Regiment, P. H. A., Army of the Potomac. LACE, MUSLIN, AND VESTIBULE CURTAINS, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Loops, Window

Shades, and Trimmings.
W. Henry Patten, mv2-3t 1408 Chestnut street. GENERAL GRANT ABOUT TO MOVE.—On the 1st of May General Grant's landlord requires him to move, as he wants his house. It is hoped the rebs will not hear of this, for they might send out a force and intercept the furniture cars that had the moving

aboard, and capture his suit. It will be remembered

that this suit was bought at Charles Stokes & Co.1s.

under the Continental, last February. WAIT NOT FOR YOUR UPHOLSTERER, but send your orders to PATTEN, and have them attended to t once. No. 1408 Chestnut street. my2-3t CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zachae & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the

city. Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of. "REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER."

OLD FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED, Varnished, nd made to look like new. W. HENRY PATTEN, 408 Chestnut street. my2-3t SECRETARY CHASE. - Mossrs. Walker, Wise & Co., of Boston, will publish, on Thursday next, a life of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. He is one of our live men, and his life has been aried and interesting one. Let everybody who is in possession of a "greenback" invest in a copy of this book. It will well repay them. It will be for

ale by all the booksellers. GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- All the newest and best styles, for spring wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office. my3-6t A NEW PERFUNE FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

"Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragant Persume, listilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by Phalon & Son, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & Co., Agents, Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Sold by all Drug

DRESSMAKERS AND THE FAIR .- We call after tion to the advertisement of Mrs. E. G. Tilton, who proposes to give the profits of one week's sales of ress patterns for the benefit of the great Fair. VERANDAH AWNINGS and outside (Summer Shades will exclude insects and keep the room coo nd agreeable-made to order at PATTEN'S, 1408 hestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! A good article at moderate rates. Families will please take notice that we are furnish BOSTON FRESH POND ICE rom our wagous on and after July 1st ensuing. Schuyl-till fee served in the earlier part of the season. CHAS. S. CARPENTER & CO.,

N. E. corner FRANKLIN and WILLOW Streets. BRANDRETH'S PILLS. - The Weak, the onsumptive, Rheumatic, Costive, Bilious, and Delind life pervade every organ of their frames.

Every dose makes the blood purer. The nerves com mence in the arteries and terminate in the veins. These pills, as a first effect, act upon the arterial blood, in-creasing the circulation, by which impurities are depo-sited in the veins, and they throw off such collections nto the bowels, which organs, by the energies derived must be bowers, which organs, by the energies derived from Brandeth's Pills, expel them from the system. When first used, the Pills may occasion griping, and even make the patient feel worse. This is an excellent sign, and shows the disease will soon be cured. No great good is often achieved without some trouble in its attainment, and this rule applies to the recovery of health. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines. It HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect-changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Branch, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful Jimparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill-effects of bad Dyes, The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor; all ethers are mere initations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RE-TAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to, All are thereby treated alike, de23-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE, HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjudged
have conferred the greatest boon on his tribe bocause
he brought to its notice corn. Every one will admit
that our preparation is worthy of its name, for the banefits it confers when it is known.

WHAT THE WIAWATHA DOES.

Lengtage fedded and gray hair and whistory to the WHAT THE WIAWATHA DOES.

It restores faded and gray hair and whissers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silkey, steps its falling out, cleanses it and the scale from all impurities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as my hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the bad streets of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

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

weeks, which

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some well known and disinterested persons an Let some well known and disinterested persons ap-point one to the propriety of each preparation for this bair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to ma-nothing but his own preparation, and the parson nothing also during the test. A certificate of the fo-sult to be widely published at the expense of king up. successful competitors. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & GO.,
mhil9-ly

10 University Place, New York THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA. "OAK HALL."

Best-class goods and moderate prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets Custom Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth, STECK & Co'.s MASON

HAMLIN'S FEFF CABINET STECK & CO.'S ORGANS. PIAN 33 SEVENTH and CHESTNOT

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Seventh DIED. TAMS. -On the 29th inst., Mr. Wm. Tams, in the 19th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully in vited to attend the futural, from his late residence, N. 1508 Vine street, this morning, at 9 o clock.

FOSTER.—On the 2d inst., Caroline, widow of 642 FOSTER.—On the 2d inst., Caroline, widow of the late Robert Foster.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her formeral, from her late residence, No. 1522 Pine street, ou Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OAKFORD.—On the 2d inst., Grace Oakford, in the 2d inst., Grace Oakford, in the

The friends of the family are invited to attend her faneral, from her late residence, No. 1832 Pine street, we Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OAKFORD.—On the 2d inst., Grace Oakford, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are 'respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 706 Wallace street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

FOULKE.—At his residence, in Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 1st inst., Hugh Foulke, Sr. in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Gwynedd, on Sixth day, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

POULSON.—Departed this life on Sunday afternoon, May 1, 1864, at the residence of his father, Chas. A. Poulson, Spring Garden street, Charles A. Poulson, Spring Hampton, cldest son of Gideon G., and Charles, and Internoon, cldest son of Gideon G., and Caroline C. Woskoott, in his 25th year, on Monday morning, the 2d linst.

Funeral from his father's residence, southwest corner Fortical and Sprince, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Charles, on Monday morning, the 2d linst.

Funeral from his father's residence, southwest corner Fortical and Sprince, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Charles of No. 133 Monat Vernon street, on Tuesday, May 3, stress Leason Hood, son of Jaines F. Hood, and 22 years.

Funeral from his residence of his broths. No. 133 Monat Vernon street, on Tuesday, May 3, stress No. 133 Monat Vernon street, on Tuesday, May 3, stress No. 133 Monat Vernon street, on Tuesday, May 3, stress No. 133 Monat Vernon street, on Tuesday, May 13, stress No. 133 Monat Vernon street, on Tuesday, May 13, stress No. 134 Monat Vernon stree

Weekly Report of Interments. Health Office, April 30, 1951.

Deaths and Interments in the City of Philadelphia from the 23d to the 30th April; 1954. CAUSES OF DEATH. Apoplexy.
Burns and Scalds.
Cancer
Uterus!..... nia-a-Potu. Drowned Debility Effusion on Brain

H Total..... The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1863 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 2d, 1863, was 284.

Week ending April 284, 1864, was 284.

Males, 191; Females, 188; Boys, 109; Gfels, 83.

Deaths and interments of soldiers, 15.

By order of the Board of Health;

G. RUSH SMITH, Health Officer.

RLACK ALPACAS.—JUST OPENED, a large stock of Alpacas and Glossy Mohair Lu-57½ cents to \$1.50 a yard. Lupin's Bombazines Lupin's Bombazines.

Summer Bombazines.

Chalys.

Tamises.

Barege Hornaul.

Crape Maretz, and other Summer Goods.

BESSON & SON, MOURNING STORE,

ap13 DEMONSTRATION IN FOULARD SILKS.

3,000 yards Striped Foulards—75c.
2,000 yards Figured and Stripes—57.3c.
1,000 yards Xow Styles Foulards—81, 1214,
6,000 yards Solid Ground Foulard—81, 1214,
A0 yards Brown and White, Blac and White—\$1, 25,
ap23 EYRS & LANDELL. HORTICULTURAL HALL, S. W.

corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets. - Subject for discussion THIS EVENING, "Construction of Plant Houses." SYRIA AND ITS CUSTOMS, COS-TUMES, AND CURIOSITIES.—This Illustrated Lecture will be delivered in the Church of the Evangelists, CATHARINE Street, above Seventh, THIS EVEN-ING, and in the Church of the Trinity, CATHARINE Street, below Third, at 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents, Children, 10 cents. MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Musical Fund Society will be held at their Hall on TUESDAY, the 3d of May, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read and an election for Directors held.

1WILLIAM L. DUNGLISON, Secretary. APPEAL UNION Secretary.

APPEAL UNION VOLUNTEER

REFRESHMENT SALOON.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia: It will be three years on the 27th day of May, 1834, since the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon commenced its operations. The Committee never have pressed their claims. Nother have they lost sight of the fact that there were other institutions equally worthy of public confidence and support; and they have endeavored to discharge the duties entrusted to them in an honest, economical, quiet, and unostentations manner. Duty this time we have been generously supported by contributions from our triends and a portion of the moneyed corporations of Philadelphia. We have tried to lessen the burdens of our kind friends by annual fairs in June; the first was a success; the second comparatively a failure, in consequence of the raid into Pennsylvania last summer, and there is no prospect of holding one this senson, as intender, The high price of provisions, and the heavy and constant demand on our Shoons, have nearly depleted our treasury, and as the signs of the times point to a series of protracted battles, and as there will no donot be still further calls on our limited resources, we are compelled to make this appeal to the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity for assistance, otherwise our future usefulness will be very much impaired.

Contributions in cash, and notice of Provisions and sanitary Stores for our use, will be received by the following goutlemen:

Rev. Dr. Thomas Brainerd, No. 634 Pine street. Contributions in case, will be received by the instantiary Stores for our use, will be received by the instantiary Stores for our use, will be received by the instantial Bauk, Dr. Thomas Brainerd, No. 634 Pine street.

The Dr. Thomas Brainerd, No. 634 Pine street.

Thomas Robbins, Esq., President Philadelphia Bauk, Chestnut street, west of Fourth street.

D. B. Cammins, Esq., President of the Grard Bauk, Third street, hear Dock street.

S. A. Mercer, Esq., President of the Farmors and Mechanics Bank, Chestnut street, below Fifth.

J. B. Austin, Esq., President of the Southwark Bauk, Second, helow South street.

M. W. Woodward, Esq., Cashier Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, northwest corper Third and Vingstreets. Thomas T. Firth, Esq., Treasurer Penasylvania Rall-

Thomas T. Fifth, Esc., Treasurer Pennsylvania Ranroad, Third and Willing's alley.
James C. Hand & Co., corner Market and Decame
streets.
Samuel E. Fales, Esc., No. 514 Walnut street (who
has consented to act as General Fluancial Agent for our
institution). Or by any member of our committee.
The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon is six-aided
at the southwest corner of Washington and Syahom
streets. The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, and
strangors, are respectfully invited to visit the schoolstrangors, are respectfully invited to visit the schooland winness for themselves the arrangements made for
the refreshment and comfort of the brave soldiers passing through the City of Botherly Love.

J. B. Wade, Secrebary. THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the "NORTHERN LIBERTIES
BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the Second Intel
Reformed Church, SEVENTH River, above Brown (Mr.
Talmage pustor), on THESDAY EVENTNIN, M. 2d. 3d.
8d 'clock. Several addresses may be expected, my2-2f. ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENS-SYLVANIA --Corridontes of Stock of this Com-SYLVANIA, Cortificates of Stock of this year.

Pany are now boing issued, and transfers would at these,
fire of the Company, Yo. 3 FURIEST PLANE, put of
1234; South FOURTH Street,
2022-22

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MY2-22