The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, For the Week ending May 7, 1864. ENGRAVING.-Massacre of the Union Troops Fort Pillow.
II POETRY.—"The Virginia Mother," by Edwar Tennyson.
I. "An Old Story," written for the War Press

by M. L. S. Introduction and Chapter I. and II.

IV. EDITORIALS,—The Nature and the Purposes of
Retaliation—The Pay of Colored Soldiers—Mexico—The
State of Frankland—The Proposed Academy Marriage—
Fashion and Speculation—Retaliation—A Mexican Future—The Stansfeld Scandal.

V. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL"

VI. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

VII. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

VIII. OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

IX. OUR FLORIDA LETTERS.

X. THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT—Address
to the Women of the Land.

X. THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT—Address to the Women of the Land.
XI. WAR NEWS.—The War in Virginia; in the Southwest; Department of the Galf, etc.
XII. UNION STATE CONVENTION.—President Lincoln Renominated—Delegates and Electors Chosen.
XIII. LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. Lincoln Add. Character Pollon—Enlictment of Blocker in coin's Auti-Slavery Policy-Enlistment of Blacks in Kentucky.
XIV. MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.—The Repayment of Loans for the Militia Expenses.

XV. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The Recent Explosion

—A Soldier's Funeral—The Income Tax—The United
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XVI. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. XVII. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
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AX. CHESS DELIVERY AND ACTION OF THE SOLDIERS.

XXI. ONIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

XXII. THE MONEY MARKET.

XXIII. PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for

er specimens of the MAR Fabre Will be for-warded when requested. The subscription rate for sin-gic copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies. put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

Congress Testerday. The bill passed by the House of Repre sentatives yesterday, guaranteeing to the States whose governments have been overthrown by the rebellion a republican form of government, should go far toward deciding the method of reconstruction. Though it is a good bill, improved by the amendments of the House, we do not think it will entirely meet the future difficulties which must arise. Yet the republican form of government it provides is in so few respects different from that accepted in the Northern States, that it will be held, for some time, at least. as the best possible attainment. In many of the loyal States none but white male citizens can vote, and, while this law is mainlained here, it might be too much to expect a broader principle to be admitted in the South. It is impossible, however, to provide permanently for the restoration of the slave States while color is made a reason for disfranchisement, and the men who have always remained thoroughly loyal are forbidden to exercise rights which are given to repentant rebels. Radical men, however, will not reject the plan because of this blemish, but will accept it in something of the spirit in which Mr. GRINNELL and others voted for it under protest. Undoubtedly it will be impossible, when the sentiment of the country is fully known, and the practical working of the plan begun, to exclude from its operation men whom

this very bill declares to be free. We are.

therefore, earnestly glad that the bill is

passed, and that a long-disputed question

is settled. If there is a debate in the Senate

upon the bill, it is likely to be upon the

clause limiting the vote to white male citi

zens. The plan of reconstruction closely follows that proposed by the President, the most important difference being that a majority of the people, instead of onetenth, are required to re-establish the State Governments. This is well, for a permanent restoration is only possible by the aid of a majority, and we have already seen, by the example of Arkansas, that a State, where it is relieved of rebel tyranny and able to restore its legitimate government, will do so by far more than a The resolutions of Mr. SHERMAN, adopted yesterday by the Senate, embody a principle which is essential to the safety of the Government, and especially important in relation to the election of the President by the House of Representatives. Mr. Johnson stated the question clearly and argued it fairly, if we may judge from the brief report of his speech. The fact that unless the votes of a majority of the States represented in Congress are legally sufficient to clect a President, the absence of delegations from the seceded States might prevent an election, illustrates the importance of the principle now recognized. Practically, too, it is evident that there is no assurance that the most important measures might not be defeated by the want of a cuorum, if the opposition in minority should choose to fetter legislation by absent-

ing itself and refusing to vote. Mr. Davis seems to have forgotten the very object for which the Senate exists when he supposes that it can thus be fettered. The Constitution cannot be justly appealed to against the interests of the country. Yet it is the habit of that class of politicians to which Mr. Davis belongs to continually oppose the letter of the Constitution to its spirit, attempting to divorce by fallacies and falsehoods that which is in its nature indivisible. A fanatical adoration of the Constitution is made the pretext of opposition to every measure which promises success to our arms, and while it is impossible for the Government to take any energetic action without being accused of despising the highest national authority, the great outrage upon the Constitution which the rebellion commits is scarcely mentioned. It is, indeed, sometimes justified, as in the speeches of Messrs. Long and HARRIS, and the votes against the resolutions to consure these gentlemen. Now, while we know that more than one Senator of unconditional loyalty voted against Mr. Sherman's resolutions, it is plain that the chief opposition was from that party which is so careful of the rights of the secoded States that it forgets those of the States which remain.

Mr. Stephens and the Rebellion. The Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, or the second conspirator of the rebellion, seems to be despondent of the establishment of the projected empire of Which, as he announced, slavery was to be the corner-stone. His recent speeches have given great offence, and the Richmond Exuminer plainly declares that it "cannot now point to any expression of hope or confidence that Mr. STEPHENS has uttered of the success of our cause; and certainly, so far as he is concerned, should Providence Youchsafe final triumph, Mr. STEPHENS can point to no moral or material aid that he has rendered the cause." It accuses him of a course which gratifies the enemies of his country only, and affirms that his interances will be quoted "as important evidence of the despotism that now controls the Confederacy." Mr. STEPHENS, it seems, does not regard the currency act as at all "proper, wise, or just;" sustains Governor Holder, of North Carolina, in his opposition to Mr. Davis, and speaks with a boldness which excites distrust of his fidelity to the rebellion. When we re member that he was originally opposed to secession, and predicted that it would result in ruin to the South, it is not surprising that he should now be forced to admit the truth of his own prophecies. Nor is it at all unpleasant to discover that the second officer of the Confederacy, who would become in case of the death of JEFF DAVIS its head, is already dissatisfied with its management, and aimost willing to despair of its success.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1864. If we may cast the horoscope of the mighty events soon to be disclosed and decided in the shock of battle, by the signs of the hour, everything is auspicious for the Republic. The weather, the activity of the Departments, the ubiquity and energy of the Lieutenant General; above all, the confidence, stern resolve, and almost joyful bearing of the troops, and those who are the electors in the military service of the United | about ten days.

to lead them, give promise of a complete, and, let us hope, a conclusive victory. The best way to judge the tone of this great army is in the revelations of the private letters of the men. Hundreds of these have been received in this city at the office of the Chronicle. That paper has established what may be called a bureau of correspondence with the rank and file, replying to all their various questions, and giving publicity to their suggestions, and to their complaints, when these seem to be just. What was at first merely exceptional has swelled into a large, and promises to become a very great system. There is not in one of these letters the slightest indication of doubt as to the issue of the coming bat tle. Indeed, the difference between the private in the ranks, who carries his life with his musket, and the safe politician in Congress, whose hope of place is bigger than his love of country—this difference is so marked as to be full of encouragement

to the patriot. I printed the other day a Mail Correspondence With the Union Army letter from a little corporal in one of the Pennsylvania regiments. What he says is laily repeated in the letters of other brave fellows. How different from expression so inprompted and sincere are the speeches of some of the so-called statesmen in yonder marble pile; for instance, that of Mr. Charles Dennison, of the Luzerne district, in our State, on Monday evening-a gentleman elected, unless I am greatly mistaken, by profuse and volunteered expressions in favor of the war! He was intensely agonized and disturbed; he was full of indignation; but his agony was not for the soldiers or the army, nor his in-dignation for the rebels. Like his school, his agony was that the military power was strong, and his indignation that the Government was resolved to protect itself. It is easy to realize how the watching and waiting Pennsylvanians, in the Army of the Potomac, read these unwelcome and callous harangues. God be-thanked that the immediate destinies of this nation are in the hands, not of the utterers of these speeches, (most of them the supporters of Breckinridge in 1860, and since then the too cager defenders of his opinions,) but in the hands of the brave and self-sacrificing men in the columns of General Grant! There is one element in the army that has occasioned some solicitude. I mean the effect upon the negro troops of the late horrid massaeres at Pillow and at Plymouth. But I do not chare in this solicitude. However difficult it may be to "retaliate" upon the authors of that unspeakable tragedy, precautions have been taken to protect the brave blacks who compose so considerable a portion of the Army of the Potomac, and by this time they have been assured of the determination of the Government as to themselves Judge Wade, Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who visited Cairo and Memphis for the purpose of colecting the facts of the awful tragedy at Fort Pillow, and is only just returned, informs me that he saw nothing to induce the

OCCASIONAL. freedom.

belief that that astounding atrocity had ap-

nalled or disheartened the negroes; they

feel that the hour has come when they

must visit upon all who seek their lives, as

days, and as the Schoys murdered the Eng-

lish in the recent wars with India, a dread-

Judge Wade, and Mr. Gooch, of Massachu-

their awful resolve. It is expected to be

soldiers realize, in all its dark reality, how

WASHINGTON. Passage of an Important Bill by the House—A Republican Form of Government Guranteed to the Seceded States. The bill which passed the House to-day, guaranteeing to the States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown by the rebellion a republi can form of government, was previously amende in several important particulars. Instead of one-tenth, as originally reported, a majority of the people is required to take part in the election of delegates preliminary to the re-establishment of a State Government, and those who have held office, merely municipal or military, below the grade of colonel, are not debarred from voting.

The delegates to the State Convention are to be elected by the loyal white male citizens, who are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the Provi sional Governor, authorized to be appointed by the President, is to see that this act and the laws of the United States, and the law of the State in force when the State Go-yernment was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage, whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude, shall be recognized. The following provisions are to be incorporated in the new State constitution: First. That no person who has held or exercises any office, civil or military, State or Confederate,

except un office merely municipal, or military be-low the grade of colonel, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor. Second. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons guaranteed in said State. Third. No debt of the State, or Confederate debt. created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State. The bill further provides that every person, who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil o military, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, except office merely municipal, or military below the grade of colonel, is declared not to be a citizen

of the United States. The bill has yet to be acted upon by the Senate. Representative Grinnell, of Iowa, and several others, voted for it under protest,

because of the clause confining the elective franchise The Rebel Papers and the Fort Pillo Massacre.

Late Richmond papers received here endeavor to make light of the massacre of colored soldiers at Fort Pillow. The articles are written in a jesting vein. No excuse is offered to palliate the fearful offence against the laws of war, but the editorials are an attempt to be witty and facetious over a hor- | ticularly successful. rible crime, which they evidently fear will lead to retaliation. This is shown by threats slyly introuccd as to what will be done when word is received

that their troops receive a like fate. Nominations and Confirmations. The President to-day made the following nomina-HENRY C. CALDWELL for Judge of the United States Court in Arkansas.

Delano Smith and Elisha P. Ferry to be Direct Tax Commissioners for Tennessee.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of C. L. Scholes as Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee.

The 10-40 Loan.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to nearly £1,500,000. Authority to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 loan was first given on March 23d, 1864. The first embseription was made on the 25th of that month From March 25th to May 2d, inclusive, a period of thirty-nine days, the subscriptions amounted to \$40,-408,650. By way of contrast it may be stated that the authority to receive subscriptions for the 5-20 bonds was first given April 29, 1862. The first subscription was made on May 1st, in that year. From May 1st, to June 8th, inclusive, a period of thirty-nine days, the subscriptions amounted to only \$5,620,350. Bishop Simpson.
Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has

tives next Sunday morning, by a number of distin rnished gentlemen. Pennsylvania Veterans Enlisting in Mas sachusetts Regiments.
The superior business tact of Massachusetts emisre has resulted in their securing a large number of Pennsylvania veterans to fill up the Mas

cen invited to preach in the House of Representa-

sachusetts quota.

The Draft Ordered. The draft to fill up the deficiency still existing in the quotas of the following States has been or-derest, viz: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minesota, Kentucky, and Maryland, Not Removed from Office. The statement that SPENCER M. CLARK has been emoved from the superintendency of the Treasury

Movements of Gen. Martindale. Gen. MARTINDALE, late Military Governor of the District of Columbia, left Washington to-day for Fortress Monroe, to report to Major General

The Price of United States Stocks and Confederate Loan in Europe.
It is stated, in diplomatic circles, that when the news reached England of the passage, by a unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, of the mous vote or the House of Representatives, of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, protesting against the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico, United States stocks declined two to three perfect, while the Confederate loan went up in the same proportion. Meeting of the Connecticut Legislature. New Haven, May 4.—The State Legislature convened to-day. The Senate elected Hon. John T. Adams, of Norwich, President pro tem. The House organized by the choice of John S. Rice, of Farmington, for Speaker. Governor Buckingham's message is lengthy, giving a general statement of the affairs of the State and its public institutions. He speaks of the proposed amendment of the State Constitution to give

States the privilege of voting, and recommends a support of the State militia by taxation of those whose interests are guarded. He concludes by declaring that opposition to the Federal Government nust be met with opposition to the rebellion.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RUMORED GUERILLA ATTACK ON

COLORED TROOPS

THE GUERILLAS ARE DEFATED. IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. MEADE.

The Army in Excellent Spirit DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY. CONCENTRATION OF REBEL FORCES

> IN VIRGINIA. Stopped.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Stor says there was rumor, this morning that the colored troops, or a portion of them, attached to Burnside's command portion of them, attached to Burnsde's command had been attacked by guerillas while doing guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and that a number of them were killed or wounded. After due inquiry, we are satisfied this is not the case. It is said, however, that yesterday morning, guerillas, who suddenly pounced upon them, but the negroes drove them off without sustaining any The guerillas were at work in the neighborhood of Manussas, and yesterday a wood train was at-

tacked but the rebels were driven off before they did any damage. Parties from the army to-day report having heard neavy firing on our loft carly this morning.

Major General Meade has issued the following order relative to the men in the army who refuse to do duty on the ground that their term of service has

EADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 23.

The Commanding General has learned that, notwithstanding the caution contained in General Orders No. 22, of April 25, 1861, from these headquarters, there are men in the army who refuse to do duty, on the ground that their term of service has expired.

rpired.

It will be made known to such men that their con-It will be made known to such men that their conduct, being open mutiny, will be punished with death, without trial, unless they promptly return to duty; and hereafter, any soldier who refuses to do duty on any similar plea will instantly be shot, without any trial whatever. The honor of the service and the necessities of the hour admit no other disposition of such cases.

The Commanding General again expresses the hope that the soldiers of this army will respectfully ask for, and cheerfully abide by, the decision of the War Department with respect to their term of service; but he has no further word of warning for those who, at a time like the present, choose to defy authority.

hose who, it is the same and provided the subthority.

Corps and other independent commanders are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. Special Despatch to the New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 3.—All is quiet with the Army lowever, for a movement at the proper moment. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to advance against the enemy under their naw comin a favorable position. The 14th New York Bat tery had a slight skirmish yesterday while going to the front. The men employed in the construction department, and all other supernumerary help, is being sent to the rear as fast as possible. ers from the enemy's ranks cross the Rapi the savages slayed the whites in early dandaily. All agree that Lee is making extensive preparations to meet General Grant there. People

ful vengeance; and when the report of Washington, May 4.—The rebels are concen setts, who assisted to make this examinatrating an immense number of troops in Virginia, but our military-leaders profess to be perfectly satislaid before Congress to-day, and I hope it Potomac, and with the troops on the Poninsula, is will at once be sent to the front, to let the prohibited for the present. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Commander Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, reports the slave-holders fight against the friends of to the Department that on the 27th ultime Acting Master Hill, commanding the U. S. steamer Curr

also profess to believe that Richmond is being eva-

tuck, succeeded in destroying 2,000 bushels of grain, which was in process of transportation to Rich On the 29th, another expedition, under the command of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hooker, was sent to Carter's creek, and destroyed eleven boats and canoes, a large quantity of grain, and a number of log huts which had been used as barracks by the In approaching these, the landing party, consist-

ing of twenty-five scamen, fell in with a company of rebel cavalry, who mistook the force for the advance guard of a much larger party, and hurried-The contrabands report that they had previously destroyed a large amount of commissary stores, pro

vided for their subsistence. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. GENERAL BANKS AT ALEXANDRIA

Large Capture of Cotton

GENERAL STONE EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

A SUCCESSFUL GUNBOAT EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, May 4 .- A letter from New Orleans dated the 28d ult., to the Herald, confirms the statement that General Banks has fallen back to Alexandria, in consequence of the lessening waters in the Red river. Eight hundred rebel cavalry-have reached Cheneyville, 19 miles below Alexandria. The gunboats and transports, except the Easte stripped or destroyed. Six gunboats, which went up the Black and Ouachita rivers to Monroe, had returned with cotton and contrabands, besides convoying down the steamer Ruby, with four hundred and eighty more contrabands. The Ruby had been in the employ of General Stone had left New Orleans for Washington. General Steele was at Camden, Arkansas, or

April 17. A letter from that point confirms the recent accounts via St. Louis.
THE EXPEDITION UP THE OUACHITA. WASHINGTON, May 4.—A letter from Rear Ad-piral Port, dated April 17th, mentions that he recently sent an expedition up the Ouachita river as far as Monroe, which captured 3,000 bales of Confederate cotton, brought away 800 negroes, and destroyed much rebel property. The expedition was under Lieutenant Commanding Foster, and was par-

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Evacuation of Washington Confirmed. THE REBELS MURDERING AMNESTY OATH-TAKERS

NEW YORK, May 4.—Newbern advices to April 20th confirm the report of the evacuation of Washington, N. C., by order of General Butler.

After the spiking of the guns and destruction o as much property as could not be carried away, it was discovered that the enemy had left for Vir-The rebels have already commenced massacreing The rebels have already commenced massacreing all who have accepted President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, and pressing into their service all capable of bearing arms.

General Peck is ordered to report to General But. ler's headquarters, for such light duty as his health will enable him to perform. It was reported that the rebel ram Roanoke, now at Plymouth, is delaying for the purpose of mount-ing the 200-pounder Parrot gun which fell into rebel

will enable Governor Vance, the Secession candi date, to secure his election. COLORADO AND ARIZONA.

It was generally believed in the interior that the

fall of Plymouth and evacuation of Washington

Rout of a Hostile Band of Chevenne Indians. THE APACHES GIVING TROUBLE IN ARIZONA.

DENVER CITY, May 4 .- A detachment of the 1st Colorado Cavalry had a fight yesterday with a band of Cheyennes, numbering two hundred, at Cedar Canon, on the South Platte. The Indians were totally routed, with twenty-five killed, and from orses were captured. One of our soldiers was killed and another wounded. Gov. Evans has requested the department com mander to place camps of soldiers at enevenient disng the route to Colorado, and have the emigrants' supply trains escorted to and from the Late advices from Fort Whipple, Arizona, speak of much trouble occurring to the miners from the Apaches, and express the opinion that the subjugation of the Indians is necessary to the peace and rosperity of the Territory.

There is no news of importance from New Mexico. Marine Disaster-Three Men Lost. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—The sloop Hard-crabble, Simmins, from Somertset for New London, apsized on the 3d inst., off Charlestown (R. I.) ach, and went to pieces. The surf ran so high it was impossible to render

them any assistance The Draft in New Jersey.

TRENTON, May 4.—Mercer county offers \$400 bounty for 250 men, the money to be paid to each man on muster. The draft will take place here in

THE REBEL PRESS. The Richmond Papers in Defence of the Fort Pillow Massacre.

REBEL DESPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS' ÁRMY. Richmond Markets.

THE ENQUIRER ON THE MASSACRE.

THE RNQUIRER ON THE MASSACRE.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, April 30.)

The latest United States papers contain the very violent indignation of the Yankees over the alleged Fort Pillow "massacre." The World opposes the slaughter of the innocent prisoners, which has been recommended, and advises Mr. Lincoln to make on the Richmond authorities "a demand for the surrender of Forrest, or whatever officer was in immediate command of the soldiers by whom the massacre was committed."

The New York Times has "A Word to the European Admirors of Southern Chivairy," which is intended to be particularly severe upon the effects of slavery on the people of the Confederate States.

The Times, like all other Yankee journals, labors under the difficulty of unveraciousness. A habit of falschood, long persisted in, has made the assertions of Yankee papers valueless in the eyes of Europeans, and since Minister Adams and Secretary Seward resorted to forgery in the case of Mr. Mallory's report, the European public will be slow to regard the statements of the press of a people whose highest authorities have been detected in such infamous crimes. The "so-called" massacre at Fort Fillow is merely an offset to the damaging truths that have made the names of Butler, McKeill, and Turchin infamous all over the world. In this light it will be understood and appreciated as merely another falsehood.

If the Yankees desire to aggravate the horrors of

another falsehood.

If the Yankees desire to aggravate the horrors of this war, why take so indirect a way as going through the useloss forms of an idle and silly demand? Why not send off a plateon of soldiers and shoot down three or four hundred prisoners, and send us word? Then we shall execute doubly that number, and thus the difficulties of an exchange be soon removed. number, and talk the dimensions of an exchange of soon removed.

The officer who is charged with the "so-called" massacre, General Chalmers, was entertained by some Union officers on board the steamer Platte Valley. This does not look as if there had been any "massacre." The Journal of Commerce publishes a rational and probably very correct account of the officer. a rational and probably very correct account of the affair.

We find in the New York Times that Gen. Patton Anderson had sent to Gen. Hatch a letter giving the names and condition of the Yankees wounded at the battle of Olustee, in which we find the correct troops reported to a large extent. If massacre" were a policy, why should Gen. Anderson adopt a humane and Gen. Forrest a savage course? We have seen no evidence of any "massacre" whatever, but should it become necessary to put agarrison to the sword, under the law of war, we should expect the whites to be shot and the negroes to be sold. A negro at \$5,000 is too valuable to be shot.

shot.

THE EXAMINER ON THE MASSACRE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 28.]

* * * But it is evident that Lincoln's heart was not in his introductory congratulations to "those many people," nor in his new edition of the old fable. The Contederates have succeeded in establishing a raw, "raw," "raw," on his callous hide; have at last succeeded in making him feel his responsibility. Nor is the responsibility a pleasant one. Indeed, it is so unpleasant that wanter the fears, he believes," yet he takes care to say that he does not know that the report of the Fort Pillow massacre is true. "To take the life of any one of their prisoners, on the assumption that they do murder ours, might be too serious, too cruel a mistake." How tender-hearted! This serious, this cruel mistake has been made times out of number since the beginning of the war. Why does it suddenly become too serious, too cruel? Simply because we have shown that we, as a people, are heartify ired of a policy, dictated partly by sentimentality, partly by foolish deference to the good opinion of the world, partly by an official awe at Washington; a policy to which we have sacrificed too long the lives of our brave soldiers and our solemn senso of duty. We are not a nation of butchers. We are not like ancient Pistol, thirsting "to suck, to suck, the very blood to suck." But we have to deal with THE EXAMINER ON THE MASSACRE. duty. We are not a nation of butchers. We are not like ancient Pistol, thirsting "to suck, to suck, the very blood to suck." But we have to deal with a race of butchers, of Pistols, of McNeils, and Bullers; and we must mete out to them strict justice, even the letter of the law. "All hell shall gape for this," says Lincoln in effect. "Retribution shall certainly come," and those brave words may mean something if we recede from our position. They may mean something, if the fortune of war or the mismanagement of our military leaders should give the Yankees an overwhelming advantage in prisoners. Repeat Fort Pillow. Repeat Plymouth a few times, and we shall bring the Yankees to their senses, and, what is oven better, our Government will rise to a proper sense of its position as an organ of a nation, and no longer act as if it were the junta of a set of revolted prisoners.

PROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, April 28.—A special despatch to the Mobile.

MOBILE, API'll 28.—A special despatch to the Mobile Tribuae, dated Senotobia, August 27, says that correspondents who have seen the officers at Vicksburg state that several engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete Federal defeat; the Federal Gen. Smith saved Banks' army from destruction, and that the subordinate officers are very indignant acceist Banks mm that the shootmet others are very integrated against Banks.

"Richmond Market Prices.—Brown sugar, \$10.75; clarified, \$9.87 to \$11.10; crushed, \$12.10 to \$12.25; confee, \$11.25; soda, \$9.20 to \$3.25; salt, 25 cents \$\pi\$ \$\text{b}\$; prown peas, \$42 \$\pi\$ bushel; peas, \$5.50; richmarkine candles, \$12.50 to \$41.25; conton cards, \$61 \$\pi\$ pair; brown soap, \$4.25; castile soap, \$6.25; rum, \$100 \$\pi\$ gallon; champagne, \$37.50 to \$45 \$\pi\$ bottle; bacon, \$7 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; becf, \$5.50 to \$4 \$\pi\$ is salt becf, \$3 to \$5.50 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; butter, \$6 to \$4.9 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; salt becf, \$3 to \$5.50 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; butter, \$6 to \$4.9 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; salt becf, \$3 to \$5.50 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; butter, \$6 to \$4.0 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; fourn menl, \$45 \$\pi\$ bushel; corn, \$45 \$\pi\$ bushel; flour, \$20 to \$200 \$\pi\$ bil; hay, \$30 to \$35 \$\pi\$ hundred; \$N\$. O molasses, \$50 \$\pi\$ gallon; onts, \$39 to \$40 \$\pi\$ bus; rice, \$1.20 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$; vinegar, \$8 to \$9 \$\pi\$ gallon; pine wood, \$46 ; oak, \$50 \$\pi\$ cord."

MEXICO. Minister Corwin---Preparations to Receive Maximilian.

New York, May 4.—Advices from Mexico, received via Havana, state that a rumor was current that Mr. Corwin, the American minister, was about to leave the city, leaving the legation in charge of his secretary.

his secretary.

Great preparations were being made for the reception of the Archduke Maximilian, who was expected to arrive about the end of May. Arrival of Havana Steamers NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans on the 25th, via Havana, has The steamer Eagle, from Havana, is signalled.

Sailing of the Australasian. New York, May 4,-The steamer Australasian ailed to-day for Liverpool, with \$212,000 in specie. Marine Intelligence.

New York, May 4.—Arrived, barks Hermine Shanghae; Elvira, Algoa Bay; Hansa, St. Jago M. W. Brett, New Orleans; Mary B. Rich, Zaza. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

Washington, May 4, 1864. Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for a board of competent persons to examine the claims of contractors for side wheel gunboats, known as double-enders. It is claimed that contracts were made under a misspprehension; that the engines were required subsequently to be enlarged, and other changes made in the plans.

Mr. HARLAN submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the country what disposition had been made of the lands grantly for the purpose of opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of Red river.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill paying for property taken from loyal citizens during the war, and excluding colored persons.

Mr. WILSON objected, and the subject was laid over.

Important Resolutions — What Constitutes a Quorum. SENATE.

The resolutions of Mr. Shernan came up as the special order: That a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senates duly chosen; that if a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualitied, vote for one person, he is the President; that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House are cast for one person, he is the President. sentatives, and the votes of a nujority of the States represented in the House are cast for one person, he is the
Mr. DAVIS said that he did not believe that alleso
aumber than a majority of the whole number of the
Senators representing the States constituted a quorum
under the provisions of the Coustitution. It was not,
in his opinion, competent for Congress to pass any measure of legislation without such a quorum as the Constitution required. Mr. Davis read from the Journals
of Congress from the time of the formation of the Government up to the present time, showing that an actual
majority of the whole body constituted a quorum, and
that the first Congress adjourned from day to day until
such a quorum was obtained, and their action had been
the uniform rule ever since. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated that there should be a
sliding-scale on this subject, but provided a fixed number that should constitute a quorum.
Mr. JOHNSON said there were four clauses in the
Constitution bearing upon this question, which removed
any doubt that if meant to apply to pressus duly chosen
and qualified. If the proposed resolution was not adopted, a factious minority at any time, when an important
measure was pending, might defeat t by absenting themselves from the Senate. As an instance, he said South
Carron and had senate here to-day, and house Representatives resonate measure have a house for conference on the navel appropriation bill, the Senate
adhered to its amendments, and agreed to a final conference. adhered to its amendments, and agreed to a final conference.

Nr. CARLILE said that all the precedents were against the views taken by the Senator from Maryland, since the formation of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON said it was plain that under the Constitution we had the right to adopt such rules for the good of our own hody as the exigence of the times demonded. In support of this proposition, Mr. Johnson quoted decisions of the British Parliament, Mr. DAVIS would like to know if thirteen members, getting themselves together, would constitute a quorum?

rum?
Mr. JOHNSON said it was easy to ask questions, and the question was an extreme one, and not appropriate to the present issue.
The resolution was then adopted.
YEAS. YEAS.

(Collamer,
Johnson,
Lane (Ind),
Lane (Runsas),
Morgan,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Neemith,
Pomeroy,
Rannesy, onness, owan, Dixon, Fessenden, Hale, Harding, Chandler, Clark, NAYS.

The Bureau of Manager,
Mr. WILSON called up the report of the committee of
Mr. WILSON called up the report of the committee of
Mr. WILSON called up the report of the committee of
Mr. WILSON called up the shader recede from onference on the House but establishing a butcan of dilitary justice, and moved that the Senate recode from is amendments. The motion was rejected. Mr. COLLAMER moved that the Senate adhere to its ancenthrents.

Mr. WILSON said that the features of the House bill, did an act of justice to one of the most deserving officers of the Government, Judge Advocate Holt, which the Soflate amendment struck out.

Mr. HALE contended that the Judge Advocate General was purjey a civil officer, and should not be adorned at was purely a civil officer, and should not be adorned with a military chapeau. On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill was laid on the Names of Absentees to be Reported. Names of Absentees to be Repureeu.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up his resolution, "That the official reporter, in making out his list, report the names of absentees,"

Mr. FESSENDEN said the fact that the Senate had found itself so often without a quorum had become norious and shameful, and the resolution proposed that the names of absentees should be sent, through the official paper of Congress, to their constituents, so that a sense of shame might compel their attendance. ensi of shame night compel their attendance. The resolution was adopted. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, went no executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Resolutions of Inquiry. Mr FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a resolution hat the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to in-

that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to in-form the House whether there is employed in the Treasury Department a clerk or assistant register by the name of Garnett, and whether the said Garnett had not held a position in the rebel army, and was a pri-sence in the Old Capitol, and if so, who recommended blue. nn. FENTON, of New York, suggested that the reso-tion be referred to the select committee now investinir. FENTUN, of New York, suggested that the resolution be referred to the select committee now investigating the affairs of the Treasury.

Mr. PARNSWORTH said he brought no charges against the Treasury Department. He had no feeling on the subject, but he thought the inquiry was proper, as this Garnett had been a captain in the rebel army.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, hoped the resolution would be acted upon directly.

Mr. STEVENS (Ph.) said the resolution had better go over till to-morrow. ver till to-morrow. Objection being thus made, the resolution goes over. Mr. PARSWORTH said he would consent to the proposition referring the resolution to the Select Comnittee. Mr. SPAULDING (Ohio) objected. The Fortification Appropriation Bill Passed. Passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Steele, of New York, in the chair,) on the fortification appropriation bill.

The bill was reported to the House and passed with amendments, making an appropriation for repairs at Great Brewster, Lowell and Deer Islands, of \$50,000, and for repairs of the sea wall at Buffalo, of \$37,500. The Eckles and Davis Letters.

The Eckles and Davis Letters.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, obtained the unanimous consent of the House to make a statement, saying that two gentlemen of his State had been cruelly wronged, and expressing a hope that the facts would afford a lesson of decency and justice for the future. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) on a former occasion made a startling statement, and had chosen his (Mr. Voorhees) district for an assault on two of his personal and political friends, who are thus made the victims of party malice. At the time the gentleman from Ohio brought forward what he claimed to be traced copies of letters from Judge Eckles and John G. Davis, addressed to Gen. Breckinridge, recommending a young man unmed Rankin for a position in the robel army, he (Mr. Voorhees) ealied them to be forgeries. The gentleman had said he would produce the letters, but he did not, and he (Mr. Voorhees) ealied upon him to do so now. The copies even did not meet the bold and definant promise of the gentleman, who should either make good the charge or retract it.

The diameter of Indone Eckles and Mr. Davis would not suffer at the gentleman, who should either make good the charge or retract it.

Mr. Voorhees then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to prove by letters from Mr. Stophenes then proceeded to the such dollberate forgeries, also acknowledged to be such by the assertious of others, where were base, impudent, and dollberate forgeries, also acknowledged to be such by the spy who forged them, and from whom the gentleman obtained the concession, he said he had proved, he youd the possibility of a doubt, that Rankin forged the letters, and he would prove the serious character o would pronument as a stupendous jest of this jesting Administration.

In conclusion, he said he had proved, heyend the nossibility of a doubt, that Rankin forged the letters, and has left witnesses of the forgery, which was without a parallel in atrocity. Judge Eckles high no hope for the restoration of liberty or peace while the Itopublican party remains in power, and in this property represented the Terre Hante district, and was no stranger here. All who served with him would bear testimony to his integrity and patriotic beams, and the stranger here. All who served with him would bear testimony to his integrity and patriotic beams, and the testimony to his integrity and patriotic beams, and not heard that Judge Eckles had denice the genuineness of the letter attributed to him until this morning. In presenting the copies, he did not pretend to use such evidence as was admissible in a court of justice. The letters were put into the hands of the chief of police in Nashville, and the person doing so certified under eath as to their genuineness. They were presented in the great interest the student of the conclusion, almost unanimously, that the letters were genuine. He had submitted accurately-traced copies, which were read to this Heuse. The answer made by the genuleman (Mr. Voorbees) was a printed paper published in Indiana, and this was called the evidence on which the House were to believe the letters were forged there. Why did not the gentleman produce the original letter from Mr. Hays?

Mr. VOURHEES replied the paper was accompanied.

Mr. Hays? VOORHEES replied the paper was accompanied y a letter from that gentleman, who said he had the ditement of Hyde, showing within his personal know edge that the letters of July, 1863, were written in In ledge that the letters of July, 1863, were written in Indianapolis.

Mr. GARFIELD resumed: The gontleman spoke of the moral impossibility of Judge Eckels and Mr. Day is writing those letters, but there want his mind no stronger probability than the teaching the strength of the control of th

handwriting exhibited by the topy was not that of Mris. Nor hoes then called upon Judge Holman to speak as to the handwriting of Judge Eckles, but Judge Holman had a few moments previous left the Itall. He would now bid farewell for the time to this subject. He had been greatly disappointed at the course which the gentleman from Ohio had pursued.

Ite apprehended the House, the country, and the press now believed these lotters were nalpable forgeries. Hereafter, whenever the gentleman, or any one else holds up this bold, criminal, and detestable forgery as genuine, he would regard him as wearing the braud of forgery and stander himself.

The Reconstruction Bill.—Speech of Mr. as genune, he would regard min as weathing the off forgery and stander himself.

The Reconstruction Bill—Speech of Mr. COX.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill guaranteeing republican government to rebellious States.

Mr. COX. of Ohio, commenced his speech by saying, my heart's desire and prayer to God is for peace and union to this distracted land. While urging undiminished and increased exertious by our army and navy to secure union, I have been ever ready to healthe wounds and check the rawages of war by all rational methods used among civilized nations. To those who can entertain but one idea at a time, this position has seemed inconsistent; but to those who have road history it will appear that, to check strife and restore harmony in ovill or international conflict, negotiation and friendliness are indispensable;

pear that, to eneck strue and resource manner in our international conflict, negotiation and friendlines are indispensable.

He had, mournfully, though constantly, by vote and voice, upheld the sword, lest oven a worse afternuive—eternal separation and prolonged strife—should be our fato. The miseries which this war has entailed have not been the work of the Northern Demegracy; and if disunion comes through the open doors of Janus; if reception of Southern independence comes through war or its disasters, the Democracy are not responsible for the odium, and with his word and aid shall never be held responsible.

the edium, and with his word and aid shall never be held responsible.

Five mouths have gone since the amnesty proclamation was issued, but we see no signs of thousands of Southern citizens rushing to embrace the amnesty. Indeed, it is conceded that the rebellion is now more formidable than over. Unlike the acts of grace granted by kings to their recusant subjects, there is no generataking of the oath, no genuine movement toward the restoration of the seceded States, but a fiercer spirit of resistance, produced by the unwise and exasperating policy of the Excentive.

There is one chief defect in the President's plan. It is the structure built upon his proclamation of emancipation. The same defect is observable in the bill of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis). That, too, is based on the one-tenth system, and the policy of forced guaraction. He proposes to "guarantee to certain States, whose Governments have been usurped or over-thrown, a republical form of government.' This is the title of the bill.

Mr. COX, in opposing it, denied, first, that these State Governments are overthrown; and, second, that State Governments are overthrown; and, second, that his plan substitutes a republican form. His plan is to appoint provisional brigadier generals, who are to be charged with the civil administration until a State Government shall be recognized, as his bill provides. He requires an oath to the Constitution to be taken, which is very well, but by whom? By one-tenth of the people. They shall be sufficient to construct the

of the people. They shall be sufficient to construct the new State, whose republican form of government is already dictated to them by the bill of the gentleman from Maryland. They "shall" abolish slavery.
Then the other steps are to be taken, and the new republican State is to be recognized. In some of its features, this bill is an improvement upon the rickety establishment proposed by the President; but it is obnoxious to the same objection. It is a usurpation of the sovereignty of the people by the Federal functionaries, and it regards the old States as forever destroyed.

Mr. COX argued both plans are objectionable, because of the mode of construction and the kind of fabric to be rebuilt. of the house of toustingtion and the still of rapids to rebuild.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. COX said, the fact that war has come, and that separation is impossible, make more urgent the ascendancy of a party whose first and only preference is for the Union through compromise, who shall at least he allowed to try the experiment of reconciling the States by guarantees similar to those proposed in 1801. If it be found impossible to retore the old association of States by such negotiation, then, and not till then, can statesmen begin properly to ponder the other problems connected with subjugation and expected that any one, especially his colleague (Mr. Long), should have anticipated these questions, and expressed his preference between the alternative of

ponder the other problems connected with subjugation and recognition.

He regretted that any one, expecially his colleague (fir. Long), should have anticipated these questions, and expressed his preference between the alternative of a war of subjugation and a recognition of Southern independence. He regarded either alternative as premature. We may yet, he said, change the war from the diabolic purposes of those in power by changing that power to other hands, and we are not ready to sever our Union while that hope remains. Of the two evils, of subjugation or recognition, he made choice of neither. He proceeded at length to show how the Union might be restored, by leading the individual South, and gave illustrations from history where statesmanship, through moderation, had crowned the victories of war by the victories of peace and kindness. He declared for victories without reprisals, and the conduct of the war on such a policy as would not change our system of government into a centralized and military despotism.

Yindication of General Banks.

Vindication of General Banks.

steh a policy as would not change out system of government into a centralized and military despotism.

Vindication of General Banks.

Mr. BOUTWELI, of Massachusetts, replied to the former remarks of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, with reference to the administration of General Banks in Logislana. The President had been true to the principles of human liberty as affecting both whites and blacks, and so with General Banks, who had shown it by his principles through a life of integrity and ability. Any temporary disasters, should go for nothing, of his enemies, and would roke an the territory we for the Mississippi from the first own of the day attacks of the Mississippi from the first own of the day attacks of the Mississippi from the first own of the property of the first own people. Freedum has become the public policy of that State, and now wages are paid for labor, and schools and other blessings follow the great reform.

It was, he said, necessary we should understand the legal and constitutional relations of the people and the National Government. The responsibility of the war was on the institution of slavery and its intrinsic incompatibility with freedom always and everywhere, from the beginning. It was claimed by prominent leaders that there would be a reaction in the North which would accept what the South demanded—namely, a permanent separation. The question was whether we should resume our unity as a nation restored with freedom, or permit the rude hand of despotism to rule over us.

The confidence of the South was not in its armies, but in the success of the Democratic party of the North, who would, if successful, make such conditions and arrangements as to admit of Southern idependence has not been acknowledged by us so recognized by any other nation. They are public enemies, but not allen enemies, but the success of the Democratic party of the North, who would, if successful, make such conditions and arrangements as to admit of Southern idependence has not been acknowledged by us so recognized by any other n

saxists a republican form of severnic and index that constitution, cannot be said inhabitants of the revolted stitution, cannot be said inhabitants of the revolted stitution to tail inhabitants of the revolted stitution that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist within your borders.

In the course of his remarks he advocated the setting apart of South Carolina, Georgia, and Plorida, as a home for nextoes, giving them the right of suffrage. Their numbers would be increased by immigration from the Northern States. They have eagned this right by their services in the field and their sacrifices to the cause of the country. He asked that justice be done to the nexto race, and said it was our duty to elevate them that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, rose to move the previous question, but yielded the floor to Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, who said he had desired to analyze the provisions of the bill and to explain in detail their operations, to show they were not only without authority in the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the various reservations of powers to the States. He claimed that the original prefences under which the Republican party came into power were now abandoned. It appears now clearly that this party is revolutionary, that it seeks to use the powers of the Government to overthrow it, to change its spirit and character, and to make it what our fathers refused to make it.

This bill destroys State Governments and effects consolidation. It strikes at the vory elemental principle of confederation; it breaks down State rights, and they are quaranteed by the Constitution, laid as its very foundation and corner-stone, and have been proven by experience and in practice to be all that the framers of the Government predicted theory and empire. The idea that this ease to constitution which guarantees to the States a republican forms are continued by the provision of the Constitution which guarantees to the States are republican forms are continued by the States, they

vernment has he power over them except that it subjucates them.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offered some modifications
to the bill, prefaced by a preamble declaring that the
so-called Confederate States are public enemies, and, as
they are washing an unjust war, they have no right to
chain a mitigation of the extreme rigors of war; and further, that they are not entitled to representation in Congress, etc. The bill provides for the appointment of progrisional Governors, and, as soon as military resistance
shall be suppressed, that measures be taken for calling
at convention for the formation of a State Constitution.
Contain elasses of persons who have voluntarily borne
erms or held office under the Confederate usurpation are
excluded from voting or being elected as dolegates.
The condition on which such States shall be admitted
include a provision that involuntary servitude shall be
problitted, and freedom forever guaranteed, and that
no debts created under the sanction of the usurping
power shall be recognized or paid by the newly-created
State.

The House refused to have the preamble engrosse a part of the bill by a vote of 57 yeas against 72 nay

The Reconstruction Bill Passed.





Extension of the Homestead Law. The House took up the bill extending to soldiers and allors, without regard to color, the benefits of the omestead law on rebel confiscated kinds.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, and Mr. MILLER, of New ork, severally advocated the passage of the bill as not night the Government. only demanded by justice, but as a means of strengthening the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, made a speech against the Republican party, which he charged with trampling under foot all personal and State rights, no matter how sacred. That party welcomed war haveo, and desolation, if by these slavery could be abolished.

Mr. All.ISON, of lowa, argued that those in areas against the United States are trators as well as public elemines, and should, as such, be punished under all the rigors of the laws of war.

At twenty minutes to 10 o clock the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

ONGLUSION OF THESDAY EVENING'S SESSION

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1864. SENATE.

NGIGISTON OF THESDAY EVENING'S SESSION.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the act to incorporate the me Hose Company, of Philadelphia. Passed flually. Mr. CONNELL, an act exempting the Pennsylvania yium of Philadelphia for ladigent Women from taxon. Passed flually. Mr. NICHOLS, an act incorporating the Philadelia County Real Estate Association. Passed flually. Mr. CONNELL, an act incorporating the Manufacture Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Passed ally. NICHOLS, incorporating the People's Mutua Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. Passec nally. Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to the payment of sala-ies of secretaries of sectional boards of school directors. ries of secretaries of sectional boards of senior dreetors.

Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL, an act authorizing Gouncils to impose taxes upon personal property and incomes for municipal purposes.

Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL, an act for the appointment of additional notarios public in Philadelphia.

Passed finally.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY:S SESSION.

Mr. CONNELL, an act for the appointment of additional notarios public in Philadelphia. Passed fluality. Adjourned. WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The Scnate met at 10 o'clock. Yarious reports were made from standing committees. An act authorizing the Governor to accept the donation from the Pennsylvania Ralironal Company of \$30,000 for the orphaned obliding of soldiers and saltors came up on third reading. The bill passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to vacate two intended streets in the Twonty-fourth ward of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. COWKY offered a resolution that the House be rounested to return the appropriation bill to the Senzite. Mr. CLYMER moved to indefinitely postponethat motion. Agreed to—yeas 21, mays 10.

Mr. GLATZ called up an act interporate the Oscola Conf. Alt. Called up an act interporate the Oscola Conf. An act for the relief of Charles Hughes, of Bhair county, was reconsidered.

This bill is a claim for payment for iron formerly belonging to the old Portage Rullroad Company.

Mr. LOWKY characterized the claim as unjust and improper. It had been before the committee three years ago, and had been twee reported unfavorably.

Mr. CONNELL thought that it was just and proper, and he would vote for the bill.

Mr. JUHNSON offered an anendment providing that the Auditor General shall examine the claim, and if correct, the same shall be raid.

The anendment was adopted, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. JOHNSON called up a supplement to the act in. inally.
Mr. JOHNSON called up a supplement to the act in orporating the Bald Eagle Boom Company. Passed nally.

Mr. JOHNSON called up a supplement to act was corporating the Baid Eagle Boom Company. Passed finally.

Mr. LAMBERTON, an act to incorporate the Landlick Coul and Iron Company. Passed finally,

Mr. McSHERRY called up act for payment of claims for damages during rebel raids.

Bill discussed by Messrs. Lowry, Clymer, Wilson, and McSherry. Adjourned

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution continuing the committee to inventigate certain military frauds until the August session of the Logislature. Not agreed to. The remainder of the afternoon session of the Senate was consumed in the discussion of a bill paying damages for robel raids in the southern counties. Numerous sections were passed under the operation of the provious question. The vote was about twenty yeas to cloven hays. The opponents of the bill managed to prolong its discussion, without coming to any final vote, until the hour of adjournment. Adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill paying damages for rebel raids was defeated, the Senate having refused to suspend the rules.

The following bills massed:
Authorizing the appointment of an inspector of stationary steam-engines in Philadelphia.

Incorporating the Philadelphia and Citizons' Ice Company.

Lacorporating the Mineral-exploring Company. on pany.
Incorporating the Mineral-exploring Company.
The session will be prolonged to a late hour.

HOUSE. ONCLUSION OF TUESDAY EVENING'S SESSION Mr. BARGER called up an act relative to the protec-on of fishermen in the waters of Chesapeake and De-ware Bays. Passed. An act for the opening of Broad street to Fisher's lane. An act allowing \$1.30 per foot for paying (per yard) as indefinitely postponed. An act regulating the storage of gunpowder in Phila-liphia. Passed. An act giving the port physician \$1,200 per annum. assed.
An act relating to Hamilton and Thirty-first streets,
the Twenty-fourth ward. Passed.
An act regulating the voting of soldiers was discussed,
at no result was arrived at, two-thirds not agreeing to
acquiding time. but no result was arrived at, two-thrus not agreeing to the consideration.

An act regulating the Board of Port Wardens. Passed. Up to ten o'clock the reading and consideration of bills upon the private calendar proceeded regularly. At that hour an act, with the harmless title of "an act relative to the estate of George Frey," was reached. The proposition seemed to have not the slightest political significance in any of its bearings, yet, by some unaccountable means, it became a party question, many of the Democrats voting against the bill. After one or two ballots the position of the parties became thoroughly defined, and a war of acties commence between the meaning of the parties became thoroughly defined, and a war of acties commence between the meaning of the beautiful the parties became thoroughly defined to the bill through. The chair was occupied by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, whose rulings carried the contestants through for two hours without any exhibition of bad feeling on the part of any of the members. Neither party would yield a single point. The yeas and mays were called repeatedly on every proposition. The doors, about 11 o'clock If. M., were closed, and no one was permitted to leave. Some of those who remained in their seats refused to vote. Motions were made to expel these refractory members, but no such motions were carried. About midnight the original question was lost in a fog of parliamentary obscurity, which was becoming more dense every moment. Points of order were raised that, as the day had expired, the bill was no longer before the House. The difficulties were agravated by the noise and confusion, which it was impossible for the chairman to restrain.

At 1.45 A. M. difteen persons were at the same time addressing the Chair, and the Chair was interrupting the desk in an unsurpassed style. The din equalled that of Congress in the pallmiest days of the past, and the dest of the members in the absurdity of the post, and the continued of the members at the absurdity of the post, and the con ating the Board of Port Wardens. Passed

Speaker could of course recognize no particular individual.

At 2.15 A. M. paper missiles were flying over the heads of the members. The principal occupation of those who were not engaged in this business was in talking, writing out points of order, and appeals from decisions of the Speaker. Mr. BOYER, of Glearfield, made himself heard, in a bitter and bold attack upon two persons who, not being connected with the House, were, he alleged, upon the floor boring the members. About half past two o'clock A. M. Speaker JOHNSON, having resumed the chair, a compromise was effected between the leading Republicans and the leading Democrats, by which the bill was allowed to pass as far as second reading and then lie over. The House then adjourned. WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

An act relative to the estate of George Frey, (the same oill which excited the discussion last night,) deteated, An act making incompatible the holding of certain differs was postponed indefinitely.

An act to incorporate the Atlantic Life Insurance Company. (This bill authorizes the capital of the company obe extended to \$4,000,000, and allows the organization to commence business when \$1,000 has been paid \$n_s\$.) Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by quiring the company to have \$20,000 paid in before mmencing business. He alluded to the provisions to bill as being unusual, and affording no adequate votation to humans.

commencing business. He alluded to the provisions of the bill as being unusual, and affording no adequate protection to insurers.

Mr. LABAR opposed the bill, as calculated to work a fraud upon the people.

Mr. HOPKINS said there were enough insurance companies already established. Already the people had suffered greatly from such bogus institutions, which, without any capital, had victimized those who were innocent enough to trust their managers. He opposed the bill as opening a door for fraud. If the bill was passed, the amendment of Mr. Cochram should be adopted, requiring a reasonable cash basis before insurances could be effected.

Mr. BARGER said that the bill, as it stood, actually allowed one million dollars' worth of business to be done on one thousand dollars actual capital. There were already enough insurance companies in operation, and there was certainly no good reason urged on the floor why this particular bill, containing privileges so injurious to the people, should be allowed to pass. The measure of safety, he would himself have proposed to pass just law to propen the proposed to pass just law to be people, and the new of the continuary powers should be adopted that no entitled status that the bill.

An act providing for the payment of the militia serving in the Schurykill county riots in 1862 was passed. An act withdrawing the proceeds of the Land Scrip dionated by the National Government to the State) from the Agricultural College in Centre county was postponed. An act relative to Port Wardens was considered. Aportion of it, referring to the clearing of docks, etc., was pussed, but Mr. HOPKINS opposed the fifth and the sections, on the ground that they compelled all vessels, mavigating the Delaware to pay a license of \$30, and that they authorized the board to regulate port charges, commerce of Philadelp his. The objectionable sections was defeated. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. MYERS, from the special committee to inquire not the condition of Camp Curtin, reported that the Tonnid was unfit for eamp purposes.

An act extending the charter of the Bank of Montomery county was passed.

Numerous local bills were considered.

Adjourned until evening.

EYENING SESSION.

Mr. ALLEMAN, from the committee to look after wenty-seven Southern refugees, reported that they had con provided for.
An act incorporating the Philadelphia and Wilkesarre Railroad Company was killed.
An act giving the Councils of Philadelphia Fower to nercase the salaries of municipal officers was passed.
The remainder of the session was spent in the conderation of the Senate amendments to various House ills. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 03 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News and the Illustrated News of the World of April 16, and also All the Year Round and the News of the World of same date. AUGUON NOTICE-LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND Shore.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for each, this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street. WE CALL the attention of our readers to the agnificent assortment of fine French bronze figures, groups, and vases, Italian marble statuary, bisque groups, &c., to be sold this morning, at the salesrooms of Messrs. Scott & Stewart, at 10

LARGE IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, STRAW GOODS, &C., THIS DAY.—The early attention of dealers is re-quested to the extensive and choice assortment of merican, British, French, German, and Swiss dry goods, carpets, mattings, straw goods, sun um-brellas, &c., &c., embracing 650 packages and lots of staple and amey articles in silks, cottons, linens, woolens, and worsteds (in large and desirable varieties), to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four morning at ten o'clock precisely with carpets and mattings, to be continued, without intermission, the greater part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

o'clock precisely.

Opinion of Attorner General Barks.—Gov. Andrew some time since addressed a letter to the President, remonstrating against the refusal of the United States payunsters to pay Chaplain Harrison, of the 54th Massachusets (colored) regiment, his legitimate pay and allowances, they tendering him the \$10 a month, which it is clarined that colored troops are only to receive. The President referred the matter to Attorney General Bates, asking his opinion. The attorney General bates decided that Chaplain Harrison is a chaplain in the service, and that as such he is entitled to full pay—paymasters having no discretionary power to withhold payfrom officers in the service on account of their color. He also gives it as his opinion that the law fixing a low rate of pay for colored persons in the army was intended to apply to those who are absorers, and not to negre soldiers in the field, with and performing the same duties as other soldiers of fairer complexions.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL-"NOTHE DAME." musical festival in aid of the Sanitary Fair opened very auspiciously, last evening, to one of the nost brilliant and intelligent audiences that have ever thronged the Academy. The promise to pro luce an American opera upon a truly grand-scale was in all possible particulars most admirably fulfilled. Our public has witnessed few more imposing scenes than the one which opened "Notre Dame, with its view of the great church, its hundred cho risters and more, and its fine and varied costume risters and more, and its the and varied costumes and accessories. As a spectacular entertainment alone, "Notre Dame" was well worth a visit, and its tasteful, energetic, and sometimes impressive music augmented the pleasure.

The "Soldier's Song," in the second act—a fine, full song, with excellent body and spirit—was the contest of the exemple, and received an emgreatest success of the evening, and received an emphatic encore. The finales of the latter acts were good examples of the composer's best power, and in the dance and march music generally, Mr. Fry has hown greater freshness, vigor, and inspiration than

Public Entertainments.

duces. Occasionally, Mr. Fry has taken an im from the theatre-boards, not an inspiration from his muse, and from new fields of musical idea. But throughout, allowing for exceptional faults, Mr. I'ry has shown a general sustainment of his subject highly creditable to his ability and culture as a mu sician, and to the promise of American art. With the energy of Medori, Mazzolini, and an Italian the effect of Mr. Fry's work would have been greater by half; but it received a ery fair rendering, under all the circumstance from the talent which the musical committee have collected. Mr. Castle is a true tenor, and sang with much taste and sweetnes Mr. Campbell's was decidedly the best performance of the evening. At the close of the performance, Mr. Fry was knored with a morited call before the cartain, and made neible and modest speech. We are happy to state that "Notro Dame" will be repeated, and we shall have, perhaps, more to say of its merits. For the present, we regard it as upon the whole not at al nferior, to say the least, in idea, spirit, and purpose o the "Ione" of Signor Petrella, the latest Italian lovelty, we believe, which, upon its performance Now York, made quite a sense

n his more dramatic passage. The faults of his

opera are Italian, and are the usual faults of all attempts in the Italian school—conventionali-ties and mannerisms of phrase, movement

To-night Haydn's grand and charming oratori, of "The Creation" will be given with a splendie orce of singers, and greater effect than it has ever efore received in our concert rooms. It will sure! attract a crowded audience. MTS. DREW'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE. - Mr. Lester Wallack's play of "Rosedale" will be with-manyn after Friday evening, for Mr. Griffiths (who so well performs the part of Miles McKenna in it) takes his benefit with other pieces, on Saturday evening, and Frank Drew commences an engagement. "Roscdate," without much originality, and with no small complicity, and even some confusion of plot, is calculated to show off the resources of a well-appointed theatre and the ability of a good corps dramatique. If possible, it has been set on the stage here even better than originally at Wallack's Theatro. Now scenery by Messrs. Hawthorne and R.S. Smith, and all other material adjuncts, helped this. Besides, Mr. Dodworth composed some appropriate and pleasant music for it, in which he

placed some finely-executed solo places. We have already generally noticed the manner in which the play is acted. Mr. Barton Hill, who is "every inch" an actor, as Lear was "a King," plays the hero's part—at once dashing, amiable, and coolly sureastic ith equal spirit and success, and his slang song is wonderfully well executed. Mr. Stuart Robson, in the eccentric comedy part of Squire Kolb, and Mr. Marlowe as the aristocratical Colonel May, are equally to be commended. Mr. Gossin does not render full justice to the really fine part of Malthew teigh, who, though a country doctor, might have been shown as a gontlemanly instead of a rather brusque character. Of the ladies, let us say that Mrs. Drew acquits horself well in a character not quite adapted for her, and that Miss M. Curr has stablished herself, in a difficult line, by her per formance of the part of Tabitha Stork, the house but Miss Carr made a great deal, but not too much of it. Miss J. Henry overdid the character of Sarah Sukes. As for the heroine, so well sustained by

andsome Miss Elizabeth Price, we can only say that her success shows what an excellent school for young professionals Arch-street Theatre now is. When Miss Price left Walnut-street Theatre, where she played small parts only tolerably, no one would have imagined that, in two seasons, she could have ippeared, with credit to herself and acceptability by the public, in the line in which the late Miss Emma Taylor was so deservedly popular. Yet, now she performs the part of Lady Florence May better than Emma Taylor could have played it, and has the further advantage of a finer taste in cosme than Emma Taylor ever possessed. The heatre is so crowded each night that it is a pity Rosedale" is to be withdrawn. Since the se ommenced there has not been what is styled if a THE BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS gave their opening exhibition yesterday evening at the Assembly Building. The performances of this tronpe af ford an opportunity of thoroughly examining the interesting art of working in glass. The transparent glass steam engine, which is kept in operation during the evening, enables the uninitiated to comprehend the movements of the great promoter of

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS, THE ORATOR OF SIXreen Years.—There is great curiosity to hear Miss Evans, the youthful orator, sixteen years of age, who speaks in Concort Hall Friday evening of this week. Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York, uses the following language in relation to Miss Evans; the Young Welsh discourser of temperance, to the pulpit of our Lafayette-avenue Church. She is a modest maiden of fifteen, with a clear, sweet voice, a pleasant face, and a warm, Christian heart. She talks right on with the utimost simplicity and directness, eschows all clap-trap and buffoonery, and when she is through hundreds are ready to enroll themselves in the ranks as pledged abstainers. Full-grown men are impressed by her artless eloquence, and 'a little child leads them.' Her speaking in our church reminded us of the pastor who Repared a powerful discourse expressly to reach a six-foot sinner of strong intellect in his congregation. But when the man soon after presented himself for admission to the Church, he stated that he was lead to Christ by some touching stories which is little daughter had brought home to him from the Sabbath school.

"I confess that I felt a few misgivings when I introduced the little maid with her 'jockey' and scarlet feather to the pulpit; especially as the house was crammed with nearly two thousand. But I remembered that Father Abraham had lutely gone to the United States Capitol to hear Miss Dickinson, and so I hid behind the illustrious precedent. Her speech was sensoned with the salt of true religion, and it would have aided rather than hindered the deepest rovival feeling. She seems to have been raised up of Providence to do a work for that neglected class who are now marching hellward almost unchallenged—the highers. Her history is singular.

"Miss Susannah Evans is a native of Aberdare, in than anniversary was the means of reforming her father. Discovering that she possessed a gift for persuasive speaking, she began, at twelve years, to address her Welsh country folk on temperance. In London and Manchester she was soon welcomed by crowds of auditors, and last year she determined on a mission to America. Large audiences have g age, who speaks in Concert Hall Friday evening of this week. Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York, uses

so sorely needed, and whose symptoms are growing apparent on every side."

CITY ITEMS.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, sold at 630 Chestnut street, has won hosts of friends by its unquestionable superiority over all others in use. It erforms a greater variety of work than any of its anchine sold is guaranteed to give entire satisfac-GENERAL GRANT IN CAMP. - General Grant

leads a very simple life while in camp. The inventory of his baggage when he made his brilliant campaign in the rear of Vicksburg, it may be remembered, was a briar-wood telescope and a tooth-orush. His clothes are worn threadbare, and, despite the steady brushing of his servant, they will have an untidy look, due, no doubt, to the Teneral's going everywhere and seeing everything for himself. After he gets through with the campaign in Virginia. thelGeneral will take good care to procure for nimself a full new suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest

groups, and vases, with finely carved Italian mar-ble groups and classical vases, will be sold at pub-lic sale this morning at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom of Messrs. Scott & Stewart, No. 622 Chestnut IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES .- We invite the attention of our lady readers who are interested in the coming Fair for the Sanitary Commission to the advertisement, in another column of our paper to-day, of Mr. John M. Finn, corner of Arch and Seventh

A FINE COLLECTION of French bronze figures,

streets. The stock of goods offered by Mr. Finn embraces the most extensive assortment of Zephyrs, of all colors and shades, Shetland Wools, Cambric Edgings, Quilted Rufflings, Bugle Gimps, Braids, Bindings, Embroidering Silks, Crochet Cottons, Zephyr Patterns, the celebrated Germantown Wool, Funs, Pocket-books, Hosiery, Gloves, Moroceo Satchels, Travelling Bags, and a capital assortment of Sun Umbrellas. Mr. Finn's liberal offer to deduct eight per cent, from all bills bought for the use of the Fair, we hope will elicit the response i MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SUN UMBRELLAS .- Mr.

John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, in another column of our paper to-day, under the head of "Ladies Preparing Articles for the Great Central Fair," &c., offers a splendid catalogue of goods, many of which are highly suitable for making up fancy and useful articles for the coming Fair, on all of which he proposes to take off a specific per centage in the way of discount. We hope that the halles of our city will avail themselves of this timely offer. and act upon the suggestion. We may state, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has now in store a magin this department enables him to sell at unusually VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—An evening or two since, we happened in at the delightful entertainment of Professor Weyman, corner of Tenth and Chestant streets. As usual, the hall was

crowded with the elite of our city, who man in rounds of applause their pleased appreciation of the Professor's wonderful tricks. the Professor's wonderful tricks.

At the stage of the performance where the ubtquitous "Bobby" is introduced, he was complinented on his fine personal appearance. "Oh,
yes!" said he, "I bought this suit at the fashionable clothing store of Granville Stokes, No, 609
(hestaut street," The reply "drew down the

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, oured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zacharie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodiste, 921 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the

THE RIGHT BORE .- "It is rumo Banks is to be superseded by Goneral is a soldier, and of the fighting sore that this will be an "augur that will | trieve the losses by the banks of the This appointment augurs well for the (1) and it augurs well for the taste of our cit so many of them getting their spring suit. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental A WONDERFUL CURE OF DYSPEYSIA. PEEN YEARS' STANDING .- DR. WISHAR ocen a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia ighteen years, during which time I eighteen years, unting which that I cam I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day, times when the symptoms were more than at others, and then it seemed it great relief to dio. I had at all times an feeling in my head, but latterly my much increased that I became all cess of any kind; my mind was contin with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, at tempted to change their current by reading a sensation of icy coldness, in connecting lead weight, as it were, rested upon in a feeling of sickness would occur at the and great pain to my eyes, accompanied was the continual fear of losing my reason experienced great lassitude, debility, an ness, which made it difficult to walk ! sleep at night! I became averse to see, posed only to seclusion, and having trie

of a number of eminent physician, oschools, finally came to the conclusion that disease, at my present age, 45 years, the cure in existence. But, through the inte Divine Providence, to whom I devout thanks, I at last found a sovereign rem thanks, I at last found a sovereign remody in Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, with and have offectually removed almost the last to my long list of allments and bad feelings, it their place health, pleasure, and contenting my everyday companions. JAMES M. SAUGE No. 453 North Second street, Philadelphia Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Seem Согдя, Сороня, Автима, Самания, Ва HITIS, HOARSENESS.—Any irritation or sorer of the throat, caused by cold or unusual exert of the voice, relieved by using " Brown's 1

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