EYRE & LANDELL.

the recent advance in gold, which enables us to

HOLESALE AND RETAIL

ents to the trade.

Black Silks, from \$20 to \$1 per yard. Brown Silks, \$7 to \$1. Moire Antiques, from \$6 to \$2.50. Rich Chenie and Spring Plaids. Brown Figured Silks, double face. India Plaid Wash Silks, \$1. 100 pieces Summer Silks, \$1 a yard.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

-colored Challies and Delain

Block Challing and Romboring

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

London style Shawls, open Centres. Tamartine Ordered Shawls. Sea-shore Barege Shawls. Elack Shawls, full stock.

Freuch Crape Pongees. Summer Poplins, for suits. Tan, Pearl, and Mode Mohairs.

Full stock Staple Goods.

ILK MANTLES

TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.

SPRING CLOAKS,

WHILLY ATTRACTIVE STYLES, NOW READY

COOPER & CONARD,

E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

MES R. CAMPBELL & CO.

MADE EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO THEIR

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS

Which they continue to sell at

MODERATE PRICES.

THSTANDING THE ADVANCED COST OF REGENT IMPORTATIONS.

IOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

VIL AND ARMY CLOTHS.

COATINGS.

CASSIMERES. BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE CLOTHS

DODLESEX 64 LIGHT BLUES.

AND 6-4 BLUE CASSIMERES.

LOTHS FOR COACHMAKERS.

LL KINDS TRIMMINGS, &c.

W. T. SNODGRASS.

34 S. SECOND and 33 STRAWBERRY Sts.

LOAKS! CLOAKS!

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

SCHING assortment of the above goods.

Children's Clothing and Misses' Cloaks, in the
and most approved styles, made to order in the
Eanner and at reasonable prices.

See are especially invited to call and examine our

S. WELSH & CO., m N. W. corner of ARCH and TENTH Sts.

ACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Are still selling our Black Silks at the same prices
and early in the season, notwithstanding the re-

MANTLE SILKS, ALL WIDTHS, silks, all colors, \$1.30 to \$5.75.

Silks, \$1 to \$2.50

avy, handsome Faney Silks, \$2.87 to \$6.50.

avis, \$1.85, at \$2.572, worth \$3.50.

at \$2.57, \$2.50, \$3.50.

at \$2.57, \$3.50.

\$7.50, \$1.50.

all Silks, at \$1.25, worth \$1.50. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. **713** and **715** N. TENTH Street

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Would call special attention to his large and call special attention to his large and rule an

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

inth Cloaks.
ANTLES MADE TO ORDER.
hnwis in light colors.

hawls of good quality.

Taibet Square Shawls, \$3 to \$7. COOPER & CONARD, E. corner Ninth and MARKET Streets.

ABLE GUOLLAND FROM AUCTION.

FROM AUCTION.

The Hussia Diaper, \$2.75.

The Hussia Diaper, \$3.50.

From Russia Diaper, wide, \$4.

From Russia Diaper, very wide, \$5.

From Russ

BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

heavy Black Corded Silks. on Moire Antiques, all colors, quality Corded Silks, all colors, new Stripe and Plaid Silks, on Grenadines and Organdics.

OLDED COLLARS

: before the public for nearly a year.

Presents a perfect cure, free from the in all other collars. success to puckers on the inside of the turn-they are AS SMOOTH INSIDE AS OUT-

ers are not simply flat pieces of paper cut availar, but are MOULDED AND SHAPED

in in "Novelty" (or turn-down style,) is size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eu-

n neat blue cartoons, containg 100 each

ellers, Army and Navy Officers.

ER & REEVES.

PATENT MOLDED COLLAR." ers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The DUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO.,

reperfectly free and easy to the neck. ar has a smooth and evenly-finished

ELEGANCE, Marifes and Sacques, al Richly Trimmed Marields, in Silk and Cloth cause of handsome Cloth

RABLE GOODS.

T'S PATENT

LES AND CLOAKS OF UN-

LL GRADES DARK DO. AND 6-4 INDIGO FLANNELS

AND 64 DOESKINS.

10. DO.

TLL STOCK OF CLOTHS.

ARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.

ap29-fm

d style Grenadines and Foulards.

Magnificent Organdy Robes,

French Organdies, new styles. S pieces Goats' Hair Glacinas.

## VOL. 7.—NO. 237.

## PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS.

L E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL), 100 ARCH STREET

MASONIC HALL. ave now arranged for sale a magnificent stock of 719 CHESTNUT STREET, HAS NOW OPEN SPRING DRY GOODS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF apted to first-class sales. This stock was laid in

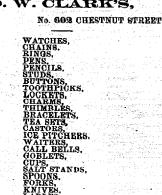
NEW GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS

CURTAIN GOODS, FROM AUCTION. AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES! ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED. LADIES', GENTS', AND BOYS'. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY, AT D. W. CLARK'S.



FISH AND PIE KNIVES, BUTTER KNIVES, NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c. We keep a large assortment of the above goods, together with such goods as are usually kept at a first-class store. Our prices will be found much lower than at any other establishment. One call will convince all that the place to purchase WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER PLATED WARE is at D. W. CLARK'S. WASTER AND D. W. CLARK'S,
No. 602 CHESTNUT Street.
Engraving of every description at short notice.
mb22-tuthf2m

CLOTHING. SPRING GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY. JOHN KELLY. TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET, (JONES' HOTEL.) LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Have just received a large stock of choice SPRING GOODS. TO LET-ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHEST-NUT STREET. ap24.if CLOTHING.

1864. LATEST STYLES.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTH-ING, got up in superior style, by taste LOW PRICES.

Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and do-

WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS,

Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets, ap8-3m CLOTHING.

SPRING OF 1864.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The facilities of this house for doing business are such that they can confidently claim for it tablishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

their superb stock of

POPULAR PRICES. They have also lately added a CUSTOM DE-PARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be Paris.

PERRY & CO., 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET

T OOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., LOOKING GLASSES, of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, apl9 PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

ZENNEDY, STAIRS, & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 North Wharves,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

PICKLED AND DRY FISH. A large stock, in assorted packages, suitable for CounryTrade, always on hand. ap14-2m

Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishing 627 CHESTNUT Street. Philadelphia. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North SIXTH Street, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS W. R.BE Y.E.S.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
45 North WATER Street, and
46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
At the Lowest Market Prices, a large WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices.
He hepairing attended to promptly.
The store Shades made and Lettered.

my2-1m MOLASSES, COFFEE, SPICES, TOBACCO, generally, carefully selected for the DERFUMED PARLOR MATCHES .the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S aning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. Just received 25 additional cases of these celebrated (Alixander's) Matches, for sale to the trade only, ar27-6m ROWE & EUSTON, 197 & 159 N, THIRD St.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864. The Great Sanitary Fair at Baltimore

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
BALTIMORE, May 2. The State Fairs, in various places, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, have uniformly been successful, by which I mean as remunerative as could possibly have been expected. If I recollect aright, this particular mode of giving a fillip to charity, originated with a select committee of the fairer portion of creation, and was first put into action in what, only a score years ago, was called "the Far West," though now, thanks to railwayism and the occa-sional assistance of steam navigation, the remoteness and the distance have well nigh been anni hilated, for we count travel, now-a-days, not by the number of miles traversed, but by the num hours necessary to accomplish it. The fair do poiselles of the West suggested and commenced moreries of the west suggested and commenced these Fairs, and the example has been followed in the great cities in the Eastern States. Boston and Brooklyn, New York and Baltimore, have severally had their shows, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, and in Philadelphia we are now beginning a similar nt, in which the three States of Pennsylva. nia, New Jersey, and Delaware are all and equally interested. Here, as elsewhere, the Women-Go bless them !—are at the head and in the heart of th movement, over showing themselves worthy of the compliment paid them, by Scott, in lines which now have become household memories, for they com-

oine Truth with Poetry: Truin with Poetry:

"Oh. Woman! in our hours of ease,
Inconstant, coy, and hard to please;
And variable as is the shade
By the light quivoring aspen made—
When cure and naguish choud the brow
A ministering angel, Thou!

England was proud, not without cause, of the practical benevolence and self-devotedness of Flo-rence Nightingale, as exhibited during the Crimean war, but our deadly civil strife has equally developed the energies and the gentle charities of hundreds—we might say of thousands—of her sex, in connection with the truly noble and useful Sanitary Commis-The great fairs in Brooklyn and New York have received extensive notice in the Philadelphia

journals, while that of Baltimore has scarcely been mentioned. Yet, it has been a great success in all respects, and was conducted in a manner truly creditable to the holy cause it was intended to aid, and to the excellent persons who took part in getting it up and conducting it. Happening to visit it, it occurred to me that some mention of it might interest the readers of *The Press*. The Baltimore Sanitary Fair was opened on the 18th, and was closed on the 30th of April. Whether intentionally or not, this deponent knoweth not, but the opening day was the anniversary of the first attack made in Baltimore, in 1861, upon the volunteer troops who hastened to the defence of Washington, after rebellion had began the war, b the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The attempted slaughter took place on the 19th, but I understand that the first blood spilled by Treason in Baltimore was upon the 18th April, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln came expressly from Washington, I believe, to open the Fair—an act of recognition which, it is to be hoped, he will be able to porform in Philadelphia also. Several of his Cabinet accompanied him. While the Fair was holding, Mr. Chase also visited it, the was the guest of Mr. W. Prescott Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), and, on last Thursday evening, Mr. Seward was there, with nearly all the representatives of Foreign Powers who have diplomatic rela tions with him at Washington, as Secretary of State. The President of the Fair was Mr. William J. Albert, and the head of the fair Womanhood who and the matter in charge—of the Ladies' Executive Committee, I should say—was Mrs. Governor Bradford. Mr. Needles was chairman of the Committee

on Decorations. The Fair was held in the Hall of the Maryland This is a long, narrow building, with far greater capacity than any one could realize without actua test. It was built by and for the working classes o Baltimore—an industrious, intelligent, and truly loyal class of men. It is sufficiently capacious to contain a large refectory, where refreshments were to be obtained at all hours; a picture gallery; a department fitted up as the New England Kitchen, in which the persons officiating were characteristi-cally attired in the antiquated costume of a century back; and an immense and lofty hall, with a gallery

Visiting this Fair, near its termination, when the most beautiful and valuable articles had been sold and taken away, still I found it sufficiently brilliant and attractive. It was admirably decorated, and at night, when lighted up, had a splendid appearance. The ventilating arrangements were excellent, for no one complained of heat, though very tasteful, and the stalls so arranged that broad pathway for promenaders and purchasers was left on each side. As for the contents of the stalls, I am unable to say anything by way of catalogue or description. An immense quantity of vendible articles had been supplied, and the vendors were handsome lasses, who, when they disposed of an article, generously threw in a smile, gratis, by way of small change.
There was a story floating about the Fair, I have heard, during the first days. A Connecticut man, not particularly well "posted up" on such things, resolved to go to the Fair on the opening. He paid

his dollar, (that was the charge of admission at first, which had declined to twenty-five cents, with a few extras, at the time I was there,) and, the crowd being great, got so heated by the crush that he cheerfully availed himself of the invitation of a black-eved vivandiere to take a glass of iced sodawater. Not having postage-stamp curroncy, he handed the lady a dollar greenback, which—like the elephant at the show—she did not return. Tired of waiting for his change, however, he demanded the balance. "Fifty cents for the soda," she ex-claimed, "and we do not give change to any one." He thought it was rather sharp practice, but had to submit to it, and passed on. Ere he left, however, he thought that he ought to take some souvenir of the Fair, to show his Mehitabel or Prudence, or whatever name his Connecticut sweetheart may bear, that he had not forgotten her. Being, like Mrs. John Gilpin, "of a frugal mind," he took up a small pincushion, as the cheapest article on the stall, and handed a dollar bill to the amateur shop-keeper. Again, and this time scarcely unex pectedly, no change was forthcoming. He received the intimation with a sigh, and asked the young lady for a bit of paper in which to envelope his precious purchase, the price of which was fifty cents. The answer was that, on the opening day, the rule

was that no article should be removed, but that the trifle he had purchased should be handed over to him, if he would come and ask for it, the next day. With a heavy sigh he retreated. He had full value for his admission money, but had parted with two dollars more for a solitary glass of soda water. Connecticut found that it did not pay! The Art Exhibition in this Maryland State Fair was to me even more attractive than anything else. The Committee, of whom Mr. George B. Coale was chairman, showed excellent taste in hanging the pictures, with one exception, which I shall speedily notice. There were, from the limited size of the room, only one hundred and twenty pictures on view; but, as nearly all of them had been lent, for the occasion, out of private collections, the exhibition really consisted of picked works of art. Out of 120 paintings only 17 were for sale. Among the pictures lent from Philadelphia we particularly noticed "The Harvest Moon, Val-ley of Wyoming," by W. T. Richards; "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star," by J. G. Brown, lent by John Bohlen ; Rothermel's "Paul before Agrippa," "Mother and Children," by Sully, "The Rescue," by W. Wittkamp, and "America," by Miss Wagner, lent by J. L. Claghorn; "The Alchemist," by C. M. Webb, lent by H. Earle; several fine paintings, from Earle & Son; and "The Young Mother," by Geo. C. Lambdin, lent by Mrs. Conner. Mr. John Heey, of Adams' Express, and Mr. Edwin Booth, the actor, also were among the lenders. To my fanev. one of the best pictures here was "Amalfi." by ey, one of the best pictures here was "Amain," by W. S. Haseltine, a rising Philadelphian who has made New York his home. There were good paintings, too, by Gilbert Stuart, A. B. Durand, J. F. Cropsey, S. R. Gifford, J. J. Kensett, H. W. Robbins, Paul Weber, William Hart, C. F. Blanvelt, Fastman Johnson, Grease, (the great French artist,) D. Huntington, R. C. Woodville, and S. J. Guy. There was a little picture by Mr. Gray, "Catching Rain Drops," marked "for sale," and I hope that I do not greatly violate the Tenth Com-

mandment, when I say that I envy the purchaser The curious instance, already noted, where one ple ture was killed by another, was where a single figure, representing a lady, entitled "In Maiden Meditation Fancy Free," by H. Peters Gray, was J. McEntee, representing "Twilight," which, by contrast, made the flesh-tints pale and cold. I never aw a picture more completely extinguished.

I have reserved for the last, by way of a specialty, mention of a very interesting volume, published for the Fair, by Cushings & Bailey, the well-known publishers in Baltimore street, entitled "Autograph lishers in Baltimore street, entitled "Autograph Leaves of our Country's Authors." This is in small dio, and its 212 pages are occupied with facsimiles of compositions, in verse and prose, some written expressly for this volume, by ninety American authors, among whom are of course included our most noted female writers. It has been edited by John P. Kennedy, himself the most distinctived man of letters that "Marvland my tinguished man of letters that "Maryland, my Maryland," has produced, and by Colonel Alexan-der Bliss, who, I believe, is step-son to our great historian, George Bancroft. The volume was litho-graphed by Hoen & Co., Baltimore, and the vignette on the title-page, the tail-piece at the end of the volume, with three pages of a beautifully illus

which every class of the best American writers | home.

OF THE WAR.

specimens here given, nearly every one is complete in itself, and in the vein in which he is best known. I was informed by Mr. Hailey (one of its publishers, who kindly devoted a good deal of his time to show me the Fair and give me reliable information about it) that the volume was got up in a few weeks—in such a short time, indeed, that he would not tell me how rapidly. However, it shows no sign of haste, and is not only well lithographed, but substantially as well as handsomely bound. Only a thousand copies were published, and a second edi-tion can never be produced. Had the selling price been twelve dollars instead of six, it would all have gone off, so valuable and unique is the collection. The volumes not sold at the Fair may be obtained from Cushings & Bailey, and I beg to suggest that curious people, among whom I fear that I am to be counted, may augment the value of this volume by inserting extra leaves, on which may be placed cartes de visite and other portraits of all the authors, with their actual auto-graphs attached. A fac-simile of the volume opens with a manuscript of "The Star-Spangled Banner," that glorious National lyric (whatever Richard that glorious National lyric (whatever Richard Grant White may say), and ends with Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home." The second piece, occupying three pages, is Mr. Lincoh's Address, delivered on the Dodication of the Gemetery at Get-tysburg. But one might fill a column with an account of this volume—literally the fruit of the Mary-land State Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. About the Peabody Institute and that great glory of Baltimore—its magnificent Park—I find it impossible to say anything to-day, for a daily journal has

should be represented. The authors who are autographically exhibited here principally belong to

those who have successfully cultivated general literature, but a hope is held out that, at another time, a second volume may be published. Of the

THE LADIES' COVENANT.

THE BLACK BEE AND TRICOLOR, Thanks and Congratulation

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Please allow me through your columns to thank "A Philadelphia Woman" for her noble letter, which appeared in your paper on the 29th ult.
And I would appeal to the hundreds of my sisters,
whose hearts it must have touched, to listen to the voice of warning ere it be too late. Turn for one nt from the thoughts of self and think of the terrible struggle through which our loved ones may be called to pass ere the waning of another moon.

Think of husband, son, or lover, to whom you may, indeed, have bid your final parting. Remember how soon his life may be sacrificed upon the battle-field. Oh, what to you then would be the pride of wearing the rarest diamond, when your own heart's more precious jewel was dimmed forever on this earth!

Let those whose "position entitles them to influence" respond to the appeal already made, and a nation's heart will bless them. Read in Monday's paper the New York import entries for one week— \$6,771,938!—more than double the amount for corresponding weeks of the two previous years. Then reflect that it rests with you first to check this immense draining of our country's gold. Oh, women of the North! remember we are making history, and let the daughters of Philadelphia see to it that their

fame is kept untarnished.
Respectfully yours, A. H. D. The Women's Home League. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: There is now being circulated and signed by the public-spirited ladies of West Philadelphia a pledge in the following words: "We, the undersigned, believing that we can materially aid our country in its present crisis, by diminishing, as far as possible, foreign importa-tions, and thus stimulate home manufactures, do hereby pledge ourselves to purchase no articles of effort will be necessary to make this effective, and we would suggest that the meetings of the large number of committees of ladies connected with the management of the Great Central Fair furnish an appropriate opportunity for the ladies at the head of those committees to obtain the co-operation of

This will be a beginning of the good work. Let it be followed up by an association or organization, in which all the wards shall be represented by active and influential ladies who will undertake to obtain signatures to such a pledge. AMOR PATRLÆ. Patriotic Women. To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: I have just been reading in your issue of May 4th an account of the movement recently started to form an organization called "The Ladies' National Covenant." This I regard as an important and cheering sign of the times, and I trust that this movement will extend far and wide, until the importation of foreign articles we can do without is essentially checked. Were there less extravagance in indulging in foreign luxuries gold would not bring so enormous a premium, the expense of procuring the common necessaries of life would not be so great, and multitudes of poor women would not have to toil with the needle from early in the morning to a late hour of the night, for a compensation that is not half sufficient to supply their common wants. Let the ladies take hold of this matter with determination and spirit, and they can do a mighty work towards redeeming their country. Had not the women of the South denied themselves in a remarkable degree, the rehelion could not have endured as long as it has. Let the women of the North deny themselves of luxuries as much as those of the South deny themselves of luxuries and common necessities, and the favorable elicat upon our bleeding country would be most manifest. That we have had noble examples of self-denial among our women since this war commenced is most evident, but that an unprecedented extravagance exists among a very large class is most manifest. There is one statement in the address of that organization to the women of America that ought to move any heart that can be moved. I take the liberty of quoting it in this connection:

"It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush, that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far yeafer during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New York custom house alone amounted to five millions of dollars; and all that week—which will yet find its ignoble record in history—the streets of Washington blocked up with weary soldiers, marching through mud, rain, or dust down to the Army of the Potomac, which now lies with bated courage waiting for the carnival of death which is almost finging its crimson shadow ever us."

The patriotism of the women of the Revolution was one of the most striking features of that trying period. That was so essential an element that without it our national fathers would not have gained their independence. Their noble example should be kept before us, that we may be stimulated and encouraged in the same noble cause in which they were engaged. Gen. Washington, in his letter of acknowledgment to a committee of ladies, says: "The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward, as in the sympathy of your sex; nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected, when esponsed by advocates as powerful as they are amiable." An officer in camp writes, in 1780: "The patriotism of the women of your city is a subject of conversation with the army. Had I poetical genius I would sit down and write an ode in praise of it. Burgoyne, who, on his first coming to America, boasted that he would dance with the ladies, and coax the men into submission, must now have a better understanding of the good sense and public spirit of our females, as he has already had of the fortifude and inflexible temper of our men."

In a letter written by a lady in Philadelphia to a British officer in Boston, just before the Declaration of Independence, the following noble and significant passage is found, which is worthy of being read by every one: "I will tell you what I have done. My only brother I have sent to the camp with my prayers and blessings. I hope he will not disgrace me; I am confident he will behave with honor, and emulate the great examples he has before him; and had I wenty sons and brothers they should go. I have refrenched every superfluous expense in my table and family; tea I have not draw since last Christmas, nor bought a new cap or gown sinc

Jenny and Jamic.

[For The Press.]

Jenny in fine array,
Jamie so far away;
Jenny in silken attire,
Jamie in muck and mire;
Jenny with full and plenty to eat,
Jamie without a morsel of meat.

Jenny must needs have diamonds to wear,
I aces and feathers, and gems for her hair;
I ninie's clothes are tattored and torn,
I is luckless boots so cut-up and worn,
That he thinks with dismay,
On the fast coming day,
When "upper" and "sole" will both give way. Oh, Jenny! just think \$\frac{\pi}{2}\] That we're now on the brink Of a struggle most mighty and feat And that soon Jamie's head May lie midst the dead On a field so pitifully drearful.

Then give up your diamonds, your silks, and your laces;
Throw by all your follies, and cease all your races
After fashion and dress;
And strive to think less
Of what you will buy;
And more, how you'll try
To bear your own share,

In their sour own snare,
In this source was care,
In this source was care,
That darkens our nation, once blest;
And fervently pray
That bright peace soon may
Shine on Jamie, and all of the rest. G.G.

graphed by Hofn & Co., Baltimore, and the vignette on the title-page, the tail-piece at the end of the volume, with three pages of a beautifully illustrated table of contents, were designed by a private in one of our Pennsylvania regiments, who is employed as a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, at Baltimore. I regret that I cannot remember this gentleman's name. A book, containing the original autographs, was on sale at the Fair, but I did not learn what was the price or who was the purchaser. No doubt, it went for a handsome amount.

The Preface, clearly setting forth the nature and object of the volume, the contents of which are at once rare and authentic, is from the pen, and is given in the handwriting of John P. Kennedy. The time occupied in the selection of materials, out of an abundant supply sential, in reply to the editors' call, did not allow the production of a larger volume, in which every class of the best Amorican writers

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following report was made in both houses to-day:

The Joint Committee on the Conduct and Expenonditures of the War, to whom was referred a resolution of Congress instructing them to investigate the late massacre at Fort Pillow, designated two members of the committee; Messrs. Wade and Gooch, to proceed forthwith to such places as they might deem necessary and take testimony. The sub-committee, having discharged that duty, returned to this city, and submitted to the joint com mittee a report with accompanying papers and testimony. The report was read and adopted by the committee, whose chairman was instructed to submit the same, with the testimony, to the Senate, and ask that the same be printed. REPORT OF THE SUR-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, the sub-committee appointed by the Joint Committee on the Commet and Expenditures of the War, with instructions to proceed to such points as they might deem necessary for the purpose of taking testimony in regard to the massacre at Fort Pillow, submitted the following report to the Joint Committee, together with ac companying testimony and papers:

In obedience to the instructions of the Joint Committee, adopted on the 18th ult., your committee left Washington on the morning of the 19th, taking with them the stenographer of this committee, and proceeded to Cairo and Mound City, Illinois; Co-lumbus, Kentucky, and Fort Pillow and Memphis, Tennessee, at each of which places they proceeded rojanko testi Take testimony.

Although your committee were instructed to inquire only in reference to the attack, capture, and massacre at Fort Pillow, they have deemed it proper to take some testimony in reference to the operations of Forrest and his command immediately preceding and subsequent to that horrible massare. It will appear from the testimony thus taken cre. It will appear from the testimony thus taken that the atrectites committed at Fort Pillow were not the result of passions excited by the heat of conflict, but were the result of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced. Even if the uncertainty of the fate of these officers and men belonging to colored regiments who have here-tofore been taken prisoners by the rebels, has failed to convince the authorities of our Government of the fact, the testimony herowith submitted must convince even the most skeptical that it is the intention of the rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments as entitled

convince even the most skeptical that it is the intention of the rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war. The declarations of Forrest and his officers, both before and after the capture of Fort Pillow, as testified to by such of our men as have escaped after having been taken by him, the threats contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus, and other phees, the renewal of the massacre the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow, the statement made by the rebel officers to the officers of our gunbouts who received the few survivors at Fort Pillow, all this proves most conclusively the policy they have determined to adopt.

The first operation of any importance was the attack upon Union City, Tennessee, by a portion of Forrest's command. The attack was made on the 29th of March. The post was occupied by a force of about 500 men, under Col. Hawkins; of the 11th Tennessee Union Cavalry. The attacking force was superior in numbers, but was repulsed several times by our own forces. For the particulars of the attack and the circumstances attending the surrender your committee would refer to the testimony submitted. They would state, however, that it would appear from the testimony, the surrender was opposed by nearly, if not quite all, the officers of Col. Hawkins' command. Your committee think the circumstances connected with the surrender are such that they demand the most scarching investigation by the military authorities, as at the time of the surrender but connected with the surrender are such that they demand the most scarching investigation by the mititary authorities, as at the time of the surrender but one man on our side had been injured.

On the 25th of March the enemy, under the rebel Generals Forrest, Buford, Harris, and Thompson, estimated at over 6,000 men, made an attack on Paducah, Kentucky, which post was occupied by Col. S. G. Hicks, 40th Illinois Regiment, with 655 men. Our forces retired into Fort Anderson, and there made their stand, assisted by some gunboats belonging to the command of Capt. Shirk, of the navy, successfully repulsing the enemy. Failing to make ing to the command of Capt. Shirk, of the navy, successfully repulsing the enemy. Falling to make any impression upon our forces, Forrest then demanded an unconditional surrender, closing his communication to Col. Hicks in these words: "If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works you may oxer to the storm of the storm your works you may oxer to the storm of the storm of

two weeks, the ground, more especially on the side at the foot of the bluff where the most of the mur-

communication to Col. Hicks in these words: "If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter." This demand and threat was met by a refusal on the part of Col. Hicks to surrender, he stating that he had been placed there by his Government to defend that post, and he should do so. The rebels made three other assaults that same day, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time, the rebel General Thompson being killed in the last assault. The enemy retired next day, having suffered a loss estimated at 1,000 to 1,200 wounded. The loss on our side was 14 killed and 46 wounded.

The operations of the enemy at Padueah were characterized by the same bad faith and treachery that seem to have become the settled policy of Forrest and his command. The flag of truce was taken advantage of there as elsewhere to secure desirable positions, which the rebels were unable to obtain by fair and honorable means, and also to afford opportunities for plundering private stores as well as Government property.

At Padueah the rebels were guilty of acts more cowardly, if possible, than any they have practiced elsewhere. When the attack was made the officers of the fort and of the gunboats advised the women and children to go, down to the river for the purpose of being taken across the river out of danger. As they were leaving the town for that purpose, the rebel sharpshooters mingled with them, and, shielded by their presence, advanced and fired upon the gunboats, wounding some of our officers and men. Our forces could not return the fire without endangering the lives of the women and children.

The rebels also placed women in front of their lines as they moved on the fort or were proceeding to fake positions, while the flag of truce was at the fort, in order to compel our men to withhold their fire out of regard for the women, who were made use of in this most cowardly manner. For more full details of the attack and treacherous and cowardly pranters of the rebels were

mann or sanger L. F. Boom; one section of the 2n United States Light Artillery (colored), and one batiation of the 18th Pennessee Caralry extending the commandedity Magor W. F. Bratierd Bajo Bieth was the ranking officer, and was in command of the commandedity Magor W. F. Bratierd Bajo Bieth was the ranking officer, and was in command of the children of the command of the command, and withdrew all the forces within the fort. They had previously occupied some entrenchments at some distance from the fort, and farther from the river. This fort was statuated on a high bluft, which descended precipitately to the river's edge, the ridge of the bluff on the river side of the fort was a ravine of the bluff on the river side of the fort was a ravine or hollow, the one below the fort containing several private stores and some dwellings, constituting what was called the town. At the mouth of that ravine and on the river bank were some Government buildings containing commissary stores.

The ravine above the fort was known as Cold Bunk Ravine, the ridge being covered with trees and bushes to the right or below, and a little to the front of the fort was a level piece of ground, not quite so clevated as the fort itself, on which were occupied by the while troops, and also used for hospital abed the ryurgoes. Within the fort is had been erected some long hats or shaniles, which were occupied by the while troops, and also used for the fort was a level piece of ground, not quite so clevated as the fort itself, on which had been erected some long hats or shaniles, which were occupied by the while troops, and also used for hospital abed the ryurgoes. Within the fort could are decreased to the receive of the grounders, two 12-bounder howitzers, and two 10-bounders, two 12-bounder howitzers, and two 10-bounders, two 12-bounder howitzers, and two 10-bounders, two 12-bounders, and the fo

VALIANDETAM VISITE DETROIT.—The Detroit devices the final season of the committee of the did not be the did not got up within effective range before the final assault was made.

Immediately after the second flag of truce redrect the redols made a rush from the positions they had so treacherously garland, and obtained possession of the properties of the control of the properties of the positions of the properties of the final assault was made.

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Immediately after the second flag of truce redrect the final assault was made.

Out to escape by running down the steep bluff received to escape by running down the steep bluff received forth and the properties of the properties o

forcements from Memphis, and they were actually embarking when he received information of the capture of the fort.

Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their obligations to the officers of the army and many with whom they were brought in contact for the assistance they rendered. It is true your committee were furnished by the Secretary of War with the fullest authority to call upon any one in the army for such services as they might require to enable them to make the investigation devolved upon them by Congress. But they found that no such authority was needed. The army and navy officers at every point they visited evinced a desire to aid the committee in every way in their power, and all expressed the highest satisfaction that Congress had so promptly taken steps to ascertain the facts connected with this fearful and bloody transaction, and the hope that the investigation would lead to prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government. Your committee would mention more particularly the names of General Mason Brayman, military commandant at Cairo; Captain J. H. Dollin, his chief of staff; Captain A. M. Pennock, U. S. navy, fleet captain of Mississippi squadron; Captain James W. Shirk, U. S. navy, commanding Seventh district Mississippi Squadron; Sergeant Horace Wardner, in charge of Mound City General Hospital; Captain Thomas M. Farrell, United States Navy, in commanded gunboat Hastings, furnished by Captain Pennock to convey the committee to Fort Pillow and Memphis; Captain Thomas Patison, naval commandant at Memphis; General C. C. Washburne, and the officers of their commands, as among those to whom they are indebted for assistance and altention.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

B. F. WADE.

D. W. GOOCH.

Adopted by the committee as their report, B. F. WADE, Chairman.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW. YORK, May 5.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived with Aspinwall advices of the 26th ult. The United States frigate Lancaster, Admiral Bell, arrived at Panama on the 21st from Acapulco. The Government of Nicaragua has concluded a contract with Captain Pim to build an inter-oceanic railroad.

Advices from Lima state that the question between Peru and Spain had reached an alarming state. The Spanish minister having been reduced recognition, sont an ultimatum to the Peruvian Government, which was returned unopened, and he left the country in a steamer. It is reported that a Peruvian war steamer was sent after him, but returned without finding him.

The people of Peru speak of a Spanish squadron taking possession of the Chincha Islands and of the Peruvian navy. The project of a railroad across the Andes in Chili has loss none of its interest there. The report of the surveying engineer says there are no serious obstacles.

VALLANDIGHAM VISITS DETROIT.—The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune of April 30 contains the fol-

B. F. WADE, D. W. GOOCH.

THREE CENTS.

Numbers of our men were greihered together in lines or groups, and deliberately shot. Some were shot while in the fiver, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make any excition to save themselves from drowning. Some of the reboles stood upon the top of the lait, or a short distance down its stile, and called to our soldiers to come up to them, and as they approached shot them down in cold blood; if their gans or pristols missed fire, forcing them to stand there until they were again prepared to fire. All around were heard cries of "No quarter, no quarter;" "Kill the d—diggers;" "Shoot them down." All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taonts and sneers. Some were spared for a time only to be mindered under circumstances of greater cruelty. No-cruelty which the most fieldlish malignity could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier, who. was wounded in the lor so as to be unable to wark was made to stand up while his tormontors shot him. Others who worre wounded and unable to stand up while his tormontors shot him. Others who worre wounded and unable to stand up while his horse was killed by him when he remonstrated. Another, a mere child, whom an officer to hold his horse was killed by him when he remonstrated. Another, a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at once ordered the officer to put him down and shoot him, which was done. The huts end tents in which many of the wounded had sought shelter were set on fire both that night and the nextmorning, while the wounded were still in them, those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, or who could prevail on others less injured than themselves to help them out, and even some of them thus seeking to escape the flames were met by these ruffigures and bruthally shot down, or had their brains beaten out. One man was deliberately fastoned down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by means of n Justez and Vidaurri—Alvarez Declared for the Patriots—Reported French Defent. NEW YORK, May 5.—Advices from Mexico, via Havana, report that Alvarez has declared for Jua ez, and is fortifying himself in Acapulco, which was blockaded by French ships of war The fortifications at Mazatlan have been bom-barded by a French frigate. The French are reported defeated in Onjaca and Guadalajara, losing at the latter place six thousand men. This story looks like a canard. men. This story looks take a camera.

HAYANA, April 252.—The Matagnores Zaragoza of the 9th of April contains the propositions made to Juarez's Government by Governor Vidaurri, of New Leon. They are as follows:

To avoid the shedding of blood and the consequences that would result from the actual condition of affairs, an agreement may be made on the following terms. ng terms:

First. To pass over all that has occurred between
the General Government and that of the State. have the right reserved of continuing in the or not.

Third. For my part, I purpose to retire from the Government to private life, provided I shall not be molested, persecuted, or insuited.

Fourth. If nothing has been agreed to by next Monday, I will then act as it may suit me best; but if this agreement be then perfected, hostilities shall be immediately suspended.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI. in this agreement be then periested, hostilities skali he immediately suspended.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

Montern, March 24, 1864.

The Juarez Government refused to listen to these propositions, and simply demanded the surrender of Viduuri; so that the latter was compelled to leave Monterey in order to escape. It is also stated that he was pursued, and that the Government troops captured from him fourteen pieces of artillery. When passing through Villaldama, Vidauri remarked that by the aid of the French he would be enabled to estura to Monterey in fatteen days. The same paper also adds that a spontaneous movement in favor of Juarez's Government had taken place in all the principal towns, and that armed bands had gone in pursuit of Vidauri, who had at last been obliged to take refuge in a wood. It also assures us that Juarez had triumphantly extered the city of Monterey, and describes the rejoicings and celebrations that took place on his entrance, congratulating him on this energetic policy that he has fill now pursued. We find also in the same paper that there had arrived in Tampice two hundred men to reinforce the French garrison at that place, which, with those already there, sum up about five hundred men of the foreign legion. They had also three pieces of artillery.

The same Juarist paper publishes a description of a ball and banquet giverrat Matamoros to Major General McClernand and Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas. There was great enthusiasm manifested on this occasion at the mention of the names of Lincoln and Juarez, Mexico and the United States. The same paper says also that General Hamilton, with the eloquence that he has always manifested when defending the cause of Masteo, gave a toast in favor of the expulsion forever of the French from Mexican territory.

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States. [Reported for The Press.] FOURTH DAY. Conference reassembled in the Union Church yes

boats, who were permitted to ge on shore and collect the wounded and bury the dead. The rebels themselves had made a pretence of burying a great many of their victims, but they had merely thrown them, without the least regard to care or decency, into the trenches and ditches about the fort, or the little hollows and ravines on the hillside, covering them but partially with earth. Portions of heads and faces, hands and feet, were found protruding through the earth in every direction over and even where your committee visited the spot two weeks afterwards, although parties of men had been sent on shore from time to time to bury the bodies unburied, and rebury the others, and were even then engaged in the same work. We found the evidences of this murder and crucity still most painfully. We saw bodies still unburied, at some distance from the fort, of some sick men, who had been feeing from the hospital, and beaten down and brutally murdered, and their bodies left where they had fallen. We could still see the faces, and hands, and feet of men, white and black, protruding out of the ground, whose graves had not been reached by those engaged in reinterring the victims of the massacre, and although a great doal of rain had fallen within the preceding two weeks, the ground, more especially on the side Conference reassembled in the Choo Church yes-terday morning at the usual hour.

Rev. Mr. Young, of Cincinnati, conducted the opening religious services.

The Committee on German Work reported that they had elected Rev. Dr. Peck, of Wyoming, chair-man, and Rev. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburg, secre-tary. they had elected Rev. Dr. Peck, of Wyoming, chairman, and Rev. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburg, seeretary.

On the State of the Country, the committee announced Rev. Joseph Cummings, of New England,
chairman; and Rev. Col. Moody, of Ofic, secretary;
and Rev. T. H. Sinex, of Michigan, assistant secretary. Rev. R. W. Keeler, of lowa, was appointed
additional secretary. Rev. R. W. Tyng was appointed an additional secretary.

The order of the day was suspended: for the purpose of hearing the address of the Canada Conference. The address, among other matters, states
that the letter forwarded from Buffalo, and presented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, S. Baker; and F. A.
Blades, delegates to General Conference, has been
received and read with peculiar satisfaction. We
briefly regret, it continues, our short stay among
you, but the distracted state of your country at this
moment is with us a sufficient justification of our
early departure, and our prayers are that the rebellion which is now affecting the whole world may be
specifly suppressed, and that God may restore
peace to your nation, and give increasing prosperity to the Church of Christ in your affleted land.

Our Church, planted by the labor and zeal of mombers from the M. E. Church in the United States,
still embraces within its societies some aged members, who dwell with fond recollections upon the
memory of the servants of God, and of the precious
revivals of religion which they were instrumental
in promoting. Our prachers and poople are as ders had been committeed, as stuff discolored by the logs and trees showed but too plainly the evidences of the atrocities perpetrated there. Many other instances of equally atrocious crueity might be enumerated, but your committee feel compelled to refrain from giving here more of the heart-sickening details, and refer to the Satoments contained in the voluminous testimony herowith submitted. In the voluminous testimony herowith submitted, which is the submittee of the submittee of the submittee of the submittee of the submittee. In the voluminous testimony herowith the voluminous testimony herowith submittee. In the voluminous testimony to the voluminous testimony herowith submittee of the testimony to the voluminous testimony herowith the voluminous testimony herowith the voluminous testimony herowith the voluminous testimony to the testimony to the crueity which had been in inflicted on them, and which they had seen inflicted on others. In reference to the fate of Major Bradford, who was the voluminous testimony to the voluminous testimony the voluminous testimony to the voluminous testimony to the voluminous testimony the volu bers from the M. F. Church in the United States, still embraces within its societies some aged members, who dwell with fond recollections upon the memory of the servants of God, and of the precious revivals of religion which they were instrumental in promoting. Our preachers and people are as strongly adapted to the episcopal form of government as, in 1828, when the Pittsburg General Conference allowed us to become a separate and independent Church, and addressed us the following words: "That we do hereby recommend our brethron in Chanda to adopt the form of government of the M. E. Church in the United States, with such modifications as their particular relation should render necessary." We rejoice to learn from your communication that God is still extending your field of usefulness, that your members are constantly multiplying, that your book establishments and religious periodicals are having a most salutury effect, and that your missionary work and Sabbath-sehoof operations are doing good to millions of your fellow-men.

As poor children in the Gospelof our blessed Lord, we are laboring on at God's command, and, as far as our means and ability will allow, are endeavoring to promote the kingdom of Christ, in this country. We have now three Annual Conferences, 199 travelling preachers, 220 local preachers, 20,355 members, one Seminary and Fenale College, and a connectional journal, the Canada Christian Advocate.

We are also doing what we can to promote the cause of the Sunday-schools and sustain Home Missions as two of the greatest enterprises for the spreading of Scriptural holiness over this land. We are following up the new settlers to preach to them in their log cabins in the wilderness the tunsearchable riches of Christ. From provincial statisties, and knowledge obtained from other sources, we think we are justified in stating that there are now nearly one hundred thousand sollars, which has nearly all been obtained since 1834.

Rev. Mr. Lardner, one of the delegates from the Canada Conference, then, aft

state of affairs. Their prayer was that our land should be united and free, and that slavery should be forever obliterated.

Bishop Richardson, also a delegate from the Oanada Conference, delivered an address of brotherly affection for his brethren of this country.

Bishop Scott then read the address of the Board of Bishops. He said the Methodist Church had proved herself decidedly loyal, and given to the Federal Government her most undivided support. Her members, in large numbers, and many of her ministers, had flocked to the national standard. It was apprehended that churches in the loyal States would be greatly embarrassed in their action by the war. But he was happy to say this had not been the case with the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the contrary, she has gone forward with the good work, and with two exceptions her Annual Conferences have been held at the places designated.

He also presented in a forcible manner the workings and strength of the M. E. Church during 1863. The statistics showed a slight falling off in the number of members, but an increase of 272 local preachers and 124 churches. Of the sixteen statistical items contained in their annual report, there has been a falling off in three, and an increase of thirteen. Their people had also contributed a large amount of reading matter during the last four yoars, and much good has been done. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion it was feared that the Book Concern would be disastrously affected, yet this great interest was never in a more prosperous condition than to-day. It is not only able to meet all its liabilities, but the New York agencies had made dividents.

They are generally in a cheering state of prosperous condition than to-day. It is not only able to meet all its liabilities, but the New York agencies had made dividents.

than to-day. It is not only able to meet all its liabilities, but the New York agencies had made dividends.

They are generally in a cheering state of prosperity. The Sunday-school cause has not only held its own, but has, during the last four years, largely advanced in every particular, although the contributions to the Tract Society have not been so great as to the soldiers. The missionary interest of the Church was never in so prosperous a condition. The foreign missions had been strengthened, and their whole work much extended, especially in the new Territories. At the meeting of the Board in November last, the sum of \$425,984 was appropriated for the support of domestic and foreign missions. The periodicals are doing well, and not one discontinued on account of the times. Even the Sentinel, published in Missouri, although reduced in size, has been kept up. The cause of education felt injuriously the shock of the rebellion, but has gradually recovered, and is now generally in a prosperous condition. Particular chairs have been emlowed in seven colleges, and this whole subject of endowment is referred to the Conference. The Hiblical schools still continue doing their good work, and should be kept under the supervision of the Church. In regard to lay delegation, a vote had been taken in the several churches and Conferences, and stood, 1,731 ministers, and 18,931 male members votting against. In regard to the readmission of members into the Church who had been cut off by the rebellion, they were of the opinion that no slaveholders should be accepted. The time had also come for them to take some action in regard to the colored members of the M. E. Church. They slaveholders should be accepted. The time had also come for them to take some action in regard to the colored members of the M. E. Church. They recommend that the subject receive the early consideration of the Conference. The report speaks of the high gratification of the Bishops upon having in their midst delegates from the English and Irish branches of the Church.

A glowing tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Rev. Francis Burns, a colored bishop in Africa, the only one ever elected by the General Conference.

Africa, the only one ever elected by the General Conference.
Upon the conclusion of the reading of the address the doxology was sung.
A motion to print 5,000 copies of the address for general distribution was debated at length. It was finally agreed to print 10,000 copies of the address. That part of the address which says that no more slaveholders shall be admitted to the Church was referred to the Committee on Slavery.
A resolution was adopted as to whether the Committee on the State of the Country should not take some action in reference to the death of Rev. Anthony Bouloy.
On motion, all matters referring to the Southorn territory were referred to the Committee on Missions.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by 

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as theo afford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRISE. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an mira copy of the Paper will be given.

W. R. Revels moved that Rev. Elisha Weaver be added to the Committee on Revision of Discipline.

The motion, after some decate, was lost.

A report was received from the principal and loard of trustees of the Wilberforce University, situated at Xenia, Ohio,

The report was properly referred, after the adeption of an amendment referring so much of said report as relater to Rev. Bishop Pyne, to the committee of fifteen on Episcopacy.

A memorial was received from the Quarterly Concernee of the A.M. E.Church, New Orleans, praying an unnual conference district composed of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, to be set apart for them. Heferred to the Committee on Boundaries. A motion was offered by Rev. John A. Warren, to the effect that as Rev. H. J. Young has traveled five full years in the connection, and was elected delegate from Ohio, therefore, Resolved, That Brother Toung is entitled to a seat in this Conference.

The motion was lost.

A petition was received from A. M. E. C. of Wilmington, Dol., asking to be detached from the Baltimore Conference, and annexed to the Paladelphis district. Referred to the Committee 9.1 Boundaries. ries.

A petition from California, and also a memorial from the same district, were read; and subsequently declared as not regularly before this Conference, they not having passed the Anzwal Conference of the California district.

A protest from Bothel Church, Paffadelphia, contesting the right of Rev. Stephen Smith to a soat as delegate from said church. It was developed during the discussion that safd protest was not regularly before the Conference. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Delegations. referred to the Committee on Delegations.

A message was received from the Episcopal Committee, announcing their organization and proparation for any business that might be communicated to them. A second paper from Bethel Church was received and referred to the Committee on Revisier of Disand referred to the Committee on Revision of Discipline.

A memorial (No. 3) from Bethel Church was received and referred to the Committee on Revision of Discipline.

A petition from the A. M. E. Church at Ricciville, New Jersey, praying to be detached from the Philadelphia Conforence and amnead to the New York Annual Conference district. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

A motion to appoint a delegation of five members to convey our fraternal greetings to the M. E. Church General Conference now in session in this city, was adopted. to convey our fraternal greetings to the M. E. Church General Conference now in session in this city, was adopted.

Committee—Rev's. M. M. Olark, John M. Brown, J. P. Campbell, A. W. Wayman.

A preamble and resolutions were offered by Rev. M. M. Turner, setting forth the positions of the two divisions of colored Methodists in the United States, to wit: The A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Zion Church, and praying the appointment of a special committee who may recommend some notion that may bring together these two churches on terms of Christian fraternity as one body.

The preamble and resolutions were received.

Rev. Wm. Moore moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was most eloquent by Opposed by Rev. R. H. Cain, of Now York, who claimed that the interests of more than five millions of these two bodies as one grand Christian Chareb, laboring hand and hand to the promotion of the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the elevation of our bleeding race.

He was Supported by Rev. J. D. S. Hall, of the Baltimore Conference, who knowed a reference to a committee of one from each Conference district, and made a motion to that effect. The motion was adopted to refer the preamble and resolutions to a committee as above.

Committee—H. M. Turner, John Peck, J. M. Witlams, Churles Burch, Wm. D. W. Schureman, J. P. Campbell, Wm. A. Dove; E. T. Williams, Jacob Mitchell.

Rev. Elisha Weaver offered a resolution in regard to the content of the promotion of the problem of the problem

Mitchell.

Rev. Elisha Weaver offered a resolution in regard to public worship, which was referred to the Committee on Revision of Discipline.

Rev. John Turner, from the Committee on Dologations, raised the question in open Conference as to whether the two delegations from Canada were to be considered before said committee or in open Conference. The subject was postponed, and Conference adjourned at 2 o'clock P. M. CITY COUNCILS. The regular stated meeting of both branches of the r staten most in the chair. He called the most President Lyn (U.) in the chair. He called the meeting to order at four o'clock.

A petition from the police officers of the city, asking for an increase in their salary, was reforred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Ginnopo (U.), on leave, offered a preamble and resolutions recognizing the loyalty of the dieneral Camerence of the Methodist Episcopul Church now holding its session in this city, and tendering to them the hospitalities of the city. They provide for the appointment of a committee of five from each Chamber to ascertain what day they could set apart for the purpose of visiting.

Mr. Ring (O.) said he was not prepared to vote for the resolutions if the city was to incur any expense by it. He did not think it was becoming it his body to expend money in this way.

Mr. Ginnobo (U.) said that in other office where a body of citizens in such high standing meet, they are recognized, and a hearty welcom tendered to them. Any body of men that would show in such a manner as they have their loyalty to the Government, ho would be glad to offer such resolutions to show the appreciation of the city for them.

Mr. Wietherell (U.) said he was in favor of the premible, and a part of the resolutions. He did not think it was necessary to have the excursion up and down the river. Mr. Miller (U.) moved to postpone it for the present, Mr. MILLER (U.) moved to postpone it for the present, which was agreed to.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works was read, calling attention to the condition of the Delaware works, and the requirements of the district supplied by them. The supply of water is already short in some portions of the district, the amount pumped last month being as average of two millions nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand gallons perday. The wharf and trunk or sluice through which water is taken from the Delaware is in a dilapidated condition, and needs immediate and excensive repairs. The reservoir should also be cleansed. An appropriation of \$4,000 is asked for to do this.

The communication was laid on the table for the present. \$4,000 is asked for to do this.

The communication was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Ginnodo (U.), on leave, presented a resolution requesting Common Council to return to this Chamber the ordinance appraying of centurl leases of the coal lands in Schmykill county.

Mr. Wetherell (U.) wanted to know the reason for desiring the return of the ordinance.

Mr. Ginnodo said this matter, by name, had been hefore the Committee on Girara Estates for several months, it was patient to his mind that more monay can be obtained for the leave. He wanted it back so as to do justice to other applicants for the lease who have not been attended to.

Mr. Wetherell (U.), said he was perfectly satisfied that the lease would be given to the highest hidder, but he would take the credit to himself of rousing these applicants, and the chairman of the Committee on Girard Estates. The applicants at first offered a recutal of twenty-five cents, but now they are willing to give more than the firm which the ordinance favors.

Mr. Davis (U.) desired to know if Mr. McManus and Brooks & Co., would have the privilege of putting in their bids again.

Mr. Ginnod (U.) said everything would be done that was just and right.

The resolution then passed.

A communication was read from the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, calling attention to the unsafe condition of the Pourose Ferry Briage. He states that the repairs necessary will cost the city \$16,000, less the value of the old material. The bridge has fallen in, which prevents the private on the Pourose Ferry Briage. He states that the repairs necessary will cost the city \$16,000, less the value of the old material. The bridge has fallen in, which prevents the private on Raironds presented a resolution directing the North Pennsylvania Kalirond Comment to directing the Confidence on Surveys.

the pressage of boots up and down the river.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Shoy-Committee on Ballroads presented a resolution directing the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company to have fagment stationed on their road, at the intersection between American their road, and America and Original Railroad Company to have flagmen at Coates street and Girard avenue.

Mr. Nichtenson (U.) moved to amend the last section by adding Brown and Piplar streets, which was agreed to. Ms amended the bill passed.

The same committee presented a resolution making it the duty of every police officer to report to the Mayor any violation of the sixth section of the law for the direction of the passenger railroads, and if any officer fails to perform this duty, and a citizen report him to the Mayor, that he be discharged. The resolution passed.

The Committee on Defence and Protection presented a resolution authorizing that committee to provide for equalizing the credits of the city under the calls of the President for 1853 and 1864, so as to prevent a draft in any part of it. Agreed to.

The same committee presented a resolution appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for the payment of the bounty of wenty-five dollars to every re-enlisted veteran who shall have received the city bounty of \$20, but not the ward bounty of \$50, the same to be paid as soon as proper vouchers are shown; and that a committee of five citizens, not connected with the city or General Government, be appointed to examine all claims, &c. It authorizes the Mayor to issue warrants. The confinence was manimously agreed to.

The same end the City Treasurer to put said warrants. The ordinance was manimously agreed to.

The same, and the City Treasurer to put yaid warrants. The ordinance was manimously agreed to.

The same committee to worly the each necounts of m proper, motion to postpone the resolution was lost. A motion to postpone the resolution was lost.
The resolution then passed.
Mr. Dayis (U.) offered a resolution defining the duties
of the district surveyors, which passed.
Mr. Kamerly (O.) presented a resolution directing the
Commissioner of Highways to notify the Fourth and
Eighth-streets City Railroad Company to repair their
road on Dicks on street, from Sixth to Eighth streets,
which passed. road on Dicks on street, from Sixth to Eighth streets, which passed.

Mr. Davis (U.), presented one instructing the Commissioner of City Property to plant posts between the trees on the plats on Girard avenue, from Twelfth to Broad, so as to prevent persons from driving carriages over it, and thereby saving the trees from being damaged. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

The bill providing for the lease of a piece of ground in the rear of Girard Bank to the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, which was postponed at the last meeting, was again taken up.

After considerable debate the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Girard Estates.

The bill from Common Council, appropriating \$30,000 to pay for improvements to the Delaware Water Works, was, after a great of the Council of Citific Street of the Council of Citific Street of City Street of

The debate, concurred in.

Also, the bill to locate the Washington Engine Company of Frankford as a steam fire engine.

Several other bills from Common Council were taken and acted upon, and at 9 o'clock the meeting adjourned. COMMON BRANCH.

A communication from Mr. Kaeass, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, was received, calling attention to the dilaridated condition of the Penrose Ferry bridge, which was stated to be unsafe for public travel.

Also, submitting an act of Assombly, recently drassed, in reference to the sewers of the city.

Mr. Wolseat (O.) presented a petition from the members of the Police force, asking for another increase of nay, which was referred:

Mr. Gray (U.), from the Committee on Finance, affered a resolution, releasing the sacurities of William Read, late Health officer, which was agreed to.

Mr. Storket (U.), from the Committee on Trusts and Fire, olf-red an ordinance locating the Washington Engine, of Frankford, as a steam fire engine company, which was agreed to.

Also, to locate the following as steam forcing hose companies: South Pena, Twell, Noptune, Niegara, Pennsylvania Hose, Pachuk, Perseverance, Washington, Good Intent, Washing that there were cough, the open proposed of the companies of the proposed of the Washington, Good Intent, Washing that there were cough, so washed to many steam for city of the proposed of the United States, and Lafayette Hose Companies be added to the list. Agreed to.

Mr. Kras (O.), another ancendment to add the Humane Hose Company, Agreed to.

Mr. Storkey affered a proviso to the end of the bit, provided that the above companies have 1,000 feet of the provided that the above companies have 1,000 feet of the provided that the above companies have 1,000 feet of the provided that the above companies have 1,000 feet of the provided that th Mr. Wolker (o) moved to add to Reliance Engletic territory were referred to the Committee on Missions.

So much of the Bishop's address as refers to the wants of the colored people is referred to the committee on that subject.

A motion was made that when the Conference adjourn, it meet again at 8% o'clock on Saturday morning. Agreed to.

It was agreed that the Committee on Conference he requested to appoint the General Conference Love Feast to be held at the Union M. E. Church, on Sunday morning, and that Bishop Morris be requested to proside. After the appointment of places of meeting for the committee, Conference adjourned.

A. M. E. General Conference.

[Reported for The Press.]

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Quain presiding, Bishops Payne and Nazrey assisting. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Pauce Tyler, of Missouri.

The roll was called, and the minutes of yesterday were approved.

W. R. Revels moved to strike out 18th section of the rules of this Conference under such was elected and sent to this Conference under such representations as led him to believe himself entitled to a seat: therefore as a confinence and in place and ordinance to locate the Westernal Revenue and the above companies and and the story and the above companies and add the Union Hose Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Stroker offered a proviso to the end of the polity. Mr. Science and ordinance tree locations as set and the above companies and ordinance to the above companies and ordinance tree location. Mr. Science and ordinance was finally passed in Mr. Science and ordinance as a set and the above companies and ordinance tree location of the transport and the above companies and ordinance ordinance provided that the above companies and ordinance ordinance provided that the above companies and ordinance ordinance as an add the Lucker and ordinance ordinance as an add the Lucker and ordinance ordinance as an add to the lower and the lack ordinance and the locate and the location and the lack ord