TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

## UNION, LIBERTY, AND VICTORY.

THANKS TO GOD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864. To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of the army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him, without whom all

human effort is in vain. I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Thanksgiving and Hope. If the President had ever announced an uncertain victory, then the country might question the value of the assurance he has given it in the address we publish to-day. But he has never spoken a word, of hope that the event did not justify; has never concealed a disaster, or exaggerated a success. These facts give greater emphasis to his words of congratulation, and they are the more significant, being so quiet and guarded. The President has not claimed a decisive victory; he has only declared that the events of the past five days claim our especial gratitude to God, and recommended that all patriots unite in thanksgiving and prayer, This is enough. It is upon the highest authority that we are assured of the complete success of the Virginia campaign up to the close of Sunday, while we are for-

bidden to believe that the victory is sealed. We could have nothing more encouraging, and have the right to repose full confidence in the grand movements of the campaign. General LEE gives thanks to God that he has repulsed our attack. This unusual modesty is confirmation of our success, for it has hitherto been his habit to exult over pretended victory. In comment upon this gratitude, we have his retreat towards Richmond. All the facts thus combine to place victory above doubt, and to justify an unenthusiastic confidence in the great result of this unparalleled campaign. We have the positive testimony of the Secretary of War, the indirect confession of the rebel general, the assurance of the Presi-

LEE is retreating on Richmond, pursued by the whole army. It is possible that a general engagement has taken place near Spottsylvania Court House, sixty-five miles from Richmond. The enemy must cerreaching his entrenchments, and the fact that he is retreating in good order, while we are following with unceasing energy, adds to the probability of a heavy contest near Spottsylvania village. Friday's battle decided the character of the campaign; it evidently forced LEE to abandon his works near Mine Run, and, in connection with the success of the Peninsular advance, compelled him to concentrate on the capital. Thus far the plan works without one blunder. Everything has succeeded. The enemy is forced to fight at a disadvantage, while the immense columns of the Union army press steadily on to the point where they will combine their power, and cooperate more effectually in the final strug-

Nothing like this campaign has been known in the whole war. Never before were shown so much method, intelligence, energy, perseverance, and power. Never before was the rebellion in such danger. Never before had we so much to hope, so little to fear. The spirit of the army is something to stir the blood with noble pride. It has fought magnificently; it has been commanded gloriously. We feel too deeply to exult; we hope too wisely to prophecy; there is a solemnity and grandeur in this patient waiting of the nation which premature rejoicing would insult.

Italy. It has become the fashion to abuse Louis NAPOLEON for what he left undone in Italy, and thus to echo the denunciation which GARIBALDI, "a good hater," has hurled against him any time during the last four years. It appears to many thoughtful observers of events, however, that while remembering what the inscrutable ruler of France did not perform for Italy, men are too apt to forget what he did. But for NA-POLEON's threatening speech, to the Austrian Ambassador, on New Year's day, 1859, which led to immediate war, and but for the material assistance which he contributed, heading his own French army in the attempt to throw off the Austrian yoke, there would not now be the free Italy that once more exists, honored among the nations. He may not yet have done all that was expected of him, but no other man, living or dead, has accomplished so much for Italy, since the commencement of the Christian era, as this much-abused NAPO-

LEON the Third. The condition of Italy, up to Napoleon's interference in 1859, was very pitiable. During a reign of nearly thirty years (from November, 1830, to May, 1859), the Neapolitan dominions were subjected to the worst tyranny under the misrule of FERDINAND II. That misrule had been exposed and denounced through the press, and in the British Parliament, by Mr. GLADSTONE, a man of character and standing, and though foreign Powers refused to interfere, though Lord John Russell pelted the Neapolitan tyrant with some paper pellets of warning and advice, it was evident that the end was to come; that such a wretched condition of affairs must come to a termination, certainly inevitable, and probably violent. The Italian Duchies, or Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, were governed, as petty monarchies, by potentates whose greatest pride was their relationship with the reigning House of Austria, and who, in common with their cousin of Naples, submitted, in most things, to the suggestions and the policy of Austria. The fairest parts of | made of corn and counters, many counters, many counters, and occasion-Italy, Lombardy, and Venetia, were held ally a few black, worm-eaten beans. They were s mere provinces of the overgrown and then nearly bankrupt Empire of Austria, and anything like Italian feeling was regarded and treated as at once treasonable and irreligious. The King of Sardinia, on the other hand, was known to be liberal and national—to have attempted, however unsuccessfully, to liberate Italy ten years before, but to be unable, by himself, to strike a second and more effective blow for naa second and more effective blow for nationality. At that moment, NAPOLEON shot and killed for violating rules of which they threw his force upon the side of the political regeneration of Italy, and the immediate results were the transfer of Lombardy from Austria to free Italy, the rejection and exile of the Austrian rulers of the Duchies, and the transfer of the Romagna and the Marches from the Papal to the Italian sove-

Fitting Vinterior Andread Transfer

in 1859, and when, in 1860, Gartbaldi was able to place Naples and Sicily in allegiance to VICTOR EMMANUEL, if NAPOLEON did not help, at least he did not oppose. His pertinacious support of the Papal authority in Rome may be a stroke of policy, or may spring from a religious feeling. Sufficient that he gives that support. Recent and reliable accounts from Turin mention that Victor Emmanuel has had

an attack of apoplexy, and that great care and cautious treatment will be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the illness. He is in the prime of life (only forty-four years old), but while he takes what, in Italy, may be considered excessive bodily exercise, relieved only (if that be relief) by many hours of continued labor on State matters, in his closet, he also is a bon-vivant, and unfortunately possesses a full habit of body and a sanguienous temperament. Here are several predisposing points towards the disease which has attacked him. Its future visitations may have more enduring effects. But the fact remains-VICTOR EMMANUEL has had an apoplectic stroke. Then comes the question. What is to be-

come of Italy, if he should die? His eldest son, Prince Humbert, heir to the crown, is simply an amiable young man, who wants ten months of being twenty-one years old, who drives charmingly, rides spiritedly, hunts gallantly, flirts delightfully, shoots wonderfully, smiles winningly, dresses becomingly, and is very popular on account of his good looks riendly manners, and ardent amiability How far these qualifications, which make him a good-natured petit maitre, may serve him, as King of Italy, whenever his turn comes, remains to be tried and seen. But it is easy to see that, should Italy lose VICTOR EMMANUEL, her chief hope of continued nationality may be looked for in

## the friendship and support of the Emperor of the French.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864 General Grant is not a man to promise victory nor to parade incomplete results. In all his past achievements he has preferred to peak after than to speculate before a battle, His extraordinary precautions for the late conflict were in harmony with this fine characteristic. For sixty days all correspondence with the army, or from the army, was stopped. No newspapers were allowed to circulate until after due notice. Correspondents of the various leading journals were duly registered, and compelled to report at headquarters, at stated daily periods, to prevent sudden and unauborized departures, and nothing was permitted to be sent over the wires. Up o this moment, now nearly cleven o'clock A. M., not a word has been received from him by the War Department. The trains with the wounded are hourly expected, and not a straggler from the front, and not a deserter, has been seen since the battle of Thursday. All these indications show that he was determined to keep his own counsel, and to do his work thoroughly, reserving the duty of giving results to his superiors when these had been achieved. Before Gen. Grant left for the army, THE PRESIDENT Wrote him a warm and grateful letter, thanking him for his energy and his devotion, and wishing him "God-speed" in the sublime task that had been assigned to him. To this epistle it is said the General briefly and modestly replied, stating that he would do his utmost to fulfil public exobligations to Mr. Lincoln and the Adminstration; that all his requests had been complied with, and that no one had attempted to embarrass, but that each and all had toiled to encourage, assist, and strengthen him. Upon one brain, therefore, all the chief military responsibility has reposed. Rarely, if ever, have such a weight of care and such destinies been devolved upon any human being. Should General Grant be equal to this mighty work, he will be the deliverer of his country. As he is patient and persevering, so let us be.

The President and the Army. Extract from a private letter, April 27:
"Day before yesterday there was considerable excitement here in consequence of the passage through Gen. Burnside. When I assure you that it took nearly the entire day and evening for it to pass from Washington to Virginia, I need hardly remark that it was a large body of troops. The President, with uncovered head, stood on the balcony at Willard's, to see it pass, from 12 M. until 4% P. M. Part of the time it rained quite heavily, but the honest-hearted man would not be induced to put on his hat. For the gratitude thus manifested by the President to this brave army, I shall always feel for him the deepest and most lasting admiration. The whole of the army, in passing bestowed upon him such thunders of cheers as I never before listened to, and very few of the men passed without taking off their hats and waving them in the wildest manner. Many of the troops were colored, and a few of them Indians. The Indians halted before their "Grent White Father." whirled their caps in the air, and gave him three times three such cheers as it would have done any loyal heart good to hear. By the

(God bless his honest, patriotic, devoted heart! looked so weary, and yet so grateful, that it brought tears to my eyes to see him. The Fallen Heroes. The death of the noble volunteer veteran, General Wadsworth, of New York, is undoubtedly the flict in Virginia. An upright, honest, brave, de voted soldier—a hale, gray-headed man, who left hi farm and his wealth, among the yeomanry of New York, to take part in the war-he fell leading charge of his division; a man worthy of the old Revolution. General Wadsworth possessed large wealth and position in New York, and was as be nevolent as influential and rich. He was the Union candidate against Governor Seymour in New York.

time the last troops had passed him, the Presider

try and State, but it will add much to the glory of s another conspicuous soldier lost to the muster of our brave leaders. His daring was proverbial—a Settysburg he carried the flag of his brigade in front of his men, and in the face of the enemy. Ori ginally colonel of a Pittsburg regiment, he became origadier for gallantry at Antietam. He graduated Brigadier General Alexander Webb was the son of General Watson Webb, once the widely-known editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and low Minister to Brazil. A man of culture, ability and modesty—a soldier always brave and trusted—

age of 27. His family, we believe, is at present i this city. Brigadier General Bartlett was a veteran of all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and at the outbreak of the war a lawyer in Binghamton, New York. His gallant death crowned a most honorable

General Grant in the Field We are familiar with the picturesque interview between Generals Grant and Pemberton, when the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg were arranged. One of the Tribune correspondents gives us another glimpse of the Lieutenant General in the battle of last Thursday, in which we find him in

## characteristic attitude, smoking a brior-wood pipe, and watching the field. WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 9, 1864. The Condition of Released Union Pri-Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the Senate, and Mr. Gooch, in the House, submitted a report on the condition of the returned prisoners from Richmond at Annapolis, from an examination made at the request of the Secretary of War. The evidence proves beyond all doubt, in the estimation of the committee, a detion on the part of the rebel authorities to subject our soldiers and officers who fall into their hands to physical and mental suffering impossible to describe. They present the appearance of living skeletons—little more than skin and bones, some maimed for life, and some frozen by lying without tent or covering on the bare ground at Belle Isle. The general practice is shown to be the robbery of prisoners, as soon as taken, of all money, valuables. and good clothing. The amount of food allowed was totally insufficient to preserve the health of a child, consisting usually of two pieces of bread, made of corn and cobmeal, badly cooked, with about obliged to sell the clothing received from home to obtain food to sustain life. Those in the hospitals were little better fed, and were neglected, their

wounds remaining for days undressed. One witness, when asked if he was hungry, said: "Hungry! I when asked in he was nungry, said: "nungry: a could eat anything in the world that came before me. Some of the boys would get boxes from the North, with meat of different kinds in them, and out of the spit-boxes and gnaw them over again."
They were submitted to unmerciful and murderhad no knowledge. When received at Anna-polis their clothing was so filled with vermin that it had to be destroyed, and repeated washings failed to rid their heads and bodies of the pests.

They are now dying daily, and the physicians in charge entertain no doubt that their emaciation and death are directly caused by brutal and merciless treatment received while prisoners of war. The testimony shows that the treatment received

reignty. All this was done in a few months | at Columbia and Dalton was far more humane than The committee cannot resist the conclusion that these inhuman practices are the result of a determi-nation on the part of the rebel authorities to reduce our soldiers by privations and exposure to such a condition that they never shall be able to render effective service in the field—a result, like the maseffective service in the left—reservine and selective service in the left—reservine service in the service in t who, when taken prisoners, were stout, healthy men, in the prime and vigor of life, have died by

undreds under the treatment they have received Although required to perform no duties of camp or narch, while rebel soldiers were able to make long and rapid marches, and to offer stubborn resistance in the field, they refer with pride and satisfaction to the uncomplaining fortitude, and undiminished pa-triotism exhibited by our brave men, under all their privations, even in the hour of death. The chaplain says: "There is another thing I would wish to state—all the men, without any exception, among the thousands that have come to this hospi tal, have never, in a single instance, expressed a regret, notwithstanding the privations and sufferings hey have endured, that they entered their coun try's service. They have been the most loyal, devoted, and carnest men. Even on the last days of their lives they have said that all they hoped fo was just to live and enter the ranks again and meet their foes. It is a most glorious record in relation to the devotion of our men to their country. I do not think their patriotism has ever been equalled in he history of the world."

Naval Captures. The Navy Department has information of the cap-cure, by the gunboat Owasco, of the English schrs. Lily, Fanny, and Laura, off Velasco, Texas. The prisoners stated that they did not know the character of their cargoes, but on the Fanny were found eight cases for the rebel Gen. MAGRUDER Killed and Wounded. Colonel Carnoll, 95th Pennsylvania, is reported Captain Byrnes, 2d Pennsylvania, captured. Captain Briggs, 11th Pennsylvania, wounded i

Captain GWYNNE, 118th Pennsylvania, wounde Major Dantingron, 18th Pennsylvania, killed. Colonel WOODWARD, a son of Judge WOODWARD

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. Washington, May 9, 1994.

SENATE. Mr. FOOT reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the joint resolution to aquire into the expediency of altering the south from of the Treasury Department; reported adversely, and the report was adonted. of the Tressury Department; reported adversely, and the report was adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a joint resolution that a select committee of three from each House be instructed to inquire what measures are necessary to adapt the halls of Congress better to the purposes of legislation and to secure more perfect ventilation, which was adopted, Mr. CGNNESS called up the Senate bill for the purchase of a site for the erection of bulldings for the branch mint at Philadelphia. It appropriates \$300,000. The bill was passed.

The bill was passed.

The Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Sonate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a substitute for the bill in amendment of the Pacific Railroad act. It makes the number of shares one million, at \$100 each, and no individual may subscribe for more than two thousand shares. Five dollars assessment per share may be called for every six months. After the next annual meeting in October, there shall be twenty-one directors, one-third to he elected annually for the torm of three years, and each shall own not less than fifty shares of stock. The road must be completed by 1877. Ten sections of land per mile are granted in aid of the road. No United States bouds are to be issued, but the road may issue twenty-four \$1,000 bonds for each mile cast of the base of the Rocky Monatains, the interest upon which is to be paid semi-annually, at 6 per cent., in gold and silver—to be secured by a mortgage of the road, and endorsed by the United States. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company is authorized to extend its road from St. Joseph via Atchison, 100 miles, with the same privileges as the main line, to be completed in two years. It also provides for the lowa branch to the 100th parallel. The bill is very voluninous, and embodies many of the provisions of bills previously offered.

On notion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, it was resolved that the President of the United States be roadused, if consistent with the public interest, to farnish copies of the recent correspondence of the Ministor of the United States in Chili, relating to the existing trouble between Chili and Bolivia.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the Senate bill to prevent smuggling, which was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DOULITTLE called up the bill to return the Navigoe Indians to their reservations in New Mexico, and appropriating \$100.000 for that pumpose.

Mr. GUNESS, of Callfornia, called up the Senate bill appropriating files of the purchase of a site for the erection of a branch Mint at San Francisco. Plassed. The Pacific Railroad.

Bank Bill Amendment. to Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the k bill. The pending question was on the amendato ff Mr. Henderson, striking out \$300,000,000 as the tof notes issued for circuiation, and insert the unit now authorized to be issued by the Comptroller banks already created. The amendment was not end to—years [9, pays 2]. Agreed to -vycas 12, nays 23.

Mr. DOOLITTLE S amendment, a synopsis of which has been published, was discussed. It provides for the gradual decrease of the volume of paper money issued by these banks.

Mr. Doolittle advocated his amendment briefly, saying that it was essential that some means should be devised to stop the inflation of the currency and raise the price of gold. price of gold.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Dollittle, claiming that it would destroy the bill and virually change the character of State banks. We coul not force State banks in under this law. We coul not force State banks in under this law. We coul the bill does, offer inducements for these banks to conin. It would also tend to create monopolies in Statebanks. Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that his amendment either Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that his amendment either repealed hank charters or created a monopoly of State banks. His idea was to compel these banks to keep their issues within due hounds.

Mr. HALE thought that what the Senator Wished might be accomplished in a shorter mode. He would have a section as follows: "Be it enacted, That all State Continuitions be mad the same are hereby abolished," it has been allowed by the mode in the way of any uniform banking law. If the news from Grant's army is true it will have more effect than all the speeches we have made. He thought this bank bill would have but little effect for good or evil, but as the Secretary of the Treasury thought it would do good be would yield his opinion and you for it. He thought the amendment was substantially to strike down State banks. He was opposed to any interference with Staterights, as the States were the pillars of the Constitution.

The Returned Prisonners.

The Returned Prisoners. Mr. WADE, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in reference to the returned pri-soners at Baltimore and Annapolis, and, on his motion, 25,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the enate. Mr. DOOLITTLE replied to the remarks of Messr. Hale and Sherman.

Mr. JOHNSON avowed his intention to vote for the bill if the clause allowing State taxation was retained.

The first clause of Mr. Doolittle's amendment was rejected—years 3, nays 30.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then withdrew the whole amendment. Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment inserting Buffa-lo, N. Y., as a place of redemption, which was adopted. Mr. COLLAMER offered several amendments, which were adopted without debate. One amendment offered by Mr. Collamer, requiring a portion of coin to be kept as a basis of redemption, was discussed by Messrs. Col-lamer, Sherman, and Henderson.

The Aunouncement of Victory.

Mr. COLLAMER read a description from the Secretary of

Mr. COLLAMER read a despatch from the Secretary War announcing a victory by General Grant over Ge-ral Lee, after which the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the use of the Hal was granted for Wednesday, the 18th, for the delivery of lecture by the Rev. J. R. Warner, on the Battle of Jettysburg, the proceeds to be applied for religious pur

poses.

On motion of Mr. PERRY, of New Jersey, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval
Affairs to examine into the expediency of locating the
proposed navy yard on the west side of the Hudson
river, nearly opposite Yonkers, and to report by bill or
otherwise. The so-called Rebel Navy Report. Mr. F. WOOD asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce the following resolution:
That the President be requested to furnish this House if not incompatible with the public interests, copies o all correspondence between the Secretary of State sinch efth of December, 1853, and Mr. C. F. Adams or Lord Lyons, on the subject of a simulated report and doen ment of the Navy Department of the so-called Confederate States. ate States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penusylvania, supposed all the correspondence had been published, and objected to the resolution.

Mr. WOOD replied that it had not, since his call.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate the prize proceedings, and distribution of priz.

money. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Missouri Election Cas

The House resumed the consideration of the Misson election case of Bruce against the sitting member, M The House resumed the consideration of the Missouri election case of Bruce against the sitting member, Mr. Loan.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, advocated the retention of the seat by Mr. Loan.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, replied to the remarks delivered by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the latter on Saturday having, in the course of his remarks against military interference at the polls, alluded to Maryland and Delaware in that connection. He thought the centleman from Massachusetts was unkind in assailing these who, covered with dust and perspiration, had emerged victorious from the battle to uphoid the republican Government. Mr. Davis spoke of Dawes as a dupper gentleman who came, like the dandy to "Harry Porch" to read him a lecture on the conflict. In his new-burn zeal for the purity of the electious, and to protect the Administration from the common scoids of the Democratic party, the goutleman had made an assault upon bits own publical friends.

Mr. DAVIS then charged frauds and bloodshed as having been committed by the Democratic party, the gardenach freedom of elections. He defended the Know-Nothing party, and said no man had been assailed more bitterly than himself, and he had for six years passed with contemptous silence the lying newspapers and uttorances of personal detruction. ug newspapers and utterances of personal detraction claimed that he was vindicated by his election t s House.

He claimed that he was vindicated by his election to this House.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was not in his seat when Mr. Davis spoke.

Mr. Davis spoke.

Mr. BRIOWN, of Wisconsin, a member of the Committee on Elections, said Mr. Davis, of Maryland, had just undertaken to defend the military interference at the polls. If he was correctly informed, the gendleman had to secretly escape from the violence which he had himself provoked. Looking at the election of Banks, a Know-Nothing, as Speaker of this House, Massachusetts had united with Maryland in support of a party which had brought disgrace on the American name, Mr. Brown appealed to the House to protect the freedom of elections.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, agreed with his colleague (Mr. Davis) in one thing only, namely: That the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Daves) had no right to cast a shur on Britinore. So long as the memory of the Massachusetts Know Nothings was kept up, so long should Massachusetts keep quiet. His colleague had inaugurated the persecution of men and women for their religion, and reaped the benefit of it. This was the reason why Massachusetts could not arraign Maryland for villainy.

Where did his colleague procure his evidence that a on villainy.

Where did his colleague procure his evidence that constituent of his (Mr. Ligon) is a traitor? He pause

where did his colleague procure his evidence that a constituent of his (Ar. Ligon) is a traitor? He paused for a reply and the Ligon is a traitor? He paused for a reply and the Legislation of the Republican site.]

Mr. DAMIS I decline to make any reply to the unworthy member from Maryland. [Cries of "good" on the Legislation of the Legislation of the Mr. HARRIS. The reply is very convenient, and shall not complain of it. When one man charges shall not complain of it. When one man charges declines give the evidence on which it is based, I will say nothing more than that he is a standerer. I will writhdraw the charge when he furnishes the proof.

The SPIE REPLACE when he furnishes the proof of the LEGISLATION of the content of the content of the content of the LEGISLATION of the content of th Mr. Harris "Triumphs over Tyrauny." Mr. Harris "Triumphs over Tyrauny."

Mr. Harris said the course of Mr. Dayis had brought on the very bloodshed which the latter condemned, and history showed his colleague could never have been elected but for the violence which had been released by his followers and friends. It is the the third which had been true and the said that the said the charge of traitor against him was false. He said the charge of traitor against him was false. tyranny, and here he was to be censured. [Laughter, i he said the charge of traitor against him was false. He had his opinions, and was not afraid to proclaim them; and referring to the past action of the House, said he had been indicted, tried, and convicted without the privilege of a defence. He denied that the language for which he was censured was intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said, as the member from Maryland had referred to him, he merely desired to have read the resolution beretofore passed, declaring that Mr. Harris, having spoken words in debate manifesty intended and designed to give aid and confort to the enemy, is an unworsty member, and is hereby severed. rensured. The Clerk read the resolution and the result, namely The Clerk read the resolution and the treath among 33 against 18. Mr. SCHENCK remarked: I have nothing to say; I. Mr. SCHENCK remarked: I have nothing to say; I. Mr. SCHENCK resolution to follow the member's speech in the reported proceedings. [Laughter.] Mr. LEOMARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, said while loyal hearts were tendering thanks to Almighty God for victories on the battle-field this House was gravely asked to vacate the seat of General Loan, that an opportunity may be given to rebels to send here a successor. He argued that Mr. Loan was clearly entitled to the seat. cessor. He argued that Mr. Loan was clearly entitied to the seat.

Mr. GOOCH, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report on the ill-treatment of prisoners in rebel hands.

Forty thousand copies were ordered to be printed, together with an equal number of the Fort Pillow massacre report.

The House then adjourned.

## THE WAR,

THE MARCH ON RICHMOND

A GRAND VICTORY. THE ENEMY REPULSED AND DRIVEN FOR MANY MILES.

Gallant Storming of the Rebel Works

by Hancock. GEN. WADSWORTH KILLED AND BART

LETT WOUNDED.

The Field Full of Prisoners and Rebel Slain. REBEL GENERALS JONES, JENKINS, PICKETT, AND

HUNTER KILLED OR WOUNDED Longstreet, Stafford, and Pegram Placed

Hors du Combat.

GRANT IN PURSUIT OF LEE. THE SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES CAPTURED.

Lee Again Brought to Battle near Spottsylvania.

BUTLER WITHIN TEN MILES OF RICHMOND

PORT WALTHALL TAKEN. THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD CUT.

Gen. Crooke Moving in Force on the Virginia and East Tennessee Road.

SHERMAN FIGHTING JOHNSON.

DESPATCHES FROM SECRETARY STANTON AND GENS. GRANT AND MEADE.

SPEECH FROM THE PRESIDENT

WILDERNESS TAVERN, Friday, May 6, P. M. The most terrific battle yet fought closed to-day. Lee's entire army has made repeated and furious assaults upon our right and left wings, commanded by Hancock and Sedgwick, with temporary sucesses; but he has been driven back with great loss An attack was made about four o'clock this afternoon simultaneously upon our whole line, which was gallantly repulsed. Towards dark the enemy concentrated upon our extreme right, and fell suc denly upon Sedgwick, crushing in a portion of his General Sedgwick succeeded in reforming his

ine, and socuring it against further disaster, and the enemy withdrew from his front under the cove f the darkness. Our losses have been heavy. Our army to-day has certainly achieved a decided suc ess. It has baffled all the offensive efforts of the The almost impenetrable woods with which the ttle-ground is covered saved the rebels from a crushing defeat, as it enabled them to conceal their

f their execution WILDERNESS TAVERN (Va.), Friday Evening, May 6.—The hardest contest was on our right, where the rebel charges were twice repulsed. Hancock's corps (the 2d) charged twice, and Hill was in command. They were compelled to fall

Sedgwick's and Hancock's corps were badly cut The number of the rebels killed is reported at two thousand, wounded ten thousand. The killed and disabled were left on the field. writing from the Wilderness Tavern, on Friday, The day has closed upon a terribly hard-fought field, and the Army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts. Lee's another to its list of murderous connects. Leers tactics, so energetically employed at Chancellors-ville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another, have again been brought to bear; but I rejoice to say that the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught of the enemy, and stands to-night solidly in the position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon Hancock, upon the right, somewhat weakened in num cook, upon the right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battle of yesterday, but the iron old 2d Corps nobly stood its ground; then the enemy hurled his battalions upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained a temporary advantage, but our veterans were nobly rallied, and the rebels repulsed with awful slaughter. About half past four P. M. Lee made a feint attack upon the whole line, and

then suddenly fell, with his whole force, upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily, but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels hurled back with great loss. Night had now come on, and it is believed at headquarters, at this hour, that Lee has withdrawn from our front. Although the nature of the ground has been of a terrible character, most of it being so thickly wooded as to render movements all but impossible, and to conceal entirely the operations of the enemy, yet he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, and nothing but he nature of the battle-field has prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides has cen very heavy, but at this hour of hasty writing I cannot even give an estimate. NEW YORK, May 9.—The special despatches to the Tribune say that twelve trains of wounded are on the way from the front. The hospitals are ready

A report from rebel sources says that Gen, Lee The Tribune says the situation may be thus epimized: On Thursday the army sustained, sucessfully, a fierce attack by the bulk of Lee's army. On Friday we attacked and drove them some distance, took all their severely wounded prisoners, and won an indecisive victory. On Saturday there was no fighting, and Lee was believed to be retiring. The first man killed in the campaign was Charles Vilson, of Company I, 18th Massachusetts. Col. Joseph Hayes, of the same regiment, was wounded. A COMPLETE VICTORY—GRANT AND BUT-WASHINGTON, May 9.—The National Republican has just published, in an extra, that official despatches announce our victory complete.

Lee is retreating in the direction of Spottsylva-

nia, and Grant is pursuing. The Union General Wadsworth is killed. The rebel Generals Jones and Jenkins are killed, and the rebel Generals Pickett and Hunter wounded. Butler has whipped Beauregard, and cut the Peersburg and Richmond Railroad. HANCOCK AT SPOTTSYLVANIA Washington, May 9 .- A messenger who left the ont of the Army of the Potomac on Saturday af-

ernoon, at 3 P. M., reports that General Hancock as then at Spottsylvania Court House, pushing the rebels, who were retreating in good order by two OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORTS—WADSWORTH KILLED. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The extra Star says that reports from the front, not official, brought by pares who left there on Saturday state that the result of the fighting on Friday was yet more advantaresulting in Lee's falling back, according to some reports, 12 miles, leaving his dead and wounded in Gen. Grant, according to the same report, "has

field full of prisoners," and had advanced to Spottsylvania Court House. A verbal message received at Gen. Halleck's headquarters by a messenger from the Army of the Putomac is to the effect that the battle closed on Tuesday, the enemy having fallen back about twelve miles, leaving the dead and wounded in our hands. On Saturday at 3 o'clock Lee was in full retreat through Spottsylvania, and when the messenger cit, a few hours afterwards, Gen. Hancock was en tering the place in pursuit. We have captured many prisoners, but the number is not known. Gen. Wadsworth is reported killed, and Gen. Webb wounded. Butler is reported to be within ten miles of Rich mond. This information comes by the boat from rival of parties from Grant's army with informa-

Parties in Alexandria county yesterday heard firing from heavy siege guns in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The distance is sixty miles, but the day was quiet nd the wind from the southwest, making it not improbable that the firing was from the battle-ground Owing to the fact of the Rappahannock bridge being out of repair, the order directing the wound-ed to be brought to Washington has been countermanded for the present. LATER .- Amongst the killed is General Wadsorth, commanding a division. OUR LOSSES 10,000-GRANT TAKES UP THE BRIDGES IN HIS REAR. WASHINGTON, Noon—HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday evening.—At noon to-day our skirmishers advanced and found Lee had re-Grant pushed out a strong picket force on all the evenues leading westward, and resumed his original plan of the campign. Hancock's corps is now at Spottsylvania Court

House. We may not hear again from the Army of the Potomac for a week.

The medical directors of the army estimate our losses at nearly ten thousand, as follows: Twelve to fifteen hundred killed, eight thousand Grant has taken up the bridges in his rear. The 7th Pennsylvania Reserves charged through dense thicket, and being unable to get back, all General Wadsworth, of New York, was killed,

being shot through the head while leading his division through a terrific musketry fire.
BUTLER'S ADVANCE FROM PETERSBURG -THE RICHMOND RAILROAD BROKEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—The report that Petersburg was captured on the afternoon of the was destroyed by a rebel torpedo on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Most of the crew escaped by swimming ashore.

This took place within twelve miles of Richmond.

Yesterday, the 7th inst., Generals Hickman's and Brooks' brigades advanced on the railroad leading from Petersburg to Richmond, and after quite a severe skirmish with the enemy, succeeded in destroying about three miles of the track, and burning two important railroad bridges.
On the 6th inst., when our troops took possession of City Point, it was so complete a surprise that the

enemy's signal corps, consisting of 27 men, were all The steamer Dictator, 40 hours from Port Royal, arrived in Hampton Roads; spoke May 6th, United States gunboat Nereus, cruising; all well. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COM. JONES. Washington, May 9.—It is ascertained from private sources that every man on board the Cominodore Jones, blown up on Friday in the James river, was either killed or wounded, with one excep-The man who exploded the torpedo was himself

killed. Porsons on another vessel had been watching his movements. A detachment of sharpshooters, sent ashore subsequently, found on his person ers, sent ashore subsequently, found on his person instructions from the rebel Secretary of the Navy, regarding the torpedoes and their various locations regarding the torpeaces and their various roestons. Several other men were found concealed in rifle pits, ready to perform similar acts. They were promptly placed beyond the power of mischief!
GRANT PURSUING LEE TO RICHMOND—FREDERICKSBURG OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS. Washington, May 9.—Despatches from Lieu-

tenant General Grant have just been received by the War Department. Our army was in full pursuit of the enemy towards Richmond. We have 2,000 prisoners. Our forces occupied Fredericks burg at eight o'clock last night. The hospital for our wounded is established there. Supplies, nurses, physicians, and attendants have

Supplies, nurses, physicians, and attendants have been ready for two days and have gone forward. The wounded are estimated at about 12,000.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. DUTLER TO GEN. GLÄNT.

OFFICIAL OFFICE OFFIC gade of Wild's colored troops are there. At Fort Powhatan Landing two regiments of the same bri-At City Point, Hinks' division, with the remaining troops and battery, have landed. The remainder of both the 18th and 10th Army Corps are being landed at Bermuda Hundred, above the Appo-No opposition experienced thus far. The movement was apparently a complete surprise. Both army corps left Yorktown during last night. The

monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing, and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been conducted to-day with energy and success. Generals Smith and Gilmore are pushing the landing of the men, General Graham, with the army gunboats, led the advance during the night, capturing the signal sta-Colonel West, with eighteen hundred cavalry, mado several demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning. General Kutz left Suffolk this

forning with his cavalry, for the service indicated uring the conference with the Lieutenant General The New York, flag-of-truce boat, was found lying at the wharf, with four hundred prisoners, whom she had not time to deliver. She went up vesterday We are landing troops during the night-a hazardas service in the face of the enemy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major General Commanding. A. F. PEIFFER, Captain and A. D. C. DESPATCH TO GENERAL DIX FROM SECRETARY STANTON. WASHINGTON, May 9, 10.45 A. M. We have intelligence this morning by scouts direct from the army as late as Saturday evening, but

no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to The fighting on Friday was the most desperate nown in modern times. I deeply regret to say that the country will have o mourn the death of that accomplished soldier Brigadier General Wadsworth, who was struck in the forehead by a ball at the head of his command while leading them against one of the enemy's

rongest positions. His remains are in our ha with those of Col. Sharpe General Jones, of the rebel army, was killed The condition of our army is represented to be nost admirable. Their cool, determined courage has in every instance proved too much for the de perate fury of the rebels, who have been driven at all points. There has been no straggling. At the latest accounts, Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left to Spottsylvania Court

heard at Acquia Creek from one o'clock until three 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, charged through an and most of them were captured. We have also taken a large number of prisoners, supposed t more than we lost.

The wounded had not yet arrived at the point

where the trains were to re The medical director reports that a large proportion are slight wounds There is nothing later from General Butler than the date of my last despatch, General Sherman was heard from last night. He had been all day reconnoitring the enemy's position

and would attack to-day. EDWIN M. STANTON. ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM THE SECRE- FORT POWHATAN HELD AND STRONGLY TARY OF WAR, WASHINGTON, May 8, 5 P. M. Major General John A. Dix, New York: We are yet without any official despatches from the Army of the Potomac except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and nothing additional has been gived by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this corning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in by railroad. The Department will probably ive despatches by that train, which will arrive A despatch from General Butler, just received,

and which left him yesterday, states that a diversion had been made by his forces on the railroad between destroying a portion of it, so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded; Pickthing has been heard from General Sherman. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, MRY 9, 4 P. M .- To Major General Despatches have just reached here, direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners. EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War.
To Major General Dix, New York: 4.15 P. M.—A bearer of despatches from General Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He

states that Lee's army commenced falling back or states that Lee's army commenced failing back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday morning. The rebels are in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road. Han-cock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. His headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The 22d New York Cavalry held that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericks-EDWIN M. STANTON, burg. Secretary of War.

OUR LOSSES OF OFFICERS, &c. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Star's extra says there is no foundation for the report that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg has The following is the list of casualties so far as received at the present time: Brig. Gen. Alex. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, killed Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, New York, killed Brig. Gen. Webb, wounded; Col. Wilson, 43d New York, and Major Fryer, wounded; Col. Stone, 2d Vermont, Lieut. Col. Tyler, do., wounded; Col. Lewis, 3d Vermont, and Lieut. Col. Foster, do., wounded; Col. Stone, of the Bucktails, injured by a fall; Col. West, 9th Maine, killed; Col. Bedwell oth New York, Major Darlington, 18th Pennsyl vania, wounded.

An official despatch of General Lee to the rebel authorities at Richmond, transmitted by General Butler to the War Department, states that the rebel loss in killed is not large, but many are wounded. He further states that he regrets to say that General Longstreet is dangerously wounded; also Generals Pegram and Stafford, and that General Jenkins is killed. General Jones is also reported to be killed, and his body is said to be in A+ the latest dates received by the War Depart ment General Hancock was rapidly pushing by the left to Spottsylvania Court House. Heavy can-VIRGNIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD-CINCINNATI, May 9 .- The Gazette has a special val of General Crooke's command at Princeton, Va. This is a portion of Averill's command, sent out to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Rahroad. The enemy, 2,500 strong, retreated, leaving their camp in our possession. April, with a force of 22,000 men, consisting of in-antry, mounted infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

left Charleston, on the Kanawha, on the 29th of who will find the pleasure derived from the per-His destination was supposed to be a point on the Virginia and Tennessee Rallroad, which he would destroy, so as to cut the communication between Lee's and Longstreet's armies. Princeton is only Lee's and Longstreet's armies. Princeton is only about forty miles from the railroad.

FULL' ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADGUARTERS, May 5.—8 P. M.—As expected, last night, the army came up will the enemy to-day. A battle has been lought between parts of it and the whole rebel army, but, as at Gettysburg, the bloody work, and it is to be hoped more auspicious results to-morrow. Reveilie was sounded at 3 A. M., and the whole army was again in motion at daylight. According to the order of the day. Gen. Hancock's corps, was to march upon Chancellorsville, southwestwardly on the Promiser of the day. Gen. Hancock's corps, was to march apport of the day. Gen. Hancock's c

VESSELS DESTROYED BY THE PIRATE

hunt after Stewart's cavelry, the main body of which many bodies had been in motion but a short which many bodies had been in motion but a short time when, at about six o'clock, reports came in from both turnpike and plank-road, running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orango Court Ecoso, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and that the enemy were advancing with infantry and that the enemy were moving upon us from the direction mentioned, Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germanna Ford, and orders were senerated and form them for continuation of the northwest to the southwest across both roads over which the enemy were advancing, about half a mile to the west of this point. Generals was position at this point. Commanding ridges running from the northwest to the southwest across both roads over which the enemy were advancing, about half a mile to the west of this point. General was positioned for this purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, warren the contre, and Hancock was expected to come up on the left.

Warren and Sedgwick got ing was bond on belied, and about 100 selects, and about 100 n General Warren was ordered to push Griffins' division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy, were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up the lost and very registers to the right and left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy, were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up two lost of the sum of the sum

PENINSULAR OPERATIONS—CAPTURE OF WALTHALL. WALTHALL.

CITY POINT, May 7.—Brigadier Gen. C. K. Graham, with his ficet of gunboats, made a reconnoissance up the Appomatox river and captured a robel fort, known by the name of Walthall, situated between eight and nine miles from Petersburg. JA further advance of a few miles disclosed the existence of a huge earthwork mounting several heavy guns. Lieutenant W. H. Bladenheuser, of the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, commanding the army

sylvania Heavy Artillery, commanding the army gunboat G. L. Brewster, was to be promoted to a captainey in the 1st United States Volunteers for gallantry and bravery while advancing up the James river. At Swan's Point, where we surprised a robel signal station, Capt. Bladenheuser captured fourteen signal station. At the landing of Bermuda Hundred his boat was the first to land, and with his boat's crew pursued the rebels stationed there quite a distance into the interior. distance into the interior, ADMIRAL LEE'S FLOTILLA—THE REBEL IRON-CLADS, IRON-CLADS.

Norfolk, May 7, 2 P. M.—The despatch-boat Mount Washington has just arrived at Norfolk, from Admiral Lee's fiotilia, with over fifty of the crew of the gunboat Com. Jones, which was blown up by torpedoes at Turkey Bend. One of the rebels who fired the infernal machine was shot, and two were captured. Nearly all hands of the Com. Jones were either killed or wounded. The captain was hadly injured.

Jones were either killed or wounded.
was badly injured.

James River, May 7.—The rebel iron-clads came
down from above Fort Darling yesterday (Friday).
Their advance was discovered by our picket vessels,
and immediately reported, and the iron-clads were
despatched to engage them or drive them back. I
am of the opinion that they will not make much of s am of the opinion that they will not make much of a fight, but, in event of certain operations not yet pro-per to divulge, they will sink them at the obstruc-tions at Fort Darling, and their crews run away

from them.

One of the double-ender gunboats ran into one of our iron-clads, and stove her bow in badly. I have not time to learn particulars.

The entire force of gunboats, except the disabled one, have gone up the river to endeavor to prevent the rebels from throwing up earthworks, and obstructing the river. Everything is working splendidly. FORT POWHATAN, JAMES RIVER, May 7, 4 A. M.—Everything is very quiet at this point. Our forces here occupy a very strong position, and have been reinforced. We are able to hold out in the event of an attack against four times our number. Our artillery is in position. The scouts who have just come in report a few straggling rebei cavalry hovering around. We soon expect to hear of our cavalry in their rear.

PROGRESS OF BUTLER'S MOVEMENT.

PROGRESS OF BUTLER'S MOVEMENT.

TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENCE, BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, May 4.—The rebels, to divert Gen. Butler's attention, threw part of Gen. Pickett's force
into North Carolina, and attacked Newbern, where
they were handsomely repulsed by Gen. Palmer.
They afterward attacked Plymouth, with what result is too well known. Gen. Butler was not to be
deterred from his main putpose by the buzzing of
files, and concentrated his forces in North Carolina,
by the evacuation of Little Washington, and other
movements. This enabled him to draw from the
forces in that State a small body to angment the
main body here. The withdrawal of the 10th Corps
from Morris and Folly Islands was sufficient indication that Benuregard and his force would be wanted
elsewhere. Hence we hear of that redoubtable
chieftain at Petersburg, with from 15,000 to 18,000
men, en route for Richmond and Lee's army. It is
understood here that he has joined Lee. Therebels
withdrew their forces from North Carolina, and
have also gathered all available troops from other
points. These are left in and around Richmond to
act as circumstances require.

The transfer of the 10th Army Corps from Charleston Gloucester Point has been effected without
any loss, and the troops arrived in fine condition,
and are now in excellent spirits. On the first of
May, General Butler telegraphed that he was all
ready and awaiting orders. General Grant replied
that he should attack Lee on Thursday morning.
This meant for us to move the night before, that is
to-night. To-day the embarkation of the troops
commences at Yorktown and Gloucester Point.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A United States Iron-clad About to Meet the Rebel Ram. New York, May 9.—By an arrival from North Carolina we learn that the rebel ram Albemarie. which captured Plymouth, is now in full possession

of Albemarle Sound. There is no knowing what movement she may make to attempt to take Roanoke Island and other important points. It is reported that a United States on-clad, from Fortress Monroe, had arrived at Hatteras, and was under way to meet the rebel ram Commodore Melaneth on Smith has arrived at Newbern and taken command of the naval forces in Active and desperate work in the waters of that State was hourly expected. United States Christian Commission.

PITTSBURO, May 9.—A second meeting of th United States Christian Commission, in connection with the great national authoristics of \$1,000,000 evening. Rev. Herrick Johnson presided. Adiresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Bressley and George H. Stuart, and \$22,000 was subscribed on the not, which will be made \$30,000. The intelliger f the death of General Hays, of this city, is causing and feeling throughout the community, and

The Relief of the Wounded. Boston, May 9.—In response to a call from the surgeon General at Washington, ten surgeons lef his city last night to aid our wounded. Public Entertainments. MR. FRY'S OPERA was successfully performed and well received last night. The company evi-

dently improves with each night's experience the action progresses with more smoothness and rapidity. The audience was appreciative, and, though numerous, by no means large enough to fill the ample space of our Academy. Now this is not as it should be. "Notre Dame" should be heard by all who take an interest in the development of music in our country, and especially in this city, the birth-place of the large to fill the Academy to overflowing on every opera night, and sufficiently critical. work should excite a great interest in this class, rmance to be ample. Aside from the merits of the opera itself, which are great (though not above criticism), the conscientious rendering of all the parts, and the splender of all the appointments, make an entertainment of the most interesting cha-

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER HANSA AT NEW YORK. THE DANISH COMPLICATION.

ALABAMA.

New York, May 9. -The steamer Hansa, from South ampton on the morning of the 28th ult., arrived at eigh 'clock this evening.
The steamers Hecla and Africa had arrived out. The Hibernia reached hor destination on the 25th ult.

The pirate Alabama put into Cape Town for coals and upplies on March 20 Captain Semmes has destroyed, during his cruise i

Captain Semmes has destroyed, during his ernise in the Indian seas, seven ships, and he reckons the damage caused to the Federals at five millions of dollars.

The cartificate of the captain of the steamer Bohemian has been suspended for one year.

Garibaldi arrived at Plymouth on the 25th.

The Paris journals say that the following is the basis of the agreement which Austria, Prussia, and Germany propose at the Conference: The integrity of the Danish monarchy; the political and administrative autonomy of the Duchies; the maintenance of their union in one single State, and Rendshurg to be made a German Federal fortress, as a guarantee of the autonomy and indivisibility of the Duchies.

The Conference, composed of all the accredited plenipotentiaries, met at the Treasury Dopartment. It was richility of the a guirantee of the automorp and fur-The Conference, of the ored of all the accredited ploni-potentiaries, meet the Teagunry Department. It was believed that no decision had yot been adopted on the armistice question. The Government of England was represented by Earl Russell and Lord Clarendon France, by Prince La Tour D'Auvergue; Austria, by Count Apponye and Councillor Balan; Germany, by Buest; Denmark, by Raron Bille, Minister Quadde, and Councillor Krieger; Sweden, by Count Wachtmeister. The stock of bullion in the Bank of France was unu-sually low.

The stock of bullion in the Bana of Figure was unusually low.

In London consols were quoted at 91%(2011).

On the Paris Bourse, rentes quoted at 66f 90c.

The Mexican stock was strengthened by the news that the United States Senate had disavowed the recent unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives against recognizing the new monarchy.

The Confederate loan had advanced on the news of a fresh rise in gold, and the symptoms of a disposition on the part of some of the bold members of Congress to bring up the idea of acknowledging the Southern Cenfederate. Gederacy and United States of Section 2, and United States of further uctimed 3. Illinois Central shares were 2 lower. France and England have despatched a naval force to protect their subjects in Tunis, where disturbances have becomed. protect their suggests in a case, and control of courred.

The Memorial Diplomatique says: Lord Clarendon returned to England, having formally engaged to support energetically the demand which the French representative made at the first sitting of the conference, France-and England are mutually bound to declare was against that Power which refuses to agree to a truce. The armistice will be based upon the "uti possidetis" principle. Unless Denmark refuses to evacuate Alsen the Austrians and Prussians will then evacuate Jutland RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA will not send a second plenipotentiary to the
Conference unless it be changed to a Ceneral Congress,
when Cortschakoff will go to London. PORTUGAL,

An Austrian screw-liner, two steam frigates, and on
on-clad frigate, have arrived at Lisbon. DENMARK

All is quiet at Dybbal. The King has issued a proclamation to the army, saying: "The sufferings and losses of the last few days will not be in vain, but will bear fruits in the struggle against injustice and violence; the aim of which is Denmark's existence and independence."

am of which is Denmark's existence and independence."
The enemy have advanced into Juliand, and occupied Horsens, strengthening the batteries in Alsen Sound. The King of Prussia had visited Flenships. An engagement took place on the 24th, off Rugen Island, between a Prussian gunbont and a Danish iron-clad frigate. The Prussians set her on fire, but the Danes extinguished the fitnes.

In the Danubian principalities the Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution that in future the Ministers shall take the oath of allegiance to the people and not to the prince. Commercial Intelligence.

are favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady, with the exception of Wheat, which is firmer. quiet and steady, with the exception of wheat, which is firmer.

Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s and Gordon, Bruce, & Co.'s circulars report Flour quiet and nominal. Who at steady and firmer. Mixed Corn quiet at 28s, LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef steady. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon quiet, Lard lnactive. Tallow quiet, with easier prices. Butter duil.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum still continues to advance. Salos of refined at 2s 4d@2s 5d. LONDON MÔNEY MARKET.—Consols 91%@91%.

WHAT THE "SANITARY" ARE DOING. WHAT THE "SANITARY" ARE DOING.—
The United States Sanitary Commission chartered a steamer at Baltimore on Thursday and loaded her with the following, among other stores, and despatched her to Hampton Roads: Four and a half tons of hospital elothing and bedding, twenty-two and a half tons of hospital food, one ton of hospital dressing, thirty tons of ice, and two tons of miscellaneous stores, in charge of an inpsector and eleven relief agents.

The Commission sent another steamer on Saturday with still larger supplies. These preparations are in addition to those already made in the Army of the Potomac by the Commission, to provide a complete organization for the battle-field adapted to the wants of the corps. The wants of the wounded soldiers are pressing, and it behoves all to do what they can to relieve them. Those who have the heart, but whose circumstances will not permit them to make a large subscription, can surely give the proceeds of one day's labor one day's give

the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's income or one day's revenue. CITY ITEMS.

THE ENGLISH WALKING HAT .- One of the mos popular and exquisite novelties in the way of laies' head-gear, for the present season, is the English Walking Hat, sold by Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street. This inimitable hat is Wood & Cary's own exclusive style, and within the past week has kept up a ceaseless inquiry by the fashionables of our city. This hat is peculiarly well adapted for the present style of dressing the air, being short and narrow in front, sloving de ly in the back, and is set off with a novel edge. Messrs.W. & C. offer this popular novelty in all the new shades of ian and cuir, and in white, which, when trimmed, is certainly the most beautiful style of the eason. We may say, in conclusion, that it has cen a long time since any new thing in ladias hats has been so well received by the popular taste.

We advise all our lady readers to visit this estabishment, and make their selection. THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—The Chestnut street, is rapidly eclipsing all rivals. To is the most perfect sewing machine ever invented for all kinds of family purposes, performs a greater variety of work, and performs it better; is more easily operated than any other, and rarely, if ever rets out of order, and every "Florence" Machine old is warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded to the purchaser.

GENERAL GRANT IN CAMP, like the first Napoleen, is always more plainly dressed than any officer of his staff. His three stars indicate his exalted ank, but his clothes are worn threadbare, and, despite the steady brushing of his servant, they will habit of going everywhere and sceing everything himself. He intends, however, as soon as he finishes up the Virginia campaign, to procure for himself a new and elegant suit at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

"CRY HAVOC, AND LET SLIP THE DOOR OF WAR."—Terrible as war is, one cannot contemplate the movement of vast armies, as we are now moving nem on the rebellious soil of our country, without admiring the patriotism and manhood of those who re willing to lay their lives on the altar of their ountry. Uniforms and civilians' dress, ready-made. nade to order, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. ANTIQUARIAN PUZZLE .- While excavating near

Fairmount Park the workmen came upon a flat piece of limestone, some ten feet below the surface, which gave rise to considerable conjecture, as it ha n Indian relic, others could not tell what to mak of it, and some not skilled in paleontology regarded it as the petrified head of an Aborigine. We are inclined to the belief that it is only a crude attempt to draw attention to the fashionable Spring Clothing gotten up at the "palatial store" of Granville Stokes, 609 Chestnut street: A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, or Sore THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like

Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. WE beg leave to call attention to the lare and peremptory sale of iron furniture, to be held at the salesroom of Scott & Stewart, 022 Chesinut street, this morning, at 10 o'clock, comprising bedsteads, washstands, settees, &c. Persons about re-To Wounded Soldiers .- All soldiers who have een discharged by reason of any wounds received n battle and have not received the \$100 bounty, car eccive the same now at once by applying, either in person or by letter, at the Military Agency, No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

my9-3t

Joseph E. Devitt & Co.

ANY widow, or parent, or orphan, or brother, or sister of any soldier, sailor, or marine killed, or who has died in the service of the United States, who desires ninety-six (\*96) a year pension, from one hundred to eleven hundred and ninety-five (\$1,195) cash bounty, and all the arrears of pay due him, should call at once, or write to Joseph E. Devitt & Co., No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Also, State pay, county, city, ward, or other ounty, &c., &c., if there is any due. Apply either For SALE-A beautiful Country Seat, Bloomfield Villa, 121/4 acres, excellent land, 3 miles from the city, plenty of fruit, shade, fine water. Thomas

JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zacharie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city. EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, at No. 541 Pine street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charges for my4-12t THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED

my6-4t\*

R. L. Knight & Son, Chestnut street, above Eighth, design appropriating the proceeds of the sale of two Velvet Medallion Carpets, of the best quality, to he Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Persons wishing to contribute to a worthy object, the allevia-tion of the sick and wounded soldiers, through these channels, will have an opportunity of so doing by making the above purchase.

MY-3t BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE, UP TO MAY BOUNTY FUND COM "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

"Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragant Perfume, listilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by Phalon & Soz, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERPAIRS. ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER. Johnston, Holloway, & Co., Agents, Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Sold by all Drug-gists,

SPECIAL NOTICES. ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

A good article at moderate rates.
Families will please take notice that we are farmi BOSTON FRESH POND ICE from our wagons on and after July 1st ensuing. Schay kill Ice served in the earlier part of the season.

CHAS, S. CARPENTER & CO.

N. E. corner FRANKLIN and WILLOW Streets my3-tuths6t\*

To Advertisers.—We have complete. arrangements which enable us to contract for advertising in the leading newspapers of the CANADAS, both English and French, on the most advantageon.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. terms. No. 37 PARK ROW, New York ELECTRICITY.—DOCTOR A. H. STEVEN ELECTRICITY.—DOCTOR A. H. STEVENS is curring all Chronic Diseases, both of LADIES and 162N. TLEMEN, by a new method in the use of ELECTRICITY without shocks or pain. Board for a limited unmier of Patients from abroad may be had at reasonable rate, to the Doctor's family. A Pamphlet of sixteen page, to taining certificates and other information, soul graction all orders accompanied with a stamp. Office and read dence, at 14:18 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, being central and accessible by street-cars from every railroad dence. n the city.

N. B.—All those desiring a knowledge of our practi

N. B.—All those desiring a knowledge of our practice can enter for a full course of instruction at any time, by which course each student has the special heafs witnessing much of the practical part without eatry charge. Lectures in the evening of one hour each furnishing reasonable. PHILADELPHIA, April, 1864. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE IN Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjuded to have conferred the greatest boon on his triba bocanda he brought to its notice corn. Every one will admit hat our preparation is worthy of its name, for the hancefits it confers when it is known.

WHAT THE WIAWATHA DOES.

It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to thair

WHAT THE WIAWAINA DOES.
It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to hair ginal color. It brings up the natural shading of only hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use. It makes barsh hair soft and sliky, stopped the falling out, cleanses it and the scalp from all importities, is as readily applied and wheel from the skin as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the had effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the following challenge to test in the New York dailies three weeks, which hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect li-WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some weil known and disinterested persons appoint one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person nothing also during the test. A certificate of the result to be widely published at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors. Sold everywhere. suit to be widery published at the expension the successful competitors. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University Place, New York. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RE.
TAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warran satisfactory, Our One-Price System is strictly addo. All are thereby treated a JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street

STEINWAY & SONS. TEVE PIANOS, For sale only at BLASIUS BROS. 1006 CHESTNUT Street STECK & Co'.s| MASON PIANOS.

HAMLIN'S F 8 7 7 CABINET STECK & CO.'S ORGANS PIANOS

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA. "OAK HALL." Best-class goods and moderate prices WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
om Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth s WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIU

J. E. GOULD, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST. SIMPLEST, AND REST Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street above S.

MARRIED. city.
VAUGHAN-GOODWIN.—On Sunday, the 8th inin St. Mary's Church, West Philadelphia, by the &Dr. D. R. Goodwin, Benjamin. Vaughan, of Boston,
A. H. Goodwin, daughter of Dr. Goodwin, of this cit.
No cards.

DIED. TINGLEY.—At Davenport, Iowa, on the 5th ind.
Benjamin, son of B. W. and Elizabeth Tingley.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited; of attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-index, Marshall Hill, on Thesday (this day) at 3 P. M. HOLLIS.—On the 9th instant, Mary Elizabeth, wie of Pelham Hollis, and daughter of Thomas T. and Sustice Webster, in the 25th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are residuely invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday mains, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Tagony road, above the U. S. Arsenal, Turniy, third ward. BESSON & SON HAVE JUST OPENED

BISCH CAMELS HAY LIGHT SHAWLS.

Black Camels' Hair Barege Long Shawls.

Grenadine Barege Square Shawls.

Silk Grenadine Square Shawls.

Silk Grenadine Square Shawls.

Mousseline de Laine Square Shawls.

White and Black Shepherd Plaid Mohairs, 375c.

Valencias, at 22 75c, 871/c, \$1, and \$1, 25 a yard.
White and Black Striped Skyting, 75c.
Black neat Check Barries, 574c.
mylo MOURNING STORE, No. 918 CHESTNUT Street. EYRE & LANDELL ALWAYS KEEP Best Black Silk in the City. Black Silk \$20 to \$1 per yard. Black File Silk for Coats. Black Silk Plump, yard wide. Black Silk, Purple Sivage. Black Silk, furple Sivage. Black Silk for Ladies' Sacks,

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., WILL LECTURE. FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON, ON TEMPERANCE,

AT CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13, At So'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at MARTIEN'S, 606 CHESTNUT Street, and after WEDNESDAY MORNING, at So'clock. HORTICULTURAL HALL, S. display THIS EVENING. THRILLING ADVENTURES
SAMARIA AND SALILEE -Third Lecture unitated by many maps and pictures, and office COSTUMES and CURIOSITIES, in the CHURCHE EVANGELISTS, THIS EVENING. Admin

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEE ING of the PENN RELIEF ASSOCIATION Sick and Wounded Soldiers, will be held at DAY (Thursday) EVENING, the 12th inst. o'clock, at the Institute, N. E. corner BRD. SPRING GARDEN Streets. The public are law my 10-3th. NINTH WARD LINCOLN ASSO CIATION.—A regular stated moning MINTH WARD LINCOLA ASSOCIATION will at the new hall, N. W. corner of MERRICK and KET streets, below fiftcenth, on TUESDAY EVI May 10th, at 7% o'clock. Andresses may be from several distinguished speakers. All loyal vited. [my9-2t\*] JOHN L. Hillia. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. 1
1864.—A special meeting of the UNION LEAGUE indelphia will be held on THUKSDAY EVENUE 12th Instant, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration acceptance of the Charter intelly obtained from its THE GREAT CENTRAL FAU A Meeting of the GENERAL COMMUTA be held at the BOARD OF THADE ROOMS, 505 NUT Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING uset, inst., at 8 o'clock. Pronotnal attendance is re-my 10-21. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Sec THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR

The Committee on the "West Pi Table" acknowledge the following donatoli Mrs. Henry E. Rood, \$100; Mr. Henry C. \*100; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lovy, \$150; Mr. W Harris, \$50; Mrs. John R. McGurdy, \$5; Mr. W Field, \$25; Professor Saunders, \$5; Mr. Westen Wier, \$3; Miss Brazier, \$6; Miss Hoffman, \$5; Hibbler, \$3; Miss Beazier, \$6; Miss Hoffman, \$5; Mr. Tewdall, 45s, xephyr, valued at \$14; Ms. Hunter, \$8 yds. chintz, valued at \$15; Ms. Further contributions will be thankfully They mich be sent to the undersigned. Turther contributions will be thankfully retrieved by be sent to the undersigned.

MRS. HENRY C. "GOWNSEND, Chairm MRS. SAMUEL FIELD, Transurer, MISS SUSAN II. GODDARD, Secretary. TRACT MEETING will be held under spices of the Philadelphia Conference Tract so GREEN STREET M. E. CHUICH, Green, above On THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 19th.

Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., will preside.
Short addresses will be delivered by Ray 18, Simpson, Rey. J. B. Wakeley, Rey. Mr. Fiskansas, and Rey. Colonet Moody, of Ohio.
Prof. Fischer and his efficient Choir will containinging.

A Collection will be taken for North Penn A. MANSILLP.
B. F. PRICE.
B. W. THOMAS,
JAS. FLANNERY,

AMOS PHILLIPS.
EDW. WORN,
CHARLES SCOTT. OFFICE OF THE UNION PET THE UNION PET THE UNION PET THE UNION PET THE Directors of the Union Petroleum combany, for one month, of TWO PER CENTER OF CHARLES AND THE PETROLEUM COMPANY, for one month, of TWO PER CENTER OF THE PETROLEUM COMPANY, FOR COMPAN the Transfer Books will be closed on the 13th Certificates of Stock are now ready, and car upon application at the office of the Company my10-dt Transfer Books and Transfer CHARLES A. DUY. President of the Charles A. Duy.

Cash from First Precinct
do Second Precinct
do Third Precinct
do Fourth and Sixth Precinct
do Fifth Precinct
do City Fund
do Reading Kailrond Company Paid 58 recruits, \$75 each... Paid 112 recruits, \$25 each... 

HENRY LOYETT, Tr Jonathan Roberts, Wm. Diamond, Henry Auditing Committee. The names of subscriber the amounts given, have been printed in headt can be obtained of the precinet committees.

It\* FAREL OIL COMPANY Capital Stock of the FAREL Of having all been subscribed, the Shareho quired to pay the amount of their subscribed diately to the Trensurer, at No. 55 North Taylo-3th (26.) W, New 13.1, 15 Ms.