THE PRESS.-PHILADELP

The Press FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

The Hour and the Duty. The news from the army this morning carries with it a lesson. When Mr. Secretary STANTON. in his despatch to Major General CADWALADER, stated that "it is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the rebel. lion is overthrown," he conveyed in a quiet way the duty that must never be forgotten. While we are engaged in the business of fighting, we must continue to furnish the means of fighting. Mcn and guns, commissary stores, and all the paraphernalia of war must be produced and reproduced as often as war and its necessities demand. Military operations drain the country, and the drain will continue until peace comes. Our task is to send men to the field, and support them in the field. We cannot escape it. "My Cousin of Orange will find," said Louis XIV when WILLIAM III began his last war with France, "that victory will be with the last louis d'or." The last louis d'or won the victory, as Louis sadly learned. "An army," said FREDERICK the Great, "moves upon its belly." What was true when these men spoke is true now, and the Army of the Potomac cannot escape the conditions that have surrounded every army since war became the purpose and passion coal oil of Pennsylvania. of mankind.

In this rebellion we, the people, have a divided duty; some must go to the front and fight, others must remain at home. Our home duty is as important in its way as our field duty. If we fail in our obligations to the brave men in Virginia; they fail, and our cause goes to ruin. This is the simple meaning of Secretary STANTON'S admonition, and this meaning is emphasized by his Excellency the Governor in the proclamation we print this morning. We do not know the precise situation of affairs in Virginia or Georgia, nor is the knowledge necessary. GRANT has large armies under his command. It is possible they are large enough to crush this rebellion, but at this time we must not be guided by a possibility or a probability. We must not content ourselves with sending into the field what we consider men and means enough. We must send all we have; when we sacrifice upon the altar of our country we cannot stint our burnt offerings. All that we have, all that we can gain, our land and goods, our very selves, we must yield without TENNYSON. thinking of price or peril. If we gain this. we gain everything, and if we lose, all is lost. Therefore, it is not good to say that our generals have asked enough, and beyond this limit they cannot go. Profusion now is economy, and parsimony is extravagance.

We have so often spoken of these calls that in again referring to them we feel that we are repeating an old story. Our fellowcitizens understand the duty of this war too well for us to say anything by way of information or entreaty. What we have to do is what we have been doing every year since the war began, and what we must do to the end. Our enemies know this. Every township in the South has been again and again traversed by the inexoracle conscript officer. Fathers and sons have been dragged from their homes and forced into this war Weak hows with half-formed limbs, and scarce beyond the enthusiasm of the cricket ground and the play room, are being taken from their homes and compelled to carry on the contest to which their fathers and brothers have already given their lives. If the rebels can do this much for the cause of treason, how much more should we do for the cause of freedom and nationality? The country is again calling upon her sons, and our response should be that of men who know their responsibility, and feel that there is no higher and prouder duty than that which gives it their lives and all that they have in life. This is the lesson of the hour, and we should learn it before it is too late. Responsibility of Newspapers. In the immediate suppression of the Journal of Commerce and the World the Government acted upon the stern principle that the publication of forged State papers must be stopped, and it was right. The journals which gave to the world the false proclamation of the President perpetrated one of those blunders which are indeed worse than crimes, and only the promptness of the Secretary of State saved the Union from terrible misfortunes in Europe. It was but proper that the Government should consider the publication of this forgery sufficient cause for the immediate punishment of the parties legally responsible for its appearance. Yet i punished magnanimously in merely closing • the offices of the two journals, and permitting their editors to remain free to prove their ignorance of the fraud. The explanation made by the editors o the Journal of Commerce and the World makes plain their innocence of any complicity in the forgery, but is not, in all respects, a satisfactory excuse for its appearance. "The forgery," they say; "was delivered at our offices late at night-at the time of the receipt of our latest news-too late, of course, for editorial supervision." We are surprised to find New York newspapers confessing that editorial supervision is withdrawn before the hour of going to press. In Philadelphia, we believe, it is the duty of a night editor to remain with his paper till it is given to the pressman. Had the Government known that it was the habit of the editors of these papers to abandon them nightly, it might not have suspended their publication, for it would not then have been forced to consider the prominent publication of the forgery proof presumptive that they were aware of it from the first. No doubt the Government will rescine the order suppressing the publication of the World and Journal of Commerce, but the course it has taken should end in good. It must make it clear that a newspaper cannot publish forged State papers, capable of things false, an idolatry of the good and doing immeasurable harm to the country. with impunity, The Tribune, with its usual magnanimity, pleads the cause of the two papers, which are more unfortunate than guilty, but it is wrong in supposing that any loyal, well-managed newspaper could have published this forged proclamation. Such a journal might be deceived by false reports of a great defeat, but not by this lie, which no intelligent, experienced editor could have failed to detect.

ment as fully practicable and extremely patriotism of those who have suffered in battle. These brave fellows teach all of economic. Here, three Chief Engineers of the United States navy, specially appointed us a great moral lesson. Even the menby Secretary Welles to examine it, rewho have been dangerously and fatally inported to him, a year ago, that the generajured-even the dying hero in his last tion of steam, by coal oils and other comhours-are never known to utter a combustible fluids, was infinitely quicker, inplaint. The rebel wounded look at the tenser, safer, and more economic than when sight with delighted surprise. As they feel that they are treated with the same coal was employed, and that, applied to generous kindness and prompt attention the purposes of national navigation, it that are shown to our own troops, they would be especially valuable, as an ironclad or war-steamer would thereby "be draw the wholesome contrast forced upon enabled to keep the sea, under steam,

their minds by the remembrance of the two or three times as long, with less dreadful destitution and indifference of the labor and greater convenience as compared agents of the rebellion. Hundreds are thus with the use of coal, equal weights of each on board being considered." In commercial navigation the advantage would be reckless and ambitious leaders. The great no less. For example, the bulk occupied charities of our people at home, and the by the hydro-carbons, or petroleums, would protecting hand of the Government, while not be half that now occupied by coal. and mainly called forth and extended for the the space thus gained, for passengers or maintenance and preservation of the defreight, would be the source of high profit, fenders of the Republic, are never withto say nothing of the difference in price beheld from the stricken and prostrate rebel tween coal and petroleum, and the certaincaptives. But this touching example is ty that spontaneous combustion cannot oconly in harmony with the whole conduct cur with the latter. We need not say that of our Government. The war is not waged not only in steamers but in stationary enon our part for revenge or extermination. gines generally coal oil can take the place Even when the blow falls heaviest it is of coal, with great diminution of the cost preceded by offers of pardon and peace, of fuel. As the greatest quantity of pe- | and succeeded by the noblest offices of troleum is found in Pennsylvania, the debenevolence to the enemies who fall into mand for its use, in this new manner, must our hands. OCCASIONAL. add largely to the wealth of the State. It WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864. would seem as if this improvement on the

There is not the slightest reason for generation of steam-that real ruler of the despondency. The general military situaworld-had been reserved to be suppletion could not be more hopeful. While mental to the discovery of the exhaustless Grant is massing a mighty force against the heavy columns of Lee, the important movement of Sherman in the Southwest,

The Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne. only less considerable than that in Virginia. The sudden death of this eminent author is proceeding triumphantly, and will semust surprise and impress the whole world cure results that will be of first-class value to of literature. A brief telegram informs us our arms, and consequently of overwhelmthat while stopping at Plymouth, New ing discouragement to the rebels. Should Hampshire, for the benefit of debilitated Sherman annihilate Joe Johnston, of which health, he was found dead in his bed on there is now every prospect, and General the morning of the 19th, by his friend, ex-Canby retrieve the undoubted military mis-President PIERCE, with whom he had been travelling. Previous to that sleep from management in the Department of Loui which he did not awaken, and that deeper siana, how long do you think it wil take General Grant to coop and hold repose into which he sank instantly, like a profound dreamer, he was in good Lee and his forces in Virginia? Obenjoyment of the calm life which was serve and remember that in the two Dehis habit, and which every reader of his partments of the Southwest we have not only large armies and flects, but some works may imagine. The loss of such a of the most experienced military and naval man to the community of American auofficers. The manner in which they are thors is singular and great; for, of all our distributing their material, and their late men of genius, none have contributed more successes, must tell terribly upon the derichly to give fame and beauty to the literature of America. Beyond this, the services pleted columns of the enemy in those sections, and upon the impoverished people of HAWTHORNE's genius to the broad field. who occupy them. Let us admit the reof modern English literature has not, in verse of Sigel, then, in West Virginia last respect of imaginative purity and perfec-Sunday, and, if you please, call the attack tion of language, been excelled, except by in the fog upon Butler, near Richmond. check; and let us even throw out of the HAWTHORNE was born in 1807, in Salem. count the manner in which both these ac quaint old town in Massachusetts, which cidents were corrected, at least so far as he has appropriately glorified in one of his the movement of Baldy Smith is concerned, genial word-pictures. His first romance, and what then ? There is undoubtedly no which he published anonymously, in 1832,

cause for despondency, in full view of the had a short life, and was soon buried in the preparations of Grant, the victories of world's and his own oblivion the author Sherman, and the confident spirit and dehaving never desired to claim it. In 1837 termined purpose of the Administration he republished from the annual of "The Token," edited by "Peter Parley" Goop-The whole present aspect of the situa-BICH, a number of graphic and peculiar tion displays the extraordinary efforts of

short stories, which are now so univerthe rebels to make their strongest stand sally beloved among readers of fine litethis spring, and to this end they have inrature, as the "Twice-told Tales" In voked every element, and especially every 1842 he issued a second volume of these element of foreign aid and comfort. They wonderful little stories, and some years have been immeasurably assisted by Eulater he added yet another series to this ropean influences, and they have mercilessly collection of masterpieces in miniature. Perfect as they are brief, "The Twice- driven their own people to the work o reluctant co-operation and sacrifice. We Told Tales" have been read the world draw our resources from a willing an over, and we doubt that the author has patriotic population, and from a soil as yet written, in his subsequent and broader almost unpolluted by invasion, and certainly fictions, anything more thoroughly imindependent of the ravages of war; while bued with the finest and subtlest quathe rebels extract theirs from impove lities of romance and poetry than his rished regions and a discontented people, stories of "Young Goodman Brown" and from the doubtful friendship o and "Rappacini's Daughter," which be-French and English rulers and speculalong rather to the ideal region of poetry than to prose. In 1845 HAWTHORNE edited | tors. When we study the vast net-work 'The Journal of an African Cruiser," from of armies, and the unparalleled naval system that stretches along our entire the manuscript of HORATIO BRIDGE, U.S. coast and defends every threatened river N., and in 1846 made another collection of his magazine sketches, under the title of or outlet, we know it is impossible that we should fail. A comprehensive intel-'Mosses from an Old Manse''-a house in lect presides over every column—an inwhich he passed his literary leisure at tellect alive to the duties of the present and Concord. For a twelvemonthr he held the the responsibilities of the future-while appointment of surveyor in the custom every loval mind engaged in the solution of house at Salem, of the drone-like life of this mysterious problem, whether in the which he writes in gentle complaint, Congress or in the Executive Department, when a change of Administration drove or in the army or navy, must, of necessity him from the desk, and turned him and of consequence, act in earnest accord. again adrift on romance. "The Scarlet Differences there have been in the past, Letter," a story of extraordinary texbut there are none now. General Grant is ture, appeared in 1850, and was succeeded by "The House of the Seven Gables," by the magic influence that has extinguished animosities, conciliated discontents, and many regarded his master-work, and withadjusted or postponed rivalries, and now all out doubt one of the most complete and unique novels in American literature. "The the true men act together. Errors will be sternly corrected, without reference to fa-Blithesdale Romance," barely suggested vorites, and merit acknowledged without by the author's experience as a member of the philosophic company of the "Brook reference to party antagonisms. It was the Faun," appeared in 1852. Never weresthe lack of this spirit that so long delayed and endangered military operations; that filled elements of a story more simple, and selour political household with dissensions, dom has a catastrophe been so natural and and that encouraged disloyalty in the so tragic as in the story of "Zenobia." His North and gave confidence to our foreign last and longest romance, "The Marble enemics. It is unfortunately true that Farm," published in late years, has given the widest spread to his fame, and crowns there are still to be found men who, professing to be patriotic, would rejoice over the with a noble dream in Italy the finer labors defeat of Grant, hoping thereby to justify of our American romancist. His minor publications are his exquisite tales for children, the failures of McClellan. But these malignants are lost and forgotten in the aband a biography of President PIERCE, his sorbing interest of the hour, and will only life-long friend and fellow-townsman, from be recalled to recollection and infamy whom he received the appointment of Consul to Liverpool. Many readers have honwhen victory crowns our banners. estly condemned their favorite author for OCCASIONAL. showing a want of sympathy with the WASHINGTON. carnest moral questions of the hour, and it is true, perhaps, that Mr. HAWTHORNE WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864. lived too exclusively out of the real and Our National Finances. suffering world, and was too readily im-NTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF pressed with the sentiments of his friend. THE TREASURY. the ex-President; but, as an author, his The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to a bank officer, under genial virtues appeal to the whole world. date of May 18, 1864 : We could well have spared what men, Sin: Your letter of the 13th inst., making inquiin our current phrase of applause, would ries in regard to the kind of currency with which the five-twenty years 6 per cent. and the three years call a greater man, than Mr. HAWTHORNE: a general or a statesman, or one in high seven-thirty per cent. notes are to be redeemed, has been received power. His death is not a loss to America It has been the constant usage of the Department alone, but a loss to the world; for Mr. HAWo redeem all coupon and registered bonds, forming THORNE had grown beyond his country, part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States, in coin ; and this usage has not been and belonged to mankinn. We shall think departed from during my administration of its afof him not merely as the genial romancer, as the quaint, heart-reaching, delicious All treasury notes and other obligations, forming writer, as the Gld Mortality of New Enga part of the temporary loan, are payable, and will be redcemed, in lawful money; that is to say, in land dead, but as the teacher of great and United States notes, until after the resumption of noble thoughts. There is a beauty about specie payments, when they also will doubtless b the character of the man, a hatred of all med in coin or equivalent notes. The 5-20 sixes being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, are consivirtuous that made us yearn towards him dered as belonging to the funded or permanent and love him, and now that he is cold and . debt; and so also are the twenty-years sixes into dead, and evermore silent, make us bend which the three-years 7-30 notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of over his tomb with sorrow. He has given the Government, are payable in coin. The three us a new world-a world that will forever vears 7-30 Treasury notes are a part of the temporabe his own, and as much a part of our litery loan, and will be paid in United States notes, unless the holders prefer conversion to payment, Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE, rature as that of DICKENS, and THACKE-Very respectfully, RAY, and WALTER SCOTT. Miles Coverley. Secretary of the Treasury, and the stony-hearted Pyncheon keeping his Changes in Naval Regulations. fearful midnight vigil, sweet Alice and the Another law provides that hereafter all appoint nosies on the House of the Seven Gables, ments in the volunteer naval service of the United the elfish Pearl, and Donatello, and Miri-States above the rank of acting master shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, in the same am, Hilda in her dovecote, and midday in way and manner as appointments in the regular Perugia, the Custom House in Salem, and navy are required to be submitted. Naval courts the many sights, scenes, and men and womartial have power to sentence officers who shall abmen in England and New England, that sent themselves from their commands without leave-to be reduced to the rating of ordinary seahe pointed and created, all come to the men. By another law just passed, it is provided memory as we stand by the grave of this that for and during the present insurrection, the dead teacher. He passes away, and leaves President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint acting no one to take his place. England may as licutenant commanders, and acting commanders, soon regain her lost THACKERAY. who shall have the same rate of compensation as is allowed to officers of similar grade in the navy, LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." Any person who shall have, or shall hereafter re-

The Internal Revenue Bill. The various amendments to the House interr revenue bill, reported from the Senato Finar ide the following, being among Committee, inc most important. The collection districts are m equal to the number of Senators and Represent tives, giving each State two additional districts The penalty for neglect or refusal to make rot of property to the assessors is increased from 20

50 per cent. The limit to salary of assessors is place at four instead of three thousand dollars Assistant assessors are allowed four dollars day, and collectors are paid \$1,500, instead \$1,000, and 3 per cent. commission, not sale not to exceed \$4,000, instead of \$4,000. tax on distilled spirits is unchanged, excepting th \$1.25 per gallon is charged from October 1st, inst of January 1st. The tax on beer is made \$1.50 barrel. Licenses for wholesale dealers, when th brought to a keen sense of the mistake sales do not exceed \$50,000, are increased from \$25 they made in following the counsels of \$50. Savings banks are taxed \$100 for license bankors. Distillers of grapes, apples, and peach are charged \$12.50, instead of \$50. Penalty manufactu ring tobacco or segars without pern increased from \$100 to \$300 and imprison one year, instead of six months for fulse or frau-lent statement. Imprisonment is likewise increased. The pena

for receiving goods from one who has no permit increased from \$50 to \$100. The duty on illumin ing gas is reduced from 30 to 25c. per 1,000, a from 25 to 20c., according to the quantity p The tax on refined sugars is reduced half a cont y

ound, namely, 212 and 312c. On iron in blooms, slats, or loops, \$3 instead of on iron castings for bridges, \$3 instead of \$2.

On stoves and hollow ware, \$5 instead of \$3. On rivets and nuts, \$5 instead of \$4. On custom-made closhing, hats, boots, and sho instead of 5 per cent. on the excess over \$600. On smoking tobacco made of stems, increased fro 10 to 15 cents per pound.

On sales of merchandise or produce, 16 of 1 On stocks, gold notes, etc., 1-20 instead of 1-5 per cent

Cattle slaughtered for hides and tallow are empted from any tax. On passports, \$5 instead of \$3.

On deposits in banks, 1/ instead of 1/ of 1 per ce each half year. On bank circulation, 16 of 1 per cent. cach h

year instead of 14 of 1 per cent. each month. Canture of a Prize. The Navy Department has received informat

of the capture recently, off Mobile Bar, of hooner Judson, with forty bales of cotton on boa She had run out of Mobile during the previo night. The master and crew profess to be Un Charge D'Affaires Recognized.

Mr. J. B. PINNLY, who has for some time presided in the sity of New York, in the character Consul General of the republic of Liberia, prese ed his credentials yesterday, and was received the Secretary of State as Charge d'Affaires of th public near this Governm

Another Case of Conscience. The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges eccipt to-day, by mail, of \$6.25, returned by so person unknown, as having been improperly

The 10-40 Loan. The subscriptions to the 10-10 loan reported to-d mount to \$1.166.000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

OFFICIAL GAZETTI

ADVANCE OF SHERMAN TO KINGSTO

OCCUPATION OF ROME BY OUR FORCE

WASHINGTON, May 19-10.15 P. M Fo Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia : No official reports of military operations to-day have been received by this Department from General Grant or General Butler.

Reports from General Sherman's command, dated t Kingston, Georgia, at 2 P. M. to-day, announce that Sherman reached Kingston and encamped last night. This morning he advanced upon the enemy, who again retreated. The despatch states, while being written, Hooker's and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston, and the two arm plain sight of each other, two miles east of Kingston. Davis' division, of the 14th Corps, is in pos of Rome. The weather is fine, the roads good, and the country more open and less mountain EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

H	IA, FRIDAY, MAY 2	0, 1864.
1		The Pennsylvania Militia-Proclamation
rnal	OPERATIONS OF BUTLER.	of Governor Curtin.
ince		Whereas, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within
the ande		a short time, call on Pennsylvania for volunteer mi- litia for a brief term of service ;
nta-	A FURIOUS FIGHT ON MONDAY.	And whereas, The example of the brave men now
		in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle-field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have
turn 20 to	ONE LINE OF DEDEL ENTDENCH.	but who, in the recent battles in virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor
iced	ONE LINE OF REBEL ENTRENCH- MENTS GARRIED.	and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased efforts to sustain their country's
5 J	MENTS MARKIED.	I have and torm ball the repollion
per	a na an	Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make
d of lary	THE REBELS WORSTED.	of the Commonworlth of Pennsylvania, do make this my proclamation, extrestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organi- rations without dolay, the they may not be found
The		such call of the President, to form military organi-
that	INEFFECTUAL SORTIE OF A RE-	attions without dolay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations
por	BEL IRON-CLAD.	commanding officers of all military organizations
heir	an a' Antonio Chena and an an anna an an anna an anna an anna an an	clamation, do forthwith report the condition of their
25 to		respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a
as	Beauregard Heavily Reinforced at Fort Darling.	f requisition should be made by the (teneral Govern-)
for		ment. Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted, and paid by the United
mit,	THREE DESPERATE CHARGES ON OUR	clothed, armed, subsisted, and paid by the United
t of	LINES REPULSED.	States, and mustered into the service thereof. Given under my hand and the great seal of the
ıdu-	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	State, at Harrisburg, this 18th day of May, one
nity	OUR ARMY FALLEN BACK FROM DRURY'S BLUFE.	thousand eight hundred and sixly-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.
t is	OUR ARMI PALLEA DAVE FROM DIONED BACLA.	By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
nat-		la su d <u>a su da su da e da suba</u> se su da la la
and	GENERAL HECKMAN CAPTURED AND FIVE	Formess Monnor, May 18.—List of wounded
pro-	GUNS LOST.	from General Butler's army, arrived here to-day on
per		steamer Monitor :
	CREAT LOSS OF THE ENEMY IN	J. W. Murray, 55th Pa., arm; B. A. Bender, do. do., arm; J. W. Dunbar, do. do., hand; Corp. W. D.
ſ #5.	KILLED AND WOUNDED.	Snehen, do. do., arm; J. S. Oninphen, do. do., nand; 1
	NILLED AND WOUNDED.	John Madden, do. do., hand; George Randencher, do. do., leg; J. H. Risling, do. do., thigh and shoul-
	가 있는 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 이 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 이 가 가 있는 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같이 있다. 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 있는 것이 같이 있다. 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 있다. 것이 같이 있는 것이	der; John Jones, do. do., finger; James Connolly,
oes,	Communications South of Richmond Destroyed	do. do., leg; J. H. Risling, do. do., thigh and shoulder; John Jones, do. do., finger; James Connolly, 76th Pa., hand; W. A. Leach, 16th Pa. Cavalry, face; W. Zimmorinan, 8th Pa. Cavalry, hand; also, 10. counded avalations. The Disid Lett U. C. Cavalry, Constructions, 2000, 2
rom	by Kautz's Cavalry.	10 wounded rebels; J. B. Field, 1st U.S. Cavalry, hand; A. Miller, do. do., head; Jacob Shoal, 2d U.
		S. Artillery, sick; Charles Brown, 2d Pa. Cavalry, sick; John Gilder, 4th Pa. Cavalry, sick; George
per		sick; John Gilder, 4th Pa. Cavalry, sick; George Race, 6th Pa., sick.
ofi	GENERAL GRANT'S PLANS UNAFFECTED.	Wounded arrived on steamer New York: J. C.
0 1	승규가 가장 같은 것은 <u>다 가장 가장 물건을 하는 것</u> 이 있는 것이 같이 했다. 같은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것이 <mark>다 가장 것이 있는 것이 없다.</mark> 이 것을 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 같이 같이 했다.	Donavan, 55th, leg; Patrick Hogan, 55th, arm;
ex-	THE SIEGE OF FORT DARLING.	Detraugh, 72d, hand; A. Howell. 1st, run over by a
	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.	M. Manley, surgeon, 2d U. S. Cavalry, knee; M. M. Manley, surgeon, 2d U. S. Cavalry, leg; H. M.
ent.	AND NORTH CAROLINA, PROCTOR'S CREEK, May	Hullenbaugh, 76th Penna., shoulder; John Han- cock, 76th; D. Wolf, 188th; T. O. Brien, 55th;
- nc,	14, via Fortress Monroe, May 16.—This morning, at daylight, General Burnham's brigade charged	Michael O'Riely, 5th Penna. Cavalry; J. M. Kelley, 76th Penna.; J. W. McCool, 188th; J. S. D. Goliah,
half	upon the enemy's outer entrenchments at Proctor's	Toth, abdomen; J. W. McCool, 188th; J. S. D. Goliah, Toth, abdomen; J. C. Fagan, 55th, leg; James M.
	Creek, and soon succeeded in carrying the entire	Cochrane, 188th, arm; David Bowser, 55th, shoulder;
tion	line, section by section.	David Stormit, 76th, neck ; J. J. Miller, 76th, thigh ; Thomas Donnell, 76th, leg ; Edwin Curtis, 55th, leg.
the	At ten A. M. soveral of our batteries turned upon the enemy, who had fallen back into a tier of heavy	Voluntcering in New Jersey.
ard.	earthworks, which are next to Fort Darling.	TRENTON, May 19.—The recruiting here for the
ious	The enemy replied briskly until 2 P. M., when our	onc-hundred-days men is quite lively, three compa-
nion	batteries, aided by our sharpshooters, succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns. Nothing further than	nics being nearly ready for muster.
	sharpshooting was heard from them during the ro-	The State Treasurer will advertise to-morrow for proposals for State bonds, redeemable as follows:
past	mainder of the day.	\$100,000 on January 1, 1887 ; \$100,000 January 1, 1883 ;
ent-	Our batteries continued to storm their works until sundown, and then retired for the night.	\$100,000 January 1, 1889; \$100,000 January 1, 1890;
1 by	Our entire loss for the day will not exceed one	bearing interest at six per cent. and exempt from taxation. The bids will be opened on the 15th of
that	hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing.	June, 1864.
	A few prisoners were captured.	Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
the	Major Ainsworth, of the 10th New Hampshire, was wounded.	BOSTON, May 19Nathaniel Hawthorne, the au-
ome	At 4 P. M. a shot from one of our batteries ex-	thor, died this morning at Plymouth, New Hamp-
re-	ploded a magazine on the outer works of Fort Dar-	shire. He was stopping at Plymouth in the course of a journey for the benefit of his health, and was in
	ling, causing great cheering along our lines.	company with ex-President Franklin Pierce. He
day	[SECOND DESTATOR.] MAY 15.—A small gunboat, apparently carrying	had been suffering with general debility for some-
	but two guns, came down the James River this	time, but retired to bed last night as well as usual.
	morning, opposite Fort Darling, and threw several	At 3 o'clock this morning, however, he was found dead in his bed by ex-President Pierce.
ľ.	shell into our cavalry on the banks of the river, and then steamed back again.	
	Lieut. Col. Pond, 1st United States Colored	New YORK, May 19.—The steamer Union, from
с.	Cavalry, discovered three insulated telegraph wires	New Orleans via Key West, arrived this morning.
- · [this morning near the mouth of Kingsland Creek, leading to three torpedoes in James river.	On the 27th she captured the British steamer O. K.,
ON I	The rebel prisoners just captured say that the	and sent her to Key West.
ON.	enemy has lost more killed than wounded in the	The Pirate Florida.
	late fights.	HALIFAN, N. S., May 19Bermuda papers of
ES.	About noon to-day the enemy came out of their fortifications, and attacked General Heckman's	the 12th instant state that the pirate Florida was there.
	brigade. The fight was with musketry, and lasted	
I.	until 4 o'clock, when they were driven back to their	Newfoundland. ST JOHNS, May 19 - The ice has closed in all
10-1	works.	ST. JOHNS, May 19.—The ice has closed in all along the shore. The Bavaria passed here at nine
day	Sharpshooters are engaged along the whole lines	o'clock this morning.

Fagan, 55th, leg; James M. David Bowser, 55th, shoulder; heck; J. J. Miller, 76th, thigh; , leg; Edwin Curtis, 55th, leg. age in New Jersey. The recruiting here for the n is quite lively, three compav for muster will advertise to-morrow for onds, redeemable as follows 1887; \$100,000 January 1, 1888; 889; \$100,000 January 1, 1890; ix per cent, and exempt from be opened on the 15th of haniel Hawthorne. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the auat Plymouth. New Hamping at Plymouth in the course ment of his health, and was in sident Franklin Pierce. He ith general debility for someed last night as well as usual. ning, however, he was found President Pierce. re of a Prize. .-The steamer Union. from v West, arrived this morning red the British steamer O. Vest. irate Florida. lay 19 .--- Bermuda papers of te that the pirate Florida was foundland. 9.-The ice has closed in all Bavaria passed here at nine mest of the time, and the enemy's guns in their foro'clock this morning. tifications are kept silenced. Markets by Telegraph At nine o'clock, last evening, the rebels attempted BALTIMORE, May 19. — Flour steady. Wheat rm; sales of 3,000 bushels Western red at \$1.80@ to advance on our lines near the Petersburg turn-Corn dull ; white \$1.35

pike, and, after a short but spirited engagement, they were driven back to their breastworks. Every-Whisky heavy and dull at \$1.25@1.29 thing is working favorably. General Butler com-Groceries neglected. mands in person. THIRD DESPATCH.] BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 16-9 o'clock A. M.-

NEW YORK, May 19.—Arrived, steamer Britannia from Glasgow; barks Damon, from Bueno Ayres Wm. Rathbone, from Liverpool; brigs Voloce, Pa ermo; Bertha Reisteroif, Paraj schrs Harmonic Last evening the rebel iron-clad Richmond cam down the James river and opened fire upon our lio Grande, Brazil. Below, ship Mell Admiral Lee's fleet returned the fire and drove Liverpool. her back, following her up the river. Heavy firing

is now distinctly heard, and it has been going on XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION,

Marine Intelligence.

THE SIOUX SUFFERERS.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.

SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

TANA-WHITE AND BLACK CITIZENS

specch, had appeared here with a deliberately written speech, making a gross attack on his personal integrity — a speech the bitterness and malignity of which found no parallel in the records of the House. The gentleman knew when the speech was made that he (Mr. Loan) and the only epithet he could apply to him (Mr. Dawes) was not here to defend himself, and he (Mr. Loan) and the only epithet he could apply to him (Mr. Dawes) was and there to defend himself, and he (Mr. Loan) and the only epithet he could apply to him (Mr. Dawes) was and there to defend himself, and he (Mr. Loan) and that apple and the application of the second application of the second application of the second applied by Col. Benton to Dir. Petitis, of Indiana, but that the language would not be parliamentary. If any gentleman would receive the score and contempt of every houserable, who likes a friendly flag in order that he may strike more effectually, and that he kai evened and would receive the score and contempt of every houserable, who likes a friendly flag in order that he may strike more effectually, and that he kai evened and would receive the score applied to Petitimanne' Jr. To is a ged the romarks which he made of every house and the second and a dirty dog." He is the second and show which a splite to Petitimanne' Jr. To is a ged the romarks which he made of round be fortured into any lapite which he dire to any law who had prepared his speech in cold block of the caugh limes and the hole of the second, and would be a foot that the second, and would be a foot the discer to state to the his desired to state to the flagment with height be made of the second, and would be a foot the discer the cold able the parliament and the discer do the discer to state to the flagment with height be massed upon it. The caught imperation and the second, and would be a foot the discer do the state to the flagment with height be massed upon it. The discer discer discer discus the discer discer discer discus the discer discer discus the to the flagm

spece. He honesuy and sincerely believed the gentle-man had made an unprovoked assault upon him. He had done what he believed to be right, though members night differ from him in this case. A QUESTION OF BLOOD AND VERACITY.

man lind made an unprovoked assault upon him. He had done what he believed to be right, though members night differ from him in this case.
A QUESTION OP BLOOD AND VERACITY.
Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, rose to a personal explanation, and caused to be read a reported colloquy between Mr. Julian, of Indiana, and himself, frein the Darity Globe. Mr. Julian, among other things on that occasion, said after an inquiry from Mr. Mallory: "Wo who are known as Republicans and uncenditional Union men sometimes associate with negroes; they live, among us, and, of course, we have dealings with them. Bet once in the sease of the South." Mr. Mallory: "Wo who are known as Republicans exist belween them and the Democrats of the South." Mr. Mallory replied: "The census bureau establishes the fact that one-sixth of the colored population of the North have white blood in them."
Mr. JULIAN. I have not examined the census tables as not the facts stated by the gentleman. It may be true, for I believe nulations continually, have the sease of a darker color, and of course their increase will be annulatoos continually, have brought on to the level of social equality in its most lotthers and shaw unsaters of the South are brought on to the level of social equality in its most lottheorer. In the State of Mississippi, if I am not mistaken, wherevery ou flud an orthodrom dord modern Pemocrat, you will find annulation of therefore."
Mr. MLDORY soil his polyty. LLanghter I
Mr. MaLLORY soil his polyte in the Globe, as applied it on first which have not his solem protest.
Mr. MalLORY will be an unsered from the south are brought on the Korther state of Mississippi, if I am not mistaken, wherevery ou flud an orthodrax modern Pemocrat, you will find annulation of therefore.
Mr. MalLORY will be solema protest.
Mr. MalLORY will be able to now rising was to correct a habit which head grown to be a muisance, and against which heat the rel

A DISORDERLY SCENE. A DISONDERLY SCENE. Mr. MALLORY, resuming, said the privilege had been exercised of changing the phraseology but not the substance of the remarks. He had himself rarely ex-creised it. He had never known any gentleman of proper responsibility attempt to change a collogny without the consent and concurrence of the other party in the act. No gentleman would undertake to do it. He declared and called on overy gentleman present to at-test the truth of the declaration that the personal re-marks directed against him wore never untered by the member. It was a forgery, and there were sheets of manuscript to show that the member had substituted his own handwriting for the notes of the reporter. No such remark was uttered as that, perhaps, the blood of the gentleman from Kentucky coursed in their veins, etc. It was never intered. Mr. JULIAN. It is false.

Inish Comedy-The Arch-STREET The Ver since the memorable Tyrone Power father of a kind of acting called Trisa stage has grown a regular crop of this kin mor; of late years, probably, more rank than lear ous. Power's genius has had a succession far great er than Banquo, and, although the number of goo stage Irishmen are so few, the line, as it goes, may stretch out to the crack of doom, if our stage is ways to be as barren as it is now. Irish Comedy seen sure of favor; and whether the actor has good, bad, or indifferent, he has rebeived a good-py tured laugh-this, sometimes, at the expense of t public : but what of thet? public ; but what of that ? The public is rich enoug in favor to dower all the Irishine is non-choose venture their patrimony of lumor upon the star The Irish topic, in almost every form, has been m or less a popular one-Ireland itself is rare and nations for its story of suffering, and the Irish c racteristics are distinctly above all other natio traits. That a people so pastoral, warlike, unfortunate, should have had so strange a interesting an element of mind as, th which is given to us in Irish charact and literature, is not at all wonderful. Th and literature, is not at an wonderint. A Irishman must remain for some time a novelt "Green Erin," "Tara's Harp," "Tipperary," an "I'm Sitting on the Stile, Mary," will not die pu nor, for the most part, would the world permit que good things to die. Spite of everything, the Li man has a nationality in literature and art, as as elsewhere; although in literature he does amount to much, and in art is not generally recko ed an artist. He is great as an Irishman chieff He belongs to the world, and to everybody, ar not much to himself; with a mixture of all kin of talents, follies, humors, and passions. world has hardly seen him at his best, but may m out of what it knows of Irish character, litera and music, the ideal of an Irishman in comedy. is an epitome of elever things, and is selde never more than clever, we think ; but there original dash and flavor which he gives to his hur and which keeps all his extravagances in a

Public Entertainments

state of preservation and consistency. Nothing could be more popular, as the term ge and nothing could be so easily popular. Irish me dies, Irish humor, Irish song, and Irish pathos, : the rich property of the Irish people, and ne had things of this character so popular and so g ral an origin. What Irish authors and actors h done is hardly their own, and has been easily of for the material has been plenty and ready at his The element from which they have drawn has spirit of nature and genius in it, and influences world in thousands of ways. But all they have go they have got very cheaply, by drinking at the co mon spring and kissing the common blarney-s so that it would seem the easiest thing for an Iri, man to write Irish dialogue and talk brogue a The Irish comedy which has, of late days been

forth to entertain us, has had little merit other th the fact that it was Irish. An indulgent pub orins and bears the trashiest acting besides, I t has the frail merit of being Irish to cover its sk Now, there is no real virtue in merely talki brogue, and hundreds of humble pipe-smokers furnish us with better character than we see on the stage. After negro minstrelsy, Irish acting has be come the cheapest success, and the lower his con dy the more popular the actor who desecrates character which he is vain enough to think portrays. Acting of this kind has become . outrageous small vice, and it has been flatte to excess. But the truth is, the current Ir comedy is much below the regular low com of the stage, and many of the representati of Irish character are far inferior in intellige to our ordinary low comedians. Neverthely the Irish farce is terribly popular, in spite its extravagant bad taste. Worthless play may be, the actor is worse. Talk brog whirl a shillelah, mouth a little blarney-(the distinctly Irish of the Irish stage qualities)-and comedian makes himself with as much case as Ethiopian clown acquires his clog-dance and grimaces. This kind of acting is neither fish n grimaces. This kind of acting as attemption of the propriet and certainly does not belong to the propriet a place for it in sol stage. We can only imagine a place for it in a Pound for bad actors. The performances of Mr. Frank Drew at

Arch-street Theatre have given us occasion for the reflections upon the degeneracy of the Irish set of acting. There is, perhaps, a good field for Irishman, who has the instincts of an artist and no a clown, to do justice to some of the best charac teristics of his nation; and such an Irishman, wit special genius, is welcome to his special work But otherwise, the great mass of the Irish pla were better settled into place behind, or with t stock force of the stage, where Mr. Drew will doubt settle with them. This gentleman is the l test star appearance, and his claim to considerat would seem the more recognizable that he is a br ther of the late Mr. John Drew. But he has all th faults of his very faulty and talented brother, wi scarcely any of his peculiar merits. It is also

narkable that the farce or comedy which he p

forms sustains the broad weight of vulgar caricatu

which he imposes. It is not less surprising that ac

ing so entirely destitute of ordinary decoru

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - Yesterday ere-

on. The best parts of the performance

Steam and Coal Oil. Yesterday, at their office in New York, the American Coal Oil Steam Company opened books of subscription to its capital. stock, and we do not exaggerate when we say that if 100,000 shares had been tendered to the public, instead of 50,000, all would have been taken. How many were subscribed for from Philadelphia we have not yet ascertained. Mr. JOHN L. LINTON, whose patent is to be worked upon, himself hails from this city, which may or may not be a reason why the project should be regarded with as much favor and interest | share the natural solicitude excited by the GEN. ULLMAN DEFENDING PORT HUDSON.

THE RECENT CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY.

The Rebels Badly Worsted. GEN. BANKS ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK, May 19 .- Advices from Port Hudson of May 7 state that the rebels had been making considerable demonstrations in that vicinity, and a report was current that they were entrenched in onsiderable force at and near Clinton. Brigadier General Ullman, who is in sole com

and of Port Hudson, has so completely strengthened the fortifications of that post as to defy any attack from ten times the number the rebels n have in that region. General Ullman has received important additions

o this army. On the 3d instant he attacked and arsued some 2,000 rebels over five miles, but the enemy declined his offer of battle and fied. Guerillas are very busy cutting the telegraph

wires, etc., but many of them have been taken prioners. It is stated that the rebels have planted a gun on

the banks of the Mississippi, above Port Hudson, hich would soon be captured. Gen. Ullman's force is in good health and fine spirits. CAIRO, May 18.-The steamer St. Patrick, from

Memohis, passed up for Louisville with three hunred bales of cotton for Evansville. Her dates are to yesterday morning. In the late capture of Yazoo City by General

McArthur the rebels are said to have been badly vorsted, and lost iargely in killed and wounded. Between twenty and thirty thousand bales of otton are reported to be in the vicinity of Yazoo City, six or seven thousand bales of which were owned by Union citizens, who bought them before Yazoo City was evacuated by our forces last spring. The future movements of General McArthur are unknown.

General Banks has been ordered to report to Ne Orleans.

An officer of the steamer Commercial, who arrived at Memphis from Duvall's Bluff. reports that the rebels have crected a battery on the White river at South Bend, near the Cut-off. Several oats are above that point, and have not attempted to pass.

Two steamers have recently been fired into on the Arkansas river, and a lady passenger in one of them was mortally wounded. The cotton market was quiet. All offers wer

readily taken. The receipts during forty eight nours amounted to 322 bales from the White river. Middling to strict middling was quoted at 74@75c good at 77@78c, and fair at 78@80c. CAIRO, May 19 .- The steamer Runvan, from Dn. vall's Bluff, arrived to-night. She reports all quiet along the river, which is overflowing its banks. At

Memphis cotton was quict, all being readily taken at unchanged rates. Receipts, four hours, 245 bales: shipment 578. The steamer Decatur has passed up with 66 bales to St. Louis.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Press on Grant's Campaign

EVERYTHING STAKED ON THE ISSUE

"If Grant Wins in Virginia, he Wins Everything,"

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17 .- The Richmond E. aminer of the 12th inst. contains the following : "MERIDAN, May 9.-Stcole's army, nine thou-

sand strong, surrendered to Gen. Price at Camden on the 28th ult., and Gen. Taylor has demanded the surrender of Alexandria, where Banks' forces are The result was not known at last acfortified.

> the rapids of Red river." "GOLDSBORO', May 9 .- The expedition to New-

aten here he is beaten everywhere. If he wins here he wins everything.

ossibly survive, but if Virginia is lost the present Confederate organization will not probably survive. "Heaven and earth now call on the Government

GEN. GRANT'S CAPTIVES.—A Fredericksburg letter to the New York Post describes the rebel pri-soners captured by our army in Virginia, who, it seems, conspired to overthrow their guard: Yesterday ten thousand rebel prisoners possed through here, under guard of two regiments and a battery of artillery, for Belle Plain, where they have gone into camp. These prisoners were dressed in uniforms of every conceivable style and color; appa-rently no two were attired alike; many were bare-footed; many were without coats, some without hats but all had blankets, though many of them were made of pieces of carpet. And such faces— stolid, expressionless, gaunt; the very creatures to be driven, unresistingly, into any wickedness, any vehemence of purposeless passion. The line extended for two or three niles along the hills, Generals Ed. Johnson and Stuntt (relative of the rebel cavalry general) riding at the head of an

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18 .- All quiet with our army to-day. The object of the demonstration on Fort Darling was merely to draw off and en. tertain as many of Lee's troops as possible ; also, to fr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Comm Printing, reported a resolution authorizing the of one thousand additional copies of the report mmissioner of the General Land Office. attract the attention of all the rebel forces in and about Richmond, so as to enable General Kants to destroy the communications south of Richmond.

On Monday morning the enemy came out of their Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Finance Com mittee, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the depredations of the Sioux Indians, with a recom earthworks, in front of Fort Darling, at day-break having been heavily reinforced during the night by idation that it pass Longstreet's corps, and made three separate despe Mr. CONNESS, of California, presented a bill to amend the act approved February 20, 1854, extending the time for the withdrawal of goods in bond from the ware-houses in California, which was passed. rate charges upon our entrenchments, all of which were promptly and energetically repulsed by our

nce davlight.

The enemy lost in these three charges from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while our loss was very slight. Mr. HARDING, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to amend the act of September 27, 1850, in relation to donation settlers upon public lands in California, and it was passed. General Butler having learned that Beauregar was heavily reinforced by Longstreet's Corps, and also by the rebel papers and by a courier ascertain THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the committee o conference on the army appropriation bill, made a re port recommending that the Senate insist on the amend ment thereto, and ask another committee of conference which was agreed to. ing that General Kautz's Cavalry had destroyed the bridge over the Appomattox river and several miles of the Danville Railroad track, with the dams locks, and embankments of the canal leading into

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW TERRITORY OF YON Richmond, decided to fall back from before For TANA-WHITE AND TILAOK CITIZENS. Mr. MORRILL, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill for the creation of the Territory of Montana, made a report, which recommends that the Senate records from its amendment striking out the words. 'every free white inhabitant,' in repart to voters, and tasering 'all citizens of the United States, and those who have de-clared their intentions to become such, ''&c. Mr. MORRILL said the effect of the amendment will be to authorize temporary organization of the Govarn-ment of Montana by that class of persons who were authorized to organize the Territory of Idado. Mr. SUMNEE asked what class of persons were here? Darling, and gave orders accordingly, and by Monday evening our army had safely arrived behind our new lines of entrenchments, having retired in perfect order, excepting General Heckman's bri gade, which was badly disorganized and the General captured. This brigade formed the extreme right wing, and

the enemy attacked this point with great desperation, following him back nearly two miles with overwhelming numbers, killing and wounding many of them. Three of our regiments fell into the enemy's hands,

the horses being killed. The guns were spiked. At present it is impossible to estimate our loss; stragglers are coming in constantly. We have lost more prisoners than the enemy, but their loss in killed and wounded is doubly ours, as our men were protected by entrenchments. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Autorized to organize the Territory of Idado. Mr. SUMXEK asked what class of persons were they? Mr. MORRILL said they were citizchs of the United States and such other white inhabitants a. declared their intention to become such. He understood it to mean white citizens. The difference between the two Houses was that the House allowed all free white males of twenty-one years to vote, and the Senate simply re-stricted it to the citizens of the United States. In order to secure the passage of the bill the committee of the two Houses agree to this new proposition. After the Territory is organized the whole question of suffrago will rest with the Territorial authorities. Mr. SUMXER said the whole question before the Senate would adhere to its regular bostion. Mr. MORRILL explained that this was a practical loggerheads, and when it becomes necessary for one party or the other to yield, the party invading should be the one. How else could legislation go on? The bill, as it will stad, will krade the report of the conditive, simply because he did not believe there was a necessity for any new Territorial Bovernment in that partior of Idaho, as the population was not enough to entitle then to it. He was while the bill should fail, and the subject go over till the next session. Mr. MARLAN would vote against the bill should fail, and the subject go over till the next session. Mr. MAR has when the two House is not believe there was a necessity for any new Territorial Government in that portion of Idaho, as the population was not enough to entitle them to it. He was willing that the bill should fail, and the subject go over till the next session. NEW YORK. May 19 .- The Times has the followng special despatch HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday morning, May 18-5 P. M.-The struggle has this moment begun with skirmishing on our extreme right. We fully expect a great, a bloody, and, we trust, a decisive battle to-day.

WM. SWINTON. LATER. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 18, 1864.—Yesterday was spent in making pre-parations for an attack this morning, and we expect a battle to-day, provided Gen. Lee has not disappeared, which is not at all. probable, the published reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

His army was in strong entrenchments yesterday, in front of the 5th Corps, on the stage road, fifteen guns being counted in one place, with strong lines of earthworks wherever the openness of the country permitted a view. Last night a body of stragglers arrived here from

Washington to the number of six hundred, includ-ing seventeen officers, some of them having surgeons' certificates of disability, and others slightly wounded. General Meade has ordered the latter to be tried by court martial. Many resignations have been sent in within the past two days, and all will have to be accepted for the good of the service, as it is believed that no officer capable and disposed to perform his duty would resign at this time. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the enemy were moving columns of troops and wagon

trains towrads Bowling Green, under the impres sion that our army were endeavoring to turn their This morning, at 4.10, firing opened briskly on our right, and it is believed that Generals Grant and

a necessity for any new Territorial Government in that portion of Idaho, as the population was not enough to entitle them to it. He was willing that the bill should fail, and the subject go over till the next session. Mr, WADE said that while he held as a settled princi-ple that the black man in a republican Government like ours had the same inalicamble right to vote as a white man, he considered the original Senate annendneant the mere shadow of a shade and a miserable obstruction. He could not be deluded by the mere show of things. There were no negroes in the Territory, and there were never likely to be any. Whenever the question should be raised to affect any man's right, white or colored, he should stand whore he had always stood. Mr. HALE differed from the Senator from Ohio, and quoted from the ordinance of 15%, organizing the North-vester Territory, to show that our fathers had a wise to escipt, in providing not out of our fathers had a wise to start Territory, to show that our fathers had a wise to start and whore a had always stood. Mr. HALE differed from the Senator from Ohio, and quoted from the ordinance of 15%, organizing the North-vester Territory, to show that our fathers had a wise to furthe new Territories, though these, Territo-ries were a mere wilderness at the time. Mr. HOWARD said the whole Northwest was a slave Territory at the time of the passage of the ordinance of 15%, and there were hundreds of slaves there held by French, Ganzdians, and others. Mr. HALE said that, so far as regards the condition of the Territory, it was a wilderness Oregon, in 1848, when its Territorial Government was organized, was a wilderness, and we sat here, week after week, contanding for what Senators would now call an abstruction. The abstraction was in hold-ing out against the dennand of Southern Sena-tors, that like prohibition of slavery should have thad no compromise in 1850, and no rebellion in ISM. The policy we were new establishing for use new Territory would be its policy for all ages to come. H Mcade intended to push the rebels sharply. A large force of cavalry from the dismounted camp have arrived here with fresh horses, and will be of great service to the army in the absence of Sheridan's command. LATEST.

MAY 18-6 A. M.-From the firing it is believed the enemy are falling back, as the sounds become fainter.

The Massachusetts Union State Conven-

tion, BOSTON, May 19.-The Republican State Convention met to-day, and selected Governor Andrew, Alex. H. Bullock: William Claplin, and James T Robinson delegates at large to the National Convention at Baltimore. Wendell Phillips made his first appearance to-

day in a political convention, and spoke at length sition to the renomination of Abraham Lincoln. The voice of the Convention, however, was emphatically against him, and the following was adopted by a unanimous vote :

Resolved, That the integrity, firmness, wisdom, and humanity exhibited by the President of the United States, during the three years of his Administration, en-title him to the continued support of the people of the Republic, and that, at the present time, no person is so fully commended by experience and personal character to our consideration as a candidate for the next Presi-dency as Abraham Lincoln.

 Shohid take on the bill before the Schate In Federahole to free suffrage in the District of Columbia.
Mr. MORRLL reiterated that this bill would not disfranchise any man on account of his color, as there was not a single colored man in the Territory, and yet the Senator from New Hampshire, while favoring this impracticable measure, appears to dodge the question where, it is praticable, in the District of Columbia.
M. HALE said the Senator was mistaken in that assumption. He was the last man from whom he (Mr. Hale) expected to hear reuterance of the old Whig doctrine in the course of discussion on the Wilnot provise.
Mr. Webster at that time took the ground that the written law of God had decreed that slavery could not go into the Territorics, and he did not wish to resenate the law of God. He (Mr. Hale) thought at that time that that very reason made the measure practicable. Protisely of the same issues are presented to the courty as were then, and he should act upon them according to the light God axet him slaver respectively arise.
Mr. NESMITH hoped the Senate would not concur with the Senator from New Hampshire and allow the bill to be last. He had no particular interest in the subject so far as the negro was concerned, but he did take some interest in the white people there, whom he supposed now mumbered sixty to seventy thousand, mosily engaged in the Senate position was more important than the passage of the Sum songer the argument of the context of the context of the reinvice the respectively arise.
Mr. SUMNER had no hesitation in saying that the principle involved in the Senate position was more important than the passage of the Min argument of the old well-known slavery argument on the subject. He was but a reproduction of the old well-known slavery argument on the subject. He was be not the non the defined of exclude the African trace from suffrage, and the dot acontext is reveant form anot the subject. He had no hesitation Arrival of a Prize with a Noted Prisoner. THE CONFERENCE REPORT AGREED TO. BOSTON, May 19.-The steamer Greyhound, cap. ured off Wilmington, arrived this afternoon. The The report of the committee of conference was ligreed to-yeas 26, nays 13-as follows: notorious rebel spy, Belle Boyd, is a passenger, having been captured on her.

YEAS.

Mr. JULIAN. It is laise. Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky. I say it is false; you WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864. SENATE. REPORT OF THE LAND COMMISSIONER.

Mr. MALLORI, of Kentucky. I say it is faise; you never utfored it. Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky. The member from Indiana states what's a lie, and he knows it. This hurried colloquy occasioned much excitement, and many members rose to their feet, among them Mr. GOX, of Ohio, who demanded that the offensive words he taken down at the elerk's desk. Mr. GARTIELD, I demand that the words of the gen-tleman from Kentucky be taken down. Mg. MALLORY. I suppose the reporters have taken then down. should set up for merit. The latest performance of Mr. Drew is in the new play of "Mac Carthy More," which, we are in formed, has been expressly written for him by Sam' Lover, the well-known Irish novelist and sold

Mr. WINDOW, of Minnesota, in his seat, asked whether, will that was being done, it would be in order fortle House to take a laugh. The SPEAKER said it would not. Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, in his seat, asked whether it would be in order for gentlemen on the Oppowriter. A drama by Lover could hardly be withou some sort of cleverness, and "Mac Carthy More contains, at least, a hint or two of something good.

is a play in which the author says just what happ at hand, and in which the actor may do just as he ation side to cry. The SPEAKER said as no one had called Mr. Mailory to order, as was required by the rules in such cases, the pleases. As it is nearly barren of character, it, of course, fails of use as an Irish drama, and if clever entleman would proceed. Mr. GARFIELD said both the gentlemen from Indiana as a story, is very tedious as a play. Of the part

Darby Sullivan it is only necessary to "Switht i takes as little merit from Mr. Drew's performance as it gives. But we shall not censure Mr. Drew too

Mr. GARFIELD said both the gentlemen from Indiana and Kentucky were out of order. The SPEAKER replied the point came too late. Mr NORTON, of Illinois, said that the had called the gentleman from Indiana to oxider. After further conversation permission was given to Mr. Fulallory to proceed in order. He apologized to the House for any language he may have uttered violative of the raise of the House. He rose to profest against the practice of members altering the official reports. The member was not only guilty of forgery, but had destroyed the reporter's notes, the pield crime on crime, Pelion on Ossa, and added larceny to forgery. much for that want of good taste which is the vice of more popular actors. We shall not regret to s him return to his proper position upon the stage, his follies as an actor have not lost him the desire to satisfy good taste; and we shall be glad to know

that, for a time, at least, the stage Irishman ha een sent into exile. Mr. Drew will take his benefit this evening, a fearing in two comedies, and the extravaganza

piled crime on crime, l'ellon on Ussa, and nuced la const to forgery. The SPEANER said these remarks were out of order. Mr. MALLORY. I beg pardon. I did not know whether they came within the rule or not. I express my regret that I was out of order. Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana. I appeal to my friends from Michigan and Massachusetts, who heard my remarks, to sustain the truth of my assertion, that I may brand as false the assertion of the gentleman from Kentucky. Mr. MALLORY. Is that in order? It is a cheap way be has. "III Treated III Trovatore." ning the drama of "Fraud and its Victims" was played at this place of amusement. The plot is the old hackneved one of a virtuous family, consistin

he has, The SPEAKER remarked that when the House gives permission for an explanation they expect remarks of a personal character, and the Chair waitsfor the member to be called to order for improper language. This is the usage in such cases, and for this reason he had not in-terrosed. of a widow, a beautiful and innocent daughter, and a noble-hearted son, who are reduced to beggar by a fraud perpetrated upon the late head

the family by a villainous banker, who now LONGY EAR, of Michigan, having been appealed lives in affluence under an assumed name,? "A final catastrophe of suicide or starvation with averted by the happy interposition of a forme bit. LONG I LAR, of Michigan, naving been appealed to by Mr. Julian, said he was paying particular atten-tion to the latter's remarks, and remembered distinctly that he used the language substantially if not identically as applied to the gentleman from Kentucky. Mr. JULIAN next appealed to Mr. Stevens, of Penn-sylvania, who said he remembered the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, and thought at the time that they were rude. nfidential clerk who possesses a miraculously preserved receipt, which restores the long lost money, while the wretched defrauder of the widow and or

were rude. DRIGGS, of Michigau, next endorsed what was phans is borne ignominionaly away to incarceration MALLORY said the truth could be established

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE WITH THE BEITISH PRO-

or transportation. The best parts of the performance, in fact, all that can be tolerated, are those in which only by the reporter stores. Mr. JULIAN. I have thus branded the statement of the gentleman that I am gulity of forgery. I arraign bim on the evidence of gentlemen who heard me say the identical words. I throw back into the teeth of the members. the facctious characters appear. Mr. Walter Lennex plays Tom Trumper, the confidential clerk, afterwards a knife pedler, with great skill and humor. Miss The SPEAKER interrupted by saying, If no member rises to call the gentleman to order, the Chair will call Annie Ward is very natural and entertaining in the part of Patty Roselips, the sandwich vender, and Mr. Ward gives a blunt, straightforward delineation of his to tail the gentlema, him to order. Mr. JULIAN, resuming, remarked that the gentlema: from Kenincky knew nothing was more common than fo

her lover Gabriel Pennypot. The rest of the pie might as well be omitted, for it is actually too hear. ambers to take the reporter's notes, and substitu-e same number of pages, withholding the notes, a member thinks proper to be a blackguard and form here the terms or the performers to support. the member thinks proper to be a backguard and a uffian l cannot help it. Mr. MALLORY replied that his recollection was clear and distinct that no such language was uttered. None of the gentlemen celled upon to prove it say that he ut-tered these words, but only substantially what is in the The entire drama will be repeated to-night.

MR. E. L. TILTON, the stage manager of the Walnut-street theatre, offers an attractive bill on the occasion of his benefit this evening. Miss Lu 1002. Mr. KERNAN, of New York, having been appealed by Mr. Mallory, said he sat near to Mr. Julian, but d not hear him say that the blood of the gentleman om Kenneky coursed in negroes' veins, or anything that office. cille Western has volunteered her services, and will appear as Leah, with Mr. Whalley as Nathan the postate. Carneross & Dixey will render musical) that effect. Mr. BALDWIN, of Michigan, who also sat by Mr. ulian on that occasion, said that the latter had made ssistance, and Mr. Tilton will appear in a popula Irama. The friends of the beneficiary should no

10 such reference. Mr. GRISWOLD, of New York, remarked that Mr. Julian's remarks were in the character of general exeglect this opportunity of giving solid testimon their este SANITARY COMMISSION SCOTTISH CONCERT.prevsions. Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, asked—Will the gentleman from Indiana be allowed to call rebutting wir-This evening, at Musical Fund Hall, there will |

gentleman from Indiana be allowed to call rebutting wit-nesses? [Laughter.] Mr. SchENCK, of Ohio. Will the gentleman from Kentucky allow a chapter from the Pickwick Post-humous. Papers to be read? Mr. MALLORY. Some of your remarks would answer inst as well. [Langing] one of those heart-stirring Gatherings of the Clas which the public have always found attract The various Scottish Societies in this city,

united to give a concert in aid of the U. S. San Commission, and the chieftains will appear in Mr. MALLORY. Some of your remarks would answer just as well. [Laughter.] Mr. PRUNN, of New York; confirmed the statements of the witnesses called out by Mr. Mallory. He heard every word Mr. Julian said, having sat in front of him. Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, said his own recol-lection squared with the gentleman's. The gentleman from Indiana did not utter the language in the Globe. He did not believe the gentleman would have uttered it unless under lock and key or under the protection of the House. plendid Highland costume on the occasion. ntional song, with chorus, written and comba by Mr. John Hillyer, of New York, will be sun ind the strength of the programme may be judged rom the fact that Mr. Bishop, Mr. Alexand House. Mr. AMOS MYERS objected to his colleague expresslobb, Mr. George Simpson (New York), Mrs. Muilan, Miss M. Shell, Mr. James Taylor, Mr. T. E. Harkins, Mr. J. Duncan, Jr., and Mr. ing such an opinion. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said he did not hear Mr. Julian use the language as printed. Mit black of one, where the did like leaf and the series of the series o Daniel McIntyre, (the latter also acting as Condu or,) have volunteered their services. There are

nineteen pieces on the programme, which will allow ome of them to be encored, if desired. We shall Might and a straight of the straight and the straight of the state of the straight of the stra find an audience of some fifteen hundred persons i Musical Fund Hall, this evening, we hope. ELEVENTH-STREET OPERA HOUSE .-- Carneross

Impression on his mind was that they were as printed in the Globe. Alt. DEMING, of Connecticut, said he at the time looked to see whether here were any kalles in the gal-hery, and therefore he paid particular attention to the gendeman's remarks. He could not assert that the identical language appeared in the Globe, but he dis-tinctly remembered the same leak was converyed by it. Mr. JULIAN said the gentleman from Kentneky had proven by several members that they did not hear him, and now having proved that he did use the language. Least the distribution of the gentleman from Kentneky had proven by several members that they did not hear him, and now having proved that he did use the language. At a subsequent period, Mr. Julian having succeeded in finding a part of the reporter's notes, produced then for the inspection of Mr. MALLORY, who, after examin-ing them, said they were in accordance with what had been printed, and, of course, he retracted the charge of forgery. He (Mr. Mallory) would not have made the charge but for his distinct recollection of the matter. He underslood the member from Indiana as bringing their blood with that of the slaves, and for that reason he replied that the context for the number of mulatcose going North. If he had at that time understood the member as addressing him personally, his reply would have been different. The gentleman has relieved him-self of the charge of forgery, and i retract. Mr. JULIAN, in replying to Mr. Millory, of Pennsyl-vania, said, I suppose he speaks from his own feedings, and possesse the cowardice he charge-sou me. Here the matter ended, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution, heretofore re-ported, providing for the appointment of commistioners in order to effect a nuce perfect reciprocity of trade be-tween the United states and the British North American Provinces. Dixey's admirable troupe of ethiopian comedia give entertaining performances every evening.

AUCTION NOTICE-LARGE AND ATTRACTIN SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The attention abuyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., embracing a fresh and desirable assortment of goods, to be sold by catalogue, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

SALE OF FURNITURE THIS MORNING .- Messies. Birch & Son, No. 014 Chestnut street, sell this morning, at 9 o'clock, a large assortment of superior nousehold furniture, including parlor and chamber suites, carpets, pianos ; also, glass-shades, liquors, &c., comprising over 500 lots of desirable goods.

NEW MUSIC .- We have received from the con oser, Mr. Harper F. Smith, the "American Fleet Waltz," which is just published by Marsh.

A CURIOUS CEREMONY .--- On Thursday morning A CURNOUS CEREMONY.—On Thursday morning, April 21st, at an early hour, a ceremony of a very peculiar channeter occurred at the West Bromwich Cometery. At about six o'clock, Mr. Georgo Wilks, an octogenarian politician, who had taken a leading part in affairs of a local nature for many years, ac-companied by a few private friends, assembled for the purpose of laying the first stone of the grave in-tended for the reception of his remains "when ho has shuffled off this mortal coil." Mr. T. P. Broagh, the Erick Achelies of the grouper to the grave in-the Fidure Achelies of the grouper to the grave in-

counts." [These are probably false reports.-Eps.] "The enemy are attempting to get their boats over bern returned on Sunday morning. We captured sixty-three prisoners. Our loss was slight." The Richmond Examiner says : "The enemy have concentrated in Virginia. If "The war might continue, the Confederacy might

to bring up all the troops at its command. "The whole number of Union officers in Libby Prison on the 11th was twenty-nine."

	LETTERS FROM UUASIONAL,"	Any person who shall have, or shall hereafter re-	were made of places of carpet. And such faces-	I having been captured on her.	Buckalew, [Harris, [Kamsey,	VINCES.	Cemetery. At about ers o clock, bit. George winks,
whose patent is to be worked upon, himself	[1] 회사 및 영상에는 사 용이 가득했는 것 이라. 것은 것이라 것을 가지 않을	ceive, a temporary appointment as acting volun-		동물 가슴을 다 <u>나는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것</u> 같은 것을 하는 것이다.	Carlile. Henderson. Saulsbury,	Mr. PIKE, of Missouri, said that reciprocity had now	an octogenarian politician, who had taken a leading part in attains of a local nature for many years, ac-
nails from this city, which may or may not	WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864.	teer lieutenant or acting master in the navy from		A NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.—By order of Gen.	Collamer, Cowan, Hendricks, Ten Eyck, Trumbull,	been in operation nearly ten years, and we could indge	companied by a few private friends, assembled for
			vehemence of purposeless passion.	Wallace, the Daily Evening Transcript was sup-	Johnson, Van Winkle,	fairly of its influence upon the trade of the country. It was, as a business arrangement, an entire failure. It	the purpose of laving the first stone of the grave in-
e a reason why the project should be	It must be a salutary reflection to all who	1861, may be confirmed in said appointment in the	The line extended for two or three miles along the	pressed yesterday. The closing of the paper was	Doolittle, Lane (Ind), Wade, Foot, Morrill, Wilkinson,	had not fulfilled any considerable expectations of its	tended for the reception of his remains "when he
egarded with as much favor and interest		navy, and be placed in the line of promotion from	hills, Generals Ed. Johnson and Stuart (relative of the rebel cavalry general) riding at the head of an	caused by the publication, on Tuesday afternoon, of a borns despatch, purporting to have been received	Foot, Morrill, Wilkinson, Wilkinson, Willey.	originators. The fisheries had expected benefits from	has shufiled off this mortal coil." Mr. T. P. Broagh,
here as in New York, where it has been	events of the war, to know that the num-	the date of confirmation. if, upon recommendation	ambulance, with faces as sullen as whipped curs.	through the Associated Press, to the effect that Gen.	Harding, Powell,	it, but instead of that they had been losers. Mr. Car- tier said the other day, in the Canadian Parliament,	the Fidus Achates of the expectant deceased, was selected to perform the ceremony, and was present-
	ber of Union men killed in the late battles	of the President, he receive the thanks of Congress	Over three thousand of these prisoners were cap-	Grant had suffered a lose of upwards of 70,000 men and	NATS.	that the 'codfish had made the treaty, and would con-	ed with an elaborate silver trowel, expressly manu-
		for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the	tured before breakfast on Thursday. That night,	that the President had issued a call for 400,000 more volunteers, the draft to take place in July. This is	Anthony, Hale, Pomeroy, Chandler, Harlan, Sprague,	tinue it;' but he slandered the codfish, which were valuable fish, and neither made the treaty nor desired its	factured for the occasion. Mr. Brough, having re-
his commercially practical age, inven-	was much smaller than at first reported,		after they had been massed in our lines preparatory to removal to Bello Plain, it was discovered that a	the second time that the Transcript has been sup-	Clark, Lane (Kansas), Sumner,	continuance. The manufacturing and commercial inter-	ceived the trowel, after the usual formalities had
ons, if worth anything, are brought into	and that a large majority of the wounded	Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by	plan was maturing to overpower the guard and es-	pressed. The following is Gen Wallace's order sup-	Dixon, Morgan, Wilson.	ests of the country had both suffered from the treaty. At	been performed, read the following address : "In the name of the ratepayers of West Bromwich, I do
ction for the community, by that aggre-	have not been seriously hurt, and will be	extraordinary beroism in the line of their profession	I cape, which accounts for the fact that a battery of	pressing the paper :	The Pacific railroad bill came up as unfinished husi-	vinces about three dollars for every one imported, and	I hereby lay the first brick of the tomb of our dearly
			artillery, with guns loaded, was sent with them to	HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, 8TH	ness, and was debated on minor amendments at con-	were receiving annually a balance from them of about	beloved and esteemed patriot, George Wilks, and
		acting masters' mates, as they may be best quali-	Belle Plain. Many of these prisoners, in private conversation, apart from their officers, frankly ac-	ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, May 18th, 1864.	Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Pinauce Com-	\$16,000,000 in gold. Now the balance of trade is against us. The treaty has failed to bring about good feeling be-	we beseech Thee, O Lord, that the little time he has
	only to visit the hospitals to see how happy	fied, upon the recommendation of their commanding		Mr. C. W. Tayleure :	i mittee, the internal revenue bill with amendments	tween the two countries. Great Britain had acted badly	to live in this world he may live in the fear and the love of God, so that in his last moments he make
WATT, when he applied steam as a work-	and well-cared for they are. There is, it is	officers, approved by the flag officer and the Depart-	out, and it is plain that they will be entirely content	Sin: You are ordered to discontinue the publica- tion of the Evening Transcript.	Five hundred additional copies were ordered to be	during the war, and so had the Provinces. British ships, like the Alabama and Florida, were destroying	able to say. (All is well, all is well; and per
ng nower had to raise money from his	true, still great suffering in the hospitals at	ment. Upon such promotion, they shall receive a		If another issue of the paper makes its appear-	The cousideration of the Pacific railroad bill was then	our commerce; provincials, at Nassan, were busy aid-	noble spirit ascend to that place where
rionds and had sometion difficultion to		gratuity of \$100 and a medal of honor, to be pre-	HOW LITERARY MEN VOTEThe last number of	ance, the publishing office will be taken possession	resuned.	ing the rebels, and running the blockade, which was	and harmony-Heaven-and be able to all and harmony-Heaven-and be able to all a second we beseech The
menus, and had countless dimensions to	Fredericksburg, but the Sanitary Commis-	pared by the Navy Department.	the Yale Literary Magazine gives a statement of the	of, and all parties connected with it be arrested.	At 4.45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.	violated by the vessels of no other nationality except the British and on our northern and eastern frontier they	tomb with the love of the Holy Ghost." An.
ontend with at first. But here, this	sion, aided by the Government, is rapidly	The Postal Money-Order System.	manner in which the officers and students of Yale	Maj. Gen. Com'g. Mid. Dep't.	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	were busy in defrauding our revenue, and smuggling	ceremony was concluded those in attendance-
American invention of generating steam	alleviating the condition of our wounded	The postal money-order system, just established	College voted at the recent Connecticut State elec-	[A true conv]	A DEBATE ON PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.	Into our markets goods which had received drawbacks	ceived the sacrament Birmingham (Eng.) Gazen
with coal oil and other combustible fluide	men at that point, and are regularly trans-	by law, provides that no money order shall be issued	tions. It is as follows:	SAM'L B. LAWRENCE, A. A. G.	Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, rising to a personal	for the purpose of being smuggled back. In these	l segund an air a thair an a sean a th
111 he demalaned he was sub-	men av that point, and are regularly trans-	for less than \$1 nor more than \$30. All persons who	Union. Dem.	[Baltimore Clipper, May 19]	explanation, said since he had been here he had never .	various ways we were seriously injured, and it was	GEN. POPE AND THE INDIANS The St. Pau
will be developed by means of the public	torning thome to puter places of phone	receive money orders are required to pay therefor			for a single moment indulged in personalities toward any individual, and his object in now rising was to	high time to put an end to granting these large boons to the Provinces.	correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that i
ecoming interested in it.	These facts are fit to be known,	the fallemin abground on fand with For an order for	Law students 7].	CRUEL PROCEEDINGS The skin of the artrakan,	refer to the remarks of Mr. Loan, of Missouri, who,	Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, maintained that the subject	of his troops are going to Washington. On the cor
The project, which has the great merit	not simply because they will soothe	the following charges of ides, viz. For an order for	Medical students 9 1.	which is so much the fashion in Paris, and is so ex-	during the debato on the contested election case from the Seventh district of that State, had taken occasion to	now under consideration should be viewed, not in a sectional, but a national aspect: experience had shown	trary, the campaign against the Indians is about t
fortrome cimplicity of principle her here	the distresses of the families of our sol-	sum of 10c. shall be charged, exacted by the postmas-	Scientific students	ing the black sheep that is bearing young, and skin-	hurl at him shafts surcharged with hate and malice.	that the treaty needed many essential modifications, but	commence. General Sully is ready to march, an
rexuence simplicity or principle, has been	the distresses of the samines of our sol-	tor giving such order; for an order of more than	Luniors	ning the lamb thus untimely born, as the skin is	and this, too, while he was necessarily absent from	should not be abrogated. He dwelt upon the importance of this measure to the agricultural interests of the	a regiment of mounted infantry, a regiment of c.
and before the respective Naval Depart-		\$10 and not exceeding \$20, the charge shall be 15c.;	Sophomores 10 1	thus rendered beautifully fine. The Japanese lately	That representative had no just cause of complaint of	Northwest in connection with a communication with	will join him at a certain point on the Missouri, ar
ments of France and the United States. In	sands more to enter the ranks. The sub-		Freshmen 6 0	compared the English to the most barbaric natives of the earth. They had not heard of this fashion of	what he had said Whatever allosion was made to him	the Atlantic. These great outlets are a necessity to that	the two expeditions will then move against th
France, it was reported on to the Govern-	limest aspect of the war is the patience and	and for every order exceeding \$20 a fee of 20c. shall		les Français, we presume,	was in the kindest terms, and honostly expressed; but the gentleman; four days after he (Mr. Dawes) had	Without further proceedings the House adjourned.	Indians.
LICENSE AND ALL AND ALL AND ALL AND ALL AND ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	I THE DATE AS AN ALAR TO ATE DATIONCO STOR	I bê ômnikan ⁱ			. Far Dominimus that but areas and facts will call sum	이는 방법 집에 동안 집에 많은 것이라. 이는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없 않는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 않 않 않이 않는 것이 않이 않는 것이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않는 것이 않는 것이 않이	