These Massachusetts regiments rofused to receive the modilars a month, and claimed to be fully recognized as in the military service.

One colored regiment from Pennsylvania had also refused to receive pay under similar circumstances. The last South Carolina wore paid the thirteen dollars a month, but under the interpretation of the law, as given by the Solicitor of the War Pepartment, three dollars a month was deducted in the subsequent payment.

Mr. THAYER concluded his remarks against discriminating between the two classes of troops.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, would yote to adhere to the original action of the House, for the reason that the law authorizing the President to accopt the services of volunteers made no distinction of pay because of the difference of color.

Mr. SCHENCK said the House did not clearly appreciate the points of difference, which he explained, and all-vocated the report of the committee of color.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kontucky, was opposed to employing black soldiers, but if he were like the majority of the House he would scorn to make any discrimination as to pay. What right had the Secretary of War to promise one set of negre troops higher pay than others. He had no more right to do that than to seize the Warlt and Journal of Commerce, thus violating the reedega of the press and insulting the whole American people.

REJECTION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

The House rejected the report of committee of confer

once—yeas 25, mays 121,
On motion of Mr. STEVENS, another conference was asked of the Science.

MILITARY ROAD FROM THE OHIO TO EAST TENNES-

SKE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to take measures for constructing a military railroad from the valley of the Ohio to East Tonnessee. Mr. Schenck said the work was absolutely essential, and was so regarded by Grant, Burnside, and Foster, and two of beech encacyals had so represented to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMITTI, of Kentucky, said no bill could be of more importance, and therefore required prompt action.

The consideration of the bill was fixed for Tuesday

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

AND MEXICO.

The Monroe Doctrine and the French Government

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The following message

and report, transmitted to the House of Repre

sentatives to-day, were, on motion of Mr. Davis, of

Maryland, chairman of the Committee on Foreign

To the House of Representatives:

"In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, on the subject of the joint resolution of the 4th of fast month relative to Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred. Abbaham Lingolk."

Washington, May 24, 1864.—To the President of the United States: The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to that House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any explanations given by the Government of the United States to the Government of France, re-

of the United States to the Government of France, respecting the sense and beaning of the joint resolution relative to Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives unanimously on the 4th day of April, 18i4, hat the honor to lay before the President a copy of all the correspondence on file or on record in this Departmen on the subject of the joint resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 24, 1864.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON-EXTRACT.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—EXTRACT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1884—
Sir: I send you a copy of a resolution which passed the Honse of Representatives on the 4th instant by a unanimous vote, and which declares the opposition of that body to a recognition of a monarchy in Mexico. Mr. Geofrey has lost no time in asking an explanation of this proceeding. It is hardly necessary, after what have heretofre written with perfect candor, for the information of this proceeding. It is hardly necessary, after what have heretofre written with perfect candor, for the information of the proceeding of the united States in regard to Mexico of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico. It is, however, another and a distinct question. It is, however, another and a distinct question. It is, however, another and a distinct question of the Popular of the United States would think, it necessary when the House of Representatives at this time. This is a practical and merely executive question, and the decision of it constitutionally belongs not to the House of Representatives, nor even to Congress, but to the President of the United States. You will, of course, take notice that the declaration made by the House of Representatives is in the form of a joint resolution, which, before it can acquire the character of a legislative act, must receive, first, the concurrence of the Senate, and, secondly, the approval of the President of the United States, or, in case of his dissent, the renewed assent of both Houses of Congress, to be expressed by a majority of two-thirds of each body.

While the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives with the profound respect to which it is entitled as an exposition of its views upon a grave and important subject, he directs that you inform the Government has hitherto pursued in regard to the war which exists between France and Mexico. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceeding of the Honse of Representatives was adopted upon suggestions arising within

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—EXTRACT No. 434.

PARIS, April 22, 1861.—Sir: I visited M Drouyn do l'Huys yesterday, at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first words he addressed to me on entering the room were. "Do you bring us pence or bring ut war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said he referred more immediately to thoso resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the invision of Maximilian upon the throne of that country. I said to him in reply that I did not think france had a right to infer that we were about to make war against her on account of anything contained in those resolutions; that they embodied nothing more than had been constantly held out to the French Government from the beginning; that I had always represented to the Government here that any action upon their part interfering with the form of government in Maxico would be looked upon with disastisfaction in our country, and they could not expect us to be in haste to acknowledge a monarchical Government built upon the foundation of a republic which was our next neighbor; that I had reason to believe you had held the same language to the French minister in the United States. This allegation he did not seem to deny, but obviously received the resolutions in question as a serious step upon our part. I am told that the leading Secessionists here build largely upon these resolutions as a means of fomenting ill-feeling between this country and some others and ourselves. Mr. Mason und his secretary have gone to Austria, although he has not yet got off.

I am, its Austria, although he has not yet got off.

I am, its Austria, although he has not yet got off.

I am, its, your obedient servant,

W.K. L. DAYTON.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—EXTRACT No. 461.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—EXTRACT No. 461.

PARIS, May 2, 1861.—Sir: Immediately upon the receipt of your despatch—No. 525, 1 applied to M. Drouyu de l'Buys for a special interview, which was granted for Saturday last. I then said that I knew that the French Government had felt some auxiety in respect to the resolution which had been recently passed by the House of Representatives in reference to Mexico, and, inasmuch as I had just received a copy of that resolution, together with the views of the President of the United States, where we have a seried at the property of the resolution, together with the views of the President of the United States, where we have a seried at the resolution, together with the views of the President of the your despatch in reference to the latter. To this he assented, and, as the shortest and most satisfactory medie of following out my instructions, I read to him that entire portion of your despatch which applies to this subject, stating at the same time that I thought it was a remurkable illustration of the frankness and straightforwardness of the President. When the reading was closed M. Dronyn de I'Huys expressed his gratification; and after asking some questions in regard to the effect of laying a resolution upon the table in the Senate the conversation terminated.

The extreme sensitiveness which was manifested by this Government when the resolution of the House of Representatives was first brought to its knowledge has, to a considerable extent at least, subsided, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hon, WM, H, SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

Hon, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON-EXTRACT

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON-EXTRACT.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, WARRINGTON, "Lay 9, 1861.—
No. 542.—Sir: Your despatch of April 22d, No. 454, has been received. What you have said to M. Drouyn de I' Huys on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives concerning Mexico, as you have repeated it, is entirely approved. The resolution yet remains unacted upon in the Senate.

Mr. Corwin was to leave Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, under the leave of absence granted to him by this department on the Sto of August last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

DEFARMENT OF STATE, WASKINGTON, May 21, 7864.—
No. 661.—Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of May. 2, No. 461, and to approve of your proceedings therein mentioned.

We learn that Mr. Corwin, our Minister Plenipotontiary to Mexico, is at Havana, on his return to the United States, under leave of absence.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

Additional names of Pennsylvanians wounded

eported to Surgeon Antisell's office, on Pennsyl-

ania avenue, between Eighteenth and Nincteent

streets, Washington:
Capt J Roner, G, 72
Lient Col J A Banks, C, 8
Lient M E Fish, D, &
Capt J A Hebrew, G, 90
Capt J A Spaulding, I, 141
Lient E P McGreary, D, 141
Lient E P McGreary, D, 143
Lient E P McGreary, B, 143
Lient B J Hammell, E, 11
Col J & Gapt Geo Jewell, B, 90
Capt J L J Leffries, K, 116
Capt Geo Jewell, B, 90
Capt J L J Leffries, K, 116
Capt R A Nesbit, B, 63
Lient H A Williams, E, 63
Lient H A Williams, E, 63
Lient D J Morgan, G, 143
Lient C B Stout, E, 143
Col O S Woodward, S, 141
Lient D J Morgan, G, 143
Lient C R Stout, E, 143
Col O S Woodward, S, 116
Lient L Soistman, H, 98
Capt A C Douglass, A, 139
Capt Martin Kammer, G, 98
Lient H A Holprow, G, 90
Lient H A Legal Martin Kammer, G, 98
Lient H A Holprow, G, 90
Lient H A Legal Martin Kammer, G, 98
Lient H A Holprow, G, 90
Lient H A Legal Martin Kammer, G, 98
Lient H A Legal Martin Kammer, Legal Lieut H Mehalen Martin Kammer, Legal Lieut H Mehalen Mart

The Christian Commission.

BETHLEHEM, PA., May 24.—Haydn's Grand Ora-

torio of "The Creation" will be performed here on

Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the

Christian Commission, by the Bethlehem Philharonic Society, assisted by a choir of accomplished

Illinois Republican State Convention.

Chicago, May 25.—The Republican State Corrention met to-day at Springfield, and nominate

New York War Democrat Convention.

SYRACUSE, May 25.—The State Convention of War Democrats met to-day, and appointed a com-

Dick Ogelsby for Governor on the last ballot.

lady amateurs and artists of this place.

mittee to address the War Demogracy,

WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

treets, Washington:

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD-EXTRACT No. 461.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD-EXTRACT No. 454.

if not inconsistent with the pub-inntions given by the Government to the Government

Affairs, referred to that committee and ordered t

To the House of Representatives:

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1864.

I. ENGRAVING. - Meade's Army Crossing the Rap dan, May 5th.

II. POETRY.—"The Reaper's Dream," by T. Bu chanan Read-"The Bayonet Charge"-"The Child,"
by Kane O'Donnel-"Col. Robert G. Shaw"-"The
Days of Battle"-"Hymn," by Alice Cary-"The Kalif of Baldacca, " by Lougfellow III. "AT LAST," an Original Sketch, by Mirian OILINS.
IV. SCRAPS OF SINGED SENSE.—My Spring Cam paign, by Minnie Mintwood.
V. EDITORIALS.—The War—The Campaign in Louisiana-The New Draft-Our Charities-Bandages for the Wounded-The Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne-Out National Debt-The Reconstruction of States-Meyer

ocer-The Hour and the Day-The Situation in Eu The Forged Proclamation-Spanish Dosigns on Poru-Steam and Coal Oil-Opening Day of the Great Fair-Help the Wounded. LETTERS OF ."OCCASIONAL." VII. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VIII. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. - Official Gazotto-

Victory in Virginia-Grant's Army Crossing the North Anna-The March Toward Richmond-The Battle of IX THE WAR IN GEORGIA. -The Battle of Resaca. X. OUR PENINSULA LETTERS. -Exploits of Gen. Kantz's Cavalry.

XI. OUR CHARLESTON HARBOR LETTER.—Rebel Preparations—Bombardment of Sumpter.
XII. LETTER FROM TURKS ISLAND.—The Sal -Blockade Running Stopped.

NIL LISTS OF WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS. XIV. THE FORGED PROGLAMATION, -Official De spatches-Arrest of the Forger.
XV. COMMUNICATIONS. -The Mendacity of Slave holders—The Pennsylvania Reserves. XVI. RELIGIOUS MATTERS. XVII. CITY INTELLIGENCE. - Domestic Markets

Arrivals of Wounded-Lecture by Dr. Moriacty, &c.
XVIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT, Lessons for Learn ers: No. 1, with Explanatory Diagram—The Morphy Deacon Question—Problem—Chess in Philadelphia, in Illinois, in Brussels. (Note. - We call attention to the series of lessons upor Chess, commenced in this week's paper.)
XIX. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

XX. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS! will be for warded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms rill be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copie put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained

THE WAR.

The Army of the Potomac has so far advanced, by nightfall of the 24th inst., we may presume that General HANCOCK had reached the South Anna river, which is some distance beyond the North Anna, upon which the last battle took place, and not far from Hanover. The army is necessarily fatigued with the continuous marching and fighting of this scvere campaign, but no such statement is needed in apology for the enterprise of General GRANT. Our veterans will still press on, taking from their own hardships the assurance that the enemy suffers still more. The Lieutenant General states in his despatch, on information acquired from prisoners, that LEE's soldiers are discouraged; and this we need not doubt, even were it without the sanction of so

prudent a commander as GRANT. The report from Gen. BUTLER's depart ment is still encouraging. For the ninth time the rebels have been repulsed in assaults upon our entrenchments; and it is not improbable that they have abandoned the vain and disheartening effort against the position of BUTLER, to meet the more pressing exigencies of LEE. Gen. Fitz HUGH LEE's attack upon the black troops of General WILD is a refreshing episode in the operations on the James. The coxcombical message of the nephew of the "great General LEE," and his cruel and insulting threat of massacre, all most appropriately revenged by the defeat of this high-spirited cavalier, will be remembered to the glory of our colored soldiers

The Press and the Army. The circular of General SHERMAN in reference to correspondents with the army made any pretensions to tact or reliability to send competent men with every army. A new class of writers thereupon came into tant city, or to take care of our interests in we selected a quick, ready-witted man, a men of common sense, with a reasonable amount of bravery, daring, bold and energetic, not carried away by panics, nor apt to be easily frightened. Such men were sent into the army. They found themselves in a new world, and among a in the possession of a vast power; for they | and England especially, looks on, and, by represented a public opinion before which every soldier was compelled to bow for approbation. They dispensed fame. As they | land, there has not been any public act so spoke, a nation shouted, and their sharp, | fiagitious. eager, busy pens awarded honor and dishonor, glory and shame. They, nevertheless, formed an outside class. They were not recognized as soldiers. If a general happened to be a gentleman, their fare was pleasant. If he happened to be a man of wrath and arrogance, and overwhelmed with the dignity of his class, their position was far from being enviable. Still the cor-

respondents managed to hang on to the army, feasted by some, hated by others, New York the heart of the country?" and feared by all. The system of army correspondence has, as a general thing, been a success. There have been good correspondents and bad correspondents, just as we see good and bad in everything. We submit, however, that, as a system, it does not deserve the harsh phrase of General SHERMAN, who speaks of them as "a class of men who will not take a musket and fight, but who follow an army to pick up news for sale," and "who are more used to bolster up idle and worthless officers than to notice the hardworking and meritorious." We do not doubt there are men connected with the press whose conduct renders them liable to this charge, just as there are men in the army who disgrace their uniforms. It would be as unjust to speak of the army as a combination of cowards and boasters, because such men exist, as it is to speak thus of the representatives of the press. Ever since the war began there has been a disposition to ignore and despise the press. It is difficult for a gentleman to remain in the army without being subjected to the insolence of pretentious officers. When a newspaper correspondent writes what is false let him be sent away, for no respectable journal desires such a man's services. The people, however, are as well served by those who go to the army and give them tidings of their friends and brothers as they are by officers and soldiers, and as a class the gentlemen of the press will rank as high as the gentlemen of the army.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS. - The unanimous anti-slavery tone of our religious Conventions is one of the important manifestations of the hour. Nearly a halfdozen religious Conventions, now meeting in Philadelphia, have placed upon the record of the Church the entire aversion of our religious sentiment to the system of slavery, and have given their first and most carnest efforts to the overthrow of what prestige or influence slavery may still have among us. The power of the Church, in this respect, amounts to a fiat of excommunication against the great offender who has violated moral, political, and nahas violated moral, political, and na-tural law. This result is not surprising, ball players have set a fine example. but we accept it heartily. It shows The Philadelphia Yacht Club, we understand. that the war has thoroughly taught the | will give a grand regatta for the Commission next moral sentiment of the country that, if this good work, and to-day at 2½ P. M., another more could be demanded of the Church. even more would be given to the cause which has become a religion itself, and it is likewise no mean pledge for the future Olympic, Keystone, and Norristown. Thus unusuof charity and freedom. Whoever again ally strong play is expected from the presence of assumes apostleship for slavery will in vain some of the finest of American players, and it is to apply for shelter in the Church and for authority in the Bible. Other denominations door sports will receive the hearty aid of all who are interested in the success of the Fair, and the will follow the Christian example of their popularity of athletic amusements.

neighbor creeds, and find response in the entire moral religious sentiment of the country. We thank the Christians of the land for their noble efforts of care for our sick and wounded, and not less must we applaud the emphasis of their moral sentinent. The Church has helped us to fight our battles; and surely, in serving Liberty, t has not the less served God.

Marshal Von Wrangel's Brigandage. The Commander-in-chief of the Prussian rmy which has invaded Denmark, without the slighest justification-legal, moral, or national—is Marshal Von WRANGEL. the same who headed a similar operation, in the same place, in April, 1848. At that time, while the Prussian army did this to aid the insurgents in Holstein and Schleswig, the Cabinet of Berlin issued a hypocritical declaration that their invasion was with no intention of invading the rights of the King of Denmark"-just as a highwayman might meet an unarmed traveller on a lonely road, present a pistol to his head, with the usual "Your money or your purse," relieve him of all his cash. abscond with his hat, coat, and shoes, and affirm, all the time, that he had not the slightest intention of invading any of his rights. In 1848, the Prussians, having an overpowering force on land, obtained various successes in Danish territories, but the Danish Government retorted by laying an embargo on all German vessels in their harbor, reasserted their ancient, maritime superiority on the Northern Ocean, swent the Prussian flag from the ocean. blockaded the Prussian harbors, and almost annihilated their foreign trade. On the other hand. Von WRANGEL, gaining a great victory at Danewirke, near Schleswig, followed it up by dividing his army, one half occupying Schleswig, and the other taking possession of Jutland, part of Denmark proper, and which had not been in any way mixed up with the dispute about the Duchies.

In the same year Von Whanger showed that he took NAPOLEON I. as his example in some respects. The late King of Prussia, who had yielded to the national demand and granted a liberal Constitution to his subjects, becoming frightened at having made this one step towards their liberty, resolved to take back the Constitution he had solemnly sworn to maintain, and placed VON WRANGEL, at the head of 50,000 soldiers, in possession of Berlin. With little delay, VON WRANGEL, imitating OLIVER CROMWELL's dissolution of the Long Parliament, and BONAPARTE's dissolution of the Council of Five Hundred, as forcibly broke up the National Assembly of Prussia. thereby restoring that Absolutism which the King, his master, (the gentleman who subsequently manifested such a predilection for the sparkling wine of the Widow Clicquot,) so strongly desired, and threw back the cause of liberty in Prussia. The other point in which Yon WRANGEL imitates the founder of the Napoleonic dynastv is in his plunder of invaded places. NAPOLEON boasted that he always made his wars pay their own expenses, and levied heavy contributions on the countries and the cities which he assailed. This he did in Austria and other parts of Germany, in the Hanse Towns, in Portugal, in Spain, in Switzerland, and, very largely, in Italy. When he could not get money, he took money's worth, and thus crowded the Louvre with the richest spoils of art from Italy, Spain, and Germany. All this swelled the pride of France, because, as CHARLES PHILLIPS said, it tended to aske Paris "the ministure metropolis of the world." There came a day of restitution. When Napoleon was finally exiled, a treaty was forced upon France by the Allied Powers, by which, besides main-

suggests a word or two in relation to a taining a foreign army of occupation for very important subject. When this war three years, 1,535,000,000 francs, (equal to began it was found that the demand of the | \$307,000,000,) had to be paid to them to people for news was so great that it would | defray the expenses of the war, and for be necessary for every newspaper that | the spoliations inflicted upon them during the twenty-years contest which was ended at Waterloo. In 1848, when Von Wrangel led existence. They had never been known an army into Jutland, he put the Naupon the newspaper press. In times of poleonic theory into practice, and lepeace, when we desired a correspondent to | vied a contribution of two million | go on special missions, to reside in a dis- crowns from the unfortunate and unoffending inhabitants, (not 700,000, all Washington or Harrisburg or New York, counted,) and this was proportionably as great a levy as if Von Wrangel, having capable writer, and fully acquainted with invaded England, were to demand a hunthe details of his business. When the war | dred millions sterling from John Bull. came it required another order of men. It | The unfortunate Jutlanders, who are poor was not to be expected that we could find but laborious, had to find the money, and those proficient in the art of war. Such numerous families suffer to this day from men could not be found to command all of the impoverishing effects of this robbery, our armies, and where we failed the Go- against which all Europe cried "Shame," vernment failed. What we required were at the time. Now, sixteen years later, the same cruel plunder is again put in practice. Marshal Von Wrangel modestly asks the people of Jutland for a war contribution, and has named £96,000, or \$380,000, as the first instalment. Comment is unnecessary. The Prussian commander is not a gallant new class of men. They found themselves | soldier but a hoary brigand. Yet Europe,

> tion, the crime. Since the partition of Po-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has taken part in the "suppressed newspaper" business in New York. He directs A. OAKEY HALL, the District Attorney, to examine into the case, and see that the "offenders" are punished. This is very simple, and if Governor SEYMOUR thinks his duty calls on him to do this, no one can make an objection. In his letter, however, he indulges in such rhetoric as this: "What makes Why are its pulsations felt in the extremity of the land?"-and something more about " carrying our commerce upon every ocean, and bringing back to our merchants the wealth of every clime "-all of which would do well enough in an Albany of the Governor of New York. We trust this new move of Mr. SEYMOUR will increase his chances for the Chicago nomina-

inaction, seems to allow, almost to sanc-

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE published in another column shows that the French Government is satisfied with the straightforward statements of the Secretary of State, which, while they assure France that no change in our foreign policy is intended, virtually repeat the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine by the House of Representatives. If statesmanship ever had a difficult task it is that which has been imposed upon Mr. SEWARD by the French invasion of Mexico.

IT is said that several rebel generals have been paying taxes on their real estate to our officials in Memphis, This is a good sign. When rebel generals begin to give their money to this Government it shows that they place a low estimate upon their allegiance to the rebellion.

In Maryland the Fair for the Sanitary Commission has netted \$80,000. In New York the receipts have amounted thus far to \$1,200,000. Cannot Philadelphia make their contribution a million and a half?

WE learn that at the Union Convention of the State of New York the sentiment is almost unanimously in favor of the renomination of President LINCOLN.

Out-door Sports and the Sanitary Com-The season of out-door amusements is fairly begun, and that utilizing faculty, which is pre-eminently American, has already dedicated play to the service of charity. Yesterday the first base ball match of the season was played at the Olympic Rall Grounds between the Athletic Club and a selected nine from other organizations. Two thousand people paid twenty-five cents each to see this exciting game, and as the proceeds are to be great match will be played by the Athletic Club, for the benefit of the Commission, against a strong nine selected from seven of the best ball clubs in America, the Atlantic, Eckford, Baltic, Eureka,

The Mexican question is so mingled with our own troubles that it must form a constant subject for governmental thought and action. It is not surprising, therefore, that Congress should be excited in regard to it. But it may well be doubted whether the Executive should be interrogated as to his action since the unanimous passage of the resolution by the House of Representatives, declaring that the French occupation of Mexico would be looked upon by this Government as an unfriendly act, &c. How the President may respond to the second resolution of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, unanimously adopted by the House yesterday, no one can anticipate. The subject itself is of great consequence. France is at this moment the pretentious dictator among civilized nations. However England and Continental Europe may deny it, the shadow of French power under the sway of Louis Napoleon darkens their best hopes, and indirectly shapes their chief policy. It is equally the nature of the French people and the unbroken teaching of history, that no such domination should last long. England, in fact, at one extreme, and Russia at the other, are the only two Powers that permanently mould and manage the destinies of Europe, When France stretches its long arm across the Atlantic and interferes with the relations of Mexico, it is possible that this arm may grow weak. At any rate, such an act demands at the hands of the American Executive extraordinary prudence and reflection. And it may be unwise to reveal what the Executive knows. The first duty

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864.

lic, and that must be defended at all hazards. OCCASIONAL FLAGS FOR THE GREAT FAIR .- The Committee of Internal Arrangements desire the use of a large number of flags, of various sizes, for the decoration of the Fair buildings. Those who are willing to loan them are requested to forward them to W. S. Stewart, 305 Market street, with name and address. They will be returned at the close of the Fair. Nowhere can the American flag wave more gloriously and proudly than over the greatest of nationa

of an American President is to the Repub-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1864. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON. nospital steamer Connecticut arrived here to-day from Tappahannock with 600 wounded on board, brought down from Fredericksburg by the steamers Keyport and Lizzle Baker, under convoy of several gunboats. This precaution is found necessary from the fact that rebel cavalry and guerillas line the shores of the Rappahannock. While the Connecticut was taking on the wounded from the Keyport and Baker, a body of rebel cavalry made their appearance at Tappahannock, but the gunboats brought their guns to bear upon the enemy, who retreated. The gunboats are yet engaged in removing torpedoes and other obstructions found in the Rappahannock. The Keyport ran against these obstructions on her way down, and stove it her wheel-house and sprung a leak, but not enough to disable her.

The Connecticut had on board 150 wounded offi cers, among whom were Col. J. Bower. 108th New York; Col. C. V. Deland, 1st Michigan; Col. C. Ewing, 4th New Jersey; Col. S. S. Carroll, 88th Ohio; Col. R. Lewis, 5th Vermont; Col. S. W. West, 17th Maine; Col. S. Conver, 19th Maine; Lieut. Col. W. L. Curry, 106th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. S. A. Moore, 14th Connecticut; Lieut. Col. F. Sawyer, 88th Ohio; Lieut. Col. W. De Last evening there were about 6,000 wounded re maining at Fredericksburg, but a large number of transports being in readiness, it was thought they would all be removed by this evening. Up to the present time about 1,000 commissione officers, of all grades, wounded in the late hattles.

have been reported to the medical director's office. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

CASE OF THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of the Bank of New Orleans, praying to be relieved from the tax on a certain portion of its circulation, issued in payment of deposits made with them of Confederate bonds. They represent that during the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the Confederates, they were forced to take such funds on deposit, but with the understanding, that they should repay in like currency. After the occupation by Gen. Butler be compelled them to pay out in gold and silver, or their own currency, which latter was issued to the amount of a million of dollars for the purpose. They ask the withholding of the tax, under the national bank law, until they have had an opportunity of testing the legality of the matter. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SLAVERY AND THE PREDEMEN. CASE OF THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. SLAVERY AND THE FREEDMEN. TO PREVENT COMMUTATION IN THE DRAFT.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to prevent the discharge of drafted persons by the payment of communition, with an amendment which provides that the provisions of this bill shall not prevent the actual furnishing of substitutes. Boards of enrolment must make drafts of the, required number, and fifty per cent-in addition. Notices may be served in ten days or at any time within six months. In ten days or at any time within six months.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS WITHOUT THE ADVICE OF THE SEXATE.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered the following joint resolution:
Whereas. Large corps have been and are now being organized in the military service of the United States without the advice and consent of the Senate; be it, therefore, Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs and Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be and they are hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to the Sonate requiring that all appointments in the service aforesaid heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, shall have the advice and consent of the Senate, as provided by law in other cases; and that the commissions of all officers not receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to their nominations shall expire with the present session of Congress. nate to their nominations shall expire with the present session of Congress.

Mr. SPRAGUE said that in the negro invalid corps the Government were appointing officers without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON remarked that a bill was now in preparation for the reorganization of the Invalid Corps, and good pregress had been made upon it. He hoped that the words "inquire into the expediency" would be inserted in the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

ORGANIZATION OF COLORADO. ORGANIZATION OF COLORADO.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government. Objected to, and laid over. THE SIOUX INDIAN DAMAGES. The House bill making an appropriation of \$928,000 as an award for damages incurred by persons suffering from the depredations of the Sioux Indians was called up by Mr. Wilkinson, and passed.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE AT--Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill to increase the facilities for telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Idaho. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM ARRANSAS—HIS ELECTRONS OF THE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THR NEW SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS—HIS ELECTIVE QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the usual oath be administered to the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Fishback. He said the people of Arkansas, in forty-two counties out of fifty-four, tal elect d the delegates to the State Convention. That convention made an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing slavery, which the people of Arkansas ratified by a vote of 12,177 votes to 226 against it, the whole vote of the State before seceding being 54,000. This convention provides for the election of State officers on the day the Constitution was adopted. The same number of votes were east for members of the Legislature as before, and that Legislature when convened elected Mr. Fishback.

In answer to Mr. Hale, Mr. LANE said that Mr. Fishback and Mr. Baxier were elected to fill the places of Messrs. Johnson and Sebastian, who were expelled.

Mr. HOWARD would like to inquire under what authority the Convention was beld, and who directed the call for an election of its members, and under what authority the so-called Legislature of that State were elected? These were important inquiries at the present time.

Mr. LANE said the elections were made under the

time. Mr. LANE said the elections were made under the provisions of the President's annesty proclamation. The people met, as they had a right to do, and elected delegates to a State Convention.

Mr. HOWARD did not understand that the Senators delegates to a State Convention.

Mr. HOW ARD did not understand that the Senators referred to any authority except that under the numesty proclamation. He would not say anything about that proclamation now, but the time would come when the members of this body may take action as to the right and power of the President to make such a proclamation. All he knew about the matter was, that in 1801 a convention of the people of the State of Arkansas, under the laws of that State, passed an ordinance of secession, declaring the State out of the Union, and that she resumed the powers of sovereignly appetraling to a free and independent State. This was passed by a vole of 61 to 1. On the 17th day of May the State was formally admitted into the Contederacy.

Now, in what way lass the state become loyal, and restored itself properly into the Union. If the authority of the United States is maintained anywhere within the limits of the State it is not by consent of the people, but by virtue of the superior military strength of the United States. He held it wrong to consider a State in the Union when it was only held to allegiance by military powers and until the time should come when a reasonably numerous portion of the people should desire to come into the Union, he was opposed to its recognition as a State of the Union, he was opposed to its recognition as a State of the Union, he was opposed to its recognition as a seat here to have it. He wanted no bogus restoration of the Union, but a Union westored by the consent of the people of the States. He did not consider the President of the Union, but a Union restored by the consent of the people of the States. He did not consider the President of the Union, broken as it has been by a bold rebellion. This power, he conceived, belonged exclusively to the Congress of the United States.

The further on silonaries and the matter was then post-

AMENUMENTS TO THE TAX BILL. The tax bill was then considered. An amendment to the Senate Finance Committee's amendments to the bill, making the tax on a barrel of lager beer, ale. beer, or other fermented figuors 81.25 instead of 81.50, was adopted. The other amendments of the Finance Committee are agreed to a far as the reading of the bill A NIGHT SESSION. Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice that after to-morrow he should move that the Senate have a night session after a recess of from 4.30 to 7 P. M. NAVAL AFFAIRS. Mr. HALE introduce dashill to promote the efficiency of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides for the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service.

The Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE. EBATE ON THE PAYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS. DEBATE ON THE PAYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the committee of conference on the disagreoing amendments to the array bill, made a report, providing that in every case where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that any regiment of infantry, cavalry, or battery of colored troops have been cultisted or mustered into the service of the United States under any authorized assurance given by any officer or agent of the United States, or by any Governor of any State under authority of the President or Secretary of War, such troops shall be paid the same as other troops of similar arms of the service for the period of service, counting from the date they were unstreed into the service to the first of January, 1864; provided, that this section shall not be construed to prevent like payment of other colored troops, provided it shall be their right under the lored froops, province it shall be their right under the Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that when this question was heretofore before the House they, by an overwhelming majority, provided that all colored troops should be allowed pay, etc., equal with white soldlers, from the time of enlistment and enrolment. The proposition now made would leave the wholequestion open to agitation. For one, he would rather lose the bill than wholate the principle with reference to those who entered the service from patriotic and not mercenary motives. tives. Mr. McRILL. of Vermont, said, by existing law all colored troops are from the 1st of January last to receive the same pay as white soldiers. The report of the committee of conference provides for paying colored troops who previously entered the service the same as white troops, and who were promised equal pay. To include all others would make too heavy a drain upon the Treasury. The report did not prevent pay to others under similar circumstances who are entitled to receive t.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A Reconnoissance in Force by General Gilmore

It involved the pay of free colored soldiers prior to the lst of January last.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it would he better not to mas the bill at all than to do gross injustice to those patriotic colored non. All soldiers should be paid allike, without regard to color.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said the question was not whether we should pay colored troops the sameas white troops. This has already been decided to take place from the lst of January. But now it is proposed to pay a class of black men who never had a right to receive the increased compensation anterior to that time. It would be a gratuity to give to them what you had never given to white men. He did not propose to do for the former what he would not do for the latter.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, wished to know what right the Secretary of War had equally borne the perils of war.

Mr. STEVENS said the Attorner Grand headed. THE REBELS ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS. NINE ATTACKS ON GEN. BUTLER'S POSITION REPULSED crimination between those who had open the perils of wir.
Mr. STEVENS said the Attorney General has decided the discrimination unlawful, and that every black solder is entitled to thirden dollars a month.
Mr. THAYER, resuming, said no sophistry could susting all discrimination.

Despatches from Gens. Grant and Butler HANCOCK AND WARREN AT THE SOUTH ANNA RIVER ON THE 24th.

and its entitled to thirteen dollars a month.

Mr. THAYER, resuming, said no sophistry could sustain such discrimination.

Mr. KE. LEY. of Pennsylvanin, stated, that when it was determined to employ negro troops, orders were sent to South Carolina, and to the Governor of Massachusetts, to recruit them, with assurance that they should receive the same pay, rations, &c. as other troops. Subsequently the Solicitor of the War Dopartment, after examining the not of July, 1962, decided that colored troops were entitled to receive only \$10 a month, and in accordance with thean order was issued by the Secretary of War.

The 1st South Carolina and the 54th and 55th Massachusetts were recredited, and notice then given that they would be puid in conformity with the Solicitor's construction of that law. Recently the President referred that decision the Attorney General, who has given his opinion that it was erroneous, and that the application of the ton dollars should be confined to applications of the ton dollars should be confined to applications of the ton dollars should be confined to applications of the ton dollars should be confined to applications of the ton dollars should be confined to applications that it was erroneous, and that the applications to the actual military service.

So, according to the Attorney General, every colored soldies is cuttied to the same pay as white soldiers. These Massachusetts regiments refused to receive the ten dollars a month, and claimed to be fully recognized as in the military service.

One colored regiment from Pennsylvania had also re-One Thousand Prisoners Captured on the 23d. GENERAL WILD'S BLACK GARRISON AT-TACKED ON THE JAMES.

ANOTHER MASSACRE THREATENED. THE REBELS UNDER FITZ HUGH LEE INGLORIOUSLY REPULSED.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 9 P. M. To Major General Dix The latest news from General Grant's headquar ters received by this department is dated at Mt. Carmel Church, I o'clock P. M. yesterday. The despatch says: Everything is going on well. "Warren has 400 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and Wright has picked up some. The whole num-

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

ber resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. "Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded. "The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians, who are much discouraged, and say Lee has deceived them. "The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men, Still Hancook and Warren will reach South Anna by nightfall." General Butler, in a despatch dated at headquarters in the field, 7% o'clock this morning, reports that "Major General Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, made with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilson's wharf, on the north side of James river, below Fort Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops (Brigadier General Wild commanding), and was andsomely repulsed.
"Before the attack Lee sent a flag stating he had

force enough to take the place and demanded its surrender; and in that case the garrison should be THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House took up the Reciprocity resolution.
Mr. Elilot, of Massachusetts, advocated giving the required notice for the abrogation of the treaty, but at the same time making provision for a modification of its terms through the agency of special commissioners.
Mr. Kellog(a) Michigan, was in favor of complete abrogation, as the treaty conferred no benefits in comparison with the existing evils.
Air. SPAULDING, of Ohic, in his argament, was for giving the notice, as the treaty was clearly against us. We had been too much accustomed to throw ourselves into the power of Great Britain.
Mr. PRUYN, of New York, advocated the joint resolution reported from the committee for the appointment of commissioners with a view to more perfect reciprocity. It was important to commence so that the best feelings should exist belween the United States and the Britisk Provinces.

The House, at five o'clock, adjourned. turned over to the authorities at Richmond as priso ners of war; but if this proposition was rejected he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place. "General Wild replied. 'We will try that.' "Reinforcements were sent, but the fight wasover before their arrival.

"The loss is not yet reported." No other reports of military operations have been cived by the department since my telegram of EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. 9.30 last evening.

ADVICES FROM THE JAMES RIVER. FORTRESS MONROE, May 24, 2 P. M.-The latest rrivals from James river report everything quiet. There has been no fighting since Saturday night. foot and has had it amputated. He is now in the Bermuda Hospital. The rebels are reported to be largely reinforced by drait from North and South Carolina and from Lee's army. LATEST-5 P. M.—This morning Gen. Gilmore's command went out on a reconnoissance, and, at half past 3 A. M., met the enemy in some force, and, after an engagement of an hour and a half. succeeded in completely routing them. Our loss was very slight.

It is reported that nearly one-half of Beauregard's forces left him yesterday and marched in the direction of Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee. The rebels have made nine attacks upon our entrenchments and have been repulsed each time. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-NEWSPAPER REPORTS.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Republican has an extra out, which contains the following (divested of its ridiculous bombast :) Intelligence has reached this city that General Lee, after falling back from the North Anna, as mentioned by General Grant, commenced a retreat, and that he had reached a point beyond the South There is little doubt that Richmond, by this time. s pretty well cleared of its inhabitants. It is nothing less than a fortress. night, brought up about 100 contrabands, consisting n, and children. These contrabands are from the vicinity of Bowling Green and Guinney's Station.

There are still a number of sick and wounded

that place will lose its importance quite as sudden ly as Belle Plain has. Skirmishing with guerrillas occurs dailv. THE WOUNDED AT THE WILDERNESS. Washington, May 25.—A letter from Fredericksburg, Va., dated yesterday, says a number of Chancellorsville, for the purpose of gathering such of our wounded as were left in the Wilderness The guerillas in that neighborhood continue their depredations.

at Fredericksburg, and as soon as they are removed

GEN. GRANT'S ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF RICHMOND. OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, THIRD DISTRICT ILLINOIS, DIXON, May 18, 186-To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal: I saw a statement in your paper of last evening to the effect that Lieutenant General Grant had i to the effect that Lieutenant General Grant had invited two gentlemen of Galena to dine with him in
Richmond. As I am an admirer of the General,
and as I believe I know the facts in relation to the
origin of the statement, which is not exactly correct, I take the liberty of writing them to you:
A brother of General Grant, while in this vicinity, on Monday last, received a telegram from the
General, which was forwarded from Galena. Mr.
Grant stated that his brother had promised him, in
case there was a good prospect of entering Rich. Grant stated that his brother had promised him, in case there was a good prospect of entering Richmond, that he would notify him, so that he might be present. The despatch, written in fulfilment of this promise, told him to come; and accordingly he, in company with another gentleman from Galena, was about to visit the scenes of the great battles. I think a correct statement of this matter in your paper would be gratifying, both as an indication of General Grant's opinion of the situation and as relieving him from the semblance of frivolity.

I am your obedient servant,

I am your obedient servant, JOHN V. EUSTACE,
Provost Marshal Third District Illinois. ORDERS OF GENS. HUNTER AND SIGEL. ORDERS OF GENS. HUNTER AND SIGEL. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, CEDAR CREEK, VA., May 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—By an order of the President of the United States I am relieved from the command of this Department. Major General Hunter, U. S. Vols., is my successor. In leaving the troops under my immediate command I feel it my duty to give my most sincere thanks to the officers and men who have assisted me so faithfully during the last campaign. Having no other wishes or aspirations but to serve and promote the great cause which we are all bound to defend, I hope that final success may crown the indefatigable zeal and good will of this army.

F. Sigel, Major General.

F. SIGEL, Major General.

Headquarters Department West Virginia,
Martinsburg, West Va., May 21, 1864.
General Orders, No. 28.—Agreeably to the
order of the President of the United States, the
undersigned assumes command of the Department
of West Virginia. All reports and returns will be
made to headquarters of the department, as at
present directed; and all communications for the
commanding general of the department will be
promptly forwarded to him in the field. In addition to the present department staff, Lieut. Col.
Charles G. Halpine is announced as assistant adjutant general, and Major Samuel W. Stocktin as
aid-de-camp. And these officers will be respected
and obeyed accordingly.

D. Hunter, Major General Commanding.
General Sigel has been appointed by General
Hunter to the command of the Reserve Division,
which will comprise all of the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad. LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CAVALRY SKIRMISH, NEAR LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CAVALRY SKIRMISH, NEAR MILFORD STATION, MAY 21.

Sergt. S. W. Sortore, E. 5th N. Y., killed; Wm. Greenwood, C, 5th N. Y., left lung; Wm. Sampson, H, 5th N. Y., arm; John Vandermare, G, 5th N. Y., killed; Chas. Myers, I, 16th Pa., elbow; Dan. Wasson, E, 16th Pa., hip; George Haycock, C, 5th N. Y., cheek; Egnitz Ransing, C, 5th N. Y., shoulder; Aaron Wright, C, 5th N. Y., knee; J. Pritts, A, 16th Pa., hand; James K. B. Smith, K. 16th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., and 18th Pa., hand and hip; Wm. Sym. K. 10th Pa., hand 18th Pa., ha

in; David Sizer, C, 1st Pa., leg. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Capture of Blockade-Runners—Progress of the Attack on Forts Sumpter and Moultrie-Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. New York, May 25 .- The steamer Arago, from The expedition from Jacksonville, Florida, had explored the whole country, on the east side of the St. John's river, for one hundred and fifty miles. Two blockade runners were captured at Smyrna, with 200 bales of cotton on board. Some four or five thousand cattle were also captured. A great many loyal Floridians were enabled to escape from the The Convention at Beaufort had chosen delegates o the Baltimore Convention, headed by General The monitor Montauk, one of the vessels which recently attacked Fort Sumpter, had arrived at Port Royal for repairs. The action lasted through the 13th and 14th inst. Two casemates of Sump-

of the face of Fort Moultrie was also knocked down. Our batteries on Morris Island were somewhat injured by the rebel fire. The attack was still going on at the latest dates, and it was expected the effectiveness of Sumpter would be entirely destroyed. An expedition sent to James Island had captured several rebel pickets THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Threatened Raid by Morgan Into Ken-tucky. LOUISVILLE, May 24.-The Journal is advised that General John H. Morgan, at the head of five or six thousand cavalry, is at Abingdon, Va., and

ter were opened, and a large portion of the new

parapet tumbled into the water. The south portion

Our forces are ready to give them a warm recep-The Independent Telegraph. The company and employees of the Inland and Independent lines of telegraph, after a thorough investigation, have been honorably acquitted by the Secretary of War from all suspicion of being concerned in the bogus proclamation, The friends of these lines and the public are informed that the wires are again successfully working. Respectfully, A. J. Baldwin, Sup't Inland and Independent Telegraph Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Dlay 25, 1864.

Round Gap.

Ohio Union State Convention. BRAHAM LINCOLN RUNOMINATED FOR THE PRESI

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25.—The Union State Conention met to-day. It is large, and enthusiastic, and harmonious, all the countles in the State but two being represented. Col. Thomas R. Stanley, o Vinton, was chosen for president, with one vice president from each Congressional district. Secreary, Geo. A. Benedict, of Cuyahoga, and one assistant secretary from each district. The following nominations were made: Supreme Judge (full term), Luther Day, of Portage county, by acclamation. The rules were suspended, and Mr. White, of Clarke county, was declared the nomines for the

short term, and Horace Wilder, by acclamation, for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge For Secretary of State-Wm. Henry Smith, of Hamilton county.
For Attorney General—Colonel Wm. P. Richardson, of Munroe county.
For Comptroller of Treasury—Colonel Moses Baily, of Fulton county.
For Director of Board of Public Works—Philip ersing. To fill vacancy in Senatorial Electors—John H. To fill vacancy in Senatorial Electors—John H. Benham, of Brown county; John A. Bingham, of Harrison county.

Delegates—Ex-Governor Dennison, Ex-Governor Todd, W. King Delane, and G. V. Dorsey.

Alternates—I. D. Shryock, of Junesville; S. B. Center, of Cleveland; L. S. Woolser, of Huron county; Jas. London, of Brown county.

The resolutions renew pledges to sustain the Government with men and money to suppress the rebellion, and recommend the nomination of Abraham Lincoln by the National Convention. They congratulate the country on the success of our arms, and return thanks to our army and navy. Pledges are given for the support of the Ohio Union men for the measures of the Administration of President Lincoln, and approve of the amendment to the Constitution to make all the States free.

Missouri Radical Convention. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 24.—The Radical State Convention meets in this city to-morrow, and quite a number of delegates arrived here to-day. It is said that a spirited debate will arise on the question of sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, a strong influence being adverse to such

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax HALIFAX, May 25.—The steamship Asia, from iverpool at two o'clock on the asternoon of the 4th, via Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at his port at twelve o'clock last (Tuesday) night. ler dates are two days later than those already accepted. ceived. The Asia has seventy passengers for this city, and rventy-six for Boston.
The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, ar-lved at Londonderry at 9 o'clock on the morning of rived at Londonderry at 9 0 clock on the morning of the 13th instant.

The ship Excelsior, from Algoa Bay, at Plymouth, reports that on the 7th of April, in lat. 2 N., long. 27 W., fell in with the rebel steamer Florida.

The ship Walsoken, at Liverpool, reports: "April 4th, ten miles from Cuba, was boarded by a screw war steamer representing herself to be the Plover. She examined our papers and left. We supposed her to be a rebel steamer." GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF FOREGINERS IN NEW YORK.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th instant, Earl Ellenborough called attention to certain cases, which he described as well authenticated, of kidnapping of foreigners in New York for service in the Federal army. He also asked if stops had been taken to obtain the release of those alrendy entrapped.

Earl Russell said he had no doubt that the high bonnty offered by the American Government at Washington for recruits had induced unprincipled persons to pursue a system of kidnapping. Lord Lyons had made repeated complaints to the United States Government, but, he was sorry to say, he had received no satisfactory answer.

iswer.

TRIAL OF AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT FOR MURDER.

In the House of Commons Mr. Layard, in response to un inquire, said that the Government had received no fileial information of the verdict arrived at in the trial of Lieutenam Donovan, of the United States steamer Vanderbilt, for the murder of the mate of the British wark Anglo Saxon. bark Anglo Saxon.

THE DANISH QUESTION AND THE CONFERENCE.
In the Honse of Lords on the 13th, Earl Ellenborough strongly denounced the conduct of the German Powers towards Denmark, and especially condomned the exactions levied upon Juliand.
Earl Russell explained what the Conference had done relative to an armistice. He also condemned the practice of levying contributions, and said that the spirit of the agreement by the Conference was that no contributions be enforced during the suspension of hostilities. Similar explanations were asked and given in the House of Commons.

Mr. Layard, in reply to an inquiry, declined to produce a despatch respecting the joint policy which the ministers of Russia, France, and America agreed to pursue in China. ministers of Russia, France, and America agreed to pursue in China.

THE REBEL STEAMER GROBGIA IN THE MERREY—THE GOVERNMENT POLICY DENOUNCED BY ML. COBDEN.

Mr. W. T. Baring brought up his motiou relative to the admission of the rebel steamer Georgia into the Mersey. He complained in strong terms of the inefficiency of the foreign enlistment act, and urged that steps be taken by the Government to anendit.

The Attorney General said that the Government had endeavored to vindicate the law and at the same time to preserve strict neutrality. He said that in the case of the Georgia it had been impossible to stop the progress of the vessel, her character not being known until after she had sailed. He pointed to the case of the Pampero as evidence that the Government had successfully vindicated the law, and had effectually checked the system of fitting out vessels for the Confederates.

The Government would not attempt to amend the foreign enlistment act this session, believing it would ver prove efficient. He denied that vessels fitted out in England could be regarded as British pirates. Such a dosignation was untrue in fact, and dishonorable to the country adopting it. The Georgia was admitted into

land, as evidence that the Federals were not tree from blame.

Mr. Cobden expressed the fear that the policy of the Government had produced such a sense of grievance in the American mind that it would be difficult to disabnee it of it. He pointed to the destruction of the American marine by the Confederate cruisers, and predicted similar results to England by Federal cruisers if she became a belligerent. He contended that the Georgia, Fiorida. and Alabama were not men of war, and ought to be excluded from British ports. He warned the Government that their policy would recoil on England hereafter with disastrous effect.

Lord R. Cecil put in a plea for the Confederates. He pointed to the immense shipments of arms and ammunition from England for the Federals, and asserted that Messrs. Barring Brothers had been largely instrumental in the same. in the same.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre regretted that the Government was not prepared to exclude these privateers from British orts.

After a few observations from others the subject was dropped.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

The health of Lord Palmerston is improving, but he is not yet attending to his duties. CONFEDERATE RECOGNITION—MR. GLADSTONE'S REFORM SPERCH.

It is announced that when Mr. Lindsay brings forward his motion for the recognition of the Government of the Confederate States Mr. Baxter will move the "previous question."

The return of the British Channel fleet to Plymouth is regarded as an evidence that their services are not likely to be required in Dano-German affairs.

Mr. Gladstone's important "Reform speech in Parliament continued to be the theme of comment in political circles, and occasioned much excitement.

The London Times is astonished at Mr. Gladstone's ultra-democratic views, and believes that the mass of the Liberal party will hesitate to follow him.

The London Times was astonished at Mr. Gladstone's naving taken the leadership of Parliamentary reform.

The London Moring Albertiser halls Mr. Gladstone is having taken the leadership of Parliamentary reform.

The London Morning Albertiser halls Mr. Gladstone as the coming man, and predicts that he will soon be Prime Minister of England.

Other Liberal journals are exceedingly enthusiastic over the position now held by Mr. Gladstone.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE—THE DAILSH WAR.

The Daily News anys that the Conference approached the question of the political future of the Duclies. The discussion which took place, however, did scarcely more than make evident the immeuse divergence of the views of the several Powers, and the difficulties which would attend the arrangement of acceptable terms of pence.

would attend the arrangement of acceptance terms of peace.

After sitting three hours, the Conference adjourned till the Ish day of May.

The Danish Government have officially announced the raising of the blockade of the German ports.

A Copenhagen despatch says that the conditions of the truce are as follows:

That the belligerents are to give notice of their intention to renew hostilities one week before the expiration of the month agreed upon. The Allies will remain in possession of Judaud, and the Danes of Alsen. The Allies are not to impose any further contributions possession of Jutland, and the Danes of Alsei Allies are not to impose any further contribution Jutland, nor interfere in the civil government it province. n addition to the ministerial resignations previously that province.

In addition to the ministerial resignations previously reported at Copenhagen, it is rumored that the Minister of War has also tendered his resignation.

A telegram from Heligoland says that, in the recent naval engagement, the Austrian commander attacked the Danish fleet most bravely and determinedly, and did his utmost to win a victory, but that the Austrian fleet was finally most thoroughly disabled.

The ultra Conservatives in Prussia have signed an address to the King, urging him to erect the Duchies into an independent State, or to annex them to Prussia. It was rumored at Paris that Austria and Prussia, in the Conference, had declared that under the events of war they considered themselves released from the treaty of 1822, and it is said that Russia and England will maintain that treaty.

Three Austrian war vessels had arrived at Cherbourg. In the Corps Legislatif, M. Rouher spoke on the Danish and Polish questions. He showed that it was not the policy of France to go to war on behalf of Denmark, but she, nevertheless, would do all in her power to bring about peace. As to Poland, he said nothing further could be done. The solution must be left to time.

The builtion in the Bank of France has increased twenty-three and a, half millions.

The Parls Bourse closed firm on the 13th inst. at 36f. Soc. for the rentes.

In the Holish Parliament the Minister for Experiment.

In the Italian Parliament the Minister for Foreign Affairs defended the policy of the Government, and said that the principle of non-intervention formed the basis of negotiation upon the Roman question. He denited the vassalage of Italy to France, and asserted that she was on most excellent terms with both France and England. RUSSIA

The Russian Government has probabiled the export of horses from its Southern provinces. INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA. The India, China, and Australia mails arrived in England, and were forwarded to Halifax and Boston by the Asia.

The dates are, Calcutta, April 9th; Shanghae, March 25th.

The news generally has been anticipated.

The American steamer Wyoming was at Hong Kong. THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

London, Saturday morning, May 19, 1864:—In the London discount market the demand for money is moderate, and rather easier terms are accepted. First-lass bills are at \$½@3% per cent. discount. The unds are firmer under more invorable returns from the Bank of England, and more paolife advices from the Continent. The West India mail steamer brings \$1,120,001 in gold. VERY LATEST.

VERY LATEST.

[By telegraph to Queenstown.]

SUNDAY MORNING, May 15.—Consols after official hours
last evening were at 93%@90%.

The markets all around are firm.

The discount market is decidedly easy, and the supply
of money has largely increased. It is expected that
the settlement will pass over in a more satisfactory
manner than was at one time anticipated.

The Queen arrived at Balmoral on Saturday afteranon. Commercial Intelligence. TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is quiet and firm.
Liverpool Breadstuffer Market.—The Breadstuffs market has been generally dull and inactive. Hours are waterled to the state of the state o downward, and declined 6d 29 quarter; mixed 285@285
3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The market is generally dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. and Bigiand, Athya, & Co. report Beef easter. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon dull and declining. Lard very dull and steady. Bacon dull and declining. Lard very dull and declined 6d; quated at 42493s. Tallow dull and declining; quoted at 894@41s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar active, and advanced is. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed 0il quiot. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine very dull at 80s for French. Petroleum quiet; refined, 28 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers quote Breadstuffs firmer. Iron dull. Sagar buoyant, and advanced is. Coffee firm, and advanced 2s for Cevlon. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow fint at 48s. Spirits Turpentine quiet; quoted 51s for French. Petroleum quiet; crude £19 6s@ 20. Liuseed 0il timer, at 39s 5d. Cod 0il dull at £53. Grovers and Todd report Rosin firm and upward.

AMER CAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers report the market nominal, with small sales.

HAVRE MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 23, 600 bales. The market opened active with an advance, but closed flat and easier. Orleans tres ordinative 360.; ¿acs 8021. Sweek in port, 41,000 bales.

Breadsfuffs nominal, with a downward tendency. Paus, Saturday.—The Bourse is firm. Rentos closed at 66f. 30c.

Markets by Telegraph.

contemplates an immediate raid into Kentucky, via Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 25,—Flour heavy; sales 500 Ohio extra at \$8.12%. Wheat dull; Southern red \$1.4762; Kentucky white \$2. Corn active at \$1.320,133. Whisky dull and neglectod; offered at \$1.720,128.

St. Louis, May 24,—Flour is prime, but buyers are not plenty; small sales of choice superfine at \$6.50; extra at \$6.800,90. Meat firm, and the prices favor buyers; strictly prime \$1.65 and \$1.60. Corn declined \$0.80; mixed \$1.200,123; old yellow and white \$1.240,125. Oats lower; sales at \$20,035. Whisky dull and lower, at \$1.160,17. Cotton buoyant at \$7c for higher midding Receipts 490 bales.

St. Louis, May 25.—Flour quiet and tunchanged with but little doing. Wheat firmer; choice \$1.750,180; strictly prime \$1.760,176. Corn active at a decline; prime white \$1.250,285. Oats steady a 40 duchanged. Whisky steady at \$1.15. Cotton stift and advancing; sales 25 bales middling; \$1.80 at \$1.8 Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL FROM HAVANA-MINISTER CORWIN NEW YORK, May 25, 1864 The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 21st, has arrived.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, United States Minister to Mexico, is a passenger.

AMERICAN COMMERCE AND THE DANISH WEST IN-The Government of the Danish West India pos

sessions has issued a proclamation that until further notice merchant vessels sailing under colors hither-to acknowledged by the Danish Government, even those Staies at war with Denmark, may enter and depart from the Danish West India islands unmo-DEPARTURE OF A REGIMENT. The 8th Vermont regiment has embarked for New Orleans on the transport McClellan, its furlough ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer Albany, from New Orleans on the DEPARTURE OF THE HECLA. The steamer Hecla sailed to-day, with \$160,000 i specie, and 120 passengers. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed at 1841/4.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER. Boston, May 25.—The prize steamer Tristam Shandy, captured on the 15th by the gunboat Kansas, when bound from Wilmington, N. O., for Nasau, N. P., arrived here this morning. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of 180 tons, and has a cargo of 150 bales of cotton and 111 boxes of tobacco. DEPARTURE OF THE AFRICA. The steamer Africa sailed this morning with thir

Military Personal Matters. -General Sheridan, the new and distinguished leader of the national cavalry in Virginia, is wel described in an incident related by the correspond ent of the Herald : course, the Cleveland Convention being pre

described in an incident related by the correspondent of the Herald:

"It was at this juncture that I rode down through a deluge of rain to General Sheridan's headquarters. I found him standing under a tree smoking a eigar. He had just opened two sections of Fitzhugh's and Pennington's batteries upon the advancing infinity, and was watching the effect of their fire. Seeing that his men still fell back, he ordered up the ammunition train of the 1st dvision, and caused Lieutenant Malone to issue a supply to Wilson's command, who had expended all their own. He then placed himself at their head, and thus addressed them: Boys, you see those fellows yonder? They are green soldiers from Richmond. They are not veterans. You have fought them well to-day, but we have got to whip them. We can do it, and we will? General Sheridan looks about thirty to thirty-two years of age, is not far from five feet five inches in height, of dark complexion and hair, and has a piercing blue eye. His manner is entirely without pretension, but at the same time perfectly easy, and free from any approach to awkwardness. When not engaged in fighting he is seciable and genial. He seems endowed with a large fund of what is called in the West hardhorse-sense, which he draws upon in the readiest manner. At every emergency he is full of expedient, being never at loss for means of extrication. His orders are given in a mild, firm tone, without appearance of excitement, while his manner conveys the impression that they must be executed. The word fail does not seem to have entered his vocabulary."

— The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus describes the wounds received by Union THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF FOREIGNERS IN NEW YORK, The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commer-cial thus describes the wounds received by Union

generals in the recent battles near Resaca, Georgia Beneral Willich, both lungs, mortally; Genera Ward, arm, slight; General Manson, leg, slight General Harker, leg, slight; General Kilpatrick severely. -General George S. Greene has recently had a painful operation performed upon his face. It will be recollected that General Greene was wounded in the Wauhatchie fight during the night attack, some time last November. The wound was terrific. A minie ball passed quite through his face, shattersalivary glands, making speech and nutrition for a long time equally impossible. The wound, during the winter, has partially healed, the general's fine health and Christian habits combating well n his favor. The injuries, however, to the salivary ducts have seemed for some time beyond relief, and it was thought advisable to consult Dr. Van Buren, of New York, who has performed i the presence, and with the assistance of seven other physicians, the operation through which the Gene al has just passed. It would be difficult in a few lines to describe this exploit of surgical skill and cience. Suffice it to say that an inch or so of flesh has been cut from the cheek, pieces of lead removed which had been lodged there in the original wound, the new wound covered with a flap cut from above, and secured in its place by silver rivets. The General is doing well, though he lies with his head fas fixed as in a daguerrean vice, his jaws tightly closed,

and without the possibility of receiving food, except beef tea and stimulants inserted through his clenched teeth. - General Hooker, it seems, was not wounded in the recent battles at and near Resaca. The sufferen - When Gen. Heckman arrived in Richmond h was seized by the prison guards, and his person searched for money and valuables. He remonstrate with his barbarous captors at such treatment, when they threatened him with incarceration in the "black hole." This conduct contrasts widely with the kind treatment extended to the rebel Generals by our troops. - Great credit is given to General Geary and his

command, including Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, for a heroic attempt to drive the enemy from Rocky Face Ridge, in Georgia, on the 8th instant. Geary's men overcame the terrible difficulties of the steep mountain march under a broiling sun, but were met at the top by an abrupt palisade, varying in height from six to fifteen feet. Five distinct ne and grappled with the enemy on the brink. pon a rise of ground. The men could not form for a charge on these new breastworks. Sergeant Hamilton, of the 33d New Jersey, with eleven men, re-

harges were made. Officers and men struggled up Many were hurled over the precipice. Finally the plateau was gained, when another battery opened mained on the crest for twenty minutes fighting va cliff. So, after five desperate attempts to take the gap, if possible, Geary failed because it was not pos-FOREIGN GOSSIP.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ROME.—An American resident in Rome writes to a friend in Boston about he late undertakings of some of the American arties in that city, as follows:

Miss Hosmer is engaged on a group of a Sleeping Faun, whom a Faunetic (young Faun) is tying to the stump of a tree. It is a charming composition, full of spirit and character, and will greatly increase her reputation. The attack upon Miss Hosmer in the Art Journal and The Queen was infamous, but she will live it down.

Tillon is painting some beautiful landscapes, and is, I am most happy to learn, laden with orders.

Story has remodelled his Gleopatra, making many changes and improvements. Keeping to the same general conception, he has worked it out to a more elaborate and artistic completeness, embodying, as I think, all his artistic growth of the fire years which have elapsed since the production of the first Cleopatra. He has also modelled a bust of Mrs. Browning from memory, for her brother, which he has succeeded in rendering pleasing without losing the characteristic likeness. This artist's "Saul" is going on rapidly and is to go to London with Judith this week. His Bacchus and Venus follow shortly to the same destination.

— It may be interesting to know the state of Gen. tists in that city, as follows:

- It may be interesting to know the state of Gen. Hayes' thoughts and feelings just before entering upon that desperate conflict in the Wilderness, where he lost his life. In a letter written upon the norning on which the march commenced, he says: "This morning was beautiful, for "Lightly and brightly shone the sun, As it the morn was a jound one." "Although we were anticipating to march at 8

o'clock, it might have been an appropriate harbin-ger of the day of the regeneration of mankind; but t only brought to remembrance, through the throats f many bugles, that duty enjoined upon each one, erhaps, before the setting sun, to lay down a life or his country." - On the morning he left Stafford House, Gene d Garibaldi put £20 in the hands of a friend, and isked him to distribute it among the servants, with in expression of hearty thanks for their attention. One of the upper servants was communicated with who, after speaking of it to his fellows, came back into the room, and with real emotion informed the General's friend that not a servant in the establish-

ment would take a shilling. They one and all esdeemed it an honor they should never forget to serve such an illustrious man, and they must entreat him to let the honor be their reward. - It seems that Meyerbeer had a great dread of being buried alive, for, in anticipation of his death, he wrote a note, which was found by his bedside, whereby he ordered that two men were to sit up vith his body night and day for four days, and have fifty thalers for their services, and that the person who found the note and made Meyerbeer's wishes known was to receive three hundred thalers—a cau ious premium to insure the fulfilling of his wishes Everything was done as he desired. -

- Mrs. H. G. Guinness, wife of the well-know reacher, recently delivered a sermon in the Friends! Meeting-House, in Limerick, Ireland, to a crowded congregation of ladies. She took for her text. Romans, eighth and fourth verses. She is said to have spoken with great volubility and animation for -That charming and witty writer, M. Edmond About, the "heir of Voltaire," is on the point of beng married to Mile. De Guilleville, daughter of the in a months' time, at the chatcau of Roncherelles, near Rouen, which belongs to the bride's father; and Gustavus Doré, the prince of the pencil, is to officiate as a groomsman on the "auspicious occasion." -The "Africaine" will be shortly given at the hearsals, and it will be given, therefore, with the spirit of his interpretation of his own music bloomng in it, and be the most earthly recalling of the memory of the composer which is possible.

The Duke of Salamanca, a Spanish nobleman who has invested largely in this country in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and is a man of great force of character, recently said at a public | ceeds will be for the benefit of the Union soldiers and meeting that he everywhere, in his travels, found statues and busts of men of talent, but none of rich

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE—Mr. Cyrus W. Field authorizes the statement that the announcement which has appeared in print that the steamship Great Eastern had been sold to the French Government is untrue. The Great Eastern was sold by auction for £25,000, her purchasers being Messrs. Gooch, Barber, Brassey, and others, who have formed a company under the title of the Great Ship Company. This company have chartered her to by the Atlantic cable before the 31st of December, 1865, and if the cable is successfully laid they are to receive £50,000 in shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Soon after the purchase of the Great Eastern her present owners were addressed by a Fronch firm, asking upon what terms she could be purchased by the French Government. The response was that, after the Atlantic cable was laid, the steamer could be purchased for £250,000. Nothing further had been received from the French Government wpon the subject up to the time Mr. Field left England. MATTAPONY RIVER, in Virginia, watering the present battle-fields, gets its name, oddly, from four separate branches running southensterly. The southermost branch is called Mat, the next one Ta, the next Po, and the last Ny. In the forks of these syllabic streams the armies are enacting the bloodiest drama of the war. Spottsylvania is situated upon the Po, a stream which is only a few inches deep, ordinarily, and half a dozen yards wide. The North Anna river is about the size of Bull Run, and when swollen by rains is not fordable.

Edward Everett on Dress Reform The ladies of Boston have a pledge of abstifrom foreign luxuries posted at several pul places, and the signers are not few. The ladie that city are also taking measures to get up com ic meeting in aid of the same object, and one of t leaders of the movement is Mrs. Josiah Quincy. S requested Mr. Everett to be present at the meetin and the following is an extract from the letter sent in reply. It will be seen he gives his influet. fully in favor of this great reform:

and the following is an extract from the letter sent in reply. It will be seen he gives his influet. fully in favor of this great reform:

"I concur in the views upon this subject s forth in the late letter of our respected represent tives in Congress. I have noticed the argumor against the movement, which have appear in the journals of the day. They afe entitled to consideration, but all of them, in my opinio either prove too much, or at most show (which is most always the case) that the correction of great evils is itself genorally attended with some ill effects. Thus the proposed measure, objected to, because it will load to the diminition of the revenue by curtailing our imports to the falling off in our exports, since forcignations will not buy of us except as we buy them; to loss to importers who have large stock on hand; to suffering to those of small mear at home, in consequence of the augmented price domestic fabrics, caused by the increased demand to the distress of friendly operatives in forcignountries and the firitation of their government it is also objected that some persons, who favour the movement, have by anticipation provided them selves with a large stock of articles of forcign tast and luxury, and will thus capicy an unfair advantage over others, and that the agreement will by some is secretly violated. Cases of this kind must be tearle to be of great consequence. To most of the other objections there is no doubt some fopination and when ably stated by an ingenious wfiter, that cumulative force seems great. They all, howeve admit a satisfactory answer.

"To give this answer in detail would require lengthened discussion. There is one practical vie of the subject, which appeals directly to commo sense, and answers them all. Every one of thes of the subject, which appeals directly to commo sense, and answers them all. Every one of these forces are an extravagant young man (and I do not refer 6 profligate and criminal cases, where other consider rations are involved), were urged by his parent o prehensible—is growing upon us, and consuming worse than unproductively, the substance of the country. The waste at a fashionable private enter tainment would support three or four men in the ranks of the army for a twelvemonth, and provid for the relief and comfort of a hundred wounde soldiers in a hospital."

Shall we Eat Beef?

[From the New York Tibune.]

We say most emphatically, NO. It is the duty of every family to curtail, or entirely suspend, the use of fresh beef, until the present cause of the outarageous high price is broken down. A suspension of two weeks will effect the cure. The price of beef cattle never was so high in New York before, as it was on Monday, May 16. If it is as high to-day, we implore butchers not to buy a bullock. We implore shopkeepers not to buy a side of beef of the wholesale butchers. We implore families not to buy a pound of beef. That and that alone will break down the abominable gang of speculators, who alone are the cause of this unheard-of, uncalled-for advance. There is no scarcity of cattle; it is not that that has caused the advance. It is the work of just such "stock gamblers" as operate in Wallstreet. There is no more reason for beef cattle selling at 13 cents a pound net than there is for Harlem Railroad stock selling at \$250 a share. But for speculation they would now be selling at 12 cents. In 1840, or thereabouts, there was "a panic in the market." One Steinberger had managed to get control of all the cattle in the country, by the assistance of the funds of the United States Bank, and he named his own terms to butchers, and frankly told them who desired to eat beef that they would only do sath is pleasure and for his profit. For a time he reveled in his power. He died poor. May his compers do the same.

There is no one Steinberger now, but there are several, and they work together as kindly as thought he money all came from one pocket, and the brains to handle it were in one-head. They commenced operations soon after the great frost in Illinois last, summer, by raising the alarm that there would be no far bullocks in the New York market by the month of May. Upon this foundation the operators began gradually to make contracts, and secure supplies, and then to advance prices. It is well known that the system upon which business it transacted in the New York cattle market Shall we Eat Beef? speculator, who has bought it while in transitu, sells it for a commission of \$2.50 a head, on cred the butcher, who is three or four weeks behind, must, buy this week, or else he cannot pay a previous week. He has the choice—to pay we ever is asked, or be ruined. As things go on nall will be ruined unless the people come to taid, and for two weeks stop the consumption of The speculators will not be consumption of the properties. aid, and for two weeks stop the consumption of beef. The speculators will not be contented to stop the advance until it reaches twenty-five cents a pound for the net weight of cattle on foot. Are the people contented to see that rise? If so, let it go on. If not, begin to curtail consumption. Give notice at once to your butcher that you will not pay his prices. He will tell you that he must fail if you do not. Let him fail; it will not be a dishonorable failure. It is the only means of breaking up a monster monopoly. It is the only way to stop making some of the worst enemies of your country rich; for some of the very worst Copperheads in the Free some of the worst enemies of your country rich; for some of the very worst Copperheads in the Free States are engaged in this wicked work; some, too who have no interest in this country except so fa as they can rob the American people, and when they have "made their pile" will they go back to their native land. Such are the causes of high prices of beef cattle. It is not scarcity; it is not because there is any unusual demand for the army; it is not because the season is unpropitious. It is because speculation is rampant. It is in the power of thepeople to break it down. Who will help to do it? Will you, reader? You—not your neighbor. Then begin to-day.

LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE GUNBOAT.—The Japanese gunboat Puseyami was launched on Saturday from Westervelt's ship yard, foot of Houston street, East river. She is 20 feet long, 34 feet heam. 15 feet deep, nearly the same dimensions as our double-enders. Having been built under the supervisien of Captain Joseph Comstock, and the machinery being constructed under the direction of Chief Engineer Gray, late U. S. Navy, her success may be considered certain. She is pretty and strong, and may probably go fourteen knots an hour.

TOUCHING.—The Chicago Journal gives a glowing account of the opening ceremonies of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, including the speech of Gen. Rosecrans, and ending with the following affecting ceremony. It says: "At the close of the ceremonies a deputation, composed of General Rosecrans, George W. Hall, Mayor Thomas, Dr. Linton, and several other gentlemen, paid a visit to the Wilkommen, or Beer Hall, and indulged in the flowing nectar at the fount of Gambrinus." REMARKABLE COOLNESS.—When the gunboat Commodore Jones was destroyed last Friday by a torpedo in the James river, about seven miles below Fort Darling, every person on board, with one exception, was killed or wounded. A correspondent of the New York Times says the boat was crushed like a piece of paper, and huge fragments of the wreck were lifted high in the air. The executive officer of the Jones retained his foothold on a piece of the deck, and, as a rare case of coolness in such a sudden and trying event, it must be told that he drew a pistol and shot dead a rebel on the bank of the river, who had exploded the diabolic contributions.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The new sensa-tional drama entitled "Count Monte Leone, or the Spy in Society," was performed last night for the irst time. It was written expressly for this theatre, by the author of the drama of "Monte Cristo." The plot is ingenious and exciting, and the localities in which the scenes are laid are such as to give full play to the romantic element so necessary to the interest of the modern school of dramatic writing. A masquerade at the San Carlo, a castle, a prison, and a church a Naples; then the prefecture of police in Paris, conspiracy, and a duel in the Bois de Boulogne hese show the scope of the exciting material from which the drama is constructed. The piece is pow erfully cast, Mr. Grover's two companies being united in its production, and the excellent scenery, resses, and music combine to render the perform ance attractive. The house was well filled last night, and the play promises to be a success. Mr. Grover has returned to the city from his trip to the Eastern States with the German Opera Company, and is now able to give his personal supervision to his popular theatre. The new drama will be WOLFSOHN'S LAST CLASSICAL CONCERT.-The

wolfsonn's Last Classical Coalest. The subscribers to this interesting series of entertainments having expressed their preference for a morning concert, Mr. W. has consented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday, and has presented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday, and has presented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday, and has presented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday, and has presented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday, and has presented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday, and has presented to give a matike instead of a soirée on next Saturday. pared a programme of unusual richness and attrac tiveness. He has secured the services of Herr Kreiss mann, one of the ablest exponents of German b lads, whether in Europe or America, his reputat-being equally great in both hemispheres. Herr will sing five of his most favorite songs, from among the compositions of Schumann, Schubert, and R. Franz. A full and beautiful translation of these gems of poetry and music is printed on the programme, and will be appreciated by those not fami-liar with their original dress and language. Mr. Thomas, the eminent violinist, from New York, and Messrs. Kammerer and Ahrend, of this city, are the other able assistants on this occasion. The instrumental pieces are from the pens of Schubert, Chopin, Tartini, and Schumann. This is one of the best selections made during the season which is so brilliantly brought to a close.

An entertainment will be given for the beneat of the Sanitary Fair, at the Northeast Boys' Grammar School, New street, below Second, on next Friday evening. The performance will be literary and scientific, consisting of philosophical experiments, recitations, and singing. THE REV. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS WIll deliver

his last lecture this season at the Church of the Advent to-night. The subject will be "Thrilling Adventures in Samaria and Galilee," and the pro-ANY articles intended for the great Sanitary Fair may be sent to Mrs. J. W. Forney, the chairman of the Committee on Labor, Rev the residence 618 Washington Square.

LARGE, IMPORTANT, POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, STRAW GOODS, SUN UMBRELLAS, CLOTHING, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment of British, French, German, Swiss, and American dry goods, carpets, matting, straw goods, sun umbrellas, clothing, &c., embracing about 750 packages and lots of choice and desirable articles in cottons, silks, worsteds, woolens and linens, embroideries, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning, at precisely ten o'clock (with the carpets and matting), to be continued all day and the larger partsof he evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-The early attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock

precisely, by Philip, Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce, street,