The Press THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1864. T ENGRAVING-The Rebel Generals Johnson at Stunrt Taken to the Rear by Negro Cavalry, May 12.

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n Richmond-Admiral Porter's Report of the Passag of his First Down the Red Rivor.

IX. THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH-Lotte X. THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION-Special Corre spondence—The Evacuation of Grand Ecore—Bailtos-Blockade of the Gunboats—Arrival at Semmesport. XI. OUR CHARLESTON LETTER—The New Bomardment of the Forts, &c.
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XIII. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—Our 1 lations with France and Mexico.
XIV. THE NEW TARIFF BILL.
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XVIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT—Editorial—Lessons
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XIX. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
XX. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
XXI. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. AT Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for warded when requested. The subscription rate for sin-gle copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be anowed when clubs are formed. Single copies put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents. will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies

THE SITUATION. While we have but incomplete details of the advance of General GRANT, the mere naked statements of facts are enough to show its rapidity and strength. Mechanicsville, which the army occupied on Monday, without much opposition, is little more than five miles N. N. E. of Richmond, and connected with it by a turnpike. This road crosses the Chickahominy at a point where it is neither wide nor deep. The right of the army appears to rest on Mechanicsville. and the lines extend to near the Richmond and York River Railroad. The efforts of the enemy seem to have been chiefly intended to embarrass, not to thwart our advance; certainly LEE has not yet succeeded in breaking or repulsing any part of the line. His attempt, to intercept GRANT's communication with the depot of supplies at White House was defeated, and the army obtains its provisions by a route which is perfectly secure. The Pamunkey is full of transport vessels, and that the Government is sustaining the army with all its energy is evident from the suggestive announcement that even the materials for rebuilding the railroad to Richmond, from West Point and White House, are now at Fortress Monroe. The line of the enemy is parallel with our own, stretching from Meadow Bridge to Bottom Bridge, along the Chickahominy, and thus confined, the activity of SHERMAN'S cavalry has prevented, and probably will continue to prevent, any serious interference with our lines of communication with the base begun upon a sound basis, and in accordoffensive war. Thus far there has not been an error in any of GRANT's combinations; every day has confirmed the impression that LEE has neither the force nor the skill to unclasp that iron hand which is swiftly and strongly closing upon the rebel capital. If the Richmond papers manifest some fears for the safety of General LEE, they possess many, for a confession of danger could only be reluctantly and partially forced from them at this time, when it is more than ever necessary to encourage the rebel army. That there is a panic in Richmond we do not doubt; that the enemy admits that GRANT's ability has been underrated is

should like to please him if such a thing were possible, and we are very sure that the public would welcome a smile more eagerly than they do his similes. He seems to have given up his life to the thought that this world is a world of sin and misery, and that, without being particularly sinful himself, he is the most miserable of all men. This misfortune generally befalls all public men, who, like Mr. PHILLIPS, make themselves the standards of righteousness. If we may believe this unfortunate speaker of charming sentences, he is one of the five good men in Sodom, and as we cannot find ten like him, the city will certainly be destroyed. We have sometimes thought these demonstrations on his part were the results of an uncontrollable eccentricitya morbid feeling for contrariness that has possession of his mind, like the gentleman in one of our insanc asylums, who imagines he is the King of Spain, or the poor creature in St. Louis, whose mind was so far affected that she BUCHANAN. Mr. PHILLIPS seems recently to have fallen under the influences of such a hallucination. We know a very worthy man, a peaceable seller of merchandise, and the law-abiding father of children, who thinks this war will never end until the guillotine is crected in Independence Square. His daily misery is that we have not begun to shed civil blood. The misery of Mr. PHILLIPS is partly of this nature. He finds sad fault with Mr. LIN-COLN for not retaliating upon the South for the massacre of the negroes at Fort Pillow. Because the President, on imperfect evi-

federacy. Sherman's advance—a triumph-

An Unfortunate Man.

joys the distinction of being the most un-

happy man in this unhappy country. We

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS evidently en-

dence, and without having it in his power 40 ascertain the real measure of the Southern wrong, did not order out a regiment of innocent men at Point Lookout, placed in our hands by the fortunes of war, and have them hurriedly shot and buried, he has been untrue to the negro. He has not protected him, nor paid him. Therefore, says this unhappy man, the negro owes nothing to Mr. Lincoln, and history will disgrace him for his want of friendship to that race. Our miserable and uncontrolable orator has another grief. General Banks, "the to attack, for just now the man whose po-, pularity a few months ago made it probable that he might be a candidate for the Presidency, is one of the most unpopular of men. The country, in a fit of virtue, has condemned him long before his defence has been heard, and of course he is fair game for Mr. PHILLIPS. He is down, and we can safely strike him. He failed on the Red river, and, therefore, we have him denounced in this style : "BANKS has ground the negro to powder; he has perilled New Orleans; he has set up a system of serfdom; he has jeoparded the Union cause again and again; he has created a military board. and christened it the State of Louisiana. BANKS is evidently a fit subject for Mr. PRILLIPS' miserere, for, after reading the accounts of the Red river expedition in the Chicago papers, the country is in the temper to listen to it. If Mr. Puillips were a statesman, if he were even the commonest and most superficial observer, if he had only

taken the trouble to read the orders of Gen.

of New Orleans what was really the situation in Louisiana, he would have found that in speaking thus of that commander he was doing an injustice that no enmity, no partisanship, no devotion to liberty, can excuse. It is impossible, in a day, or a bilitating disease. It is not in the nature week, or a year, to raise the negro from his degradation—from the misery engen- live much longer, and accordingly we find dered by conturies of slavery. It is not in the nature of things for this to be done. All wo can do is to protect and educate the nogro; to so teach him that he may in time, when capable of enjoying all the privileges of freemen, receive them. If Mr. Putnares had inquired he would have found that in Louisiana the negro was protected, educated, paid, and disciplined, and that in every way. General Banks' policy was that of a statesman and a Christian. Mr. Phillips finds a sympathizing audience in the gentlemen who recently assembled at Cleveland, and, calling themselves convention, placed in nomination two exrmy officers for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Mr. PHILLIPS wrote a long letter, "which was received with cheers." It is a dreary lamentation. Notwithstanding his woes he is a pert and pat disciple. He is as glib as the New York World in his phrases. He talks about "eight years of despotic power," and our becoming "a second or third-rate nation," with the old story about habeas corpus, and the declaration that "the Administration is a military and civil failure." He wants FREMONT or BUTLER. He cannot submit to LINCOLN, and will oppose him all summer. In short, he is very unhappy, and nothing but the sacrifice of Lincoln will appeare him. Sensible men will remember that, notwithstanding the woes of this unfortunate orator, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has done all for freedom and the negro; that while this man sat by the wayside weeping and wailing our President moved grandly on. Mr. PHILLIPS might find an opportunity for usefulness, if he were to dry his tears and take his place in the line of battle. He prefers to stand apart. For his own fame

we regret his determination, but rejoice that the battle can be won without him. Parliamentary Fictions. It is not surprising that we should often be misunderstood and misrepresented in Europe, where even those who ought to know better join in the vulgar cry, and swell the chorus against us. On the twelfth of May a conversation took place, in the House of Lords, between the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and Earl RUSSELL, which exemplifies this in such a remarkable manner, that we are justified in referring to it here. Lord ELLENBOROUGH (the Ned Pepper of Bulwer's novel of "Paul Clifford)' is a very able man, one of the best Parliamentary orators, has been a Cabinet Minister, and was Viceroy of India for nearly three years. Had his ambition been, we will not say greater, but more persistent, and his love of ease considerably less, this nobleman might have been Prime Minister ere this; but he is a political Sybarite a diplomatic pococurante, too carcless and too lazy to take much trouble to effect any object. In Parliament, he wages a sort of guerilla warfare with the Ministry, and especially delights in "badgering" Lord RUSSELL. They are much about the same age, (ELLENBOROUGH born in 1790 and RUSSELL in 1792,) but the contrast, moral and physical, between them is so remark-SELL is about the worst public speaker in ance with every established principle of England, hesitating and stammering, and low-voiced as well as indistinct. Lord ELLENBOROUGH is fluent, and can be eloquent. He has a full, flexible, and expressive voice, which is audible without ever being strained. Again, as to the physical difference: Lord ELLENBOROUGH is over six feet high, well made and handsome. whereas Lord Russell is about five feet four inches in height, and never had the

slightest claim to be considered well-look-On the evening in question, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH arose in his place in the House of Lords, and "called the attention of the Foreign Secretary to a letter which had been published in the New York Herald, from an officer of the United States probable; but we believe that when the army, describing what he termed wellrebel army fully appreciates the power of authenticated cases of kidnapping foreignhis campaign, all its fighting spirit will be ers by the United States authorities. The lost. Grant has thus far hardly begun to men thus illegally enlisted were principally show his strength. The whole campaign seamen for the navy; but a similar pracfrom the fourth of May has been little tice was pursued with regard to recruits for more than a grand preparation. Nor the army. The noble Earl, having read is the Army of the Potomac the the letter, said it was impossible that the only foe which chills the heart of the Conpractices mentioned in it could be carried on without the knowledge of the superior al march through a conquered territoryofficers of the United States army and navy. These were serious grievances, and go to a Southern city, as if to prove their he wished to know what steps her Ma- nationality. Their candidate will be sein Virginia, but it alone would be enough to undeceive every man who has dared to believe in the dream of Southern indepen-

jesty's Government had taken, or would take, to protect English subjects." There is something inexpressively ludicrous in a nobleman's making a complaint in the English House of Lords, entirely based upon a letter published in the plied to the question, instead of taking it as | many of them are undoubtedly devoted to a merry piece of banter, and, as it seems to the Union, their party feelings are such us, committed the great mistake of accept- that they would rather see that Union ing the charge as true. He is reported to have said "That, without giving any an- by Mr. Lincoln. Of the Democrats, howswer with respect to the particular cases mentioned by the noble earl, he had to state that great hardships had undoubtedly been suffered by British subjects in the United States. It had happened in many cases that men had been drugged, or kept without food, to induce them to enlist; after which they the coming Baltimore Convention. And soth of May, Devland had two squadrons of the had been marched off to a distance, so as to be unable to invoke the assistance of the British authorities. He was sorry to say that, although Lord Lyons had made repeated complaints of this kind of conduct, he had not yet been able to obtain any redress from the Government of the United States. The noble earl then referred to some individual cases, but in a tone so in- David Tod, of Ohio; Republicans like audible that his remarks did not reach the | Simon Cameron, A. K. McClure, Morrow gallery. He was understood to say that it B. Lowry, and James, H. Campbell, of was very discreditable that the practices | Pennsylvania; anti-slavery leaders like complained of should be allowed to go on | John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Southwithout any effective check from the United ern men like Robert J. Breckinridge, of States Government. If they gave large Kentucky. Fortunate is it for our beloved counties, they ought to see that they did country that it is such men who will sit in not stimulate the kidnapping of men, and this grave council, temper its proceedings, especially of foreigners, who had no intention of enlisting. He would make the and dignity to our great Union party. strongest remonstrances if the present prac-

ices, which were a disgrace to the United States, continued." There is no truth in what Lord RUSSELL said. British subjects have not sustained great hardships in this country during the war, and it has never happened—not in any proven case—that, in any cases men and been drugged or kept without food to induce them to enlist, and then removed to a distance to be out of the way of protection from British authorities. Lord Lyons may have dreamed of such things, may have been told of them by ingenious fiction raisers, but the thing stated has not occurred. If it had, even in a single instance, we have newspapers enough very willing and able to cast it into the teeth of our Government. There has been no drug-Massachusetts boy," has been doing things | ging, or starving, or kidnapping of British subjects, and Lord Russell had no right to very badly. General Banks is a safe man declare that there was. As a Minister of the British Crown, what he says carries a delegates were present, every county but Aroostook certain weight or authority with it, and he should be careful as to what he says. Not long ago, in response to the Earl of DERBY, he lamented the frequency of enlistments in Ireland for the American service, and within twenty-four hours after giving his sanction to this fiction, Sir ROUNDELL PAL-MER, the Attorney General, declared in the House of Commons, that not even a solitary case of enlistment had been proved. Lord Russell should speak more guardedly

of this country. THE following are the names of the principal correspondents of leading European journals at the seat of war in Denmark: Times, Gallenga; Daily News, Skinner; Daily Telegraph, Dicoy; Silele, G. Commettant; Patrie, D'Arnoult; Opinion Nationale, Louis Noir; Moniteur d'Armée, Février. Dicoy has been in New York, and is known as a facile writer Oscar Commettant has also lived there, engaged in

the musical profession as a planist. Any articles intended for the great Sanitary Fair may be sent to Mrs. J. W. Forney, the chairman of the Committee on Labor, Revenue, and Income, at Banks, or to ask some reasonable citizen | the residence 618 Washington Square,

A Change in the Papacy. It is said that his Hollness, the Suprem-Pontiff, is very sick, even unto death. He is an old man, and, for the last few months, has been suffering from an extremely deof things for a man as old as Pio Nono to the foreign Powers speaking of succession to the Pontificate as a new and important question in European politics. There have been many changes in Europe since the present Pope assumed the tiara, and in none more particularly than in the affairs pertaining to the temporal power of the Church of Rome. His Holiness has had an unhappy time of it, managing the affairs of his small halidom. He has seen revolutions, and wars, and enmities affecting the peace and dignity of his great Church. Living on the borders of a hostile kingdom, in the midst of a country whose policy, published and proclaimed, is the seizure of all his temporal dominions, he has only been retained in the ancient city of Rome by the support of the Emperor of the French. Whoever lives on the bounty of the Emperor has a precarious tenure of bread, and meat, and emoluments, and it has been said, time and again, that public opinion in France and Europe had almost driven the Emperor to evacuate Rome, and abandon the cause of his Holiness. When he began the Italian war, in 1859, it was believed that the unity of the Italian kingdoms in one large kingdom would be accomplished, with Rome as the capital, King Victor Emmanuel as the temporal ruler, and the Pope the spiritual father of the Church without the sovereignty of the States of the Church. The King of Italy would very gladly have protected the Pope, and respected his spiritual position, permitting him to reside in the Vatican with all the majesty and pomp due to the head of the Church. This Napoleon declined to do. There was, perhaps, something soothing to French vanity in the idea that the Roman Pontiff relied upon French bayonets for protection. So long as his soldiers held Rome, the Emperor's influence would be controlling in the Italian

question, and as this question possesses an importance greater than any other now before the European Cabinets, Napoleon will not willingly allow it to be settled. The death of the present Pope may embarrass NAPOLEON, and compel him to make a decision. Is this the proper time to sunder the temporal and spiritual powers of the Papacy? What will become of King Bomba, who, under shelter of the Papal court, plots against the peace and happiness of the Kingdom of Italy? Will the new Pope continue an alliance with this pretended King, or will he accept what seems to be the true destiny of Rome, and recognize the King of Italy as the ruler of the Italians. In deciding these questions the Emperor of the French will have an influence. for good or bad, greater than he has ever before possessed in his eventful reign. He may endeavor to control the councils of the Vatican, and secure the election of a French priest to the Papal chair, or, as has been said by some, he may even attempt to place a BONAPARTE at the head of the Church. This would be a unique trithe Church. This would be a unique tri-umph of this adventurous family, and we Macon, on the Central Georgia Road. should not be surprised if it happened. of Italy more unsettled than it is now

Any change will be for the best. For the present, however, his Holiness lives, and in these changing and bustling times it is idle to speculate even upon an old man's death.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864. The politicians who think the National Union Convention, called to meet at Baltimore on Tuesday next, should be postponed, because, as they allege, it is no time to attend to party politics while the nation is fighting for, its life, can console themselves by looking over the list of delegates to that important assemblage, and by remembering that the State must be guarded with even more vigilance in the midst of arms. We must elect a Chief Magistrate tive as the suppression of the rebellion, and the sooner we name our candidates the better. The Opposition go to Chicago, on the 4th of July, to find their man, by a strange hallucination taking the very city in which Mr. Lincoln was nominated four years ago, as if to show that in that period they have become as sectional as they charged the Republicans were in 1860. The Union men lected on the basis of a restoration of the Republic. To them is entrusted the duty of destroying sectionalism. How different the motives of the present chiefs of the Opposition party! In 1860, these men forced their dogmas upon their followers, divided New York Herald—a journal not particular- their own party by their aggressive policy, ly noted for the reliability of its statements. and so encouraged the slaveholders to rush Earl Russell, however, seriously re- into rebellion and war. In 1864, although

separated than see the war prosecuted ever, who took part in the two Democratic Conventions of 1860, and who supported the rival candidates, Douglas and Breckinridge, thousands are now sustaining Abraham Lincoln, and many of the most eminent of the number will hold seats in it is these latter who will rescue that body from all small men and narrow intrigues. In fact, I have never known a National Convention composed of statesmen more experienced and patriotic. . There will be War Democrats like Daniel S. Dickinson and James T. Brady, of New York, and Thompson Campbell, of California, and

Meetings for the United States Christian New Haven, May 31.—A very large meeting, on behalf of the United States Christian Commission, was held here last night. Rev. J. S. C. Abbott pre-sided. Addresses were made by Geo. H. Stuart, president of the Commission, and Rev. Robert I Parvin, of Philadelphia. A large meeting of the ladies was held this morning.
Springfield, Mass., June 1.—A large meeting was held in the City Hall here last night. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Parvin, of Philadelphia, and Geo. H. Stuart, Esq. The same speakers addressed a large ladies' meeting to-day.

repress all hasty action, and give strength

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, Re-Elected. NEWFORT, June 1.—Henry B. Anthony has been re-cleeted United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. The vote stood 75 against 27; the latter being for George H. Brown, the De

Maine Democratic Convention. DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION ELECTED PORTLAND, Me., June 1 .- The Maine State Derotto Convention met to-day. Five hundred being represented. The following delegates at large to the Chicago Convention were chosen. Hon. Graham L. Boynton, of Bangor; Wm. P Haines, of Biddeford ; John W. Daler, of Fryburg ; Richard D. Rice, of Augusta.

Burglary in Albany. ALBANY, June 1.—The office of the district attorney of Rensselaer county, John H. Colby, was entered by burglars at an early hour this morning the safe pried open, and a large number of indict ments found against criminals stolen.

Amongst the indictments they destroyed was one against Wm. Culver for murder. The prosecution of these criminals will have to be suspended for time in consequence of the robbery. The Pittsburg Sanitary Fair. THE OPENING CEREMONIES-ORATION BY GOT

CURTIN. PITTSBURG, June 1 .- Business is suspended this afternoon on account of the opening of the Sanitary Fair. The grand civic and military procession was the longest ever known in our streets were crowded along the route of the procession from the Monongahela Hotel to the fair grounds in Allegheny City. Governor Curtin delivered an oration which was enthusiastically received. The Hyatt Cadets from the West Chester Military Academy excited considerable interest.

THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

A REBEL ATTACK REPULSED.

THE RAILROAD NEAR MARIETTA HELD. GRANT'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE WHITE HOUSE COMPLETE.

THE REBELS AFRAID THAT GRANT MAY BE SUCCESSFUL.

THE ARMY AT MECHANICSVILLE. THE REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED BY GENERAL SHERIDAN.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT FLANKING MOVEMENT.

HOW THE PAMUNKEY WAS CROSSED. THE SIEGE OF RICHMOND BEGUN.

LATE FROM ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI, GUERILLAS ON THE RED RIVER. ant until the 1st of October REBEL ACTIVITY AT MOBILE -By order of

Expected Rebel Attack on Brownsville, Texas, OFFICIAL DESPATCH: WASHINGTON, June 1, 7.30 A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York: We have no intelligence this morning from Gene ral Grant, later than yesterday at 6 A. M. An unofficial despatch received here at 40'clock this morning, dated yesterday (31st) at Kingston, reports that " Major Hopkins, of General Stoneman's staff came from the front this afternoon, and says the re bels attacked us at 7% o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock the affair was over, the enemy repulsed and our left reached the railroad near Marietta." To accomplish this object had been for severa days the purpose of General Sherman's movements Additional forces are reaching him and ample EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. MARIETTA OCCUPIED BY GEN. THOMAS-MCPHERSON MOVING ON ATLANTA. CINCINNATI, June 1.- News has been received here direct from Kingston, Tonnessec, by telegraph which says that General Sherman arrived at Dallas last Saturday, and pushed on reinforcements to McPherson, who was to reach Atlanta by next aturday, unless a heavy force of the rebels was met on the way. 'At last accounts he was at Sweet atertown, and had driven the rebels across Powde and Nickajack creeks, and got possession of the bridge across the Chattahoochie, twelve miles from

and be occupied Marietta on Manday, taking some four hundred prisoners and a railroad train of sick and wounded rebels, with several cannon and some small arms. It is believed that Atlanta will be in our posses It is said that Gen. Johnston, with fragments of chie, and is falling back to Atlanta, east from Mar. Polk, with an army of all sorts of men (mostly

The main army under Gen. Thomas is advancing

Official advices touching these reports may b looked for immediately. GRANT'S ADVANCE ON RICHMOND OLD CHURCH TAVERN, Va., May 30 .- We have again flanked the enemy. Our forces were with awn to the north side of the North Anna river on last Thursday and Friday. General Sheridan, with Torbett's and Gregg's d visions of cavalry, marched all night, and on Fri-

gade opposed our advance and persisted when we Devine brigade drove him off to Hanover Court louse, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoners. The 6th Corps was soon on our heels: then came the 2d, 5th, and 9th. Lee was doomed to disappointment; his elaborate fortifications would ot serve him. Grant was on his right flank, and he must away to Richmond. On Saturday morning Fregg's division of cavalry was fired into near Hawes Shop. Davis' brigade was in the advance. The woods seemed alive with rebels, and soon began to resound with the sharp volleys from our carbines. In a short remainder of the division were hotly engaged. cavalry corps were all fighting, assisted by a brigade of mounted fire-enters from South Carolius, com-manded by Col. Butler. Theze men had just ar-

the reception our troops gave them. Conspicuous in the battle were the 4th, 13th, and 16th Pennsylvania, the 1st New Jersey, 6th Ohio, For a long time these men held Fitz Hugh Le rebels strongly entrenched in the woods, with heavy guns in position, but, with every advantage on their side, they were badly beaten, flying from the field in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, and over one hundred prisoners. Gregg maintained the unequal contest from noon till 2 P.M. and charged their works. Gregg's command advanced nt the same time, with a cheer. Many a brave fel-low fell in this daring assault. The works were

ours; not one armed rebel could be found for three miles. The 13th and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 5th and 7th Michigan suffered a heavy loss Captains Robbins and Swan, of the 16th Pennsyl ania, were wounded. Of the 16th Pennsylvani Cavairy, Capt. John Kline was killed, Capt. P Kane, Lieuts. Stein and McDonald, were wounded, Iso Lieut. Bowers, of the 4th Pennsylvania. Too much credit cannot be given to this brigade, which fought with unprecedented calmness amid that storm of grape and canister. Our loss will amount to 350 in killed, wounded, and missing The rebels used grape and canister profusely. Our infantry was all up that evening. Long and strong lines of fortifications were erected, and if Lee crossed our path we were prepared, but he did not. The next morning the newly-made breastworks were abandoned, and the column moved on towards Richmond. On Monday, the

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket. He held the with carrying on vigorous war measures during the armistice.

An official Prussian despatch shows that the Government considers itself free from all obligations of the treaty of 1852.

The London Morning Post rejoices at Palmerston's recovery, and calls upon him to back his moral influence with physical force, as the moment has arrived for such action.

A Vienna telegram says, at the sitting of the Conference on the 17th, Austria and Prussia demanded the complete autonomy of the Duchies, their personal union with Denmark, material guarantees, and especially the maintenance of the point of view held by the Federal Diet on the succession question. This latter point induced Baron Von Beust to give his adhesion to the German proposition. It is asserted that Prussia is not averse to the proposition. Tayern. About noon his pickets were driven in. and the enemy approached in heavy force. Devin sent the 9th and 6th New York to reinforce Major was killed while fighting in the skirmish line. General Morritt soon arrived with his bri-Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent in on the left of the line, and charged the rebel flank. Captain Lieper was wounded, and Lieutenant Martin killed. Oustar next entered. A general charge was ordered, and the rebels were swept from sight. They fied, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on

17th Pennsylvania, were wounded; Charles W. Horner, 6th Pennsylvania, killed; Thomas Whalley, de., killed: Study came through this road two years ago. Fit Mugh Lee was baffled in his endeavor to stop our communication with the White House. Our advance is near Mechanicsville. On the left Warren was using his cannon freely all day. He drove in the rebel pickets about four miles. Lee's army becupies the trenches about Meadow and Bottom Bridges.

This day communication with the White House was opened. The Pamunkey is full of transports and gunboats We expect General Smith to join us with his command in two days. dark to relieve Warren, who had been slightly pressed during the afternoon. Our loss is trifling. The siege of Richmond has begun ! THE RICHMOND PAPERS EXHIBITING

FEAR-GEN. GRANT AT MECHANICS VILLE. FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.—Gen. Grant's con all works well. Major Wentz, superintendent of with engines, cars, and materials for building the ailroad from West Point and White House to Richmond, when it may be required. The Richmond have changed their views with regard to the millry ability of Gen. Grant, and say that they have been underrating him. They say also that he is smarter than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears for the safety of Gen. Lee, or rather as to his success in repelling the Yankee army. A messenger from Gen. Grant reports that on Monday forning our army had reached Mechanicsville with but little opposition. Sheridan had routed the memy's cavalry at all points, and captured many prisoners. Heavy cannonading was heard during Monday in the direction of Mochanicsville.

SKIRMISH AT PORT ROYAL, VA. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- A letter from Port Royal Va., states that several days ago our troops were attacked near that place by a gang of Moseby's men, who captured eighteen of our troops, but falled to get any of our wagons, the guard having ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, June 1.—A telegram to headquarters from Rolla, Mo., May 30th, states that a train of Union refugees, from Jacksonport, Arkansas, under an escort of seventy men of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, was attacked at Salem, Arkansas, by three hundred guerillas, the train burned, and about eighty mon and some women killed. On Friday last, ton men of a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry who went on a scout from Rolls, becoming separated rom the main body, were surrounded by guerillas and five killed, the others making their escape, and,

returning in large force, the bodies of those killed were found stripped and their throats cut. A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock represents all quiet in that yielnity. Joe Shelby had left Brownsville about two weeks

ago, with a force estimated at 1,500 to 2,000, for Southwest Missouri. General West, with several companies of cavalry had been sent against Shelby. The cavalry had been, it is said, well mounted, and had been joined by McRac, with 500 cavairy, in addition to his own NEW ORLEANS ADVICES.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer Catawba, from New Orleans on the 25th ult., has arrived. The pers contain nothing concerning Banks' or Can by's movements. The steamer Shreveport had been disabled by guerillas near Red river, but the assailants were driven off by gunboats. T. Butler King died in Georgia on the 10th of Mobile papers mention that considerable anxiety provails there, consequent on the interruption of telegraphic communication with Richmond. The ship-builders at Mobile are very busy in constructing vessels, and the Government works are being strengthened. At the same time considerable watchfulness of the slaves is kept up. Matamoros dates to the 13th of May state that 2,000 rebels were at Ringgold Barracks,designing ar attack on Brownsville. Cotton at New Orleans was firm at 82@86 for Middling. Sugar and molasses firm and high. Flour

\$10. Freights firm at 1%c. for cotton to New York. FORTRESS MONROE. Order as to Disinterments.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.—The following o r has been issued: HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. GENERAL ORDER, NO. 66.—In accordance with ders from the War Department, and for military easons, no bodies will be disinterred in this depart-Major General Butler. DEATHS AT CHESAPEARE HOSPITAL. Among the deaths in the Chesapeake hospital the following names occur: Capt. J. B. Lawrence, 9th New Jersey, and Jeff. Geddes, 188th Pennsylvania

CALIFORNIA.

FIRE AT PUGET SOUND. SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The lumber mill dry, and machine-shop, at Port Madeira, Puget Sound, were burned on the 27th of May. A meeting had been called at Nigura, on the 28th f May, by parties in favor of a paper currency, a

roject which is probably dead. The crop prospects in California continue to im The flour and grain markets are flat. The Cora is to sail for Sydney, with a cargo o eadstuffs valued at \$10,000. Very few mining impanies are now forming. NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 1. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

Closing prices 11 P. M.: Stock market very firm, nd strong disposition shown to buy : Gold, 189% New York Central, 1321/2; Eric, 112; Hudson River, 143%; Reading, 138%; Michigan Contral, 143%; do. Southern, 96%; Illinois Central, 127%; Quicksilver, 74%; Mariposa, 48.
THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold closed to-day at 189%. Lady Emma won the race to-day; May Queen was second, and Dan Mace third. Time, 2.27%, 2,27 14, and 2.2934. 2.19 14, and 2.192.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA—DEPARTURE OF THE
CONSUL TO EGYPT.

The Persia sailed to-day for Liverpool with
\$500,000 in specie. The Hon. Charles Hale, Consul
General to Egypt, is a passenger.

ETIROPE. Arrival of the Nova Scotia and Australasian

THE NEWS OF GRANT'S VICTORIES BECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED.

DANISH-AFFAIRS. ALARMING ILL-HEALTH OF THE POPE NEWS BY THE NOVA SCOTIA.

FATHER POINT, June 1.—The steamer Nova cotia, from Liverpool via Greencastle, with dates the 20th ult., has passed here. The Edinburgh and Damascus arrived out on th

The Kangaroo, from New York, reached Liverpool at 9 A. M., on the 18th, and left again at 9 A. M., on the 20th, having been discharged and loaded in 24 hours. The session of the French Corps Legislatif is prolonged until May 25th.
The Bourse was dull and drooping. Rentes 66f.

The Madrid Epoca says that Spain will appoint a representative to Mexico, as soon as Maximilian shall have notified the Spanish Government of his accession to the throne. A prospectus has been issued for a company to introduce floating telegraph stations and light ships near the ordinary track of steamers, such as off Cape Race, the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, and in the English and Irish Channels, with a capital of £250,000. DANISH AFFAIRS.

A Copenhagen despatch says that the Prussians in Jutiand have refused to pay for the necessaries of life during the armistice. The Danish journals demand the resumption of the blockade as a reprisal for this breach of the armistice. THE PRINCE OF WALES' FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH.

The Prince of Wales made his first appearance as a public speaker at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund. He acted as chairman, and acquitted himself creditably.

LATER PER AUSTRALASIAN.

SANDY HOOK, June 1, 2 P. M.—The steamer Australssian, from Liverpool on May 21st, via Queenstown May 22d, has passed this point.

The political news is unimportant. Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the recent battles in Virginia. NEW YORK, June 1.—The Australasian arrived NEWS OF GRANT'S VICTORIES RECEIVED IN ENG-The Pennsylvania arrived out on the 19th with the announcement of Grant's victories. FIRE IN GLASGOW.

A block of warehouses in Gordon street, Glasgow was burned on the 21st. The loss is estimated a £100,000.

PARLIAMENTARY. Parliament has reassembled, and Palmerston is again in his place, his health being restored.

The Marquis of Hartington said two battalions of the guards, and one of infantry, had been recalled from Canada without relief.

Mr. Baxter attacked and Lord Palmerston explained, and defended British intervention in China. phamed, and defended British intervention in China.

THE CONFERENCE.

There is nothing new in regard to the conference.

The London Times says the prospects of a satisfactory result do not improve, and charges the Germans with having entered it with a predetermination to refuse all terms and conditions, and also with carrying on vigorous war measures during the armistice.

An official Prospers.

proposition.

The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs charges that secret instructions sent by him to the Swedish officials in London were opened in Germany. The Belgian ministerial crisis had terminated, the Ministers having all withdrawn their resignations. ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The accounts of the Pope's health continue alarming, and it is reported that the Cardinals will elect his successor before his death.

OALCUITA, April 30.—Cotton goods are quiet. Freights improving. Exchange 2%:
SHANGHAR, April 9.—Exchange 68-6d. Teas inactive. Silks lower. LATEST INTELLIGENCE. EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN NEWS. May 21—Evening.—Cotton sales to-day 5,000 sales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and ex-

orters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The report that Grant had defeated Lee was the only topic of conversation on Saturday, and cause an unsettled feeling in commercial circles. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 20,—The sales of the week amount to 47,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators, and 16,000 bales for export. The market closed quiet, but at unchanged prices for American while Suruss and other descriptions have declined 1500 ½d. The sales to day amount to 7,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at the following authorized quotations.

Orleans.

Mobile.

Uplands... port amounts to 350,000 bales, including 17,500 bales of American.

Breadstuff maybe quiet, and the prices nominal.

Provisions dull. Lar's still declining.
LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 20.—Consols closed at 91½ 691% for money. The builton in the Bank of England has increased £602,000. American Stocks are nominal.

Livkproot, May 21.—No sales in the Mauchester market. Flour very dull, and stil declining. Wheat flat and nominal Corn heavy mixed 28,828s 3d. Beef hand two moninal corn heavy mixed 28,828s 3d. Beef hand two moning form heavy mixed 28,828s 3d. Beef hand two moning form for form of the standard nominal corn form for the standard nominal corn heavy mixed 28,828s 3d. Beef hand two moning form for for form of the standard nominal corn form for form of the standard nominal form for form of the standard nominal form for form of the standard nominal form for form for form for form for form for form of the standard nominal form for for form for for form for for form for form for form for form for form for for form for for form for for for form for for form for for form for for form for for for for for for for for form for inactive. Pork quiet. Bacon declining. Lard 64 lower. Butter quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linsced 01 quiot. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull and declining. French 78s 64. Potroleum steady, but small sales.

London, May 20.—The demand for discount at the Bank on the 18th was very light, and on the 18th the Bank reduced its rates from 9 to 8 per cent. The effect has sparcely yet been developed. The stock markets are very quiet.

Southwark's circular reports a continued dullness in American securities, operators awaiting the result of American recurities, operators awaiting the result o the battles between Lientenant General Grant and Lec n Virginia. London, May 21.—Consols closed on Filday at London, May 21.—Outers.

SNE (2012/2)

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. report Wheat tending downward and id lower; Sugar active and 62 @ ls.
lower; Coffee dull; Tea steady and unchanged; Rice
steady; Tallow quiet: Linseed Oil firm; Spirits Turpeutino active; sales at 70s. Petroleum steady. American

enrities nominal. Bread tuffs flat. Provisions tending downward, Produe quie and steady
LONDON MNEY MARKET, May 21—Evening.—
Consols for money 914@994; Erie, 54@50; Illinois Central sharee, 2622 per cont. discount.
LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. DECLINE OF REBEL BONDS.

LONDON, Sunday, May 22.—Consols, after official hours, yesterday, closed at 91%@91%. A general impression provailed on the stock exchange that there was some truth in the report that Grant has beaten Lec. The Confederate loan declined nearly three per cont., and was last quoted at 63@64. CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet council was hold yesterday, at Palme A Cannot contact of the contact of the continental news is unimportant.

Liverroot, May 22.—The Europa, from Boston arrived at Queenstown to-day,

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864.

GENERAL GRANT BEFORE RICHMOND. It is believed here, in the best-informed military circles, that when General GRANT announced his ntention "to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," that he meant what he said; and the vaporing of the McClellanites, therefore, that he will approach Richmond from the east, as McCLELLAN lid, is the sheerest nonsense. General Grant will ndoubtedly, cover the line he has been fighting on and thus keep the enemy from using those two im-At the same time he may be expected to cover and use other lines of communications, by which his own supplies will be received, which he still can do by approaching Richmond from the north, and this esition gives him a much better chance for a close nvestment of Richmond on the west side where tile James river canal onters the city. Thus all the appronches to the city, except from the south, can be controlled by an investment from the north side which was, by no means, the case when McClellan

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

was before Rich

The President, in response to an inquiry to-day sent to the Senate all the papers in the Arguelles ense on file in the State Department, and also a let ter of the Secretary, in which the latter says by act of Congress of May 15th, 1820, the African slave trade is declared to be piracy, and by the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain it is stipulated that the will unite and urge upon all Powers the propriet and duty of effectually, at once and forever, closing all African slave markets. The Secretary says there being no treaty of extra dition between the United States and Spain, nor any act of Congress directing how fugitives from ustice in Spanish dominions shall be delivered up he extradition in the Arguelles case is understoo by the State Department to have been made in virue of the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States. Although there is a conflict of authorities concerning the expediency of exercising comity towards a foreign Government, by surrendering, at its request, one of its own subjects, charged with the commission o rime within its territory, and although it may be conceded that there is no national obligation to make such a surrender upon a deman herefor, unless it is acknowledged by treaty or by statute law, yet a nation is never bound to furnis an asylum to dangerous criminals, who are offenders against the human race, and it is believed that i any case the comity could with propriety be prac ticed. The one which is understood to have called forth the resolution of inquiry of the Senate furnished a just occasion for its exercise. Our consul at Hayana writes to Secretary Se warp, on May 23d, that on his arrival Arguerres

was immediately lodged in jail, and next morning was conveyed to the Moro Castle, where he still re-THE NATIONAL-BANK BILL. The disagreeing amendments of the two Houses of Congress to the national-bank bill have been adjusted, through a joint committee of conference. The Senate receded from its amondment limiting the amount to three hundred millions of dollars, to apply either to the notes of circulation or to the amount of capital stock. The former branch of the proposition only is, therefore, retained, but the city of Washington is included in the places of reemption. The circulation of the banks, in lieu of all existing taxes, is taxed one-half per cent., and eposits one-quarter of one per cent., semi-yearly, and a similar tax upon the capital in excess o United States bonds Nothing in the act is to be construed to preven

all the shares in any of the associations held by any person or body corporate from being included in the valuation of their personal property in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where the bank is located, and not also where, but not at a greater rate than is assessed anon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, provided that the tax mposed under the laws of any State upon the share f any of the associations authorized by the act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in ny of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association is located. This amended national bank bill, having nor

passed both Houses, will undoubtedly receive the gnature of the President. Its main features are the same as the original act. The principal changes First. No banks can be organized with a less capital than \$100,000 in small towns, and \$200,000 i cities with a population of over 500,000. Second. Banks must redeem at par at national

banks in certain designated cities regarded as commercial centres. Third. None but registered bonds can be received randum on these can be signed by an officer of the bank, or by the Comptroller. Complete forms of all kinds, to correspond with the new bill, will be immediately prepared by the Comptroller.

THE RANK OF CHAPLAINS.

By a decision of the Paymaster General, based upon the law lately passed by Congress giving the chaplains rank, they are not required to furnish certificates from other officers that they have been the same footing with other officers. THE SANITARY COMMISSION. The steamboat Mary F. Rapley, chartered by the Sanitary Commission, has left for White House

relief agents. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION. SENATE.

SENATE.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference on
the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the National
Bank bill, made a report. He explained that there were
only six points of difference between the Senate and
House, the latter having generally agreed to the former's
amendments. The most material amendment is to require all banks, Bast and West, to redeem their currency
at par in New York, instead of allowing Western banks
one-quarter of one per cent discount on their notes redeemable in New York.

Mr. HALE asked what was the difference as to taxation between National and State banks in this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that in this bill the whole
tax relates to untional banks, the State-bank subject
being left to the tax bill. The rates imposed by this bill
are one per cent, on circulation, two per cent, on deposits, and one per cent, on capital not invested in the
bonds of the United States. State taxation of shares of
bunks is permitted, in hands of holders, to be paid at
place where the bank is loanted.

The report was agreed to. THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS FOR BRITISH

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill permitting the transportation of goods for the British Provinces through the United States, asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to. THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House bill to amend the act relative to public printing, and it was passed.

DISTRICT COURTS. Mr. HOWARD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill extending the jurisdiction of district courts, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

BILLS REPERRED. Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported on several bills, asking to be discharged there-from, including one to exclude distoyal persons from lands of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WISCONSIN LAND SALES. Mr. HENDRICKS called up the bill for the relief of the State of Wisconsin, to pay her five per cent. of the sales of public lands within her limits, which was dis-custed until the close of the morning hour. RESOLUTION AS TO WAR NEWS. Mr. JOHNSON introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, as soon as he receives information from the armies of the United States, to communicate the same to the Senate, when, in his opinion, such information can be given without injury to the public interests. OLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the settlement and payment of certain claims against the United States, with an amendment simplifying the mode of attaining settlement

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and awarding a gold medal to Licutenant Golonel Jos. Bailey, acting ong insect of the 19th Army Gorps, for his services in rescuing the guaboat fleet from peril in Red river, with an amendment, as a substitute, embodying the same recommendation. peri in Red river, with an amendment, as a substitute, embodying the saine recommendation.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The revenue bill came up in order, when Mr. Wilson offered the following amendment: That a tax of one-half of one per cant, be laid upon the gross amount of sales of goods, wares, merchandise, produce, live stock, sailing and steam vessels of all descriptions, and other articles of commerce or trade, whether foreign or domestic, excluding coin and gold and silver unmanufactured, and including real estate, whether such sale be judicial, public or private, excepting sales of personal-property, less than one hundred dollars.

Mr. WILSON said it was an absolute necessity to have more money than the bill would give us. It would give no more than two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, when we needed three hundred and fifty millions. His amendment would accomplish the purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN characterized the provisions of the amendment as cumbrous, inexpedient, and expensive.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it would cause the bill to fail, when

LIEUT. COL. BAILEY.

amendment as cumbrous, inexpedient, and expensive.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it would cause the bill to fail, when.

Mr. WILSON withdrew it, and moved an amendment decreasing the salaries of assessors to be appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the law, as follows:

Where receipts of a collection district shall exceed the sum of \$200,000 and shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000 and shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000 and shall not exceed \$600,000 annually, one-half of one per centum; upon excess of receipts over \$200,000 where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed \$400,000 and shall not exceed \$900,000, one-fourth of one per centum; upon the exceed \$600,000, one-fourth of one per centum; upon the exceed \$600,000, one-tenth of one per centum; upon she exceed the sum of \$4,000—which was agreed to—yeas 27, mays.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that there shall be no further direct tax whatever collected under this or any other act till Congress shall re-enact another iaw making an assessment of a direct tax.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped this amendment would not be pressed, as it was calculated to array Eastern and Western interests against each other and delay this bill.

Mr. GRIMES had no such motives in introducing the amendment now, but he considered the present act usoless and a dead letten tax.

Mr. DAVIS denomineed the injustice of the direct tax on the Western and Border States.

Mr. WILSON was led the rebell states subjected to this direct tax. He understood that Reauregard, Forrest, and the renegade Gov. Harris, of Tennessoe, had recently paid their taxes. Whether it was under the amnesty proclamation, which had done so much mischiled, he did not know, but if the amendments were adopted it would be interpreted by the Administration as a rebuke to the Administration in its previous acts of confiscation and sales of rebel proporty under the present direct tax law. The amendment was adopted—yeas 21, anys 16, as follows:

Pomeroy,
NAYS.

Harris,
Hicks,
Johnson,
Morgan,
Morgan, Male, I Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the 100th section by inserting that notes or bills of banks issued before this act goes into operation shall not be liable to any tax

heterer.

Mr. Davis supported his amendment at some length, e believed that it the Government of the United States ere to give notice that in six or twelve months it would some specie payments, not a bank in the Union but ould place itself in position to do the same thing, anks in Kentucky were able to redeem every dollar, their circulation in gold, but they were not preof their circumstants in segrets some such remedy as Mr. SHERMAN would suggest some such remedy as that adopted by the robels in similar cases—lay a tax on the holders of these bills, according to the time they were withheld. The amendment was rejected.

An amendment of Mr. CLARK was adopted, increasing the tax of fine-cut tobacco, said or delivered loose, in bulk, packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, from thirty-five to forty, five conts.

The Senate, at 6.15 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE. THE BANKEUPT BILL. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, from the select omnittee on the subject, reported back the bill to es-ablish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. JENCKES congratulated the House that this was a subject entirely disconnected from the political and partian questions of the day. It related isolety to the hunters men of the nation. The gussage of the bill was demanded by every business interest. It was a subject which could be discussed without acrimour, and upon

which all could differ without anger. The enactment of such a law was called for by the direct language of the Constitution.

The bill formed the basis of a permanent and uniform system, so that no longer there may be one law in Malue, and another in Wisconsin, but a uniform law for all. The system now proposed was a thoronaphy practical one, it dealt not with theories but with the fact called leading and the contraction. one, it deatt not with successful the bill contained provisions for both voluntary and havoluntary hankruptey. It brought the failing debtor and his creditor to a selflement equally beneficial to each.
It discharged the honest debtor on the surrender of his
property, protected the creditor against the fraudulent
practices and rectless conduct of the dottor, and secured what was never before attained, namely, a complete uniformity in the mode of proceedings.
Corporations are included in the provisions of the bills.
The measure are tracked of the provisions of the bills. Corporations are included in the provisions of the bill. The measure now proposed was adapted to men of business in their present condition. Thousands were waiting for the passage of this bill. There never was an occasion when its passage was so necessary and the demand so urgent. No amendment of the Gonstitution was necessary to declare their ensacipation. That instrument already provided for liberating them from the bondage of debt in order that they night exercise the right which the immortal Declaration of Independence assorts as inalienable. as orts as Indicanble.
In conclusion, he said this was a measure of unquestionable good. It is demanded by the people and authorized by the Gonstitution. Let it become a law.
Mr. HOLMAN, of Indians, moved the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the scond Tucable properties of the pro

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson, at Albany, or military and postal purposes. Referred to the Com-nitice on Commerce. THE BANK BILL. The House concurred in the report of the committee conference on the disagreeing amendments to the millional bank bill. THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made a report in the securi contested election case, Mr. Birch contesting Missouri contested election case, Mr. Birch contesting the scat of Mr. King.
He said the committee had come to the same conclusions they did in that of Bruce against Loan, that notther was elected, but having no desire to re-open the discussion; and still adhering to their opinion, they accepted the vote of the House in the latter case, as a settlement of the one

A BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

cepled the vote of the House in the letter case, as a sottlement of this one.

He therefore moved that the papers be laid upon the lable, and the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Birch, the contestant, addressed the House at length in his own behalf.

Mr. KING, the sitting member, replied, when the question was taken on laying the whole subject on the table, and decided in the negative.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution that neither Mr. Birch nor Mr. King is entitled to a seat in the House as Representatives of the Sixth district of Missouri. The resolution was disagreed to-yeas 39, nays 72. MR. KING RETAINS HIS SEAT. The Committee on Elections was discharged from the arther consideration of the subject, so Mr. King retains The House then adjourned.

BERMUDA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA AT BERMUDA-HEAVY IM-

STATES-IMPORTANT FROM CURACOA-CONSPI RACY TO REVOLUTIONIZE VENEZUELA-DEATH OF NEW YORK, June 1.—By an arrival at this port a file of the Bermuda Royal Gazette to the 17th ult.

has been received.

THE FLORIDA.

The editor thus notices the arrival of the rebel steamer Florida at Hamilton:

"The far-famed Florida paid us another visit on Thursday Inst—this time only a flying one—as she did not enter St. George's harbor at all, but remained for the few hours—three, we believe—of her stay, in Five-Fathom Hole. She merely touched here in order to pick up late nows—papers, and letters for her officers, &c., from Sweethearts and wives—her officers and crew having been without any news for a month and sweetnams and wress—her onders and crew having been without any news for a month and more. Her intelligence is devoid of any particular interest. She reports having overhauled a large number of Federal vessels, but as they had all availed themselves of the usual resource, and in effect changed their flag, she was obliged to let them and the state of the By the steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas, at St. Georges, Demerara journals are received.

DEMERARA.

The peace of the city of Georgetown has been much disturbed since the great fire of the 3d April by frequent alarms of fire, the dread of which had

almost reached a panie. Strong police force and the assistance of special constables had been em-ployed to patrol the streets from 9 o'clock P. M. to 5 A. M. Many incendiaries were captured and locked in icil. lodged in jail.

The market is abundantly supplied with breadstuffs, &c. Twenty-two vessels had arrived within the fortnight ending 22d ult., with breadstuffs from America, and six with fish, anymous of affections. America, and six with ash.

A subscription list, for the purpose of affording relef to the poor who had suffored by the late fire,
and been commenced. The Governor headed it
with \$500 from the Colonial fund and \$500 from his

Private advices from Curacoa of May 11, by the mrk Venus, state that there were in that place a Private advices from Curacoa of May 11, by the bark Venus, state that there were in that place a number of ex-generals from Venezuela awaiting opportunity to get up a revolution against that Government. War vessels of Venezuela are in and out of port almost every week. A few weeks ago, the principal war steamer of the Venezuelan navy, the Maparari, commanded by Admiral Todd, which had been repairing at Curacoa, was got ready for sea, and was about to sail. But when her commander went on board, he found her in possession of General Pulcar, one of all of the officers and crew, with two or three ex-ceptions, to join him. One of these exceptions being the chief engineer, the apparent object of the con-spirators, to get off before the arrival of the com-mander, was frustrated. It was the intention of Puigar to proceed to Maracaibo, where, the Coonize the country. The commander, on discovering the state of affairs The commander, on discovering the state of annual on board, instantly applied to the Governor of Curacoa, who sent an armed force, which retook the steamer, and squelched the conspiracy. Subsequently to this affair, one Paez, son of the old general of that name, was arrested at Curacoa on a charge of smuggling powder into Venezuela. The charge of smuggling powder into Venezuela. The powder was concoaled in butter kegs. He was, however, soon released, he having convinced the officials that he had nothing to do with the affair.

DEATH OF CONSUL MORSE.

The American consul at Curacoa, Richard E.
Morse, died recently at that place, and was buried
on Sunday, April 24, with consular honors. The Secret History of Garibaldi's Visit to and Expulsion from England. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. I
LONDON, May 11, 1864.

Some time ago some English friends of Italian unity proposed to Garibaldi that he should visit England, and he declined. The matter rested for months. Then came on the Emperor Napoleon's proposal for a Congress, the refusal of which by the English Government led to a marked estrangement between Napoleon and the ministry, which was manifested in the coolness of diplomats and the sneers of the press. The English merchants did not like this, and the Tories made a strong point against the present Palmerston Government of this "estrangement from our ally." The attack grew heavier from day to day, and Napoleon was very energetle in his coworking with Disraell. The Palmerston Government, once or twice almost censured by a vote of the House, began to emulate the Tories in their own direction, and to conciliate France. The Liberal Government was trying hard—is now—to be more Tory than the Tories. "At this correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Tories in their own direction, and to conciliate France. The Liberal Government was trying hard—is now—to be more Tory than the Tories. At this time they determined upon an intrigue. They knew that Louis Napoleon's special dioset-skeleton was the republican elements of Southern Europe. It was by displaying this, by threatening a general revolution, that Cavour had coerced from Napoleon that help for Italy which he so hated to give. And as Napoleon feared revolution in Europe he dreaded and lated Garibaldi more than all other men. The English Government determined to have Garibaldi here, as a card to be afterwards played against the Tories. They knew that nothing could induce Garibaldi to come to receive ovations, which would be contrary to his character. They called into their councils Thornton Hunt, a man loving nothing so well as political intrigue, and conductor of a cheap daily newspaper of very large circulation—namely, Thornton Hunt, of the Telegraph. By his advice the tool for deceiving Garibaldi was fixed upon in the person of Mr. Seeley, M. P., a man of weakness of mind and character even to silliness, whose vanity might be used to make him do anything. One morning there appeared at Mr. Seeley's house a lady whom he did not know, but who it was afterward discovered was Mrs. Chambers, who after much circumlocution, induced the could not have been induced to come except upon something connected with his life long work, certainly not for resuch phrase as would leave upon Garibaldi's mind an impression of the imminent need of his appearance in England. Garibaldi—who could not have been induced to come except upon something connected with his life-long work, certainly not for receptions—at once made haste to come. When he arrived at the Isle of Wight, he at once sent for Mazzini, and thad a long interview-with him. It was immediately after the Muzzini-Stausfeld affair, and the Government was somewhat frightened by this independent move. Great offorts were made by the Government agents who surrounded Garibaldi to keep the fact of this interview with Mazzini from getting into the papers; and it was suppressed in all except one—upon which the reporter for that one was personally ill-used, and was saved from being put out of a railway train and left on the road-side only by promising to disappear apart from the Garibaldi saile on arriving at London. During this interview Garibaldi said something to Mazzini about meeting the Austrian in Denmark with 10,000 Englishmen, at which Mazzini asked him if he was not mad. The general smiled, and said he had reason to know that this was probable. A similar conversation held with P. A. Taylor, at the Isle of Wright, led him as well as Mazzini to suspect that Garibaldi was then under some deception. Then came the tremendous and unparalleled reception of Garibaldi in London. This, followed by adulation of the aristocracy (a part of the plan), disturbed four crowned leads. One was the Queen of England, who was Jealous—it must be told. Then there was Victor Emmuel, who was also jealous, and said openly that they had not made any such fuse over him when he was in London. The next was Austrian Francis Joseph, who was burning with anger. But Napoleon was both enraged and frightened, and it was meant he should be. That the Government for play upon the fears of Napoleon a little longer than they did, is certain; but they, too, became alarmed at the unexpected enthusiasm which Garibaldi was eliciting throughout the country.

mines to restore the entente cordiate between France and themselves by sacrificing Garibald's visit. They did it, and succeeded in checkmating Disraeli, who now stands in discomfiture, unable to say another word about the estrangement of our ally. The move of expelling Garibaldi also gained the good will of Austria and of Victor Emanuel. All this was contemplated before Garibaldi left Caprera. I now come to relate how it was done.

On Sunday morning, April 17, a secret meeting took place at Mr. Scoley's house, of which all that is known is that the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Kinnafrd were the leading spirits, and whoreat it was determined that for some mysterious reasons the provincial tour should be given up, and Garibaldi leave England. It was decided there that a letter should be got from Dr. Fergusson, saying that it was medically unadvisable that Garibaldi should continue his visit, and have it ready at another meeting that evening at the Duke of Sutherland's residence, Stallord House. When this self-appointed "committee" met in the evening, it was in accomadioning one in which Garibaldi was. The meeting selected three to go in and open the ball, namely: Mr. Scoley, Earl Shaftesbury, and Mr. Gladstone. The conversation was carried on in French, and poor Mr. Sceley did not comprehend a word. The conversation, as reported by a personal and political friend of long standing of Garibaldi, who was in constant communication with him then and is now Mr. Shaen, an eminent barrister of London), was as follows: "He (Mr. Gladstone), first of all, told Garibaldi that his health was evidently giving way; that his friends were exceedingly fond of him, and that they thought he had done quite enough, and as much as he could stand; and that it would be for the interest of his health, and therefore of the cause to which his life is devoted, that he should due to a very great pity if anything occurred hereafter which should detract from the dignity of the reception which you have received in London. We cannot be so sure of

Gladstone, foiled in his second attack, tried a third, to this offect: "We," I, General, the fact is, if this sort of thing goes on much further it may lead to complications which nay be unpleasant to us." The Goveral replied: "YIT. Gladstone, am I to understand that you wish my to go? because, if you tell me that, I will go." To the is Mr. Gladstone said "Yes." Then Garibaldi said, "Upon the understanding that it is your (the Government's) wish, I will go." The three then it is him and as they entered the other room Mr. Gradstone said, "The General has adopted the sensible view, and he goes at once."

The next morning, Col. Chambers, who, though understood to be a Tory, had in some niysterious way been installed as Garibaldi's private a Englishy secretary, went in to take his instructions's at the reply to an invitation from a Scotch borough. The General informed him that the rovolucial loar was given up. Col. C. then went to the next room to reply to that effect. There he met Dr. Fergusson, who, going up to the table, took from a pile of letters one written by himself, and requested the Colonel to read it. The letter was as follows:

"My DEAR COL. CHAMBERS: From all I can see, fear that the General is undertaking much more than is conductive to his health and comfort, and possibly more than a mun under the circumstances could stand. Flave written to the Duke of Sutherthan is contained to instantial and comfort, and pos-sibly more than a man under the circumstances could stand. Thave written to the Duke of Suther-land and Mr. Seeley to this effect; and knowing how warmly you are attached to the General, I write to the same effect to you.

Ferrowsson.

Col. O. then made the following draft of a letter,

borough:

London, April 19, 1864.

"Sin: I am directed by Gen. Garbaldi to inform you that in consequence of the fatigue he has undergone, and by the advice of his medical adviser, Mr. Fergusson, he is reluctantly compelled to decline visiting your city.

J. Chambers," &c. dergone, and by the advice of his medical adviser, Mr. Fergusson, he is reluctantly compelled to decline visiting your city.

J. Chambers," &c.

The draft was submitted to Garibaldi, who at once drew his penell through all that referred to his health, and amended the letter to this: "Sir: I am directed by Gen. Garibaldi to inform you that for many reasons, he is not enabled to visit your city," &c. On Tucsday evening the excitement was so great (the certificate of Garibaldi's own physician to his excellent health being published), that the members of the Government procured from certain members in Parliament inquiries which would enable them to deny the reports that the Government had put a pressure upon Garibaldi. On Wednesslay, with Lord Palmerston's emphatic denial in their hands, the Garibaldi Italian Unity Committee met and sent two of their members—P. A. Taylor, M. P., and Mr. Shaen—to wait upon the General with certain resolutions which said that, as his physician declared that his health did not deemand his departure, and as Lord Palmerston delared that the Government did not, they trusted he would not leave. I (your correspondent) happened to be at Aubrey House (Mr. Taylor's residence), when he and Mr. Shaen—to from this visit, and heard from him the following exact report of the conversation: "The words of Lord Palmerston," said Garibaldi, "do not release me from the pressure that has been put upon me. The question now is out of my hands. It is a question which lies between the English people and their Government." Mr. Taylor said, "What can we get from the Government more than Palmerston's speech?" The General replied, "I must go unless those who have pressed me to go shall ask me to stay." Durling the same day Lord Shaftesbury wentto the General and said to him that people were everywhere saying that he was being driven from England, and begged him to say publicly that it was on account of his health—is now known to the people through the was going. To which Garibaldi simply replied, "My Lord, I can

Recognition of Congregational Churches in Philadelphia. INTERESTING SERVICES AT THE ACADEMY OF Pursuant to a call of the First, Second, and Central Congregational Churches of this city, an Ecclesiastical Convention was held in Handel and

Haydn Hall yesterday morning to consider the propriety of recognizing these churches, and of installing a pastor over one of them, and should it be appropriate to such an occasion. Rev. L. Bacon, D. D., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. J. M. Holmes scribe of the Council. The following churches were found to be represented in the Council: First Congregational Church, Jersey City, N. J.—Rev. J. M. Holmes, pastor; Winslow Ames, delcgate.
First Congregational Church, Newark, N. J.—
Rev. W. B. Brown, pastor, and J. P. Jubo, delegate.
First Church, New Haven, Conn.—Rev. L. Bacon, D. D., pastor; and Chauncey Goodrich, delegate.

Broadway Congregational Church, Norwich,
Conn.—Rev. J. P. Gulliver and Lewis E. Stanton delegates.

Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York city.—
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., pastor; Thomas Ritter, M. D., delegate.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—H. C. Bowen, dele-Church of Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y .- Col. Adams delegate. Mount Vernon Church, Boston, Mass.—Hamilton A. Hill, delegate. Park-street Church, Boston, Mass.—Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., pastor; E. Farnsworth, delegate. First Church, Pittsfield, Mass.—Rev. John Todd,

pastor.

Rev. Wolcott Calkins; Rev. Newton Heston. of Brooklyn; Rev. D. Abel, of Burlington, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Crowell, and Rev. Mr. Pettengill, being present, were layited to sit in the Council as honorary and the sit. Pettengill, being present, were layer for the Union Methodist Church, were also present, by invitation, as honorary members of the Council.

Letters were also received from the following members of the Council, who were unable to be present: Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. E. M. Kirk, D. D., Rev. Joshna Leavitt, D. D., Rev. E. W. Hutter, Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, Rev. Henry M. Storgs, and Rev. Chas. W. Shields.

After prayer by the Moderator, the Council heard statements from the soveral churches seeking, recognition with reference to their organization and principles of faith and polity.

Rev. G. W. Smiley presented his ministerial credentials, related his religious experience, and was examined in relation to his doctrinal belief. The Council, in private session, after due investigation and deliberation, unanimously voted to recognize the First. Congregational, Second Congregational, reduction, and Central Congregational Churches a regularly constituted churches of Othrist in fellowship with the Congregational Churches of the country, and to proceed to the installation of Rev. G. W. Smiley, D. D., as pastor of the Second Congregational Churches of Philadelphia took place, at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a very large and highly intelligent; audience. Rev. G. W. Smiley, D. D., was at the same time installed as pastor of the Second Otherch.

The services of the occasion were opened by the andience singing the hymn of Old Hundred. After which followed invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of this city. The reading of the occasion were singing the hymn of Old Hundred. After which followed invocation and reading of the Scriptures of the churches steading during the very many parts of the company of recognition consisted in addressing a representative of cache church, who was u Engiand Church in Philiadelphia into the Congregational brotherhood, but he would not even do that, he said, unless he was positive of the fact that the present churches and the pastors now installed were perfectly loyal as New England is to the National Government. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, who took as his text Romans, i., 14-16.

The sermon was illustrative of the principle that Christ was a debtor, because he did for man what men needed. This was the law of love. Men are debtors to their inferiors. The fundamental law of Christianity was humility. He was against universal pride and selfishness. The present philosophy is tending towards Atheism. Science is becoming sceptical, and Christianity is being regarded as merely an outspringing of the human mind. Philosophy tries to show that we are weak; that, of course, men of religion do not deny, for men are wicked, deliberately wicked. There is not a man who is not a walking penitentiars. Man is to be regenerated only through the church, and the spirit of Christian churches is one of the happiest signs of the times. He hoped the new churches would cling closer to the invisible faith, and experience that power of Divine love which is immutable, because it exists forever.

The services ended with singing the doxology, and pronomeing the benediction by Rev. Win. Brown, of New York.

This movement was commenced in the snauner of 1862, by Rev. D. L. Gear, who then, with a few individuals, banded themselves together as the First. Congregational Church. Their number, though small, went to work with a will, and by their energies have been the means of organizing in this city three Congregational churches as the fruit of their early efforts. The church has been steadily increasing in numbers and prosperity, and their new stone chapel at Frankford road and Montgomery avenue is entirely too small to accommodate, the members. The Sabbath school fills the chapel to overfichwing, and scores of children have been turned away on account of

Markets by Telegraph St. Louis, June 1.—Flour is firm, but there is not much doing; sales of double extra at \$7.50\tilde{0}7.75; single extra at \$7\tilde{0}7.65. Wheat firm at \$1.50\tilde{0}1.55 for choice, and \$1.00\tilde{0}1.65 for good. Oats are a shade higher; sales at \$0\tilde{0}50. Corn dull and lower; mixed \$1.23\tilde{0}1.24; prime white \$1.27. Whisky declined, closing at \$1.23. LARGE IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF SOO PACK-AGES DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, CLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., ETC.—The carly attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and extensive assortment of American, British, French, Swiss, and German dry goods, umbrellas, straw goods, clothing, carpets, mattings, &c., &c., embracing about 800 packages and lots of choice. and desirable staple and fancy articles in cottons, silks, worsteds, woolens, and linens, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning at precisely 10 o'clock (with the carpets and matting); to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John R. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Markot street.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS. We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desimble sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, slippors, cavalry books, &c., F.c., &c., to be sold by catalogue for cash this morning (Wednesday), commencing at 100 clock pre-cisely, by Philip Ford & Co., anothencers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce, CARL FORMES appeared at Grover's Theatre, in

Washington, last night, as Plunkell, in "Martha."