FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

THE most important fact mentioned in the Oficial Gazette this morning is that, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, there had been no decisive engagement in front of Richmond. It is difficult to construct. from the mere hints of corps movements which are given, a satisfactory theory of the disposition GRANT will make of his forces. He is evidently placing his army in position. From WRIGHT nothing definite has been heard; SMITH is supposed to be within supporting distance of WRIGHT BURNSIDE is within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville; SHERIDAN is active in assisting the establishment of the various corps, and that all these maneuvres are executed without serious interruption, is additional proof of the soundness of Gen. GRANT'S plan and his power to carry it out with energy.

A Campaign Without a Candidate. Influential members of the Opposition party recommend to their friends of the several States that they nominate electoral tickets, pledged to support the platform, but committed to support no person for the Presidency. They desire to leave to the Presidential electors in each State the nomination and election of the individuals. They claim that "in this way we adopt the theory of the framers of this Government, and we endorse the doctrine of State Rights. By this mode we will concentrate the whole opposition to the present Lincoln administration of the Government. We will also be enabled, by this mode, to give an opportunity to the friends of GRANT and McCLELLAN, of the War Democrats. and the Peace Democrats, to give their united support to an electoral ticket. And above all, we would avoid having the contest result in a personal attack on our candidate, instead of our being the attacking party and assailing the follies, the errors. and the crimes of the Lincoln Administration." In short, the Opposition, having no real leader, would prefer to go into the campaign without a candidate. If there were any true statesman, any man who could by right of pre-eminent popularity thoroughly represent the party, the impracticable suggestion we have quoted would never have been made.

Strength in War. The London correspondence of the New York Daily News inquires:

York Daily News inquires:

"Is it possible that the past unhappy three years have brought you so low that Louis Napoleon can smite you on the cheek with impunity? I cannot, I will not believe it. I will not despair of the Republic. I know that the blackness of darkness rests upon the future prospect. I know it is the eleventh hour. But I have faith in the millions who have not bowed their knees to Napoleon, and who have not been bought by a corrupt Government; and they can oven now save themselves and save the country. True it is, however, that there is but one way of sately, and that the case is urgent. Peace, peace, peace, is your only safeguard. Peace now, immediate, while yet an honorable peace is possible. Peace must come some day, but the war may last until the country is too exhausted to resist the will of Napoleon."

The alarmists who delight to picture the Imperial foot on the neck of American freedom are never more in error than when ens us in other respects. The loss is less than the gain. In 1860 the United States were so far inferior to France and England that in the event of sudden war either of those nations would have gained decisive advantages. While we could have repelled invasion, we would have been without power to protect our commerce or prevent the effective blockade of our principal ports. In 1860 we had no army, no navy. In 1864 our army is superior to that of any other nation; our navy is equal to the French and English navies, and our iron-clad fleet excites their envy and admiration. It is false that the war has exhausted the United States. If England could carry on great wars for fifteen and twenty years, maintaining her armies in the field without reducing their strength, or materially injuring her prosperity, the Republic, with the resources of a continent, can certainly fight for three years without dropping the sword from weakness. Men who read the newspapers know that our military strength was never so great as it is now. and it requires little argument to prove that if France has not interfered with the United States it is chiefly because the war has proved Americans to be the first fighting people of the world, and American resources almost inexhaustible. Nor are those journals likely to be believed which, with a glaring inconsistency, affirm that the war, while it has wearied the North, has hardened and concentrated the South

Queen Victoria's Own Politics. The political situation of Europe is unusually complicated, and is not likely to be simplified very soon. As usual, English politics are greatly influencing the leading Powers. If England, at first, had plainly declared that the integrity of Denmark must be maintained, the difficulties between the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and King CHRISTIAN might have been readily and peaceably settled. Considering that King CHRISTIAN'S daughter is the Prince of Wales' wife, it was to have been expected that the sympathy of England would have gone with Denmark; indeed, it has so gone, but Queen VICTORIA is understood to have set herself, in a determined manner, against Denmark. Obstinacy is an inherent and ruling cha-

racteristic of the Guelph family. It was this obstinacy which made George the Third turn a deaf ear to all demands from his contest long after every person else saw that it was virtually ended and that the Independence of the United States was achieved. It was a like obstinacy which made GEORGE the Fourth bring his wife (the injured Caroline of Brunswick) to a public trial in the House of Lords, to the injury of public morals and against the most urgent advice of his Ministers. Queen VICTORIA Opposes Denmark and has thrown herself on the German side of the question, because the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the elder brother of Prince ALBERT, her deceased husband, had put published at the Hague in 1658, and en himself at the head of the movement to wrest the Duchies from Denmark, and she believes that, were he now living. Prince Albert, who was a German to the last, would have taken a stand against Denmark. It is even said that VICTORIA has become a Spiritualist Philadelphia Library, whereas Mr. McAllister's since she lost her husband: that she believes herself possessed of the power of holding communication with his spirit, and | could not have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, as that on more than one occasion she has startled her Ministers by assuring them, when certain measures were submitted for approval and adoption, that she had just consulted with the deceased Prince, and received advice from him not to assent to the proposed measures. This would indicate a mind somewhat warped; but, indeed, ever since Christmas, 1861, when ALBERT died, Victoria's conduct has, to say the least of it, appeared somewhat eccentric. Much attached to her eldest child, now the Princess Royal of Prussia, it has been evident, during the war between Prussia and Denmark, that VICTORIA holds with the former Power. The aggrandisement of Prussia would benefit the reigning house, and Victoria must see that, if the war continue, the disputed Duchies, or the greater and best part of them, will be annexed to Prussia. When Germany was first called upon to aid the Duchies in detaching themselves from Denmark, the pretext of placing Prince FREDERIC of Augustenbourg over them was first put forward, but for several weeks his name has not been mentioned, and the King of Prussia, whose troops have done most of the fighting, evidently has the purpose

unconstitutional Government, which, a year ago, threatened to lead to a revolution in Prussia, with his own exile and deposition as its inevitable results. He can amuse them now with bulletins of battles, victories, spoils; and they are so exultant over the acquisition of a few blood-stained laurels that they fling up their caps in joy, and forget the late misrule of their would-

be absolute King. It is whispered that besides obstinacy and superstition, one other motive has influenced Queen Victoria in her conduct towards Denmark. She has peculiar notions of her rights as a Queen, and has endeavored to control her firstborn son, after his marriage, as much as she did before that event. It would seem very preposterous for Victoria to regulate, by telegraph, the motions of the Prince of Wales, now a husband and father; to tell him, over the wires, from Osborne or Windsor, with whom he shall dine, or whom he shall invite to his table, on each day. Yet it is said that this has been constantly done, until it-became so intolerable that the Prince and his wife, to put an end to it, suddenly quitted London, in the midst of the season, and betook themselves to their country-seat in the county of Norfolk, where they were removed from the interference and dictation of their exacting parent. The Prince is said to be a negative character, who will never set the Thames on fire, but the Princess has the reputation of being shrewd, thoughtful, and possessed of a strong mind, without belonging to those human hybrids, the strong-minded women. No doubt her good sense has prevented a rupture between the Prince and his mother. Besides, the young lady-beautiful, accomplished, and with very winning manners, has become extremely popular, and it has been whispered, (sotto voce, of course,) that Queen Victoria is not a little jealous of

gave him a wife, has not made any attempt to conceal his decided dissatisfaction with the anti-Danish policy which Queen Vic-TORIA has induced the Palmerston Cabinet to carry out. Here, perhaps, it may be said that the Queen of England, who "can do no wrong," and governs through a responsible minister, has neither the right nor the power to have her peculiar views established as the policy of the country. True enough, in theory. But the sovereign's views will always find some support at the Council table. Besides. who knows what remonstrances Lord PAL-MERSTON may have privately made to her? The on dit is that he actually tendered his resignation to the Queen; that she sent for the Earl of Derby to form a new administration; that he informed her that he thought the honor of England demanded armed interference to prevent the partition of Denmark; that she declined accepting this policy; and that Lord PALMERSTON was finally induced to consent to remain in office, without the Queen's foreign policy being altered or abated. There will be a General Election in England next August or September, and PALMERSTON may not

her handsome daughter-in law. There is

little doubt that the Prince, who natu-

rally takes the side of Denmark, which

desire that the wires shall be pulled by any except his own ministry. The Conference is not likely to lead to they suppose that the war is exhausting the any conclusion. Prussia and Austria restrength of the North. Every year of war | pudiate the treaty of 1852, to which they dds to our military power, while it weak- were parties, by which the Duchies were secured to Denmark, and Prince Christian was admitted as heir-presumptive to the SUPPOSED RETALIATORY MEASURES OF throne, and this repudiation means that having invaded and conquered the Duchies, they will divide and retain them. One man might balk this game of spoliation; but NAPOLEON does nothing, says nothing, and lets events run their course, at present. Ere long he may speak, in the thunder of

## TETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864. While your whole community is excited by the preparations for your great June Fair in aid of the heroes who are fighting and dying that the Republic may live, we find ourselves absorbed and occupied by the mighty events in progress near the capital of the Rebellion. The legions under Lieutenant General Grant, now well in hand, and completely subject to the command and control of that persistent and unpausing hero, seem to be coiling round the traitors' nest with every prospect of a speedy though it must be a sanguinary victory. The wail of despair that comes from Richmond, over the strategy of the Union commander-in-chief, is a much louder note than that forced out by the successful evolutions of Sherman's columns in Georgia. For if Richmond falls, the Confederacy must begin to crumble to ruins, Once isolate the rebel capital, and cut off North Carolina from communication with the Southwest, and especially with Tennessee, and the fight in the cotton States can only be prolonged by the guerillas. It does not become me to speak so as to excite false hopes. In such a state of affairs, the truth is always the best, and we can only measure and fulfil our whole duty to our country by understanding that it is surrounded with dangers. General Grant has taken many risks; indeed, he has taken most of given no word of exulting encouragement. His despatches are brief, plain, and always cautious. For he knows that his enemy is a wily and a daring one, and that he will fight and die in the last ditch. So that the work of General Grant cannot be accomplished as easily as we all hope and pray it may be. There is, however. such a panic as to the destined movements of his armies in Virginia, East and we must not be surprised if his grand coup American colonies for simple justice, which de main is greatly assisted by the impresmade him plunge into a war with those sion among the Southern people that the colonies, which made him maintain the Rebellion is near its catastrophe, and that the Federal Government is now stronger in its resources and more sincere in its purposes than at any period of the war. OCCASIONAL.

> Contributions to the Great Fair. Mr. John A. McAllister, optician, Chestnut street will send to the Fair, for exhibition, a clock made by A. Fromanteel, Amsterdam, before he removed to London, where he introduced the art of clock making. This was about 1659, two years after the philosopher, following up a hint thrown out by Galileo, constructed the pendulum clock, of which a full description is to be found in his great work, rologium Oscillatorium, sive de Motu Pendulorum." Dr. Hooke, ten years later, removed the repreach that "Huygens' clock governed the pendulum, whereas the pendulum ought to govern the clock," by inventing an escapement, which enables a less maintaining power to carry a pondulum.
> This (the crutch or anchor escapement) is the governing power, we believe, of the old clock in the has the Huygens pendulum. The Library clock was made, not at Amsterdam by the elder Froman-

William H. Yeaton, Esq., of this city, presents to the Fair a very fine painting, attributed to Spagno letto, the eminent Spanish artist, and which is evidently a replica of his a St. Jerome," long the pride of Naples. This picture, which is painted in str impasto, in the artist's unmistakable style, repre sents St. Jerome contemplating a crucifix, after having been reading a book supported on a human skull. It is a very noble painting, surpassed by few on this Continent, and belongs, we think, to the artist's later period, after he quitted Spain for Italy, and studied under Caravoggio. He died, in 1658, a Naples, where he practised his art for nearly forty years, and had then nearly reached the Psalmist's allotted space of "three score years and ten." The picture is valued at \$500, and this is a low estimate of its value, for it would bring five times that amount in London or Paris.

STATE FAIR .- The next exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Easton, in the beautiful park fitted up by the spirited citizens of the neighborhood. The enclosure is the largest of the kind in the State, and in its acco of the fighting, evidently has the purpose modations spacious and elegant. The days fixed for of adding the territory he has conquered to the exhibition are Tuesday, Soptember 27th, to Fri his own dominions. His aim in commencing the war was to divert his subjects' are extremely liberal. Catalogues can be had after the 1st of July next, by addressing A. B. Longaker, minds from the consideration of his own | Secretary, Norristown, Pa.

## THE WAR.

BATTLES AT COLD HARBOR AND HANOYER COURT HOUSE.

GEN SHERIDAN DEFEATS FITZ HUGH LEE.

BURNSIDE WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF

OF MECHANICSVILLE. NAVAL BATTLE ON JAMES RIVER.

A REBEL IRON-CLAD REPULSED BY OUR MONITORS.

COLORED PRISONERS SHOT BY THE REBELS SUPPOSED RETALIATORY MEASURES OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Election of Florida Delegates to Baltimore Convention.

UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION UP THE ASHEPOO RIVER.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, June 2.

A despatch from General Grant's headquarters, lated yesterday, June 1st, at 10 A. M., has been received by this Department. It states that, about 5 P. M., Sheridan, perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be Fitz Hugh Lee's division, attacked and after a hard fight routed it, together with Clingman's brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support. Sheridan remained in possession of the place. He reported at dark he had a considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebels dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to held the position, and at 10 P. M. the 6th Corps set out to occupy it. We have not yet heard from Wright or Sheridan this morning, and do not know whether the former has got his troops to their destination. Smith must be close upon Wright's column. This morning the nemy is also moving a heavy column in the same lirection. The order has just gone to Warren to fall upon their flank. Wilson had a fight last evening, near Hanover Court House, with Young's

brigade of cavalry. He routed Young, killing and capturing many, but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning. Warren reported last night that in his fight of Monday afternoon, near Bethsaida church, Colonel Tyrrell, 13th Virginia, and Colonel Willis, mmanding Pegram's brigade, were killed. Colonel Christian, 49th Pennsylvania, was wounded and captured, and so was the assistant adjutant general of Ramsey's brigade, name not reported. Ten other commissioned officers were captured and seventy

Sixty rebels were buried on the field. On our centre Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville. No other military intelligence has been received by this Department since vesterday. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIGHT BETWEEN IRON-CLADS ON JAMES RIVER. BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 1 .- At three o'clock this morning a robel iron-clad came down the James river and attacked our monitors. The engagement continued upwards of two hours, with heavy and continuous cannonading. The rebel iron-clad was then driven up the river. Further results were not known when the steamer John A. Warner left, at 10 A. M. The cannonading

GENERAL BUTLER. FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—An order has been issued by General Butler requiring that all the rebel prisoners captured by General Wild in the recent engagement in the James river, and who have been forwarded by him to Point Lookout, shall be immediately returned to Wild's headquarters, for what purpose is not known. Information has been received that the colored troops captured from General Wild's command have peen shot by the rebels.

WHITE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, June 12-12.30 o'clock .- There is othing new from the front. Major E. L. Wentz, Superintendent of Goverment Railroads, has arrived at the White House with locomotives and cars, in readiness for the grand fulfilment of "on to Richmond." The steamer Utica arrived this morning from White House. She reports all quiet at that point

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

and along the river.

The latest intelligence from Charleston harbor is ip to Wednesday morning, May 25. No active movements had taken place among the fron-clads. Two of the monitors are at Bay Point undergoing repairs. It is believed that Admiral Dahlgren wil begin another attack on the rebel works at Sullivan's Island within a short time. The present appearance of Fort Sumpter since the recent bombardment (says the New South) is not such as to inspire the rebels with the hope that they will be able to make any practical use of the structure. The terrific pounding it received last week, not only from the iron-clads' guns, but the batteries on Cummings' Point, had the effect to completely demolish the larger portion of a parapet which the rebels had constructed on the ruins of the old walls. The guns, if any were mounted therein, are render

ed totally useless.

New York, June 2.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived.

She towed the steamer Neva from Port Royal to this port for repairs.

The Palmetto Herald contains the following: Major General Foster has assumed the command of the Department of the South, General Hatel being appointed to the command of the District of Hilton Head, &c.

A convention of loyalists at Jacksonville, Florida, had elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention An expedition up the Ashepoo river, Florida, by General Birney, had been unsuccessful, owing to the disobedience of orders by a pilot. The steamer Boston got aground and was riddled by a rebel battery. Several men were killed or drowned, and the boat burned to prevent her falling into the hands of

the risks; and, up to this writing, he has the rebels. Some ninety horses, many of them belonging to the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, were lost. The Boston formerly ran between Bangor and ferred, and the expedition returned. Fifteen negroes on Morgan's Island have been captured by a rebel scouting party.

Three deserters from Savannah arrived at Port Royalon the 27th ult. They report that Johnston had retreated before General Sherman to a point four miles from Atlanta, where the final battle will take place. It was reported at Hilton Head, on the 29th ult. West, in Tennessee, Georgia, &c., that St. John's river, by the rebels, with her crew and some nincty colored soldiers. Twenty men of the 17th Connecticut, while on picket duty, were captured near Jacksonville, on the 25th ult. Salutes were fired from the fleet and batteries in Charleston harbor, and at Hilton Head, on the reception of the news from Gen. Grant. No further movement had taken place in Charles-

> by the late attack, and a large portion of the para-Admiral Dahlgren has made a thorough inspection

on harbor. Fort Sumpter was materially damaged

The correspondence of the Evening Post gives the following account of the Convention which, on May 24th, elected delegates to the Baltimore Conven It consisted exclusively of men who were voters in Florida before the war, who came in large numbers from all parts of the State east of the Sucannee river rivor.

The call for this Convention was issued on the 18th of May. The meeting was called to order by John W. Price, of Jacksonville, and C. L. Robinson, of Fernandina, was elected permanent president. The president stated that the object of the Convention was the election of delegates to the Balti-more Convention. The nominations were sub-mitted to the Convention, and the following six gentlemen roceived each a unanimous vote:

Deligates—Buckingham Smith, of St. Augustine;
John W. Frice, of Jacksonville; C. L. Robinson, of
Fernandina; John S. Sammis, of Jacksonville; Philip
Frazer, of St. Augustine; Paran Moody, of Jacksonwas made, not at Amsterdam by the elder Fromanteel, but by his son, at London; consequently, it could not have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, as sometimes stated, seeing that the Protector died in 1658, the year belore any clock had been made in England. To Mr. McAllistor's clock a striking apparatus is appended; it occupies a place on the topof the clock, and is singularly clear in tone. The clock, as far as we can judge, by comparing it with a print, much resembles the Horologe presented by Henry VIII. to Anna Boleyn. It stands about eight inches high, is richly carved, and is strongly gilt outside. The works are in excellent order, though two centuries have elapsed since they were made.

William H. Yeaton, Esq., of this-city, presents to ing:

Resolved. That we, as loyal cilizens of the State of Florida, are entitled to a voice in the councils of the nation, of which we are a part, and that if it is hold that our State has forfeited its sovereignty as one of the States of the Union, that we, as citizens of the United States, are none the less entitled to a voice in the National Resolved. That we are unswerving in our loyalty to be United States, subject to no condition, and unchange-Resolved, That we are unswerving in our loyalty to the United States, subject to no condition, and unchangeable in our determination; and that, come weal or come were, our attachment to and confidence in the Government shall remain unaltered.

Resolved, That we most earnestly solicit the protection of the Government of the United States in re-establishing our State Government and authority, not only over the territory now within the Federal lines, but-throughout the whole State.

Resolved, That we have observed with poouliar satisfaction the able and impartial munner in which our present Chief Magistrate has discharged the high and important trust of the nation during the past years effits most stormy Administration, and now, on the eve of a coming election, and in vew of the great difficulties that still surround the nation, we feel like the horse trader struggling in the waters of the Mississippi—that it is a "mighty poor time to swop horses."

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1864.

THE BILL TO PROHIBIT SPECULATION IN GOLD.

The Senate bill prohibiting speculation in or time saies of gold or foreign exchange, which was passed several months ago, and now lies on the Speaker's table, was reached to-day, but was informally passed over. Representative Hooren has prepared an mendment, and the measure will be called up by him at an early day.

THE TEN-BORTY LOAR. Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan to the amount of \$1,036,000 were reported to the Treasury Depart-

THE DANISH BLOCKADE. It has been officially announced to the State Department that in consequence of a suspension of hostilities, brought about by the Conference now sitting in London, the blockade of the ports of Cummin, Swinemundo, Wolgast, Guesswalde, Stralsund, Barth, Dantzig, and Pillun, and of the orts and inlets in the Duchles of Schleswig and Holstein, was ordered to be raised on the 12th ult. ARRIVAL OF STRAGGLERS AND WOUNDED MEN. It appears that the robels in the vicinity of Frede ricksburg and the Wilderness have been paroling some of our sick and straggling soldiers who have fallen into their hands. These, by constructing rafts, manage to make their way out into the river where they show signs of distress, and are picked p by passing boats and brought to Washington. About fifty men arrived here last night in this way. INDIAN AGENT APPOINTED.

ALPEED DENNY has been appointed Indian agent or the Upper Missouri. This is the first appointnent under the law organizing the Territorial Go ernment of Montana THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMY HOSPITALS. Medical Director Hamlin says that the statistics of the hospitals of this department for the last year how a remarkable result, giving a ratio of mortali-

nearly twenty per cont., and those of the Orimes of more than fourteen per cent. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS\_1st SESSION. SENATE. ENSIONS FOR FAMILIES OF COLORED SOLDIERS

ty of even less than four per cent., while the splendid hospitals of London exhibit a mortality of

than nineteen per cent. The hospitals of the Rospho

rus, during the Crimean war, had a death rate of

nore than nine per cent., and those of Paris more

PENSIONS FOR PAMILIES OF COLORED SOLDIERS, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to provide suitable relief for the widows and children of colored soldiers in the service of the United States who were massaured at Fort Pillow and that said committee have leave to report by hill of otherwise.

REGIFARCTLY TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. REGIFROCITY TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report what legislative action, if any, is necessary in regard to the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, and whicher it be desirable if the treaty continue in force, if the Patine const should be included in its operations; and that it was of the foregoing the committee be instructed to refer to the Senate upon the commercial results of the freaty that, far. LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, of California, the House bill to expedite the settlement of land titles in Cali-fornia, at San Francisco and other points, was taken up and passed. BILL FOR RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, called up the joint resolution for the relief of contractors for the machinery of the side-wheel gunboats known as double enders. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commissioners to ascertain what losses have been suffered by the contractors, and how far they are justly entitled to relief, and the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay the sums adjudged to be equitably due. due.
Mr. GRIMES, of lows, offered a substitute for the
Mr. GRIMES, of lows, offered a substitute for the
resolution, which refers all claims based upon those
contracts to the Court of Claims.
After some discussion between Messrs, Grimes and
Hale, the bill went over under the rules. THE TAX BILL. The consideration of the tax bill was then resumed. THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The amendments of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, n reference to tobacco, were adopted. They are a The amendments of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, in reference to tobacco, were adopted. They are as follows:

On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, and all other descriptions from which the stem has been taken ont, in whole or in part, or which its sweetened, including fine-cut and fine-cut shorts, 35c, per ib.

On smoking tobacco, manufactured with all the stem in the leaf, not having been wetted or stripped from the stems, and not sweetened, and refuse or shorts separated from the fine-cut tobacco, 25c, per ib.

On cut smoking tobacco, nade exclusively of stems, and not mixed with leaf or leaf and stems, 15c, per ib.

Mr. HARRIS moved the following amendment to the 102d section, which was adopted: That any person firm, company, or corporation owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, canal, steambout, ship, barge, canal-boat or any other vessel, or of any stage-coach or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, or of any canal the water from which is sold and used for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of 2½ per cent upon the gross receipts of such railroad, canal, steamboat, or other vessel, stage-coach or other vehicle. Provided, That the duty imposed in this section shall not be charged upon persons or vessels exclusively on the form

not be charged upon persons or vessels exclusively en gaged in carrying persons or property, or both, to o from any port in the United States to or from any foreign on motion of Mr. HARRIS, "ferries" were included in the provision of the section as amended. THE TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES. The tax on express companies was also decreased, on motion of Mr. HARRIS, from 3 to 2½ per cent.

INCOME OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

An amendment of Mr. COLLAMER, laying an additional tax of 2 per cent. on the income of persons abroad, who are citizens of the United States, was adopted. SAVINGS BANKS.

An amendment of Mr. COLLAMER, to exempt savings banks who receive money alone on deposit, to loan for these deposits, and for no other purposes, was discussed at some length, and postponed.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT TO ATTEND THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, wished that the sense of the Senate be taken on adjourning over from Saturday until Wednesday, for the purpose of allowing Senators to attend the Baltimore Convention.

Several Senators cried "Pshaw!"

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would pay no attention to the Baltimore Convention.

The Senate at 4.30, took a recess till 7 o'clock. SAVINGS BANKS,

EVENING SESSION. RELEASE FROM ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY CLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES The bill to anthorize the Secretary of the Treasury is stipulate for the release from attachment, or other pro-cess, of property claimed by the United States, was

The bill in relation to professors of the West Point Aeademy was called up by Mr. HARRIS and passed. It simply relieves them from liability to military orders. The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Licut. Col. Jos. Balley, acting engineer of the 19th Army Corps, was called up by Mr DOOLITTLE, and after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Grimer, striking out the clause authorizing a gold medal to be struck, the joint resolution was adopted.

TAT OF CLERKS IN SUFFREME COURT. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in relation to the pay and emoluments of attorneys and clerks in the Su-preme Court of the District of Columbia, which was re-ferred.

The consideration of the internal revenue bill was HOUSE.

HOUSE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, passed in July, 1892. Its consideration was postponed till Thursday.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, remarked that the Committee on Ways and Means had directed him to suggest that this entire day be given to the discussion of the tariff bill, and that to-morrow the debate be confined to five-minute speeches. five-minute speeches.

On his motion, it was

Resolved, That the House, at 4½ o'clock to-day, take
a recess till 7½ P. M.
Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, moved that when the
House adjourn to-morrow, it be till Monday next.

The SPEAKER replied that the House could not thus
adjourn. THE TARIFF BILL.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the reasons for a change in the tariff are potential and obvious, and among them the treasury requires a large supply of means in order to reach the maximum which it wants. The increase of internal duties makes it necessary, to a considerable degree, to increase the duties on foreign importations. The increase of internal duties makes it necessary, to a considerable degree, to increase the duties on foreign importations.

It was known that owing to the withdrawal of so many operatives from their various vocations, a pound of wool, a yard of cloth, and a ton of iron cannot be produced as cheap as three years ago.

The increase of rutes proposed in this bill are merely nominal. He would be glad to do anything by which the number of days' labor required could be diminished; but so far as the luxuries of life and the ornamental evils of fashion are concerned, any tax on such superflutties may be increased, and instead of being a detriment, may prove at this time a great public blessing, and especially if large additional means can be obtained for the suppression of the rebellion. In the language of General Grant, we must "fight out the battle on this line, if it takes all summer."

He had no idea the war would be protracted by the South one moment after the rebel army shall have been annihilated; but hostillities must be prosecuted until this takes place.

The primary object of the bill is to increase the revenue, and at the same time nurture our domestic products, from which we will draw a larger amount of internal revenue.

He explained at length the changes in the various rates now, proposed, comparing them with those in the activities the bill proposes to amend, and remarked that a decisive victory, whenever it may come, will prove a sharp remedy for preventing a depreciation of the currency: but perhaps the most effectual remedy would be to cease the issues of legal tenders, and rely upon loans on limited State stocks.

"The Demmittee of Ways and Means, in proposing the present bill, did not see fit to recommend prohibitory duties for the most urgent reason, that the Governments of the currency: but perhaps the most effectual remedy yould be to cease the issues of legal tenders, and rely upon loans on limited State stocks.

"The Demmittee of Ways and Means, in proposing the present bill, did not see fit

in its character, and as such he believed the country would give to it their approval—Let us do right and justice to all the interests of the country, and oppress none.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said he had in 1881 protested against the tariff, then pending, as a great fiscal tyranny, a mountain of burden on the West. The present bill is an aggravation of the tariff of 1882. The Government credit demands taxation, but not class legislation nor sectional advantage. He would not accept every plan of taxation, representing not the rich nor the poor altogether, but as a principle, he demanded that the benefits of taxation shall not enure wholly to one class, and its burdens full wholly on another. He proposed to discuss the benefit accruing to the manufacturing classes, and the burdens imposed on the agricultural and consuming classes, by the present and proposed tariff and a deprectated paper currency.

In order to pay for \$100 worth of goods in England, when gold is at 80c, the American merchant, owing to the price of exchange, must pay \$174, and when he brings that amount of goods here, in order to reinburse he must soll it for \$174 of our currency, with freight and utysupernded. These duties are to be paid in gold. If the duty is 30 per cent., and gold is 60, he must add 60 per cent, to the \$30, which is equal to \$24.

Owing to the filty per cent, recently added, he must pay in paper thirty-two delifiers so that a consumor, in consequence of depreciated paper and gold duties, has to pay two hundred and seventy dollars, or one hundred and seventy por cent, in addition to cost, with a duty of forty per cent, and the fifty per cont, additional. To this is to be added the freight and charges, and at lenst two per cent, profits to the importer. At this point of cost the article imported comes in competition with the home article; and the aggregate of items above constitute the protection or bounty which the tariff robs from the consumer for the manufacturer. Thus labor is taxed in one pursuit for labor and candidation in c So soils. Some solutions of the bill by having the Mir. COX proposed to amend the bill by having the duties gaid in paper money, thus saving to the poor man and consumer at least the difference between gold and paper on this bounty, or \$417.489,910. The teople pay as gratuity to manufacturers in paper \$700,250,352, but only a small portion of it goes toward the war or the revenue. It goes to fatten and pamper an aristocracy inaugurated to-day. The Governor's message is practical and patrictic document, and confirms the runchangeable loyalty of the Granite State. He says the State debt, including \$600,000 paid to the families of voluntoers, amounts to \$1,900,000, and rocommends the funding of the debt by the issue of 6 per cent, bopds, payable in fifteen or twenty years.

manufactures were imported free, while seeds, &c., were taxed; why New England accumulated wealth more rapidly than other States, while she had done more, by ber dogmatical intermeddling, to produce our present calamities. He concluded by warning the country against the legislative oppression, as having in it garned future wees, and warning those in power of the retributive justice of God, which, taxongh an awakened people, would seener or later punish their crimes against liberty and mankind. DEBATE ON NEW ENGLAND. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said the gentleman from Ohio was only repeating an old story again-! New England which had its origin in the men now arrayed in rebellion ngainst the Union. These state charges had long ago been ground into powder by the power of truth.

had long ago been ground into powder by the power of truth.

Mr. COX said he learned his facts from Dr. Wayland and others of New England. Because Jeff Davis and others in rebellion had asserted the proposition did not militate against the facts in this case.

Mr. DAWES replied the people of New England did not care where the gentleman got his principles, and least of all did they care to adopt them.

Mr. COX said the truth did not depend on any particular class of men, and if the devil expressed the treth he would believe him.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, briefly noticed Mr. Cox's remark respecting the New England States, during which he said, as Maine was one of them he was impelled to remark that the gentleman either wilfully or ignorabily misropresented the facts when he assorted that undue protection was afforded her. The gentleman, who had given the flouse a lecture on political economy, ought to know that the two leading interests of Maine are lumber and navigation. What protection is afforded to them? The only protection they formerly had was broken down by the gentleman and his friends. Olio gets ten dollars protection where Maine gets one. He was tired of the talk of his State being a pensioner on the bounty of the Government.

If there is any State which derives no advantage from it, that State is Maine. In further reply Mr. Blaine he bounty of the Government.

If there is any State which derives no advantage from
t, that State is Maine. In further reply Mr. Blaine
aid his State had contributed her share of treasure and
slood, and in her behalf he resouted the idea that she
lerives undue advantages, or gots a dollar she does not
say back.

K.

OX explained—he made no reference to Maine, he Now England States generally.

BLAINE replied that Maine was one of them theman should not, in his wholesale slander, in-The gentleman should not, in his wholesale slander, in-clude Maine.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that ever since the commencement of the rebellion that State had the honor of being the best-hated State. So long as sho was hated for her opposition to the rebellion he was content. The gentleman undertook to show that New England, including Massachusetts, received all the special legislation. These were old and stale calum-nies on New England, taught by leading men now in rebellion. He refuted the false charges on Massachusetts for not oing her duty. She was prepared, further, to contridoing her duty. She was propared, further, to contribute her full sharcof blood and treasure in this war. She had the sharcof blood and treasure in this war. She had the honor of shedding the first blood in it, and was willing to shed the last drop. She had not a dollar or a man that was not consecrated to the salvation of the country; in weal or woe, come poverty or riches, she will never turn her back on the flag which floats over themse.

will never turn her back on the flag which floats over our heads.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, wished it to be understood that the 18th came before the 19th of April, and it was the blood of a colored man from Pennsylvania first shed in this war.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, advocated the bill, denying it was a measure of oppression to the West. In a revision of the tariff the good of all interests should be consulted. They should all unite and go forth in the spirit of our soldiers, who in the hour of victory forgot the State from which they came, all being combined for one great patriotic object, without regard to sections.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, after alluding to the finances as affecting the present and the future, argued that in the imposition of a tax or tariff it was of the utmost importance it should be for revenue, and not prohibitory. He deprecated hasty and inconsiderate legislation on the subject, showing that constant tariff fluctuations had a tendency to destroy trade, and in this connection referred to the agitation concerning a tax on whisky on hand.

The Hones. at 4 30 P. M., took a recess till 7, 30. hicky on hand. The House, at 4 30 P. M., took a recess till 7.30. The Honse, at 4 30 P. M., took a recess till 7.39.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, spoke of the tariff bill as an exceedingly orude and improper measure. The Committee of Ways and Means should have sought the aid of competent and robants.

Mr. MURRILL, of Vermont, said that a larger number of gentlemen from New York had been consulted than from any other city.

Mr. WOOD remarked that he had no doubt that the cantlemen had been here to protect their own interests.

gentlemen had been here to protect their own interests. He would ask whether the committee had called to their aid retired merchants who have no dollar and ent interest?

Mr. MORRILL replied that the present bill was based the set of 1851, when merchants from all parts of ountry came bither. The committee bad no power immon any persons to consult upon the subject. The increase was such as became necessary by the hu-le of the internal taxes. The bill was for the pur-

only increase was such as became necessary by the increase of the internal taxes. The bill was for the purpose of revenue.

Mr. WOOD said the bill was open to the objection of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox), with the addition that it omits from duty every article which enters into the New England cotton manufactures. They remain as under the existing taxiff, on the free list, while all articles which enter into the agricultural, mercautile, and trading interests are additionally toxed. It is stability of legislation which importers require beyond anything else. They want to know on what to depend it was instability and imbecility which were destroying this great and glorious country.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the gentleman from New York, said the bill was designed for ity things—namely, to raise revenue and to protect domestic industry, and if it fails in either of these it fails of its legitimate objects. We are bound to put upon the people larger burdens, if we intend to carry on tha war, to may expensee. He prayed gentlemen who could easier find fault than correct error, who could easier pull down than build up, to say where the money was to come from, or to acknowledge frankly that they do not want it to come from any quarter, because they do not wish to sustain the Government. Let them tell us how to do it, if they find fault with our system of taxation More than two-thirds of the money raised by internal revenue is to come from the manufactures of the country, and if their interests are not protected it will be impossible to raise so large a sun. Unless dye staffs and chemicals are admitted free, how could we enable these manufactures to compete with foreign labor? At this time, when the hands and hearts of all men should be ranked among statesmen. He would not even rise to the distinction of a respectable demagogue. BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the Senate bill to compensate petty officers and seemen on the grubout Do Kalb, which was destroyed, for their loss of clothing.

Various Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to appropriate committees.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing an honomble discharge to firemen and coal-heavers in the naval service, the same as is granted to seamen.

The House at 9.30 adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA—THE STEAMER POCA HONTAS SUNK—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. The steamer City of Bath, hence for Washington has returned, having been in collision with the steamer Pocahontas, off Cape May. The latter. sunk in twenty minutes, carrying down forty persons with her.

The steamer Pocahontas, sunk by the steamer City of Bath, was from New Orleans. The latter reports: At 11.50 P. M. saw a steamer lying ahead; put on helm to port to clear her, and at the same

time the helm of the Pocahontas was put to starboard, and the vessels came together, the City of Bath striking the Pocahontas about the fore rigging. The Bath backed off, and was found to be leaking badly. Cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her forward, and the leak was stopped. Her boats were sent to the assistance of the Pocaiontas, and she lay by the place till daylight, in the hope of saving more of her people, a large number having already been received on board. Only one man was picked up. Among the lost were Captain Samuel Baxter, her commander; one discharged lieutenant, and two engineers; the balance being discharged soldiers. The body of Captain Frank Halleck, of "Scott's 900," was aboard, and was also lost. The Pocahontas had one hundred and ten persons on board at the time of the collision. Another account says most of the passengers of the Pocahontas had retired. Many soon started for the upper deck, and the vessel was soon discovered to be sinking. The boats were ordered to be low-ered, and immediately the engine stopped. The two vessels remained thumping a few minutes, and then separated. One of the boats was swamped during

the excitement. The other two did what they could to save the poor souls still afloat, for the Pocahontas went down in about twenty minutes. Planks and ladders were thrown overboard, and Captain Lincoln, of the City of Bath, threw overboard scores of life-preservers, but the sea was high, and the wind fresh, so many of the poor fellows sank.
A chaplain, invalid, on furlough, staid by the ship to the last, encouraging the men, and threw many planks into the water. When the ship went down, he deliberately threw off his overcoat, plunged into the sea, and not having secured a life-preserver or plank for himself, he providentially reached the stern of one of the boats exhausted, and was helped in. Capt. Baxter picked up many soldiers near the jaws of death. One of the saved had but one arm, having lost the other in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. His name is Tennison, a veteran of the 2d New York Regiment. The survivors were kindly received on the City of Bath. Capt. Lincoln was compelled to throw overboard much of his cargo to keep his own ship from sinking. The names of the lost are not yet reported.

Bath. Capt. Lincoln was compelled to throw overboard much of his cargo to keep his own ship from sinking. The names of the lost are not yet reported.

REGATTA POSTTONED.

The annual regatts of the New York Yacht Club, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed on account of the weather, which is rainy and unpleasant, with a strong northeast wind.

MARINE INTELLIGENCS.

The United States transport Nightingale has arrived from Key West.

Arrived, ship Lotus, Palerme; bark Spirit of the Day, Pisaqua, Pern; brig Stadt, Rio Janeiro; brig Belle, Remedios; schr Active, St. Jago.

BOSTON.

BOS

"London Assurance" was brought out on Tuesday night at the Soldiers' Reading-Room. It went off as well as could be expected, when we consider that it is a play depending very much upon the upholstery of the stage, and the neatness and finish of the acting, requisites amateurs soldom have in their power to give. Lady Gay Spanker was admirably rendered, perfectly natural and unaffected, foreible and spirited, and delivered with a voice that was molody itself, so fresh and pure, with a ring in it that echoes in our cars even new. Dazzle was well given, and scomed perfectly at home upon the stage; Peri was very effective and looked charmingly; Meddle was exceedingly good, and Dolly Spanker very funny. The other characters were respectably filled, and some of the scenes deadly lively; but on the whole, the performance was i creditable.

EUROPE. The English Press on Grant's Campaign. THE LONDON PAPERS.
From the London Globe (a Cabinet organ), May 20. 1

The English Press on Grant's Caupaign.

THE LONDON MAPKES.

[From the London Globe (a Cabinet organ), May 20.]

At length we have something like authentic reports that General Grant had put the whole alisposable forces of the Federal Government on the move, and had opened the campaign in earnest at the end of April and the beginning of May. But that is nearly all we know. If we advance a very little way beyond this general statement we soon enter upon dark and doubtful paths—a wilderness of rumor and conjecture. For once a commendable socresy has been maintained—commendable at least by the military mind, but somewhat inconvenient for the journalist. Only very random guesses have been made at the probable strength of the rival armies. To the world outside General Grant's headquarters, at least, nothing is known of the position of the forces of General Lee, except that the first was somewhere south of the Rapidan, and the second of respectable magnitude. That very large and complex operations were in progress at the end of the first week in May is plain; but it would tax the shrewdest observer to pick out of the telegrams, and the journals which have come to hand almost with them, the materials for a satisfactory account of the relative positions of the belligerents. All we can do is to try to present an intelligible statement. A glance at the news shows that General Grant must have in view a very complex plan of campaign. Before he moved at all, his main army, under Mende, was on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and between that river and the Rappahannock, and between the river and the Rappahannock, and between the river and the Rappahannock, and the same time to the same time, when the same time to the same time, which were to be a superior of

of the 6th—but here the intelligence breaks short off with the announcement that a cannonade had begun.

Assuming these statements to be correct, it is plain that General Grant is playing a bold game for high stakes. With his main army in the centre of Eastern Virginia, he strikes directly at Richmond. To facilitate this, his chief object, he had set in metion two columns on his flanks—the right column, in the Shenandoah valley, while guarding that road is visibly dependent for its safety on the success of the main army; the left column, on the right bank of the James, at present independent of the main army vould no less be compelled to retreat by any fallure in the centre. Supposing the main army to be successful, then Sigel and Smith's columns may become sharp and destructive weapons. What Gen. Grant aimed at was, probably, to fight and defeat Gen. Lee as soon as he could in Spottsylvania, and drive him to retreat, not upon Richmond, but upon Gordonsville; then to move rapidly over the North Anna upon the Central Virginia Railway, thus interposing between Richmond and Lee, and, trusting to the activity and skill of Sigel and Burnside to hold Lee in the mountains, then to attack Richmond on one or the other bank, or both banks, of the James, with his own, and Smith's troops. If this conjecture be correct, it must be confessed that Gen. Grant has entered upon a large and perilous undertaking. Whether it is correct, how the Confederates fared in the action which appears to have begun on the 6th, we shall not know for some days. But so far as we can read the meagre information supplied to-day, such are the impressions it leaves on our mind.

Nor is it from Virginia alone that we obtain news of the march of armies. General Grant seems to the impressions it leaves on our mind.

Nor is it from Virginia alone that we obtain news of the march of armies. General Grant seems to favor simultaneous attacks on all points, and accordingly Gen. Sherman was to move out from Chattanooga at the end of April with the double purpose of preventing the despatch of reinforcements to Virginia from the Confederate army at Dalton, and to push that army before him to Atlanta. Sherman is not deficient in daring, but it is questionable whether he can have the means for a campaign of this magnitude. That, if ordered to do it, he will try hard to satisfy Grant, we have no doubt. Still, with Forrest hanging on his right flank, and probably by this time threatening the road from Bridgeport to Nashville, unless he had been called to join General Johnston, and was sweeping up

probably by this time threatening the road from Bridgeport to Nashville, unless he had been called to join General Johnston, and was sweeping up Federal outposts on his way, with a difficult and almost exhausted country before him, and perhaps some qualms about the safety of East Tennessee, it is doubtful whether General Sherman will see Atlanta this summer. Over the Mississippi the check which bad soldiership brought upon General Banks has forced General Steele to retreat at full speed upon Little Rock, in Arkansas, with, it is said, considerable loss—a statement also denied. The low water in the Red river has obliged Admiral Porter to sacrifice gunboats and transports, and, deprived of these, Banks necessarily retired to Alexandria. Whether he would stay there necessarily must have depended upon the depth of the river, because without the water way the army could not be fed.

[From the London Post (Palmerston organ), May 21.]

\* \* \* On the morning of the 6th the Federal forces occupied a position, the right of which rested on the Rapidan at Germanna Ford and the left on Chancellorsville, the Confederates being in their immediate front. On this morning heavy cannonading is reported to have been heard, and it is not improbable that the next mail will bring, us the intelligence of what has proved to be a general engagement.

The advance of Meade's army is, however, only

improbable that the next mail will bring us the intelligence of what has proved to be a general engagement.

The advance of Meade's army is, however, only one of a series of simultaneous operations which have been projected by the Federal commander-in-chief. A column, under the command of Couch and Sigel, had pushed forward from Winchester along the line of the Shenandoah Valley, with the intention, doubtless, of co-operating with Meade on Lee's left and rear, in the event of that general being compelled to retire before the advance of the main body of the Federal forces. At the same time a demonstration has been made in the Peninsula by Smith, who has occupied West Point, whilst a large force, under the command of Butler, has been landed at City Point, en the right bank of the James river, with the intention of threatening. Richmond from the southeast, ent. (First has evidently resolved to turn to account all the available military strength of his Government, and, if possible, by a bbld coup, to seize the Confederate capital. Everything, however, depends upon the success of Meade, and the accounts are far from encouraging. Lee is clearly aware that if Meade is repulsed the tactics of the Northern generalissimo will be rendered futile, and he will doubtless disregard all other considerations in the presence of the paramount necessity of defeating him. Meanwhile, however, Richmond is in no imediate danger from Butler, as Beauregard has occupied Petersburg with thirty thousand men. The Federals have once again pursued their former tactics of dividing their forces for the sake of simultaneously threatening different points. We have no precise information of the respective strength of the armies which were engaged near Chancellors-ville; but, although numerically inferior, the Confederate forces will probably be found to have been amply sufficient, under the generalship of Lee, to inflict another damaging defeat upon the grand Army of the North.

inflict another damaging deteat upon the grand Army of the North.

[From the London News (Exeter Hall organ), May 21.]

\* \* It is perhaps somewhat premature to speculate with any confidence on the campaign which has just opened, Even some of the principal facts seem to be doubted. Thus, whilst on the one hand the landing of Butler's troops at City Point is stated as certain by some, on the other hand it seems to be believed by others that Butler is advancing from Gloucester Point, which is on the north bank of the York Fiver, upon Lee's communications. This latter conjecture seems scarcely probable, for it is utterly inconsistent with the intelligence that Beauregard is at Petersburg with thirty thousand men, for such a force in such a position would be absolutely useless. The probability is that Grant has intentionally spread all sorts of false rumors, in order to deceive the apping public of New York and his adversaries. To-judge from the newspaper accounts, he has admirably succeeded in his design.

THE FEELING IN LIVERPOOL.

[From the Liverpool Journal, May 21.]

Hall last evening. The mammoth organ was handled by Dr. Tuckerman. Speeches of welcome and reply by Rev. Dr. Kirk, George H. Stuart, Revs. Messrs. Willetts and Evaris. A handsome collination wasserved. The Russian admiral and officers were present.

The officers of the Russian fleet are receiving the hospitalities of the city in an agreeable but unost the hospitalities of the city in an agreeable but unost the hospitalities of the city in an agreeable but unost with the three vessels now here early next week for the Baltic. The two vessels are New York will also leave soon for the Meditorranean.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE PAILLA A REGIMENT OF INDIANS—A GIPT FOR THE PHILLADELPHILA PAIR.

A regiment of Indians, one thousand strong, passed through Baltimore to-day for Washington. They attracted much attention.

Mir. Knabe, the extensive plano manufacturer here, has a grand eight-hundred-dollar plano which her proposes presenting to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

Tobacco Sale in Nashville.

NASIVILLE, June 2.—At the Kentucky State agricultural and tobacco fair to-day, Spratt & Oosold a hosphand of Kentucky manufacture of the necessary of the main army. It is clear, however, that the Soldiers' Reading-Room. I kwent of Commercial Bank, and most of the business portion of the corn. Three churches and two banks were also consumed. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

Any regretation at Glenn's Falls, N. Y. Forr Edward, N. Y., June 1.—A fire at Glenn's Palls, yesterday, destroyed Carpenter's Hotol, done and position of or grant and ronder in presenting the theory as definitely committed to the operations of the corn. Three churches and two banks were also consumed. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

Anaturut Theatricals.—Boucleault's comedy of "London Assurance," was brought out on Tussday night at the Soldiers' Reading-Room. I twent of as well as could be accoulded on we consider that one would be completed as a could be appeared by the call that t

The Worm Nuisance. To the Edilor of The Press:

Sin: Would it not be well for the Superintendents of Public Squares to do something towards ridding the city of the crawling pests with which it is infested, by at least making an attempt to destroy the legions of worms which are now covering the iron railings around the Squares, and spinning their webs on them? To destroy them before they enter the "moth" state would tend to prevent an increase of the nuisance next season. A little attention to this matter would require no great amount of physical exertion, and would prove a great benefit to our citizens. To the Editor of The Press: our citizens. THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE SUPPRESSED.—A letter in the Herald, dated May 25, says the Picayune was suppressed on that day by the Provost Marshal for the publication in an extra of the begus Presidential preclamation.

PERSONAL.

- Intelligence from Europe informs us of the recent death of John George Hulsemann, a man well known in diplomatic circles at Washington. He was born at Stade, in the Kingdom of Hanover, was educated at Gottingen, and about 1825 was editor of a literary periodical at Vienna. After travelling through Spain, Portugal, and Italy, he came to this country in 1838, as secretary of legation to the Aus trian minister, Baron de Marcschal, and in 1841, on the retirement of that official, was first appointed charge d'affaires, and later was made minister himself. For some twenty-five years he was a resident of Washington city, and, in his official capacity, o course, acquainted with all the Presidents and cabinet advisers who during that period held office. He had a notable dispute at one time with Daniel Webster, and later was prominent in the Koszta case, in which Secretary Marcy so resolutely vindicated the power of the American flag. In this affair Hulsemann, of course, represented the views of his Government. The Chevalier died at the age of sixty-four, after several years of feeble health. -The Washington Chronicle, speaking of the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, says:
"We have read with great pleasure a letter from this eminent statesman, who went abroad nearly a year ago on personal business. Since his arrival in Europe he has devoted himself with unremitting

Europe he has devoted himself with unremitting zeal to the vindentition of his country.

"We learn with regret that Governor Walker's health was somewhat impaired by an occurrence which took place in London last October. Yielding to the solicitation of some friends, he accompanied them in a balloon ascension. The balloon suddenly rose some two and a half miles in about seven minutes. Owing to the fact that the Governor had not provided himself with a change of clothing, and the fall of the thermometer, twenty-eight decrees and the increased trarefaction of the clothing, and the fall of the thermometer, twentyeight degrees, and the increased rarefaction of the
air, congestion of the lungs ensued, followed by a
copious flow of blood from the lungs. The advice of
the most eminent English physicians was taken,
and, in pursuance of this, Governor Walker left
for Italy on the first of last March. But it was not
until he drew near Alexandria, Egypt, that his
health materially improved. This letter, dated
'near Alexandria, April 23, 1864,' is addressed to his
friend and compatriot, Hon. F. P. Stanton, (whose
fearless resistance of Buchanan's Lecompton tyranny and proscription will always be remembered
with gratitude by patriotic men,') and is full of interest."

-The double telescope contributed to the Maryland State Fair by Mr. Timmons, of New York, to be presented to the army or navy officer, now in acive service, who should receive the largest numb of subscriptions at one dollar each, was awarded, b a large majority of votes, to Lieutenant Generalization. It is from the celebrated manufactory Messrs, Volgtlander & Son, in Vienna - It is stated that the late Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, United States consul to Canada, has left behind

him a work, in MS., entitled "A History of the Authors and Causes of the Rebellion," and that it is soon to be given to the press. — A new lady sculptor, Miss Whitney, in Boston, has produced a statue of the "Lady Godiva." She is said to have done it most chastely and beautiful ly. She has chosen the moment depicted by Tennyson, when Godfya "Unclasped the wedded eagles of her belt." Public Entertainments.

ern's farewell benefit is announced for this evening, when she will appear as Lady Isabel, in "East Lynne," being the last performance of this favorite drama. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-At Mr. Frank Drew's benefit, this evening, that popular actor will im-personate a French, an English, an Irish, and a Dutch character. An excellent bill is presented. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Frank Mor-daunt's benefit will take place to-night at this theatre. A capital entertainment will be given. Mr. Grover announces that Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear on Monday evening next, when the fairy ctacle of "The Seven Sisters" will be produced. Miss Major Pauline Cushman, the famous Union scout and spy, has been offered by Mr. Leonard Grover one thousand dollars a week to play for him in a drama illustrating and depicting the incidents and scenes through which she has passed as a Fede

ral scout and spy.

Professor F. A. Roese had occasion to be proud of his reception and the success attending his efforts of Tuesday evening. His recitations from Schiller, Immerman, Gaibel, and Langheim were delivered with judgment and scholarship, being heartily ap-preciated by his hearers, who were generally his dvanced pupils in the classes of German literature just closing their winter season. Messrs. Wolfsohn, Kammerer, and Schmitz contributed several instrumental pieces, and Mr. Kreissmann electrified the audience by his artistic, intelligent rendition of some beautiful German ballads.

(Written for The Press. ) Grant at Chattanooga. From all the loyal land-There went up a shout of triumph From every rebel band-For the banks of Chickamauga Beheld our smitten host, And the banks of Chickamauga Made good the rebel boast. And trade through all our cities Was staggered by the blow, And down, with its torn banner, fell The nation's credit low. In the market and the warehouse. The pulpit and the press, In the parlors and the highways. Was seen the sore distress Good men beyond the ocean,

And the negro, like a culprit. Chained to his daily toil, Felt, each one, the sad disaster-Feared, each, a darker hour-Feared, each, this cursed prestige Of fell barbaric power. How many a brave heart trembled; Many a weak one sighed; Many a prayer was offered up To turn the battle's tide: Will our God forsake His children, And turn away His face? Will the cause of truth go under, And crime usurp its place? Will the fields of so much glory. Will all the martyrs slain, Will our history and altars And all our hopes be vain? Oh! for a sign in heaven. Such as the Kaiser saw— Oh ! for some gifted hero, His conquering sword to draw! So some doubted and debated. And marveled and deplored-

With unswerving faith, some waited Soon, brighter than the morning fire. His stately steps are seen-Chariots, blazing with his ire, Amongst the clouds careen Now! GRANT girds on his armor, And leads his legions forth, For in the fray that comes to-day Tehovah's with the North! And he bids his trusty captains, That at the signal peal, Their ranks shall scale, through iron hail, The mountain sides with steel The columns, swiftly formed in line. Move gaily o'er the field, As if they know the haughty foe Is sure to fly or yield. And, rebels, now look to your works. See that your aim be true, For Grant commands those loyal bands, And this is no review. Full fierce the mighty struggle swells;

Death roars from every gun, While through a flood of human blood The rifle-pits are won. Our forces follow up the steep, Loud shouting as they go, Nor heed the shots that, thick and hot, Come crushing down below. And when they gain the crested ridge And down afar it seems a war Of demons in the sky. Round them rolls the sulphurous smoke That follows balk and bomb, Walle thunders boom as if the doom Of all the earth had come. They reach the very last redoubt,

The rebel hosts retire : And routed, scattered, and dismayed, Far fice these lords of slaves. While flashing bright, from every height, The flag of freedom waves! And honor, then, to all our men, To leaders and to guard. Who bared their life in mortal strife, Or who kept watch and ward; And praises to that good Being, Whom nations must obey That He did bide, all by our side, On Chattanooga's day!

Hell yawns at every fire; Midst sword and lead, o'er piles of dead,

Let holy tears bedew the graves Of those who fell in fight ; -Let marble stones, above their bones, Salute the morning light; Let. History write in golden books : Let bards with song enshrine Let women chant the name of Grant And the glory of the Line! JAMES B. EVERHART.

ANY articles intended for the great Sanitary Fali any be sent to Mrs. J. W. Forney, the chairman of the Committee on Labor, Revenue, and Income, at the residence 618 Washington Square. CITY ITEMS.

the good cause, and we are glad to vorite company taking the lead in this matter, as i lways has done in the race of sewing machines. THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.-It eeds no argument to prove that the most important avention of modern times, in a humanitarian sonse, is the Sewing Machine; nor will it need argument to convince the intelligent reader that the perfect of these improvements yet given to the public is the celebrated "Florence" Machine, sold at the agencyof the Florence S. M. Company in this city, No. 630 Chestnut street. It is the simplest, most efficient, durable, and, in all respects, most desirable in use; and every machine sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. STRAWBERRIES SMOTHERED IN CREAM.-Those of our readers who wish to enjoy the luxury of a delicious dish of Strawberries and pure Delaware visit the popular Eastern Merket Cheese and Ice
Cream Stand of Mr. W. H. Slocomb, Fifth street,
below Market. His supply of fresh-canned fruits is
also very superior.

A Ludwig, Bucks o
D G A Clarke
Miss Sallida, Reading
John V Sanders, Penna
E W Gurberich, Penna
J S K Irvin, Mechanicsburg

also very superior.

NEW NOVELLIES FOR LADIES AND MISSES. Messrs. Wood & O. Ty, No. 725 Chestnut street, have just received cases of the exquisite new "Pot Pourri" Turbans for misses and ladies. These are the newest things out fo," covering the ladies' heads. Their stylish English Walking Hats are also commanding much attention.

THE GREAT FAIR .- The work of getting the Great Sanitary Fair ready for the grand opening goes bravely on. The affair will attract crowds of strangers to the city, and there is no doubt of its proving a distinguished success. We would suggest to visitors from abroad to take advantage of the opportunity, to call in at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. They will the's be enabled to see what Philadelphia can accomplish 1 in the way

THE SUPREME COURT AT HARRISH TRO LIES decided adversely to Councils loaning the tredit of the city or appropriating money or stock in aid of the great ocean steamship line. This is right, All such projects should be left to individual a nterprise, and they will be the more certain to such sed. As an illustration, we need scarcely point to the success that crowns the efforts of Granville Stok es, the celebrated clothier, No. 609 Chestnut street. "OLD HUNDRED."-We hear so much now-a-days

about "Bermuda Hundred" that we wonder whicher it is a different tune from "Old Hundred" that General Butler has been playing down there; and, if so, if it has as good a base as "Old Hundred," and whether the tenor of the General's orders are faithfully followed by his second. We, in this city, think there is no hundred like eight hundred and twenty-four, the number on Chestnut street of Chas. Stokes & Co.'s one-price clothing store. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs

colds, pulmonary, and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and nave received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J.

Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charges for examina-CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, oured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zacharie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the

> ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental.

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Mr Schenck, New York
A McD Lyon, U SA
Lames Murphy
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Miss Briggs, Titusville
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Hrs Matthews, Cincinnati
Liss Matthews, Cincinnati WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Miss Lucille West n, Bostoni G Freedman & wf, Buffalo cling F C Spooner
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Smith, Boston
Smith, Boston
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J Sykes, Wash, D C
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Miss Hoffman
Miss Hoffman
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P J Paryin, Potitsville
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R Beans, Johnsville ALWAYS AHEAD.—We notice by an advertisement in our paper to-day that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company have given five hundred and fifty dollars' worth of their celebrated machines to the Great Central Fair. They have also diven, we learn, one hundred dollars in cash, and diven, we learn, one hundred dollars in cash, and diven, we learn, one hundred dollars in cash, and diven, we learn, one hundred dollars in cash, and diven, we learn, one hundred dollars in cash, and diventised to the Great Central Fair. They have also diven, we learn, one hundred dollars in cash, and diventised the first fair. They have also diventised the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the first fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the fair of the Great Central Fair of the Great Central Fair. They have also decided the fair of the Great Central Fair of the G J Finney, New Jersey C Henry, Penna The Black Bear.

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