New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

THE TRIBUNE IN PITTSBURGH.—JOHN W. PITTOCK is our Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Any of our friends wishing THE TRIBUNE will please leave their address with Mr. Pittock opposite the Post-Office, who will deliver it to all parts of the city.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Friday states that Gen. Hunter's army is no longer at Cedar Creek. Everything calculated to impede its progress was sent to the rear, and only one wagon to a regiment was allowed. Gen. Hunter had issued a general order stating that the army was to live upon the country through which it passed, and, if necessary, horses and mules were to be butchered for meat.

A movement in the Common Council of Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, to repeal the three-hundred dollar exemption resolution was unsuccessful. An additional resolution, however, was adopted appropriating $100 additional, making $300 to each man drafted and $400 to each one serving in the ranks or procuring a substitute.

We learn from Cairo that the Rebels are active on the banks of the Mississippi. The steamer Hillman was fired upon at Island No. 10. The steamer St. Louis, on her way to New-Orleans, was also fired into at Tunica Bend. The Rebel shells struck her and exploded near her boiler, but no one was injured.

Guerrillas are still hovering around Fredericksburg and along the banks of the Rappahannock. On Thursday they made a dash upon the town, but finding it in possession of the Union troops, they retired hurriedly.

Ohio claims Gen. Philip H. Sheridan as a native of that State, but the Army Register says that he was born in Massachusetts.

Col. Fellows, commanding the 2d U. S. Colored Regiment, died at Key West on the 22d. He was only 23 years old.

The Rebels are said to have 25 steamers up the Red River, about the furthest point reached by our army.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 27.—The joint resolution to amend the charter of the City of Washington was taken up, and the amendment allowing persons to be registered as voters who have heretofore borne arms, without distinction of color, was rejected by twenty against eighteen. The joint resolution was then adopted, and returned to the House. Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution voting the thanks of Congress to Col. Bailey of the 19th Army Corps, and directing that a gold medal be prepared for presentation to him, under the direction of the President of the United States, as a recognition of the invaluable engineering ability displayed by him in devising and constructing works which enabled Admiral Porter's fleet to pass over the falls of Red River. The consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was resumed, and the clause taxing domestic spirits on hand discussed. Finally, the clause was stricken out by a vote of thirty-five against fifteen. An executive session was then held, in which, among other appointments received from the President, was that of Col. Joseph Bailey of Red River engineering fame, for brevet-brigadier-general. On the opening of the doors the Senate adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Grey of the schooner Flash, which arrived at this port on Saturday from St. Martin's and Barracoa, reports that while on the passage from St. Martin's to Barracoa, off Isabella Bay, a vessel moved in sight astern, and fired two guns, blank, when we immediately hove to. The ship came up, and proved to be a Spanish man-of-war. While nearing us, she commenced shortening sail and never hailed us. She then fired four musket shots at us. The ball of one whistled close to Capt. Grey's ears, and went through the mainsail near the deck. We were then boarded from the steamer by an officer and six marines, who examined the papers, when they were sent on board the man-of-war to be examined by her commander. They were then sent back, and the vessel allowed to proceed.

Controller Brennan on Saturday, opened 30 proposals, covering 75 bids, for an issue of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Fund Bonds," at six per cent interest, and redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, from November, 1873. The bids footed up $3,784,200. Only two were at par; the others were at premium rates of from one-half of one to four and a half per cent. Mr. Ethan A. Allen bid for the whole sum ($2,000,000), and nothing less than the whole, at 1¼ per cent. This is the largest bid from a private individual ever before made for any City or County stock of New-York. The making of the awards was deferred till to-day.

The premises No. 75 Division street, occupied by Bernard Heller and family, were completely destroyed yesterday morning by fire. Mr. Heller, his wife, Lena, and a little son, Samuel, were badly burned, and a little daughter, Batte, aged 3 years, is supposed to be buried in the ruins. The injured persons and the rest of the family were rescued by the firemen. Several of the members of Engine No. 31, and Roundsman Whitcomb, of the Seventh Police Precinct, were badly injured by the falling of the front wall.

The case of Kohnstamm was again up on Saturday on a motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial. Counsel for and against the motion were heard, the Court (Judges Nelson and Shipman on the bench) reserving their decision until to-day.

Peter B. Shaw, a Revolutionary pensioner, living six miles north of Nashville, died on the 20th inst., at the green old age of 101 years, 1 month and 20 days. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Edward Thompson, a boy ten years old, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon by a ferry-boat at the foot of Desbrosses street.

Gold sold at the Stock Exchange at 186@186¼, and was fairly steady up to 2½ p. m., when there was a sudden advance to 190, the highest rate yet reached. From this the market broke to 187¼, rallied to 188¼, and closed at 188 at 3½ p. m. Stocks are firmer and more in request. After the Board prices were rather lower, but late in the day there was a rally and a good buying demand. Hudson River sold at 146½, Erie at 114½, Galena at 130, Cumberland firm at 75½@76, and Quicksilver at 75. Freights continue firm, with a fair business. The steamer to-day takes $350,000 in specie. Money continues abundant, and at 5@6 ⅌ cent even leading houses are refusing funds, being unable to use them profitably. The call rate is 5@6 ⅌ cent, with some loans at 7 upon mixed and undesirable collaterals.

We print elsewhere in this sheet Admiral Porter's admirable report of his Red River expedition, including a highly interesting account of the way in which the gunboats were got over the falls, and thus saved.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following account of a man in office who actually works for nothing and finds himself! If any one happens to know another, we will thank him to send us his portrait and biography. *The Commercial's* Washington correspondent says:

"A few weeks since, I wrote of a man who did n't want an office. Now I have a still more startling fact to announce—a man who holds an office under the Government, works hard, and won't take any pay for it! The *rara avis* is Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department; and the case, as related to me by an intimate friend of his, is as follows: About two years ago, Secretary Stanton wrote to Mr. Whiting, whom he had known well and favorably as a lawyer for many years, at his home in Massachusetts, informing him that he was about to create the office of Solicitor for the War Department, and tendered him the position, at a salary of $5,000 a year, I believe. Mr. Whiting replied that he would be glad to serve the Government in the capacity named, and would accept the office upon one condition, that he receive no pay or emoluments of any kind, and have the privilege of bearing his own expenses at the capital. This was finally, though reluctantly, acceded to by Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Whiting left his palatial home in New-England, and took up his abode in Washington City. Not content with refusing to receive compensation himself, he drew up an instrument in writing, and filed it in the War Department, stipulating that, in case of his death while here, his family should not be entitled to one dollar for the services he may have rendered. Mr. Whiting is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to; but it should be remembered there are hundreds of others equally rich, and who could equally well afford it, who would hesitate for a long time before accepting such a non-remunerative berth."

THE CAMPAIGN.

During last Thursday night Gen. Grant withdrew his army from beyond the North Anna. Saturday noon he was across the Pamunkey at Hanovertown, sixteen miles from Richmond. Within about thirty-six hours the army of the Potomac had marched over thirty miles, crossing two rivers in the face of the enemy, and transferring itself from a position directly in front of the Rebel forces to a position far on their flank. South of the North Anna Gen. Grant had between him and Richmond two considerable rivers and twenty-five miles of ground. South of the Pamunkey he is nine miles nearer the Rebel capital, has avoided Little River and the South Anna, and, if he chooses to advance straight forward, has no stream but the upper waters of the Chickahominy to cross. Having cut loose from the bases on the upper Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and Port Royal, he resumes communication with Washington by way of the York River and the Pamunkey, and is within twenty miles of White House on the latter river, a safe, near and convenient depot wholly in his rear, and inaccessible to the enemy. When Gen. Grant first crossed the North Anna he selected a point considerably to the north of that where Lee expected him. His present movement is made at a point south-east of every position at which Lee was prepared to oppose him. In both instances the Rebel commander was fairly outgeneraled.

The fact that Gen. Grant has put his whole army south of the Pamunkey, leaves Lee no choice in his future operations. It appears by an unofficial dispatch that the Rebel army abandoned its camp covering the Junction on the night of Grant's movement, but there is no disclosure of the direction of Lee's march. It is of no consequence whether he expected to oppose or intercept Gen. Grant's operations. Aware of his appearance south of the rivers, Lee has undoubtedly thrown himself at once between his enemy and his capital, and probably occupies at this moment the line of the Chickahominy, massing his force on the Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville turnpikes. And it is remarkable that whereas formerly the object of all strategy on our side has been to keep the Army of the Potomac interposed between the enemy and Washington, and to cover our capital from attack, it is now Lee who is driven to protect Richmond, and whose movements are made to depend on the menaces of his advancing and victorious enemy.

Gen. Grant shows himself a master of one of the most difficult branches of military science—that of moving great bodies of troops with rapidity and precision. He handles this huge army as if it were a brigade. His last march is equally remarkable in another way—the crossing and the strategic use of rivers. Viewed as impediments to the movement of his army, Gen. Grant has utterly disregarded the North Anna and the Pamunkey, while at the same time he has made both of them serve as a complete protection to his own flank in marching past his enemy.

Whether Grant originally crossed the North Anna with a view to recrossing it is a question on which there is no answering evidence, nor is it material. What is evident is that, having arrived on its south bank, he found Lee in a position which he did not deem it advisable to attack, and which he has thereupon turned with consummate skill. Every point on Lee's old line of communication with Richmond which he was deemed likely to defend, every point which afforded obvious and peculiar advantages, is disposed of. The Virginia Central Railroad, the great North Anna line, the Junction, the South Anna line, and finally Hanover Court-House, which was a position important in more than one respect, have been neutralized and put aside by this last masterly maneuver. Grant is twenty miles south-east of his last position, nine miles nearer Richmond, counting by distance, and a month, measuring by time. The obstacles which he has surmounted by this one march may be reckoned equivalent to at least so much additional duration of the campaign.

Hanovertown offers an approach to Richmond by one turnpike as far as Shady Grove Church. At that point, seven miles from Richmond, the road divides, and makes for the Chickahominy in two branches, so that a column may cross at either the Meadow Bridge or the Mechanicsville—the latter being a trifle the more direct—or both bridges may be attempted. But, since it is probable that Lee will offer no resistance to the advance of Gen. Grant except on the Chickahominy, the siege of Richmond may be deemed to have begun already, and the next gun that is fired in this memorable campaign will be heard within the defenses of the Rebel capital.

The present advance, moreover, puts a new face on affairs south of the James, and will enable Gen. Butler to resume the offensive. The appearance of Gen. Grant south of the Pamunkey is in itself a reënforcement of the column on the James. At first sight it looks as if Gen. Butler might cross the river and unite with the Army of the Potomac for a concentrated movement directly upon Richmond, but we deem it unlikely that either he or Gen. Grant will be willing to yield the roads south of Richmond—lines at once of reënforcement, of supply, and of retreat—without another effort to possess them. And since the close vicinity of Gen. Grant to the defenses of the Rebel Capital may make it incumbent on Lee to summon Beauregard's forces to his aid, that necessity is equivalent to the same additional strength to Butler. But in either event, the presence of Butler puts a stress upon the operations of Lee, from which no ingenuity of resource can at present release him.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Senate on Saturday amended—we mean altered—the Internal Tax bill from the House, by striking out the following section:

"All spirits of domestic production and held for sale on the 1st day of May, 1864, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall be subject to a duty of 50 cents per gallon; and all such spirits on hand for sale, upon which there is a prior duty, shall be subject to a duty of 30 cents per gallon; provided, that *bona fide* retail dealers in spirits, duly licensed, shall not be taxed on their stock on hand, whose quantity on hand does not exceed two barrels."

The bill wherefrom this clause is stricken out raises the tax on home-made Whisky from twenty cents to $1 and $1¼ per gallon. The knowledge that a much higher tax was to be imposed on this staple has for months past kept the price of Distilled Liquors very far above the cost of producing them and put enormous sums into the pockets of distillers and holders of Liquors. We understand that a distillery of moderate dimensions in our State, which was purchased, within a year or so, for $20,000, has been running for months past at a clear profit of $1,000 per day. And there is very little Whisky now in the country which would not sell to-day for forty to fifty cents per gallon above the cost of producing and the tax hitherto paid on it. The House bill proposed that thirty cents of this profit should be paid into the Treasury—since it is certain that it was created by the action of the Government—leaving ten to twenty cents per gallon net profit to the producers.

Why is not this fair? Who *should* have the lion's share of the profit thus arising from the action of Congress, if not the needy Treasury of our suffering, struggling, imperiled country? What reason can be urged for giving it *all* to the Whisky-holders?

The only answers to these questions to be found in the report of the Senate proceedings, is as follows:

"Mr. Powell of Ky. opposed such a tax as unjust, upon the principle that it was a *duplication of taxes on an article which had heretofore been taxed*. He thought a dollar a gallon on whisky was enough, and that fifty cents per gallon on the article would bring more revenue than an increased rate."

Whisky on hand has once paid a tax, says Mr. Powell; therefore, it must not be taxed again. But *why* therefore? Is not the same farm, house, horse, watch, or carriage, taxed not once only, but many times? Suppose a capitalist had last year stored away ten thousand barrels of Whisky, intending to keep it thirty or forty years to ripen and mellow, so as to be worth $5 to $20 per gallon, according to fancy, ought that property to escape taxation throughout those years, while almost every thing else is assessed every year? We protest against the assumption that any article once taxed is thenceforth exempt from taxation forever. And we insist that, wherever the Government so imposes taxes as to increase heavily the price of any great staple, it is perfectly legitimate and just to tax the stock on hand accordingly. Who is wronged or oppressed by this?

—The proposal to tax Whisky on hand originally emanated from Fernando Wood, and was sustained by the votes of most of the Opposition members of the House. Yet the vote of the Senate on Saturday was as follows:

YEAS—MESSRS. *Buckalew, Carlile*, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, *Davis*, Fessenden, Foster, *Hendricks*, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), *McDougal*, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, *Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury*, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey—**25.**

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson—**15.**

Every single 'Democrat' (in Italics) voting to strike out, with nearly or quite all those who are 'neither cold nor hot.' Every vote cast for retaining the tax is that of an ardent, unequivocal supporter of the Government and the War for the Union.

The vote to strike out this tax probably costs the Treasury Five Millions of Dollars—a sum far more convenient to have than to do without in these days. But it is no use for the House to resist. The Senate is 'fixed.' The Whisky-holders have it, and will keep it. So let us have the bill passed and in operation by June 1st.

THE ANGLO-REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The English Parliament has so often discussed the fitting out of Rebel privateers in British ports, that all that can be said on the subject seemed to be exhausted. The position of the principal parties of Parliament has been clearly defined. Some of the speakers earnestly appealed to the national conscience not to do to a friendly nation what they did not wish in a similar case to be done to England, especially as the United States had in former times nobly fulfilled their international obligations toward England. The American people will always honor men like Cobden, Bright, Forster, Taylor, and Shaw Lefevre, for the brave words they have spoken on our behalf.

Other speakers, while they showed themselves but little accessible to appeals to the national conscience, were somewhat impressed by those made to the national interest. They understood that if the United States, in any future war in which England might be involved, should follow the example now set by England in her conduct toward us, the English marine would as surely be crippled by privateers fitted out in American ports as ours has been crippled by the Rebel privateers sailing from British ports. They, therefore, professed to regret the violation of the English neutrality laws in the case of the Alabama and other privateers; hoped it would be prevented in future, and sometimes even were so liberal as to suggest the propriety of so amending the English Foreign Enlistment act as to prevent more effectually the escape of any more privateers. At the same time, however, these same men and parties disdainfully rejected all the remonstrances of the United States, denied that England could be made in any way responsible for the escape of the privateers, and intimated that the United States could not claim any indemnification for the losses endured. The members of the Cabinet and *The London Times* have frequently assumed this ground.

Still another party, which embraces all or nearly all of the Tories, took little pains to conceal its joy both at the escape and at the work of the privateers. They wanted the Foreign Enlistment act to be enforced as little as possible. So far from taking the possibility of any future retaliation into consideration, they were in favor of defying the United States by openly recognizing the Confederate States.

All these diverging views have been so often and so elaborately set forth in the English Parliament as to have lost long ago the attention which a subject of such vast importance at first naturally commanded. The political parties in the United States are divided in opinion as to what course it would be best to pursue at present in view of the conduct of the English Government; but there is a perfect unanimity among all that England has not acted toward this country as a friendly Power, that it cannot decline responsibility for the acts of the pirates, and that it owes us reparation for the immense losses inflicted by the pirates upon our commerce.

The return of the privateer Georgia to an English port has put the English neutrality to a new test, and brought the whole subject before Parliament and before the public in a new form. Mr. Baring, a gentleman who does not appear to be in general a warm sympathizer with our institutions, stated the new aspect of this question with great perspicuity. He gave a brief recapitulation of the history and the depredations of the Georgia. He called attention to the important fact that at the time of her departure, she was registered as the property of a Liverpool merchant; that she remained the property of this person until the 23d of June; and that during all this period, while still legally a British vessel, she was carrying on war against the United States and destroying United States property. Her crew continued to be paid through the same Liverpool firm. When she was in Cherbourg, and many of her crew deserted, the same Liverpool firm enlisted for her some twenty seamen and sent them to France. Now this vessel, clandestinely built, fraudulently leaving the port in which she was constructed, taking on board Englishmen as her crew, waging war against the United States, and burning and committing depredations, without ever having entered any port of the Power of which she assumed to be one of the vessels, registered as the property of an English merchant, had returned to Liverpool. He was of opinion that such vessels had no right to the hospitality of the country which they had deceived, and that the English ports ought to be shut against them. As the existing laws had proved to be insufficient, they ought at once to be changed.

The Attorney-General again attempted to defend the conduct of the Government. He admitted all the facts adduced by Mr. Baring; he also admitted that it is a mere matter of courtesy to admit men-of-war into foreign ports, and that the Government therefore might exclude these vessels from those of England. But he concluded after all that the Government could not make any change in the law.

Mr. Forster, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre made impressive speeches in support of the proposition of Mr. Baring. Mr. Cobden, in particular, brought his heavy artillery of figures to bear upon the other side of the House with powerful effect. He said:

The amount of American property actually destroyed by the privateers has reached the enormous sum of £3,000,000. Nor is this all, for the value of the whole mercantile marine has been reduced nearly to zero. The total amount of trade in America in June, 1860, amounted to $92,000,000, and at that time 82 millions worth were carried in American, and 10 millions in foreign bottoms. Look at the state of things now. In June, 1863, the total amount was $90,000,000; of that amount, 23 millions were carried in American, and 67 millions in foreign bottoms. Thus, in 1860, two-thirds of the commerce were carried in American, and in 1863 three-fourths were carried in foreign bottoms. The same fact appears from the increase of the transfer of American ships to British owners. While in 1858 only 23 were transferred, with a tonnage of 12,624, in 1863 there were transferred 348 vessels with a tonnage of 252,579.

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Forster interpret rightly the feelings of the American people on such a neutrality, and the danger of the continuance of so unfriendly a policy.

"THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM."

An Opposition journal talks largely of the surrender of Col. Arguelles as an "iniquity," a "shame," and as violating

"the right of asylum, the sovereignty of the United States, the letter of the law, and the principles of justice."

—We suspect that "the letter of the law" nowhere authorizes such surrenders as that of Arguelles; but, if so, we regret that it does not, and trust that it may soon be amended. For the notion that there is any "*right* of asylum" in this country for all manner of foreign felons, we do most indignantly repel; as also that "the sovereignty of the United States" or "the principles of justice" require us to harbor and screen all the robbers and murderers who may from time to time escape from the justice of their respective countries and take refuge in ours. On the contrary, we hold that not only "the principles of justice" very clearly, but a true conception of "the sovereignty of the United States" require us to send these fugitive villains home so fast and so far as possible. It is the duty of our Government to look well to the truth of the representations whereon the extradition of fugitives is sought, and to see that persons guilty of merely political offenses shall not be surrendered by us to the vengeance of those they have resisted; but we most earnestly protest against the suggestion that offenders against moral and the ordinary criminal law are entitled to any "right of asylum" in this country as against the claims of justice in their own. We wish foreign assassins, burglars, forgers and rascals generally, to understand that they will *not* be protected here, and that they may better seek a refuge elsewhere. Our country is quite competent to the supply of any reasonable home demand for scoundrels without encouraging their importation.

The Portland Daily Advertiser has the following:

APPLETON OAKSMITH.—It is rumored that a potent reason with the Government for the surrender of Arguelles to the Spanish authorities, without warrant of law, "lies in the fact that the Spanish Government had intimated that if the United States authorities would arrest and deliver Col. Arguelles into their hands, they in turn would surrender Appleton Oaksmith, whose conviction in the Federal Courts as a slaver, and his subsequent escape from the Boston Jail to Cuba, are still fresh in the public mind. If this be true, Oaksmith, who has been living in affluence in Cuba, may find himself a prisoner ere this, and ready to be delivered to this Government."

THE $300 EXEMPTION.

Never was a Government involved in a desperate struggle for National existence more fiercely, vehemently assailed by an Opposition than was ours for that clause of the Conscription Act which proffers exemption on payment of $300. The Draft-Rioters in our city last Summer made more account of this than of any other feature of the act; while the Opposition journals fairly flamed with diatribes against this exemption, as a most unjust discrimination in favor of the Rich against the Poor. Yet, now that its abolition is proposed, half the Opposition journals we open are protesting against any change! Thus *The Sunday Atlas* says:

THE THREE HUNDRED CLAUSE.—The subject of repealing the $300 clause in the Conscription Act is being agitated in Congress. We have no idea, however, that it will be interfered with, though advocated by Senator Morgan of this State. *It is the one feature of the law that makes it anything like a fair and equitable measure, and equalizes its burdens on rich and poor.* If repealed, no man could secure exemption for less than an amount far beyond the power of the great body of the working classes to realize. The man of wealth could purchase a substitute, and enjoy luxurious security, while the poor man must enter the service and abandon his family who depended upon his labor for subsistence. Hitherto, this clause has shorn the conscription of its terrors, and its repeal would be regarded as an unjust discrimination in favor of those already favored of fortune, and capable of securing exemption, under any circumstances. We have no idea that Congress will be guilty of the injustice and folly of disturbing that which is the only mitigating provision in the law.

We have not a shadow of doubt that the Copperheads rejoiced over the passage of this exemption, at once for its own sake (and theirs,) and because it afforded them 'a good cry' and a means of exciting prejudice against the Government and the War. Whether it be now expedient to repeal it or not, we do not judge; but in either case the Opposition will protest that the action is intended to favor the Rich against the Poor.

Duties on Imports.

The following joint resolution, which has passed the House, has been reported in the Senate by Mr. Fessenden with an amendment to insert the words printed in *italics*:

JOINT RESOLUTION amendatory of the joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports, approved April 29, 1864.

Whereas, The joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports," was approved by the President on the 29th day of April, at thirty minutes past seven o'clock p. m., but was not promulgated until the day following, to wit: April 30, 1864. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said joint resolution shall not be deemed to have taken effect until the said 30th day of April, 1864; *nor shall said resolution be held to apply to goods which had been actually entered and the duties paid, and received by the Collector, under the laws existing at the time of the passage of said resolution, before the Collector had knowledge of its passage.* And the said resolution shall not be construed to include goods in public store, bonded warehouse, or bonded for warehousing or transportation prior to the said 30th day of April, 1864; and any duties which shall have been exacted and received contrary to the provisions of this resolution shall be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Death of a Patriotic Young Englishman.

Among the deaths recorded in our paper of to-day will be found the name of Joseph Lyndall, esq., of London, who died in Washington city the early part of this week.

At the breaking out of our war Mr. Lyndall was Superintendent of the Cape Town and Wellington R.R., Cape of Good Hope, and being a strong democrat in its truest sense in his political views, and a warm admirer of our institutions, he resigned his post at that place, and hastened home to England to obtain letters to come to this country. Arriving in London, he found the war between the friends of Liberty and Slavery, though less bloody, so fierce that he joined himself to the London Emancipation Society, and entered eagerly into the contest on behalf of the Union cause in that city.

Remaining actively engaged there for a year and a half, he then obtained letters from the London Young Men's Christian Association, to the Society in New-York, and arrived in this city about three months since.

Being well known by his writings—particularly by his Essay, "Business as It Is, and as It Might Be," published by the London Association, as its first prize Essay in 1854, he was warmly welcomed, and by his peculiar fitness for a special work, secured a place in the War Department. He had hardly set foot in Washington, however, before he was seized with typhoid fever, and after three weeks' illness, he died, as stated, though receiving the best skill and attention that could be found. His funeral will be attended by the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, who have cared for him throughout, at their Rooms No. 30 Bible House, on Monday, at 5 p. m.

Meeting of the Christian Commission in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 27, 1864.

The meeting in aid of the Christian Commission last evening was the first meeting in California at which the clergy of all Evangelical churches were present. Bishop Kip made the opening prayer. Eight thousand dollars were subscribed, and additional subscriptions are coming in rapidly.

Arrived the steamer Pacific from Victoria with $190,000 in treasure.

It is proposed to improve Victoria harbor and to explore Vancouver's Island.

There is nothing of interest from the northern mines.

There had been a tremendous land slide at Pemberton, near the head of Silloch Lake, filling up thirty or forty feet of the lake and narrowly escaping the town.

Sailed Witch of the Wave for Callao.

Arrived ship Sirius from Hong-Kong.

Death of Joshua R. Giddings.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 28, 1864.

A Montreal dispatch gives some particulars of the death of Joshua R. Giddings. He was engaged in playing a game of billiards at St. Lawrence Hall, with Mr. Feldman, when he suddenly complained of weakness, and sat down on a sofa. Dr. Turner of the Scot's Fusileer Guards, and Dr. Pallon, both living at St. Lawrence Hall, and Dr. Sutherland, were promptly by his side, but he at once became insensible, and expired in a few minutes.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 28, 1864.

The cash receipts for the Sanitary Fair to Friday night are $319,000. This does not include any anticipation donations on the way, of which notice of shipment has been received, nor the receipts from tickets, 30,000 of which have been sold, nor any large schemes in which shares are being sold. The Fair will continue open next week.

Robbery at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1864.

Duhm & Co., jewelers, were robbed yesterday of $7,000 worth of diamonds.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SOUTHERNER.—Patrick McGinn, keeper of a porter house at No. 120 First street, Eastern District, was stabbed about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by Michael Cohen, and very seriously, if not fatally, injured. Cohen formerly resided at Tarborough, North Carolina, where he owned a distillery valued at $35,000. Some time in July or August last, the Third New-York Cavalry made a raid in his vicinity, destroyed the distillery and took Cohen a prisoner. He was sent to Newbern and from thence to New-York, where he took the oath of allegiance. Cohen returned to Newbern and was for a while in the Government employ as a plumber, but again came to New-York five months ago, and since that time has been noticed by his family to behave in a manner that led them to believe he was not in his right mind.

On Saturday night, Cohen entered McGinn's place, and while in conversation, and without any provocation, he suddenly stabbed McGinn and then made his escape. The knife penetrated the right breast and glanced along the ribs, inflicting a wound three inches in length. McGinn was at first thought to be fatally wounded, but yesterday, hopes were entertained of his recovery. The police are making every effort to effect the arrest of the culprit.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Miss Clara Kellogg and Grafulla's Band (Seventh Regiment) will appear at the grand promenade concert of the Musacola Association, at the Brooklyn Academy, on Tuesday evening.

BOOT AND SHOE STORES.—Hereafter boot and shoe dealers will close their shops at 7 p. m., except on Saturday nights.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1864—9:15 p. m.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Senate, in its Saturday evening session, struck out the House tax on stocks of whisky on hand, by a vote of twenty-five to thirteen. This tax will not be imposed by this Congress, however much it may be needed.

SUNDAY TRAVEL IN WASHINGTON.

The want of Sunday cars in Washington, and the Sunday law which drives the hacks from their stands, begins to work very oppressively. The city is full of the male and female relatives of the wounded, and the distances of the hospitals from the hotels is in some cases over three miles, yet these visitors either have to walk the way or hire livery carriages at $2 an hour.

PAY IN THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.—From and after the 30th day of June, 1864, the pay per month of persons enlisted in the Navy, except for receiving ships or other special service, will be in conformity with the table hereto annexed:

PERSONS.	1st Rate.	2d Rate.	3d Rate.	4th Rate.
Chief Boatswain's Mates	$30	$30	$..	$..
Boatswain's Mates in Charge	30	30	30	30
Boatswain's Mates	27	27	27	27
Chief Gunner's Mates	30	30	..	..
Gunner's Mates in Charge	30	30	30	30
Gunner's Mates	27	27	27	27
Chief Quartermasters	30	30	28	28
Quartermasters	25	25	25	25
Coxwains to Commanders-in-Chief	30	30	30	30
Coxwains	25	25	25	25
Captains of Forecastle	25	25	25	25
Captains of Tops	25	25	25	25
Quarter Gunners	25	25	25	25
Carpenter's Mates	30	30	30	30
Carpenters, including Caulkers	30	30	30	30
Sailmaker's Mates	25	25	25	25
Painter's Mates	25	25	..	..
Painters	22	22	22	22
Coopers	22	22	22	22
Armorers	30	30	..	..
Armorer's Mates	22	22	22	22
Captains of Hold	25	25	25	25
Ship's Cooks	30	30	26	26
Bakers	25	25	22	22
Yeomen	45	40	35	30
Master-at-Arms	40	35	30	25
Surgeon's Stewards, in charge	40	40	40	40
Surgeon's Stewards	30	30	25	25
Paymaster's Stewards	33	33	33	33
Schoolmasters	25	30	25	30
Ship's Writers	30	25	30	28
Ship's Corporals	22	22	22	22
Makers of the Bands	25	30	..	..
Musicians, 1st Class	20	20	..	..
Musicians, 2d Class	16	16	..	..
Stewards to Commanders-in-Chief	40	40	40	40
Cooks to Commanders-in-Chief	35	35	35	35
Cabin Stewards	35	35	35	35
Cabin Cooks	30	30	30	30
Wardroom Stewards	30	30	30	30
Wardroom Cooks	25	25	25	25
Steerage Stewards	20	20	20	20
Steerage Cooks	18	18	18	18
Forward Officer's Stewards	18	18	18	18
Forward Officer's Cooks	14	14	14	14
Seamen	20	20	20	20
Ordinary Seamen	16	16	16	16
Landsmen	14	14	14	14
Nurses	14	14	14	14
Boys, 1st Class	10	10	10	10
Boys, 2d Class	9	9	9	9
Boys, 3d Class	8	8	8	8
Firemen, 1st Class	30	30	30	30
Firemen, 2d Class	25	25	25	25
Coal Heavers	20	20	20	20

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 28, 1864.

THE BAPTISTS AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To-day a delegation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Bride, Senator Doolittle, and the Hon. A. Hubble, waited upon President Lincoln, and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society at the session recently held by them in Philadelphia.

The resolutions indorse the course of President Lincoln, and express the warmest wishes for his welfare and the welfare of the country.

The presentation was made in the East room by Dr. Bride, in the presence of about 100 persons.

President Lincoln, in reply, spoke as follows: In the present very responsible position in which I am engaged, I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so unanimously given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage, that I have said all that I had to say. This particular body is in all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely heard read, and I therefore beg to be allowed an opportunity to make a short response in writing.

The President then, after giving each minister a cordial hand-shaking as they passed before him, retired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Col. S. S. Griffin, of the 6th New-Hampshire, to be Brigadier-General. He was recommended by Gen. Grant for gallantry in the eight days' fights in the old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House.

Col. George D. Ramsey, to be Chief of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Col. Emery Upton, of the 121st New-York Volunteers, and 1st Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, for services in the eight days' fights.

The following, among others, were confirmed as additional Paymasters: John A. Dale, Pennsylvania; Franklin Ames, Massachusetts; Mather J. McKeon, New-York; Samuel A. Pearce, Rhode Island; Andrew H. Young, New-Hampshire; Gardiner Tufts, Massachusetts; N. Borrman, Vermont; A. C. Varnham, Massachusetts; Francis W. Fitch, Connecticut; William D. Stuart, New-York; Elijah T. Coles, California; Albert S. Salisbury, New-York; W. B. Pearsons, Massachusetts; George W. Calhoun, Connecticut; Charles C. Jones, New-York; James P. Canby, Delaware; Henry S. Goddard, Pennsylvania; Lot Chamberlain, New-York; Foster A. Hixon, New-York; Cornelius S. Underwood, New-York; Israel O. Dewey, New-Hampshire; Joel A. Fethian, New-Jersey; William T. Asson, Pennsylvania; Henry G. Nims, Massachusetts; Joseph D. Atwell, Vermont.

The following were also confirmed to be Commissioners of Subsistence: John A. Tibbetts, Connecticut; Nathan S. Jones, New-York; Edward B. Moore, Pennsylvania; Rowland C. Kellogg, New-York; A. G. Randall, Maine; John F. Garwood, New-Jersey; Edward A. Brown, Massachusetts; Thomas R. Wyllys, Maine.

In the Marine Corps the following confirmations were also made: 1st Lieut. James Forney, to be Captain; 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Remey, to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Henry J. Bishop, to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Meade, to be 1st Lieutenant, and 2d Lieut. Leyman R. French, to be 1st Lieutenant.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE CAP OF LIBERTY.

Some original correspondence between Crawford, the sculptor, Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, and Capt. Meigs, then in charge of the Capitol extension, on the subject of the statue of Liberty which now crowns the dome of the Capitol, has been brought to light. Jeff. Davis objected to the liberty cap which occupied the place of the present helmet in the original design, on the express ground that it was first used as a badge of a freedman who had liberated himself from Slavery, and he feared that it might, at some future time, come to have the same signification again.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers reported yesterday to the Medical Director:

Maj. Northrop, 97 N. Y.	Lieut. Gibson, 5 Wis.
Capt. Plotz, 143