WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

THE SITUATION. Nothing in the news from Virginia changes our previous opinion of the military situation. The most important fact is that GRANT is being heavily reinforced. LEE is also bringing up men, though it is likely we can supply five to his one. The greater the proportion of his army to the entire rebel force the more valuable will be our victory, and we are not sorry that the enemy, to defend Virginia, is abandoning North Carolina, and forced to retreat in Georgia. General GRANT is preparing for another assault, which will be even fiercer than the terrible attack which has already established the certainty of our suc-

The later news in our second edition of the repulse of SIGEL, at New Market, and the fruitless attack on BUTLER, proves that the rebels have very large armies in Virginia, probably two-thirds of their whole force. Sigel does not seem to be in any danger, and the success of the enemy will have no effect on the general result.

Spanish Designs on Peru. We are very much afraid that our Spanish friends have ambitious designs upon the South American Republics. The revolutions that took place in the early part of this contary had the effect of terminating Spanish power on the great continent, although, from what we knew of Spain and the people of South America, it was not to be expected that any revolution would be as general and decisive as the revolution of the United States against England. The people of these countries were sincerely attached to liberty, but their attachment was comparatively enervated when compared with the lusty and sturdy love of liberty felt in the more temperate States. Mr. EMERSON says, "Where the snow falls men are free;" and when we compare the cause of our cold-latitude freemen with those who followed the fortunes and inherited the fame of Simon BOLIVAR, we feel that there is something more than a metaphor in the sentiment of the great rhetorician. Many years have passed since Spain virtually recognized the independence of Peru by ending the war for the suppression of its rebellion. This concession was not formally made, as Spain declined to hold any diplomatic intercourse with the revolted province, thus reserving the right at any time to reassert the right of conquest, and again attempt a war of subjugation. Those who have watched the career of Spain have been amazed at her wonderful transformation Her history has been as romantic as the legends of her chivalry. At one time the terror of Europe-the overmastering and oppressing Empire of the earth, threatening England, controlling Germany, extending her possessions into every sea, and carrying the banner of conquering Castile to all the quarters of the earth-she sank into a degradation so profound that her Crown became the plaything of NAPOLEON, and her territory was only saved by the prowess of an English army. It was against degraded, lethargic Spain that these provinces re belled.

Another power now sits in the throne of

CHARLES and PHILIP and FERDINAND.

Spain is once more a respected Commonwealth. She is able to maintain tranquillity at home, and to insure respect abroad. New schemes seem to have crept into Spanish counsels. The Spaniard of to-day has not forgotten the glory of his ancestor He cannot but see with shame magnificent and fertile countries, whose people speak the same tongue, believe the same faith, and once owed allegiance to the same sceptre, who disown Spain and all her glories. Those who know the pride of the Spaniard will easily imagine that nothing would be more pleasing than the policy which brought back to Spanish dominion her abandoned colonies. This is certainly the policy of the men who are now in control of Spain. They took possession of San Domingo. They joined hands with France and England in the hope of regaining power in Mexico, and would have succeeded but for the wiles of BONAPARTE. Thus far they have been modest in their demands upon America. The presence of the United States, its proclaimed policy against the establishment of a monarchy upon this continent, its power to defend and maintain the liberty of its neighbors, prevented Spain from pushing her designs especially when liberty was sturdy and bold, was not a thing for a monarchy to encounter, and so Spain and France be lieved. The existence of this war has emboldened these nations. Now that the United States are arrayed against themselves, their power to control and check the designs of European nations is at an end. With a rebellion, whose military power is greater than that of some of the greatest European Powers, arrayed against it, there is little danger of our Republic interfering for the protection of Mexico, San Domingo, or Peru. So these nations have fallen into the hands of the spoiler. France has placed a German prince upon the longabandoned throne of the Montezumas Spain is supreme in San Domingo. She now in open war with that country. The story of this invasion of Peru's na-

has provoked a quarrel with Peru, and is tionality is told in our latest advices from such a man. The disposition of his forces Lima. A Spanish Admiral and a Spanish | and the necessity of protecting his commu-Commissioner, professing to speak in the name of Her Catholic Majesty, suddenly took possession of the Chincha Islands, on the coast of Peru, and raised the Catholic | Union supplies and Grant's headquarters, flag of Spain. Many prisoners were taken, an attempt was made to capture certain vessels of the Peruvian navy, and several citizens of Peru were held as hostages, to prevent the authorities from making any reprisals upon Spanish property. The Admiral proceeded to publish regulations for the guano trade of the captured islands, and to declare war with Peru. The pretext for the act was merely nominal. The deed had substance and endurance of the North created great feeling in Peru-all the fo. | must be placed in earnest antagonism to reign agents, the foreign residents, and even citizens of Spain in Lima uniting in condemning the act as an outrage upon Peru, and unworthy of a nation like Spain. What the next step will be we cannot imagine. Peru is hardly strong enough to recapture the Chincha Islands, and from of supplies of every sort, and go so far as in the case of Denmark and Poland, these | session of Fredericksburg. All of them adgreat Powers are evidently too selfish to in. mit that if they are defeated in Virginia the sist upon justice being done to the weak. Just now the United States can do nothing. Spain, like France, has well chosen her time. But these are among the many things to be remembered; and, when we have crushed rebellion, we shall probably inquire by what right these nations have undertaken to be the propagandists of monarchy on this free continent of America.

The Methodist Church and Slavery. By a vote of 190 yeas to 8 mays, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal ential, could not avoid a responsibility which has been imposed upon the whole nation, and it will hereafter be greater, stronger, and holier for this uncompromisslavery, it was no especial disgrace to the vices.

Church that it should tolerate it. With the discnthralment of the American people the liberation of the Church was inevitable, and it is important to note that the Church organizations do not lead but follow the reform. Christianity itself was as anti-slavery thirty years ago as now, but the war had not then made its stern commentary on the gospel of peace, and taught professed Christians the meaning of the

The Methodist Church has redeemed its future from complicity with this colossal sin. The report of the majority of the Committee on Slavery uses plain language, and the Discipline of the Church now treats slaveholding as a crime to be punished, not as a misfortune to be deplored. The substitute for the general rule on slavery, recommended by the minority of the committee, might, however, be considered as an ironical compliment to religious slaveholders. To prohibit in the Church "the selling of human beings, or the buying or holding them, except for reaestablish slavery as a Christian and benevolent institution; for has it not ever been the crowning hypocrisy of the religious South that it pretended to enslave the colored man for his own good? Have we not been sickened by the continual cry that Providence imposed bondage on the blacks for the good of their souls. "And to convert the African enslaved him?"

In illustration of this sardonic theory of conversion by tyranny, we have the whin the branding iron, and State laws for bidding education to the slave, and padlocking his Bible. Tolerate the buying, selling, and holding of slaves, for reasons purely humane, and we will have every negro-driver in the South vaunting his philanthropy.

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May-16, 1864. Reinforcements are going forward to General Grant with a steady regularity that looks like an irresistible fate. Thousands have passed through Washington on this errand since Monday last-thousands of robust and well-rested men-men full of high hopes and determined purpose-men well clothed, well fed, and eager for work. Called from the defence of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, from the fortifications at Baltimore, from the fortifications here, from New York, and even from the Indian wars of the Northwest, do not suppose, therefore, even for a moment, that the places they have left have been left undefended and insecure. No! The local militia, "the hundred days' men." the armed firemen, and those resolute and athletic organizations which, in every hour of peril, spring up in the loyal States, to defend the Republic, have filled the vacuum. Herein you find a new and most impressive proof of the resources of the American people. There are two men who fully realize this fact. although with different emotions-Ulysses S. Grant and Jefferson Davis. Both know the American people, and especially the people of the North. Grant, born and nurtured among them, has been educated to trust and honor them. Slow to move in war, never ready to boast, and a little averse to arms as a profession, they are. nevertheless, as hard to restrain, in the fulfilment of a great duty, however perilous, as they are hard to arouse to it. This Grant knows, and relies on. Davis, born them, when, in the Pierce administration, he visited New England and New York, and gave spontaneous expression to his amazement at their thrift, wealth, muscle, and progress. Although educated at West Point, he subsequently became so intensely Southern, and so absorbed in slavery and in the luxury of slavery, that he was nearly a stranger to the free States. And when past his middle life, he saw these States, each an empire, each with a

future before it beyond description, and each instinct with the highest type of civilization, he almost became an anti-slavery man. It is this people, at last awakened to their work, that he has now to meet. It is this people that are now going to Grant. And observe how Providence rules. As blood and new gristle to the battle-scarred army on the Po, a mighty emigration from Ireland and Germany is thrown upon our shores, filling, in its turn, the places made vacant in the ranks of labor by this exodus to the seat of war. And so in the present, full as it is of novel and to the future, and stand prepared for the OCCASIONAL,

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1864. Lee has placed himself in what the best advices admit is a strong position, and it is openly. Liberty in the United States, further believed that he has received heavy reinforcements. Another stubborn battle will undoubtedly be the result. The regiments sent forward to General Grant are composed of the best material, and his preparations are on a scale of unparalleled magnitude. All day yesterday the two magnitude. All day yesterday the two sul general at Havana to the superior authority of armies confronted each other in stern and the island. On learning the facts of the case, the watchful array. It is not expected that a concentrated conflict will begin before tomorrow, Wednesday. Intense anxiety prevails as to the issue; but no doubt is entertained that Grant will achieve another victory, if, indeed, he does not finish the work with the aid of his effective lieutenants, Butler, Sheridan, Baldy Smith, Weitzel, Sigel, Averill, and the navy under Admiral Lee. The complication and its incalculable responsibilities will tax the daring mind of General Grant to the uttermost. This is one of those occasions which require precisely nications, have called out all his energies. Lee has made several efforts to break our lines so as to get between the base of the each of which has been successfully repulsed. Undoubtedly the rebels have taken every precaution, and enlisted every instrumentality, for this, to them, most desperate effort. As I write it seems that the contest will be more protracted than was expected last week. We must not look for immediate and conclusive results. The war has now reached that point when the the dash and desperation of the rebels. The heavy battalions must give us the mastery. The rebel prisoners at Belle Plains affect to be more resolute and confident than ever. Recognizing Grant as an equal match for Lee, they insist that they have abundance what we have seen of France and England to threaten that Lee will again obtain posgame is up. I state these facts that our people may realize the whole situation. It is unnecessary to speculate on the issue. Nor should we be betrayed into unseemly exultation. That is sometimes as injurious as despondency. The last ten days have done everything to

familiarize us to the customs and hazards of war. We must not allow ourselves to think that our sacrifices are at an end. More will be required; and I am happy in the belief that they will not be withheld. "The hundred days' men" have proved to Church has excluded slaveholders from be most valuable. They have not only remembership. This sect, so vast and influ- lieved the veterans in such border free States as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by taking their places, but are coming here to go into the Washington and Baltimore fortifications. One of the Ohio regiments, ing opposition to slavery. The Father of raised at Mansfield, in that State, reached Methodism, John Wesley, pronounced here on Sunday. It is composed of the slavery to be the sum of all villainy; and best men of the vicinage—lawyers, physithe only excuse his Church can offer for the | cians, and recently-elected county officers. toleration of slavery is the excuse which | This is the spirit that must extend to other American Christianity itself is forced States and communities. Should a call be to make. Whatever religion may be made upon Pennsylvania, for her contributheoretically, practically it is no bet- tion to this force, let us hope that the reter than the people who believe in it. | sponse will be prompt and generous. The It is not surprising that slaveholders should | bloody roll, upon which the heroism of her preach on the Sabbath, and sell men and sons in the recent battles is preserved, is mr. Emerson and Mr. Hawthorne, would be a great women through the week, when we recall the best proof that their survivors will not River in many respects one of the most charming the gross self-contradictions of the Republic be indifferent to the discharge of their itself. So long as the nation protected duty when the country needs their ser-

Meyerbeer. In the death of Meyerbeer, which happened at Paris on the 3d of May, the world has lost, in the to his latest year Meyerber was king of the opera-tic stage. Born in Berlin in 1794, he died 70 years old. As is told of most of the renowned composers, his early life was proceedous; at nine, he was ac-counted among the best planists of Berlin; at ten he began composition; at fifteen he studied under

the Abbe Vogler—so well known in musical history, and connected with the blographies of so many mas-ters—along with the composer of "Der Freischutz.", Weber's genius, deeper and higher than his own, in many respects, must have influenced the composer whose broad mastery of dramatic music only followed, in certain regards, the precedent of Weber's beautiful, vigorous, and often subline creative genius in romantic opera. Of Meyerbeer's early works, little is remembered, except that "Gott und die Natur" made him court composer. At eighteen or nineteen he produced at Munich a skilful but too scholastic an opera, called Inntha." which was not a success. Hummel play at concert he was inspired with the ambition to become a great planist, and after much practice appeared in Vienna, with great success, exciting from Morchelles the prediction that he would become the greatest performer of the age.

About this time his opera of "The Two Caliphs" failed at the Imperial Theatro. Ambition to learn, and restiveness to create and succeed, took him to sons purely humane," would simply be to Italy, where the first hearing of Rossini's music created a revolution in his ideas of opera. All the energy that made him so great a scholar he de voted to become a melodist, and the Italian school had a marked influence upon his subs quent composition. He aimed to equal Rossini in his peculiar versatility, delicacy, and strongth of melody—a melody unrivalled in its way—and doubtless endeavored, more successfully than any other German composer, to become among Italians the greatest Italian. But Meyerbeer was never so

genuine a genius in melody as Rossini, whom he eems to have surpassed in acquirement. In 1825, with the production of "Il Crociato," his fame fairly began. Praise made him work all the harder. gher, and broader, and in 1826 he finished his Robert the Devil," which he kept till 1830, when was sold to the director of grand opera at Paris. t was the greatest stage triumph in the memory o Paris. The greatest singers became its interpreters. and the whole world its audience. In 1830 appeared the powerful opera of "The Huguencts," not less famous than its predecessor; in 1839 "The Prophet," another work of great effect, was produced; in 1854 came "L'Etoile du Nord," and in 1858, and the whole world its audience. In 1836 appear 'Le Pardon de Ploermel," or "Dinorah." His latest work is "The African," which, for the last three or four years, has been promised to the world. Meyerbeer belonged to a remarkable family, almost every member of which has been distinguished, His younger brothers, Wilhelm and Michael, were both well-known, one as an astronomer, the other as a dramatist. The real name of the compose was Jacob Liebman Meyer Beer, which he cosmopo

itanized into Giacomo Meverbeer. Unquestionably, Meyerbeer was one of the great men of his time. He was a giant in his acquire-ments and study, and in any department of musical art would have become eminent. Among musicians and with the people he is alike famous. No one has surpassed him as a master of the stage. His works, if not the truest inspirations, are massive effe or derfully sustained, and full of energized variety. He will not rank with the greatest composers of the world, for, however great a master of the stage, his enius will not claim universality. He was neither German, nor Italian, nor French, but a man of the age, and cosmopolite,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1884 [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE PRESS.] A Correct Statement of Our Losses. n official report of the killed and wounded in the late battles presents the facts that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing-the latter including stragglers and prisoners. It is also stated, on the same accurate authority, that not more than ten per cent. have been dangerously wounded, and that a large number will be ready for the field within the next two weeks. This statement should go far to soothe the anxiety of thou sands who are interested in the fate and condition of those brave defenders of the flag.

The Pennsylvania Wounded. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Asso-station this evening committees were appointed to visit hospitals and supply the wants of soldiers. here in four days 1,185 were Pennsylvanians. . Governor Curtin and the State Militia. Governor Curtin returned to Harrisburg this evening to complete the organization of the militia at the last Legislature of that State. When the Governors of the Western States offered to put their militia in the field for one hundred days, Gov. CURTIN placed all the military resources of Pennsylvania in the hands of the President. The offer was declined, for at that time there was no necessithat there was no necessity for resorting to them. But there was a cordial understanding between Mr. Lincoln and Gov. CURTIN that whenever a call was made by the President Pennsylvania would at once respond to it. [BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
All Quiet Along the Lines—Our Wounded
Carried Off as Prisoners.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated to-day at noon, says yesterday was very quiet along he lines, excepting some skirmishing in the centre by BIRNEY's division to feel the enemy, which how ever, elicited no response. The rebel sharpshooters, however, held their ground. During this time a division of the 2d Corps was sent to retake possession of two of our hospitals, which were abandoned on Saturday last with about 500 wounded in them. they rush forth to the South to give new blood and new gristle to the battle-scarred selves to such articles as they wanted, and had calculated on taking all the occupants away as prisoners, but we were just in time, and wagons being sent, all were brought away, with tents, supplies, &c. A surgeon who was left in charge of the hospitals at the Wilderness battle-field reports the capture of 800 of our wounded at that place and their transportation to the rebel lines, from which he escaped. He says our wounded are suffering almost awful interest, we address ourselves for everything, even bread, and that no surgeons are arriving rapidly. The roads are improving,

On the arrival at Matanzas, on the 17th of April, of the American bark Templar from Tortugas, it was three men concealed in the hold, who gave their names as John Wilson, Charles Mason, and James Mack, and who proved to be escaped convicts from the United States. The men having been secured in the public jail at Matanzas by the United States consul there, application for their rendition was made by the United States vice con-Captain General promptly acceded to the consul's request, and the convicts were accordingly placed under a proper guard on board the United States uartermaster's schooner Nonpareil, and sent to Key West. This transaction, taken in connection with the recent case of ARQUELLSE at New York. or in Cuba, their impending fate. Appointment of Philadelphia Mail

The Postmaster General to-day appointed THOS. DORNAN and J. L. OSLER to convey mails between the Philadelphia post office and the several railroad and steamboat landings, from July 1st, 1864, to June 30th. 1868, at nine thousand dollars per annum. The Body of General Wadsworth. Messrs, Brown & Alexander, the embalmers, received a letter this morning from their surgeon in regard to the body of General Wadsworth. He states that the body will be obtained under a flag of truce, and will arrive in Washington probaing the report of his death. Cowards Justly Disgraced. The Alexandria (Va.)!Journal says that, yesterday afternoon, fifteen officers and three hundred men, all of them skedaddlers from the army of General

GRANT, were forwarded to Belle Plain, to be re-turned to their regiments. The officers were marched in the rear of their men, and a portion of them handcuffed together. The Journal adds: "A sad but The Georgetown Seminary Hospital. The Georgetown Seminary Hospital is in a very bad condition. There are very few conveniences about the building, and in a sanitary view there i a great deal to complain of. The groans of the wounded undergoing amputation are distinctly heard through the building, and the effect upon

other patients is decidedly bad. Governor Curtin. Governor Currin arrived from Belle Plain yes-terday. He is hopeful and cheerful. His presence here is a source of gratification to the Pennsylvania The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported at the

Treasury Department to-day amount to nearly A Correction Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the House yesterday passed a bill granting lands to the People's Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad by the northern route. It was rejected by ten majority.

Subscription on the Boston Exchange. BOSTON, May 17 .- The subscriptions on the Exchange to-day amounted to forty-one hundred dol-lars; forty thousand four hundred dollars previously received, making a total of forty-four thousand five hundred dollars. The subscription is still going on. This money is to be applied through the Christian Commission for the relief of wounded soldiers

Keekuk in Danger. [From the Iowa State Register, Des Moines.] We are informed by a gentleman who left Keokuk on the evening of the hat the citizens of that place and Quincy, Illinois, were in a state of the wildest excitement, at the time of his departure, on account of a belief that Quantrell, with a band of guerillas, was in the neighborhood. Convalescent soldiers from the hospitals, home guards, new hundred-day recruits, and every man who could bear arms were routed out, and made to do military duty. What the basis for the rumor was, giving rise to this alarm, our informant could not learn.

A NEW BOOK BY THOREAU.-Ticknor & Fields will publish this week "The Maine Woods," a new volume by the author of "Walden" and "A Week on the Concord River." About one-half of the volume has never appeared in print till now, having been prepared for the press by the writer, and left by him in manuscript for publication. The adventures of such a man as Thoreau among the forests of Maine must prove delightful summer reading. An edition River," in many respects one of the most charming books in American literature, is now out of print altogether. The enterprise of republishing Thoreau OCCASIONAL. | would be lucrative.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE ARMY RESTING ON SUNDAY, Rebel Attempt on our Trains Checked

THE REPORTED REINPORCEMENT OF LEE BY BEAUREGARD NOT CONFIRMED. Movements in West Virginia. GENERAL SIGEL AT CEDAR CREEK

THE ARMIES STILL CONFRONTING Capture of our Wounded by the Rebels. DUR TOTAL LOSSES 4,000 KILLED, 25,000 WOUNDED

AND 5.000 MISSING. THE GREATER PORTION OF THE WOUNDED BUT SLIGHTLY DISABLED.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING DAILY.

Resaca Captured and Occupied. EIGHT GUNS AND ONE THOUSAND PRI SONERS TAKEN.

CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY BY OUR FORCES BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS. MOVEMENTS OF FORREST AND RODDY.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 16th, says:

After ten days' successive fighting the army was esterday allowed to rest and recruit for another Some changes in the position of the troops of either side were made during the day, and, on the

right, a slight skirmish occurred between th REBEL ATTEMPT ON OUR TRAINS. A column of the enemy was seen moving towards our right flank for the purpose, it is supposed, of at-tacking our trains, but a portion of the 2d Corps was sent out to check them, and their object was It is almost impossible to discover the exact position of the enemy, as they keep in behind the woods and their picket lines only are within our observa-

THE PRISONERS SAFELY GUARDED. All the prisoners taken during the late battle have been sent hence. Notwithstanding so large 's number were conveyed through a hostile countr not one escaped. This was owing to the strict vigi lance of the 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers, wh cted as their guard to Belle Plain. CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED. Our wounded, taken to the latter place, suffere

erribly on the road. Many were necessarily obliged to ride in heavy army wagons because there was not a sufficient number of ambulances, and, besides, the roads were exceedingly rough. Some of the poor fellows died on the way.

Fredericksburg is a general hospital, full of wounded, who are now well cared for, the Sanitary on having succeeded in getting their supnlies to that town. About thirty prisoners wer

GUERILLA ATTACK ON THE AMBU-LANCES. ago the gueri took the horses and wagons, and left the passenger: on the road. A dozen rebels were afterwards captured. AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

The report that Beauregard has reinforced Lee has not been officially confirmed yet.

A special despatch to the New York Times, dated Headquarters, near Spottsylvania Court House, Sunday, May 15, 1 P. M., says: Sunday, May 15, 1 P. M., says:

A Sabbath stillness has prevailed to-day up to this hour, the enemy showing no disposition whatever to attack. Although I see announcements in the Northern papers of the rebel army having been driven beyond Spottsylvania Court House, there is no truth in them whatever. On the contrary, the enemy continues to strengther nis works. It is fully expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will compel the evacuation of

the rebel lines without a battle.

The repose of to-day and yesterday is much needed by this army, exhausted as it is by marching and fighting. The mere measurement of the map gives you no idea of the amount of marching the army has been compelled to do; our lines six to ten miles in extent, and corps have been marched and countermarched from one wing to the other. This has ordinarily been done during the night, fighting and skirmishing during the day, so that the army has been on the strain for the past twelve days. We have met, throughout, the most obstinate resistance to crush out the rebel army is unflagging, withdrawn, is just now making a reconnoissance for the purpose of finding out our position. The affair is unimportant. Yesterday afternoon the rebels suddenly developed a line of battle on our left, coming through the woods, and gobbling up several of our pickets, and driving back the reserves. Gens. Meade and Wright, with the staff, were out beyond our front at the time, and had an extremely narrow escape from capture. Immediately afterward Gen. Wright threw forward a force, under cover of artillery fire, and retook the position, which was an important one.

GENERAL SIGEL'S COMMAND. CHARLESTON, WEST VA., May 14.—By order of General Sigel, an expedition was last night despatched, in command of Lieutenant Cobb, to endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of General Crook, who has been gone now two weeks. General Sigel was heard from last night at Cedar Creek.

NEWS FROM SHERMAN VIA NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, May 16—P. M.—I have the most gratifying intelligence from the front. Our trains are running six miles below Ireton. There is now no doubt about the occupation of that point. It ook place on Friday last. The telegraph is working to within a few miles of Resaca. The enemy for several days has been moving away his stores. While in the midst of this, Mo-

Pherson fell upon him, capturing the nine trains already mentioned. During to-day Sherman encountered a strong Resaca is ours. Johnston is said to be retiring toward Atlanta. THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT RESACA. LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Gen. Sherman attacked Gen. Johnston's forces in their strongly-fortified position at Resaca yesterday, and drove them out. Our loss in wounded was 2,700, the greater portion

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. SHER-MAN.
WASHINGTON, May I7.—A despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday morning, which states that he had entered Resaca, where he had catalylable by the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are the same as the same are the same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are established his headquarters. He captured at that place eight guns and one thousand prisoners. His troops were in hot pursuit of Johnston, having crossed the river, and expected fo reach Kingston The rebels had burned the railroad bridge at Resaca, but the road to that place was in running order. VICKSBURG ADVICES—CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY, &c. St. Louis, May 17.—Vicksburg advices of the 10th say that the expedition under Gen. McArthur, sent out by General Slocum, had captured Yazoo City with little registance A messenger going to Kirby Smith's army was

had been repulsed and driven back towards Wash-REBEL BARBARITIES. The raids by rebels on the plantations continued, and the most fiendish brutalities have been committed, even infants being carried off and killed, to terrify the women. SLOCUM'S RAIDERS. General Slocum's raiders produced great con-ternation amongst the traders and speculators, and

captured with despatches from General Lee to Ad

the stores are closed. Commerce with the enemy having been stopped nany corrupting practices are corrected GENERAL SMITH'S COMMAND. Late advices from Alexandria, La., indicate that General A.J. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi river, fighting his way MOVEMENTS OF FORREST AND RODDY. It was reported that Forrest and Roddy, with ten thousand rebels, were threatening Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., on last Saturday.
General Smith's command, at the former place, had ordered all the citizens to work on the fortifica-TALSE REBEL REPORT OF THE SURREN DER OF STEELE-SHERMAN'S VICTORY To Major Gen. Cadwalader, Philadelphia:

telligence of any military operations since my last despatch. The Richmond papers of Saturday state that Gen. Steele had surrendered, at Camden, with 5,000 men, to Price. This is known to be untrue. Gen. Steele, with his whole command, withdrew, some two weeks ago, from Camden, and is now a Little Rock, having defeated Kirby Smith on his way, at Saline river, as heretofore stated. Sher was in close pursuit of Johnston, having cap ured 1,000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of Pennsylvania Politics.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-We have no official in-

ALTOONA, Pa., May 17.—The Union Convention, of Blair county, met to-day at Hollidaysburg, and instructed the conferees in favor of Hon. Lewis W.

Hall, for Congress.

CHARLESTON.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE HARBOR THE FIRING TERRIFIC. NEW YORK, May 17 .- The steamer Fulton re

ports that on the 14th instant, when off Charleston bar, a general engagement was going on between our fleet, under Admiral Dahlgren, and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands. All the monitors appeared to be engaged, as also the New Ironsides. Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, emed to be directing her fire principally on Sump ter, which was replied to by Fort Moultrie, on Sul livan's Island, and Battery Simpkins, on James Island. The contest seemed spirited, and as gene-ral as has transpired since last autumn. The Fulrai as his transpired since sate at the first ton chused a blockade-runner, bound out from Wilmington, for five hours, on the morning of the 15th, and then gave up the pursuit. ent off Charleston was of a terrific character

Passengers by the Fulton state that the engage-The batteries on Morris Island were directed against Fort Sumpter, also the fire of several Sumpter had been effectively repaired, and it was thought the strongest fire came from it. The attack is believed to have been made under orders from the Navy Department.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Reinforcements for Lec...Gen. Palmer in

Command at Newbern.

NEW YORK, May 17 .- A letter from North Carolina states that the enemy are sending all their available forces from that State to Virginia, and the rebel troops from the South are continually passing over the North Carolina Railroad to the re-General Palmer, who defended Newbern so successfully last February against a formidable attack of the enemy, is now in command of that strong-

hold. If the navy will take care of the rebel ram Gen. Palmer will take good care of Newbern. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Canapal Dirksy Nallavad by Canapal

NEW YORK, May 17 .- The steamer Fulton, from

Port Royal on the 13th instant., has arrived here. Port Royal on the four instance, ass arrived note.

General Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve General Birney, denoting that the courtmartial in his case had resulted in General Gordon's A mass State Convention is called at Beaufort. S. C., on the 17th of May, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A similar movement is reorted on foot in Florida, An expedition up May river, South Carolina, saw

Another expedition to Pinckney Island found no Another expedition to DawfriskieIsl and captured 0 bales of cotton. 90 bales of cotton.

The enemy's picket fires were still burning when our men landed, showing a hasty retreat.

The armed steam transport Harriet A. Weed was blown up by the explosion of two torpedoes at once, in St. John's river, Florida. The second engineer, abin boy, and one other of the crew were lost. The vessel was a total wreck. A large number of per-

sons on the vessel were wounded, some of them se The steamer Plato got aground in the Savannah river, when a large steamer, supposed to be a ram, came down from the direction of Savannah, but remened after reconnoitring.
Our expedition from Beaufort had returned from trip up Bull river, on a reconnoissance

FORTRESS MONROE.

Killed and Wounded Pennsylvanians. FORTRESS MONROE, May 16 .- Among the list of eaths obtained from the Medical Director's Office Regiment, who died on the 8th inst. of inflammation The following Pennsylvanians are among the list of wounded admitted to the Hampton Hospital yes

J. Smith, 53d Regiment: W.F. Keener, 76th do. Warchle, 2d Cavalry: J. Irunman, 4th do.: J. Baardar, 4th do.; D. Ritchley, 55th Regin Kcegen, 17th do.; H. Smurr, 76th do.; J. M. Leary, Admitted, May 13th, A. Kalser, 5th Cavalry; J.

taken by General Sheridan during his late raid. There were eighteen officers; among them Captain Hooe, A. Q. M. on Gen. Ruggles' staff. They were sent to the military prison.

The steamer John Tucker arrived yesterday P. M. with two hundred soldiers that were recaptured from the rebels by General Sheridan. To-day three hundred and forty-five more reached this place under charge of Colonel Tally, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves. They have all been sent to Alexandria for the purpose of being forwarded to their respective regiments. The bravefellows were highly lated with the idea, and cheered heartily when they ascertained that no necessity existed for an ex-Three hundred and forty rebel prisoners from Belle Plain, en route for Fort Delaware, arrived at

a late hour last evening on the steamer Swan. They were transferred to the Salvor, and, convoyed by the gunboat Commodore Reed, left for Fort Delaware. The following officers were among them:
Major General Edward Johnson, Brigadder General George H. Stuart, Col. Peebles, Ga.; Col. Davidson, N. C.; Col. Hartell, N. C.; Col. Fitzgerald, Va.; Col. Paisley, N. C.; Col. Davant, Ga.; Col. Vandewender, Va.; Col. Haynes, Va.; Major Carson, Ga.; Major Enett, N. C.; Major Wilson, La.; Major Manning, La.; Major Nash, Ga.; Blajor Perkins, Va.; Major Anderson, Va.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERU An Indignation Meeting in Peru NEW YORK, May 17.—Late advices from Peru state that the American residents of Callao and Lima held a public meeting in the latter city on April 27th, at which Mr. E. C. Squier presided. Reso grant act of perfidy, a grievous outrage on the rights and sovereignty of Peru, and a gross violation of international law, and maintaining that Peru does, and of right ought, to hold the guano islands in trust for the general interests of mankind, and discerning in the action of Spain the inception of an attempt to introduce monarchical forms of government in South America as France has done i The resolutions declare that past aggressions and

impending dangers impose upon the American republics the duty of uniting for mutual defence and rotection, and express sympathy with Peru.

They also uphold the Monroe doctrine. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting have been sent to the Presidents of Peru and of the United States. Tenth District Convention - Lincoln POTTSVILLE, May 17 .- The Tenth Congression District Convention has unanimously elected Hon. lames H. Campbell delegate to the National Convention of Baltimore. Strong resolutions in favor of the renomination of Abraham Lincoln were dopted. Resolutions against the postponement of the National Convention were also adopted. The conferees were Messrs. Green, Little, and Fox,

The Alabama at Capetown. Boston, May 17.—The Alabama, while at Capetown, was very much out of repair, her copper being very ragged, and it was rumored that she would go to France for repairs. The people and authorities at the Cape still show a good deal of friendship for Semmes and his piratical crew. Early information was given him of the approach of American vessels. The bark Richard Irvin is under the British flag, but this did not prevent the rebels threatening to but this did not prevent the rebels threatening to burn her at the first opportunity, in retaliation for the captain's out-spoken opinions in regard to their piratical course.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners from Fort McHenry.

Baltimore, May 17.—The Sun of to-day has the following: During Sunday night last the following named prisoners made their escape from Fort McHenry: Eugene Lamar, of the rebel army, sentenced to be hung as a spy; Wm. B. Crompton, of the rebel army, sentenced to be hung as a spy; Geo. E. Shearer, for various offences against the United States Government, sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and hard labor; L. W. Dorsey, awaiting trial for various charges of treason, &c., against the Government, and James Givens, of the rebel army, captured near City Foint by General Butler's forces, and sent with others to Fort McHenry. All the above parties were in the inner fort, and the mystery is how they escaped from there, and whether they swam across the harbor or walked to town. McHenry.

Whereabouts of the Alabama Boston, March 17.—The bark Richard Irwin, from Cape Town, C. G. H., March 27, reports that the pirate Alabama left that port on the 25th of March, her destination being unknown.

The steamer Kinkiang, from New York for Shanghae, arrived there on the 25th, and would proceed after coaling.

The bark Urania, from Algoa Bay for New York, had got a British register, and would sail on the nad got a British register, and would sail on 28th of March. Vermont Republican State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 17.—The Republican Union State Convention met to-day. The attendance was large, every county in the State being ance was large, every county in the State being represented.
The Hon. G. W. Grandy was chosen president, and the following nominations for State officers were made: For Governor, Hon. J. G. Smith; Lieut. Governor, Hon. P. Dillingham; Treasurer, Hon. J. The following were elected delegates at large to the National Convention: Solomon, Foot, E. P. Walton, A. O. Huntoon, and Charles Noyes. Sub-stitutes, T. W. Park, Moses Kitteridge, A. Stod-dard, and W. O. Smith. dard, and W. C. Smith.

A resolution was unanimously adopted affirming an abiding confidence in the sterling honesty, common sense, sagacity, and statesmanship and devoted patriotism of President Lincoin, and declaring him the first choice of the people of Vermont for the next Presidential term. Marine Intelligence.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 17.—Arrived—Bark Annette, from Peru; bark Lacamba, from Cardiff; bark Richard Irwin, from Cape Town; brig A. H. Gordon, from Algoa Bay; ship Jeddo, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, ships Antarctic, from Liverpool; Ironsides, do.; Gładiator, do.; Western Empire, from Cardiff, leaky. She was in the ice on the 3d instant, in company with 27 ships and barks. he ice on the 3d instant, in company with 27 snips ind barks. Also arrived, brigs Star, from Sunderland; Nau-ilus, from Rio Janeiro. Below, at anchor, near Barnegat, ship Universe, om Liverpool.
The Russian corvette Varing, from Bernuda, and le French gunboat Tisiphone, from Fortress Money, have arrived. Arrival of Foreign Men-of-War.

The Christian Commission

THE ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY CLAIMED BY THE Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process sipulate for the release from attachment or other process property claimed by the United States, with the following amendments; provided nothing herein contained shall be considered as recognizing or conceding any right to enforce by science, atreet, attachment, or any judicial process, any claim against any property of the United States, or against any property held, owned, or employed by the United States or by any department thereof, for any public use, or as waiving any objection to any proceedings instituted to enforce any such claim.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

SENATE.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—TREASURY AFFAIRS. STATE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—TREASURY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON submitted the following:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senato a statement showing the full amount of the public debt of the United States at the present date, and that in making said statement he cause to be arranged separately the several items of said indebtedness, under what law soah item accrued, whether it bears interest, and if so, whether in coin or lawful money, the amount of Treasury United States notes; fractional currency, certificates of indebtneems of said measurements, and if so, whether in coin or lawful money, the amount of Treasury United States noter, fractional currency, certificates of indobticates noter, fractional currency, certificates of indobticates noter, fractional currency, certificates of indobticates, temporary loans & and the date and title of the act under which cach was issued.

Mr. HENDERSON also entantited the following:
Resolved, That the Servary of the Treasury is, and he is hereby, directed to communicate to the Senate copies of the full frents of bank associations, corporations, and individuals doing banking business which are required to be made to the Commissioner of laternal Revenue, under an act entitled an act to provide ways and means for support of the Government, approved March 3d, 1863, and that in communicating said report lie be requested to cause those required to be made within 60 days after the first day of October, 1863, and those required to be made six months thereafter, to be arranged in separate table.

THE PATMENT OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES—A PROTEST PROM NEW YORK.

A memorial of the Ghamber of Commerce of New York represents the peculiar hardship of a decision of the Treasury Department, requiring 50 per cent. additional duries so be paid on the day after the passage of the striff centrolon. It states that merchants were active in the day and strip and services of the day after the passage of the striff centrolon in states that merchants were active protest against the instance of paying duties on merchandise on Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30, paying into the treasury one a haif millions of dollars in gold which cost a premium of eighty conts, and have the goods on hand yet unsold. They protest against the instance of paying duties on merchandise for which the have received bonding permits. They ask for the passage of a joint resolution exempling from additional duty goods in bond at the time of the passage of the act, and upon all goods which have paid the old duties.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

passage of the soi, seather of the old duties.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The CHAIR submitted the report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, transmitted to the Senate by Scoretary Chase, which shows that of a capital stock of \$1,357,600, there has been \$1,000,500 paid in, mainly in Sacramento City. The cost of construction and equipment, so far, has been \$1,600, 118.

Marian Charles of California, called up the resolution authorizing a grant. The California of the lands authorizing a grant. The State of California of the lands authorizing a grant. The state of California of the lands are mercing the Mariposa or Big Tree Grové. He explained that the trees of this grove were the wonder of the world, being from thirty to fifty feel in diameter and estimated to be \$1,000 years old. The design was to preserve the grove as a place of great interest, and for the benealt of mankind. The resolution was passed.

EQUALIZATION OF THE FAY OF SOLDIERS—TAS—SAGE OF THE AMENDED BILL.

The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States army came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the proposition to raise the grade of castary. Here agree to.

The ALLE, New Hampshire, then moved to strike out from the sections establishing a bureau of military justice the words "rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general," as applied to the index-advocate general, as applied to the index-advocate general, as applied to the index-advocate general and insert "an annual salary of \$5,000." and \$5,000. Which was adopted "yeas 24, nays 12. The section of the bill mark the paid an equivalent of the machine the soldiers should be paid an equivalent of the amount proposed in gold. Rejected—yeas 6, nays 23.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to amend so as to provide that the soldiers should be baid an equivalent of the build which was depreted of the bill, which was derived that the bold enjoy the benefits of the bill, which was

nays 23.
Mr. POWELL moved a proviso that no colored sol dier should enjoy the benefits of the bill, which wa cjected. The bill was then passed, and, as amended, goes back o the House. THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, called up the bill to expedite the public printing and for other purposes, as amended. The bill provides amongst other things that hereafter, instead of furnishing mannscript copies of the documents usually accompanying their annual reports, the heads of dopartments shall transmit them, on or before the Istday of November in each year, to the joint committee of Congress on public printing; and that it shall be the duty of that joint committee to appoint some competent person who shall edit as election of the documents, so placed in their hands, as shall, in the judgment of the committee, be desirable for popular distribution, and to propare an index to the same; and that it shall be the duty of the heads of departments to furnish the upperintendent of public printing with copies of their reports on or before the third Monday in November. This was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE Speaker presented the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the operations of the law increasing the duties on imports fiftyper cent, Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. AMENDMENTS OF THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL. wing: \$75,000 for the completion of the hospital at Mare Island.

\$15,000 for the purchase of a cemetery for the navy and marine corps near Philadelphia, and providing that out of the appropriation of \$750,000 for a floating dry dock and navy yard, approved March 3d, 1863, the Secretary may construct one or two dry docks at New York and

Finadelphia, at a cost of \$250,000 for each; and the Secretary has also discretion to apply the balance of that appropriation to enlarge the sectional dry dock to a capacity to receive the largest vessels now built.

CASE OF COMMODORE WILKES.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House all the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Commodore Charles Wilkes. Philadelphia, at a cost of \$250,000 THE ELECTION CLAIMS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachus-the, called up the resolution of the Commisse on Elections, declaring that Messrs. Segar and Chandler are not entitled to seats in this Congress from the First and Second districts of Virginia.

The two cases being similar, the House considered The two cases being similar, the nouse considered them together.

Mr. DAWES said the facts showed that those who voted for these gentlemen were but a very small part of the people of the entire districts. In other words, during the military occupation the majority had no opportunity of expressing their wish at the polls. It could not, in any sense, be considered a fair election. This position had heretofore been sustained by the House.
Mr. SEGAR addressed the House in his own behalf.
He alluded to the fact that he was admitted to a seat in
SS2, when he received only 559 votes, but now, when
he came hither with 1,200, it was sought to keep him
from his seat. he came hither with 1,200, it was sought to keep him from his seat.

He claimed that the House, in the former case, had acted upon a just principle. Besides, the people of his district were entitled to representation. Virginia has no representatives here.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Virginia, contended that both himself and Mr. Segar were entitled to their seats by law, expediency, justice, and constitutional right. The principle at issue not only affected their respective districts, but every other portion of the country in rebellion.

MESSES. CHANDLER AND SEGAR DECLARED UNEN-The House, by a vote of 93 yeas to 23 nays, adopted a resolution that Joseph Segar is not entitled to a seat rom the Pirst district.

The House also adopted a resolution that Lucien H. Chandler is not entitled to a seat from the Second dischandler is not entitled to a seat from the Second dischandler is not entitled to a seat from the Second dischandler. riet. The House then adjourned.

PERSONAL.—Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., president of the Chris-tian Commission, after addressing large audiences during the past three weeks, in the leading cities of the Union, and raising thousands of dollars for the wounded heroes of our army, started yesterday for the scene of action, to assist in the great work of ministering to the wounded. He was accompanied by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D. and wealthy merchant of Liverpool, Eng., (an elder brother of Mr. George H. Stuart,) who has contributed liberally to the Christian Commission, and on many occasions stood up boldly for the Union cause against the sympathizing Secessionists of TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-A letter received vesterday from a delegate of the Christian Com-mission states that a soldier by the name of A. Lewis, Co. G, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, wa killed in battle on Tuesday, the 10th. He was buried by the delegates of the Commission, and his

oocket-book, watch, and a ring, taken in charge and sent to the rooms of the Commission at No. 500 H steet, Washington, D. C. His friends can obaln these articles by applying at the rooms of the Commission in this city. HAUNTED HEARTS is the name of the new novel by the author of "The Lamplighter." It is to be published the 25th of this month, simultaneously

n Boston and London. The publishers on both sides of the water are making arrangements for imnense sales. It is spoken of as highly interesting and will doubtless have a great run.—Boston Tran General McClellan The Times is mistaken in its history in saying that General McClellan "got away" from Richmond, leaving the rebels "safe, sound, and triumphant." He was peremptorily ordered away from the immediate neighborhood of that city by the President and General Halleck, against his earnest enfreaties. His solemn official warning, when at Harrison's Landing, of the perlis which would come upon the

General Halleck, against his earnest entreaties. His solemn official warning, when at Harrison's Landing, of the perils which would come upon the country if his army was recalled, are not forgotten by the people, though the Times finds it convenient to ignore them in the interest of its candidate for the Presidency.—World.

When General McClellan "got away from the immediate neighborhood of Richmond," he went to Harrison's Landing. We were not aware that he was ordered thither, "by the President or General Halleck," either "against his earnest entreaties or otherwise." Possibly the World may have information on this point not accessible to the rest of mankind.

He was ordered away from Harrison's Landing, by the President and Gen. Halleck, for the purpose of aiding Gen. Pope defeat the rebel army and protect the Capital. He did object very earnestly, we are aware, and did not finally obey the order until it was almost too late to render the service required. If we ignored his "solemn official warning" to the President, his friends ought to thank us for it. Its leading item was that any attempt to emancipate the Slaves, or confiscate the property of rebels, would utterly demoralize and disintegrate the army and lead to the ruin of the country.

That "solemn warning" has not yet been fulfilled.

Newspaper Enterprise.—Last Sunday's edi-

That "solemn warning" has not yet been fulfilled.

Newspaper Enterprise.—Last Sunday's edition of The Morning Chronicle was eighteen thousand copies, and that number would have been doubled but for the late order prohibiting the present sale of newspapers to the army. We have only to mention this fact to show the extraordinary success of The Chronicle, and the stern necessity of making other arrangements to supply an increased and increasing demand. No such prosperity has attended any newspaper establishment in our country within so short a time. The certainty, from this and other indications, of a yet larger circulation in the three cities of the District—Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandrin—and throughout the Union, as well as in the armies of the Republic, has rendered it necessary for us to purchase one of Richard Hoe & Co.'s four-cylinder type-revolving printing machines, which will enable us to throw off an edition of over fifty thousand in three or four hours. This splendid press, now being erected in a building put up to receive it, adjoining The Chronicle printing establishment, will be in operation during the present week, and will be open to all visitors who may desire to see what wonderful mechanism is required to preduce, with equal rapidity and completeness, so familiar a companion and instructor as a daily newspaper. To understand the advantages thus secured to the public (and to ourselves), we would state that, instead of sending to press our "outside form," containing the first and fourth pages, several hours before the "inside form" is ready, the whole paper, when put in type, will be simultaneously "worked off," or printed, thus enabling us to wait until the very last moment for important intelligence, and make every part of the Chronicla freshrain new. With this improved machinery, too, the paper will be electer printed than ever, and, therefore, more acceptable to its readers. Of course, all this cannot be done without great expense. The Lightning Press alone will cost about \$16,000, and

NEW YORK, May 17.—Two Russian frigates and French gunboat are below the city. LIEUT. JOHN BARRETT, of the 61st P. V., is among the wounded in the late battles in Virginia. His numerous friends in this city will be gind to learn that his wounds are not of a dangerous character. Boston, May 17.—The subscriptions to the Christian Commission now amount to \$45,000.

The Spirit of the Army.

The Spirit of the Army.

[Correspondence of the New York Post.]

The confidence of the New York Post.]

The confidence of the army in General Grant exceeds anything ever before witnessed in this field. Every soldier religiously and solomnly believes that the Lieutenant General means, as they phrase it, to "mash the rebellion," and that he will do it! And they tell, with the utmost gusto, of the novel methods he adopts to bring every man squarely up to the spirit of his own high purpose. The night before the line of skirmishers, and, passing slowly along, encouraged the men with generous praise. "You have never had a fair chance, oys," he said, "at these Johnny Rebs! I mean that you shall have it now. You can whip them; I am sure you can;" and at that the men cheered; and the story, flying from camp to camp, sent every soldier into the fight of Thur's day with a faith in their leader and a confidence in themselves which made them perfectly irresistible. Such charges as these brave men made were never heard of in history; such slaughter as they inflicted on the enemy, crouching in their rifle-pits, even the veterans of this royal-souled Army of the Potomac never saw nor dreamed of. The soldiers have entered fully into the spirit and purpose of their commander. In one of the first conflicts, last week, one of our divisions broke and fell back in disorder. Gen. Grant, riding up, said to the men: "Roys, you may break if you choose, but you must fight in the end. I have taken up the bridges in the rear; there is no communication with Washington; we must fight the sight the thing out right here." This story has been told me by several soldiers, all of whom exhibited the most unqualified acquiescence in the General's tactics. Another thing the men like in Gen. Grant is his unostentation. "He is like one of ourselves," they say; "he avoids tuss and show; even his stant is limited, and composed of men like himself." "I have more than once," said an orderly to me, white in the glow of conversation about the General. "seen

spirit of the colored troops, by the way, in the actions of the last few days, is described as superb. An Ohio soldier said to me to-day: "I never saw men fight with such desperate gallantry as those negroes did. They advanced as grim and stern as death, and when within reach of the enemy, struck about them with a pitiless vigor that was almost fearful." Another soldier said to me: "Those negroes never shrink nor hold back, no matter what the order. Through scorching heat and polting storms, if the order comes, they march with prompt, ready feet." Such praise is great praise, and it is deserved. The negroes here who have been slaves are loyal to a man, and, on only obsupation of Frederickshrif, printed out the prominent Scossionists, who were at once serzed by our cavalry and put in safe quarters. In a talk with a group of these faithful follows, I discovered in them all a perfect understanding of the issues of the conflict, and a grand determination to prove worthy of the place and privileges to which they are to be exalted.

Robert Dale Owen and the "Women's SPIRIT OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

Robert Dale Owen and the "Women's Loyal League."

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sin: While I desire to express my gratitude for the resolution of thanks, little deserved, which was passed by the members of the "Women's Loyal National League," in acknowledgment of the trifling services I have been able to render their society in aid of what I believed to be their one object, namely—the obtaining and presenting to Congress of a petition for general emancipation, I deem it due to myself to express my entire dissent from certain resolutions adopted by them at the same time, condemning and arraigning the Government, and to express my regret that they should have thought it their duty to pursue a course calculated, as I think, to impair their usefulness.

Tam, sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.
Office of the American Freedman's Inquiry Commission, New York, May 15, 1864. mission, New York, May 15, 1864.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL HAYS.—The funeral procession of Brig. Gen. Hays took place at two o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. The General, it will be remembered, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. The corpse reached here on Friday at one o'clock, and was immediately taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, John B. McFadden, Esq., where it was kept till Saturday, when it was taken to the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, where it lay in state and was visited by thousands of our citizens. The coffin was placed on a bier in the companies of the church, guarded by soldiers. It was decorated with tasteful drapery, flowers, and evergreens. A procession was then formed, consisting of a brass band and military escort, pall-bearers, officers and men of the 63d Regiment, family and ritends, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Mayor, and City Councils, and other prominent citizens. The afternoon was showery, and the streets very muddy, yet crowds of persons followed the procession through the various streets till it passed the limits of the city. The procession proceeded to the Allogheny Cemetery, beyond the arsenal, where the romains were finally deposited. The bells were tolled and minute guns fired during the march of the procession. There must have been near five hundred soldiers in the cortege.—Pittsburg Post, Monday.

GENERAL WEBE AND HIS WOUND.—The friends in this city of Brigadier General Webb have received to-day a letter from Fredericksburg, dated May 18th, in which the writer, Mr. M. D. Morgan, a brother-in-law of the General, says:

"General Webb was not wounded even in the first fight, but he was brought in here on yesterday badly (not dangerously) wounded in the right temple, the ball entering just forward of the ear and

passing out just beaund it, without tracturing the bone, it is believed."

Captain Henry C. Morgan, of the 12th Regulars, was wounded in the knee during the battle of the Wilderness on Thursday week. The sufferer, after his leg was amputated, was seventy hours in an ambulance before reaching the hospital, but is now doing well. Captain Morgan is a near relative of General Webb.—N. Y. Evening Post. Boys in the Repel Army.—Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, of General Sheridan's stuff, who arrived in Washington yesterday, direct from the General, with despatches to General Grant, gives an interesting account of the raid. Among other things he says (according to the Washington Republican) that Sheridan's loss was two hundred and fifty men, mostly slightly wounded. Among the rebels captured were several small boys, not more than fifteen years of age, with arms in their hands. During the progress of the fight the Richmond bells were ringing. ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION. The already famous explorer of the Arctic region, Mr. C. F. Hall, amounces his intention of starting upon another expedition about the middle of June. He will sail first for King William's Sound on a whaler, the Monticello, Captain Chapel, of New London, and will be accompanied by the Esquimaux, who are Mr. Hall's companions here. The party will make their first winter quarters at Repulse Bay, the extreme northwest of Hudson's Bay. Early in the year 1866 they will make a land journey by dogs and sledges to Boothia and King' William's Sound. The firm of Williams & Haven, of New London, are the owners of the Monticello; the ship placed at the disposal of Mr. Hall and his Esquimaux to perform the first part of their journey in.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.—Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan, whose recent brilliant exploits have formed so important a part of Gen. Grant's movement on Richmond, is a native of the Old Bay State, as appears by the official Army Register. He was appointed a cadet at West Point from Ohio. All the sketches of Gen. Sheridan which have thus far appeared in Western papers claim Ohio as his birthplace. Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Last night Buckstone's comedy of "Leap Year" was played at this theatre. With one exception, the performance was excellent. The characters were generally well sus-

tained, but the action was too slow. Now, as this comedy is almost entirely conversational, rapidity is absolutely necessary to keep the interest from flagging. Awkward pauses spoil the humor of the dialogue. There is an excellent company at the Chestnut, and a little attention is the only thing necessary to make the performances really first-class. The capital farce, "A Quiet Family," which was played as an afterpiece, was well given, and elicited shouts of laughter. It will be repeated this evening, together with the comedy of "A Bull in a China "Leah the Forsaken" will be repeated this evening, with Miss Lucille Western in the character of the Heroine, and Mr. Whalley as Nathan, the apos-

artistes during the day are delivered to the holder of a number that may be drawn from the wheel. Some of these articles are very beautiful and valuable. The glass steam-engine is a perfect triumph of art and science combined, and the lecture delivered at each exhibition is intensely interesting.
Only a few days remain for the great entertain-

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] RETURN OF VETERANS.—The 79th Regiment; New York Volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from the seat of war. They left Spottsylvania Court House on Saturday morning, and guarded twelve thousand rebol prisoners to Belle Plain. The regiment has been actively engaged since the breaking out of the rebellion, and with the 9th Corps has participated in twentyfour battles. They remained over their time to aid in the defeat of the rebels in Virginia. This regiment is under the command of Col. David Morrison. They number three hundred men, the most of whom are recruits sent down within a year. Only one hundred of the number that first went out with the regiment still remain. They attracted a large crowd as they paraded along Chestnut street, headed by their regimental band. A number of men dressed in the Highlanders' suitpreceded the regiment. They proceeded by rail to New York. The men of this regiment have not re-enlisted, but it is said they will re-organize again. PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. — Mary E. Springer, a little girl, aged 13 years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital at a late hour on Monday night, having been shockingly injured at \(\text{c}_1 \) woolen mill, at Stanton, Delaware, on Monday \(\text{y} \). She was an employee at the mill. Hor clothing \(\text{y} \) is was an exployee at the mill. Hor clothing \(\text{y} \) is a revolving shaft, and she was \(\text{d} \) rawn around it several times before the machinery, was stonged. around it several times below the stopped.

Martin Barrett, the workman who was injured at the Pennsylvania Rallroad depot, near Wash ngton-arenue handing, on Saturday last, died ye sterday morning of his injuries. It was a large bo'c of nails that fell upon him.

PERSONAL.—DEATH OF A BRAVE OFFICER.—Captain Waterbury, who wan extensively known and highly respected in this city, was among the slain at the battle of the Wilderness. The Captain served with distinction in the Mexican war. Colonel Peter Lyle.—A telegram was received in this city from Washington, 17. C., last evening, announcing that Colonel Peter, Lyle is safe. This can be depended on. RECRUTTING.—The Mayor issued warrants yesterday for the payment of the city bounty to two mon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

Gold opened to-day at 177%, and fluctuated but lifand closing at the rate at which it stood at 9 o'clock in
day previous, having then ruled as low as 173. Considay previous, having then ruled as low as 174. Consisuffering no serious decline under the late probable war
operators still control the market in spite of the influence of events which at other times affect the prices of
all things on the stock list. It is yet true, that not with
standing the passage of the set of Congress to provont all things on the stock list. It is yet true, that notwith-standing the passage of the act of Congress to provent sales of gold on an imaginary basis, the great bulk of the transactions on which quotations are made, both here and in New York, are mythical, and with no foun-dation in fact. The man of business who desires gold to pay for his imports can purchase it doubtless, but not always from those brokers who figure the largest in gold transactions. always from those brokers who figure the largest in gold transactions.

The general tone of the stock market is much inproved, and Government loans are steadily in demand. There were large sales of City loans at 108% for new. Railroad stocks show an improved feeling over the previous day. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ½: Little Schuylkill ¼, and Reading 3 from the Opening figures of the previous day. Norristown is firm at 6). Lehigh Valley Railroad 91½: Benver Meadow 85. Catawissa likewise advanced a fraction, and Philadelphia and Erie ½ higher.

The canals likewise sympathized in the upward movement. Morris was steady at 85; Delaware livition at 44, and Union Canal at 28 for the bonds, 2½ for the common, and 3½ for the preferred.

The only sales of passenger railroads were Scond and Third at 77, and West Philadelphia at 72.

Livited Steing Roude, 1907

United States Bonds, 1981.

DO. New Certif. of Indeb
Do. 7 3-10 Notes.

Quartermasters' Youchers.

Orders for Certificates of Indebtedn Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern United States 6s, 1891 Do. 7 3-10 N Certificates of Indeb

Subscriptions to ten-forty bonds delivers s, inclusive. Quotations of Gold atthe Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 South Third street, second story :

The popular subscriptions to the ten-forty loan amounted last week to six millions of dollars. This brings the aggregate sum taken to over fitty millions. Three-quarters of the loan yet remain to be negotiated, and from the disposition which is manifested on the part of individuals who are organizing institutions under the national banking faw, as well as on the part of sayings banks and insurance and trust companies, to secure the bonds, it is very probable that the balance of the loan will be taken before the end of the summer months. nontus.

The New York Evening Post of so-day says: The New York Bvening Post of 50-day says:

The stock market opened dull, and closed with a stronger feeling. Governments are strong, it state stocks quiet, coal stocks active, railroad bonds firm, bank shares strong, and railroad shares irregular, with an upward tendency. The Westernstocks sortrong, especially Galena and Rock Island. The secons advance in the last-named stock is attributed to the large surplus, which amounts to more than \$1,000,000, a part of which which amounts to more than \$1,000,000, a part of which it is supposed will be distributed among the abscissippin and Missouri road, and the connection with the new Pacific road, are also spoken of as adding to the value and improving the prospects of the Rock Island road. The advance in Michigan Southern is due to the actionated dividend in August.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 171%[69:12]. New York Central at 134%, Erie at 144%, Huden liver at 152, Reading at 137, Illinois Central at 131, Pittaburg at 115, Galena at 132, Toledo at 143½, Eock Island at 1144%.

The appended table exhibits the chief novements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yestorday:

United States 68, 1881, regis... 115

mon. 114 115 11134 10634 9832 17432 58 United States 68, 1831, regis. 115
United States 68, 1831, copp. 115
United States 68, 1831, copp. 117
United States 5even-thrites. 112
United States 5-yo, copp. 107
United States 1-yr cert, cur. 9824
American 601d. 1778 w York Central Railroad

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 17. BETWEEN BOARDS.

5500 Elmira 58. 78 | 100 Big Mountain. 9

SECOND BOARD. 100 Long Island RR. 47 | 50 Dittle Sch R R. 47 | 50 O North'n Central. 55 | 50 Phil's & E R R. 34 | 50 Phil's & E R R.

the Heroine, and Mr. Whalley as Nathan, the apostate.

Arch-street Theatre.—This evening Lover's new Irish drama, entitled "Mac Carthy More," will be presented, together with the farce of "The Irish Dragoon," in both of which Mr. Frank Drew will appear.

A concert for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair will be given this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, by the pupils of the public schools of the Seventh ward, and great care has been taken to make a fine musical entertainment. Two hundred and fifty young ladies on the stage at once will illustrate with unusual beauty the Tennysonian picture of the sweet singer who, when she made pause, no-body knew for delight, because slowly from the ground she raised her radiant cyes, and filled with light the interval by sound. To hear this concert will be aclightful, to see it enchanting, and the low price of admission, only twenty-five cents, will add to the pleasure of the visitors.

The Bohemman Glass-Blowers.—These industrious and pleasing artistes will continue their beautiful exhibition of the art of glass-blowing but a short time longer, at the Assembly Buildings. A grand matinée will be given this afternoon. On Friday evening a splendid prize, worth \$25, will be given to the author of the best conndrum on the glass steam-engine. It should be remembered that each person, on obtaining a ticket of admission, will receive a card containing a ticket of admission, will receive a card containing a mumber; a corresponding number being placed in a wheel. All the articles made by the artistes during the day are delivered to the holder of a number that may be drawn from the wheel.

Some of these articles are very beautiful and value. The Produce markets continue dull, at about former Wilfell 16 4 ton. Manufactured Iron is in demand at full prices. Lead continues very scarce, and we hear of no sales. Copper is firmly held, but there is very little doing.

BARK.—Quereitron is in steady demand, with sales of 120 hhds 1st No. 1 at \$40 7 10n.

CANDLES.—Tallow Candles are quiet at 154@16c 7 b. Adamantine are scarce, with small sales of short weight at 22c, and 23c 7 b for full weight.

COAL is very active, and cargo sales are making from Port Richmond at \$508.25 7 ton.

COFFEE.—There is very little doing, and the stock is very light, with small sales of Rio at 450 66 7 b.

COTTON.—The sales are limited, but prices are better; about 100 bales of Middlings sold in lots at 34087c very light, with small sales of Rio at \$5@46c \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ th. COTTON—The sales are limited, but priess are better; about 160 bales of Middlings sold in lots at \$4@57c \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ th. cash.

FEATMERS continue scarce; good Western are grounded at \$5@70c.

FEHT—Small sales of Orangas are making, at from \$3 to \$4 \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ boll for good; Dried Apples are selling at \$1@102c, and Peaches at from \$1\frac{\pi}{2}\$ to \$20c for unpared numerica and balves.

FISH—Mackerel are firm; Bay 1@2s are selling at \$1\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil for good; Dried Apples are selling at \$1\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil \$1\$; small sale: from store are making at \$1\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil \$1\$; small sale: from store are making at \$1\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil \$1\$; small sale: from store are making at \$1\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil \$1\$; no. 2 at \$1\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil. Pickled Herring range at from \$5\$ to \$7\$ bil. Codfish are worth \$6\frac{\pi}{2}\$ bil.

GUANO is in demand, \$2\$\pi\$ bil \$1\$ ton for fetaboe.

HOPS are quiet; small sales of first sort are making at \$2\cap{\pi}{2}\$ bil. and \$1\$\pi\$ cash.

LUMD JER.—The receipts are fair, with a good demand, and \$priese are \$frin at \$2\cap{\pi}{2}\$ for \$\pi\$ of the cash.

LUMD JER.—The market continues inactive, and \$10 LASSES.—The market continues inactive, and \$10 LASSES.—The market continues inactive, and \$10 LASSES.—The market continues inactive, and \$10 LASSES.—There is very little doing in any \$10 LASSES.—There is very little doing in any \$10 LASSES.—The market continues inactive, and \$10 LASSES.—The ois very firm \$2\$\tag{\pi}{2}\$ bil. Spirits of Tr. pentine is selling in a small way at \$3,20\tilde{2}\$. 27\tilde{2}\$ gallon.

OLLS.—Lard Oil is very firm \$2\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$No.\$ 1 winter, and \$1\tilde{2}\$ lof or \$No.\$ 2. Fish Oils are indemand, and priece are rather better. Linssed Oil is selling free at \$6\tilde{2}\$ to \$2\$\tilde{2}\$ lof or \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ continues very scarce; 100 bags of Pata sold in \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$1\$\tilde{2}\$ for \$1\$\tilde{2

ton.
RICE continues very scarce; 100 bags of Pata sold in
Boston at 11c F fb.
SEEDS.—Clover is dull, and there is little or nothing aston at 11c \$10. SEEDS.—Clover is dull, and there is little or nothing sing; we quote at \$7@7.25 \$ bus. Timothy is quoted t \$2.75@3 \$ bus; 1,000 bus Flaxseed sold at \$3.40 \$ at \$2.75@? P bus; 1,000 bus Flaxseed sold at \$1.40 P bus.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign but prices have advanced. N. E. Rum is worth \$1.54@1.60 P gallon. Whisky is firmer, with sales of bbls at \$1.25 @1.28, and drudge at \$1.20@1.25 P gallon.

SUGARI continues very quiet, but prices are unchanged; small sales of Cuba are making at 17@174c P w. On time.

TALLOW is lower, with sales of city rendered at 15% @134c, and country at 12c P w.

TOBACCO.—Manufactured is quiet; sales of black are making at 55@70c; small sales of Kentucky Leaf are making at 55@70c; small sales of Kentucky Leaf are making at 55@70c; small sales of Kentucky Leaf are making at 55@70c; small sales of Kentucky Leaf are making at 15@70c, and Maryland at 10@12c P w.

WOOL.—The market continues rather duil, but holders are firm; small sales are making at from 50c w to \$5c P w. cash, for common to fine flecce.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to day:

Yhour.

Yhour.

1,550 bbls.

Corn.

2,000 bus.

Outs