The Press

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, For the Week ending May 21, 1864.

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III. "LOVE THROUGH A LORGNETTE," an ori-III. "LOVE THROUGH A LOWING THE SINGLE STREET THE FORTH A PRESS.

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XVI. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

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XVII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AP Specimens of the "War Press" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms
will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies,
put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained
at the counter. Price five cents.

The Situation in Europe. Our friends across the ocean have their own troubles, and for the past few weeks the English press find more interesting themes than the war in America. They have tired of showing their ignorance of American affairs, and events have made sad havoc with their prophecies. War is coming nearer home. The insurrection in Poland is by no means suppressed. The temper of

the Caucasus is irritating, and even in faroff Tunis the dusky Moors are gathering in rebellion. NAPOLEON is troubled by Paris and Mexico, and shrewd men calculate in reports of victory? Rebel triumph they upon the fall of the dynasty of Napoleon never doubt. Sceptical of the progress of and Morny. A child remains to uphold the glories of Bonapartism, and those who see the public sentiment of France, as reflected in the recent Paris elections-the boldness of the anti-Bonapartists in the Chamber of Peers, and the reactionary movements in the large provincial townswill know how uncertain is the hope of a successor to the present Emperor. After him the deluge must come, for every faction will find a leader and a name. The empire is peculiarly a BONAPARTE invention. Bourbonism means a kingdomnew nobles, a division of lands, the possession of the vast Orleans estates. Bourbonism has rival claims; and greater than either is the republican sentiment, which embraces the intellect and culture of France, which is now the main cause of NAPO LEON's embarrassments, and threatens at any time to rise up and take the Empire by the throat. All this while Italy rests upon

her sword pledged to make war for Rome and Venice whenever the opportunity arises. The liberal sentiment of Europe was neve stronger and holder than now. The contest in England between the governed and governing classes is assuming an importance it never before possessed. The reception given GARIBALDI, and the humiliating manner in which PALMERSTON hurried him out of the country, show us that the friends of Bright and Cobden are a power very clever rascals. in England. We regard this sentiment with an intense interest, for every demonstration in behalf of radicalism and liberty is a demonstration in favor of the United States.

At this time the most interesting ques tion before the European Cabinets is what is known as the Schleswig-Holstein question. Whatever may have been the merits of this controversy in the beginning, it has now assumed simple proportions. Denmark is now a conquered kingdom. The two great Powers of Austria and Prussia provoked a quarrel with her King, and plunged into a war. The Danes had been led to hope for aid from Sweden and Norway, France and England. Kind words had been spoken in their behalf in the English Parliament—an English minister had declared that Denmark's independence would be maintained, and the Emperor of the French was

understood to have shown strong sympa-

thies for overmastered Denmark. The Danes took up arms. A more hopeless and unequal war was never waged. The struggle came, but aid came not, and Denmark was left to struggle alone. Of course she was defeated. After a most gallant defence, the Danne werke was taken, Dybbol was stormed, all Schleswig occupied, her ports held, and now nothing remains but the narrow ridge of coast and the islands beyond. Marshal VON WILLNEEL has levied a tax of a hundred thousand thalers on the people of Jutland as a war contribution, and held a number of Danes as hostages for its payment, "This," we are told, "the inhabitants re-

fuse to pay, preferring to be plundered."

In the meantime, a Conference has been summoned with powers to end the war by a diplomatic arrangement. The Conference has done nothing. It has met and adjourned, only to adjourn and meet again Something is wrong. We hear mysterious Whispers about NAPOLEON. He is the spirit who mars all. His malign, insidious influence prevents the members of the Conference from arriving at any harmonious conclusion. The Times is in bad temper with the French Emperor. It taunts him with cowardice. He professes to be the arbiter of Europethen why does he not interfere with Schleswig-Holstein? If he has abandoned that office, and desires peace so well, why does he not disband his armies and not persist in frightening people? Prussia is

upbraided. The sins of the great FREDE-RICK are recalled, and she is said to be an insincere, faithless Power, given to breaking treaties. She robbed Austria of Silesia a hundred years ago, and the same spirit of robbery now actuates her in regard to Denmark. These are angry words, and show what is the real temper of England. If they have any one to blame it is themselves. Let them rail as they will, France stands apart, Prussia is gathering up the thalers in Jutland, and Denmark is being robbed and weakened, and driven into the sea. With all regard for Germany, and every desire to see the unity and freedom of that great people accom-

plished, we cannot but feel a strong sympathy for Denmark, and a great contempt for the Powers which have permitted Austria and Prussia to rob her of everything The Forged Proclamation. Yesterday three New York papers-the World, the Herald, and the Journal of

Commerce—published a false proclamation of the President, appointing the 26th instant as a day of national fasting, humiliation, and prayer, announcing that the Virginia campaign had failed, and calling out four hundred thousand men. In this insolent document the President is made to speak of his performance of imperative duty with a heavy heart, and to represent the country as being in immediate danger from the rebel power.

We are also to believe that in either of these journals this lie was printed with the supposition that it was the truth. We credit the editors of the Herald, the World, and accuse them of the gross stupidity which a belief in this proclamation would imply. They must have known that nothing in the military situation, nothing in the contributions on their way from Europenews they published simultaneously with one a cargo of coal valued at \$12,500, the the forgery, nothing in the feeling of the noble gift of George Ellion, the Liverpeople, nothing in the attitude of the Government, in the slightest degree justified the tone of this proclamation. They must have known, for their own correspondents had informed them, and General GRANT himself had declared, that the our neighbor city should be an added campaign, so far from being closed, stimulus to our own efforts. We have also of the war, had never spoken as battle, which has just come to a brief pause.

a man despondent and frightened, and | There is plenty of earnest work for us.

could not have believed him capable of confessing defeat in the very moment of They must have known that the appointment of a day of humiliation would be an absurdity, and an insult to a nation which for three years has not had such reason to rejoice. They must have known that this proclamation could not fail o delight every traitor in the land, and shake the hearts of many loval men with the fear of unknown evil. They should have known, finally, that this document was never telegraphed from Washington, and did not reach them, as it would have done

had it been genuine, through the agency of the Associated Press. Therefore, for these reasons, and others equally good but unnecessary to state, we hold these journals guilty of publishing as an authentic proclamation what they should have known to be an audacious forgery. If they deny this knowledge, the public will probably accept their denial, but we do not envy them the confession of unparalleled ignorance which must then be their only excuse. We do not accuse these papers the forgery-it is enough disgrace that they were wicked or stupid enough to publish it. But we do accuse two of

them, at least, of an eagerness to print accounts of misfortunes to the Union, a reluctance to admit its successes, which is positively disgraceful. The World has earned a reputation which this new forgery will make too great for its own comfort. It was this newspaper which, with an alacrity commendable in the Richmond Enquirer, hastened to inform its readers, some weeks ago, that Bunnside's army had been destroyed by the enemy, and had the insolence to justify this heartless, disloyal act, on the plea of enterprise and anxiety to give the earliest news. Such enterprise, stripped of its false pretences, is at the best no more than a morbid craving for a sensation. It is recklessness and indifference to truth of which any true newspaper would be ashamed. But why is it that the World and kindred journals are invariably so slow to believe the Union successful, and so earnest in cautioning the public against faith

our own cause, credulous of that of the foe, these journals possess at once the exremes of doubt and superstition. It must be remembered that the forgery appeared only in Copperhead journals. No loyal paper would or could have published it. Neither the Tribune nor the Times could have been imposed upon by this glaring outrage on probability. Granting that it was published with a full faith in its authenticity by these papers, it follows that the enemies of the Government who forged the proclamation selected the World, the Herald, and the Journal of Commerce as the proper tools of their ini-

quity. It is easy to deceive those who invite the deceiver. The Secretary of State early in the day relieved the public by the official declaration that the proclamation was an absolute forgery. But with this denial the matter should not rest. The Associated Press has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the discovery of the criminals. The Government should resolve to detect and give them the nunishment they have carned. We have just read an explanatory apology issued from the World office, which must be accepted as proof of its ignorance of the forgery. The three newspapers should therefore be acquitted as unconscious tools of

Help the Wounded. The battles are over, and along the lines there is quiet. We have ceased to fight. Let us think of the men whom the battles. in Virginia have left to our sympathies. All that can claim our most devoted charity is theirs. How their wounds appeal to us may be judged from these random incidents, which we take from yesterday's story of the war. It comes from that great depot of wounds, suffering, and death-Frede-

ricksburg:

ricksburg:

"In a guano warehouse a magnificent veteran, leaning against the wall with his blouse on (to protect him from the cold of the bricks), whose left sleeve and shoulder were thrown back so as to relieve the stump of his amputated arm from their weight, beckoned me to him. I have not eaten, sir, for three days. When will rations be served to us? I fiew across the street to the Sanitary Commission reoms, and repeated the pitiable statement, and asked for food. 'Our supplies are wholly exhausted; said the attendant. 'We have literally nothing here save empty boxes.'

"Where the wounded in this city got their food that night, God only knows. Where bandages were yot to dress their wounds, I know not. If there were any hospital supplies here whatever, I do not know. I do know that in the great Baptist Church hospital, under Frank H. Hamilton's care, there was nothing. Iterally nothing. And if a surgeon as distinguished as he, with a title won by years of professional service in the highest personal influence; with his experience in getting things as a corps medical director—if he was destitute, I kie fair to presume that every hospital here was destitute. I know that he was without bandages, lint, medicines, and stinulents, and I saw one of his nurses, a young and beautiful girl from New Hampshire, co to more than one Secesh house and beg in vain for old sheets and closers of the shed-dragons left on quard here by their fugitive rebel husbands. Of the destitution of utensils and conveniences for the care of the help-lessly sick in these hospitals, it is unnecessary to

utensils and conveniences for the eart of the help lessly sick in these hospitals, it is unnecessary to speak. Every imagination will supply for itself the details of nameless horror and suffering that ensued upon this want." Without the help of our voluntary chaity such pictures would be terribly intensified. All the brave men of whom we speak suffered for a cause which is ours. There should be no limit to our zeal to comfort them. The Government and even the Sanitary Commission cannot supply all their wants, painful as these must be in the hospital crisis which follows a great battle. From very necessity the nation is appealed

to, and it cannot answer too soon or do too WE ARE to have another convention at Cleveland, to meet on Tuesday, May 31. It calls upon all "who believe that the rebellion can be suppressed without infringing the rights of individuals or of States, who regard the extinction of slavery s among the practical effects of the war for the Union, who favor an amendment of the Federal Constitution for the extinction of slavery, and who demand integrity and conomy in the administration of governnent," to unite with the signers in mass convention. This call is signed by John COCHRANE and LUCIUS ROBINSON, two gentlemen elected to office in New York by the Republicans. As we read the call, seems to be what men would call conservative Republicanism. What practical good it proposes to accomplish we cannot see. These calls only show that the people have not forgotten the election. They do no harm, and certainly no good. There

will be room enough at Baltimore for every OUR FRIENDS, who are to meet in Cleveland, some of these summer days, to nominate General FREMONT, or somebody else. for the Presidency, have rather an embarrassing question to decide. Mrs. STANTON, of New York, a very accomplished and estimable lady, has written a letter adding her name to the call. Mrs. STANTON insists upon being admitted to the Convention and taking part in its proceedings. This is natural and proper. Mrs. STANTON has a perfect right to nominate John C. FREMONT, and we call upon the gentlemen who have this movement in , charge to see that every woman, whether young or old, who feels disposed to take part in this work, shall have the opportunity. A convention of women would be attractive and novel,

and they could do nothing more appropriate than nominate General FREMONT. THE SANITARY FAIR,-The Ladies' Executive Committee of the New York the Journal of Commerce with at least | Metropolitan Fair have just rendered to average shrewdness, and are unwilling to the Sanitary Commission the sum of one million of dollars, only part proceeds of the great popular enterprise. After all the regular instalments there are several pool merchant. Besides, a collection of paintings and works of art, valued at \$25,000, remains on hand unsold. The full offering of New York will no doubt be an extremely large one. The success of was but begun. They must have known | great incentives springing from our recent that the President, in the darkest hours victories, the long and bloody period of

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864. Address of the Methodist Conference to the President-Mr. Lincoln's Reply. A deputation of delegates from the General Conference in session at Philadelphia visited the President to-day and presented to him an address, in which the Conference, representing nearly a milwhich the Comerciaes, representing nearly a million of members, express to him the assurance of the loyalty of the Church, her earnest devotion to the interests of the country, and her sympathy with him in the great responsibilities of his high position in this trying hour. They honor him for his proclaation of liberty, and rejoice in all the acts of th Government designed to secure freedom to the en-slaved. In conclusion, they say: "Actuated by the sentiments of the loftiest and purest patriotisi our prayer shall be continually for the preservation of our country undivided, for the triumph of our cause, and for a permanent peace, gained by the sacrifice of no moral principles, but found in the Word of God, and securing, in righteous liberty and equal rights to all." To which address the President replied as fol

GENTLEMEN: In response to your address, allo me to attest to the accuracy of its historical state ments, endorse the sentiments it expresses, and thank you in the nation's name for the sure promise it gives. Nobly sustained as the Government has been by all the Churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is not a fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field nore nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any other. God bless the M. E. Church: bless all the Churches, and blessed be God, who in this, our great trial, giveth us the Churches. Subsequently Rev. Dr. Thounton, delegate from the English Conference to the Methodist General Conference, together with Dr. Scott, from the Irish Conference, was presented to the President by Hon. M. F. ODELL. These delegates expressed to the President the earnest and hearty sympathy of the Methodist membership of England and Ireland in the present national struggle, and their desire for

The Arrival of General Wadsworth's Remains.
The steamer Mary Rapley arrived this morning with the body of General Wadswouth and severa members of his staff. Dr. Ross, who was sent t the army by BROWN & ALEXANDER, embalme a week ago, for the purpose of recovering the body returned this morning, having been successful in his mission. The body was found buried at a point on the Wilderness battle-field between the Fredericksburg plankroad and the turnpike. It had been enclosed in a good coffin, painted black, and was interred, it is said, by a man named Griffin, who live in the vicinity of the Wilderness battle-field, and who had been befriended by Gen. WADSWORTH in Washington, and who had obtained Lee's permit sion to care for the body. It is but just to say that Like gave free consent to have the body exhume and brought home, but some of his officers did all i their power to thwart the party seeking the body by objecting to slight informalities in the arrange ments for the flag of truce. The body is at the es tablishment of Brown & Alexander, but is so far decomposed that it cannot be embalmed. It will. however, be placed in a metallic coffin and taken New York. It is proposed to remove the remains

a-morrow morning Death of Gen. Wadsworth-Congressiona Honors.

The Senators and Representatives, from the State of New York, met at the Capitol to-day, to testify their respect for the memory and services of the late Brigadier General Wadsworth. Representative FENTON was called to the chair and representative ODELL acted as secretary. Representative Preyn offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

That in the death of General Wadsworth, not only the State of New York, but the country at large, has lost one of its most devoted and patriotic sons; one who gave his time, his means, and his energies to the suppression of the existing rebellion, with an earnestness and zeal not surpassed in the history of this great struggle.

That the close connection of the family of Gen. Wadsworth with the early history and development of the western part of our State, their warm support of all measures for advancing the educational and agricultural interest of our Commonwealth, in which he also largely shared, combined with his energy of character and active patriotism, gave to the deceased a large and well-merited influence with his associates, and commanded the respect of the community at large. Representative PRUVN offered the following reommunity at large. That we offer to the family of the deceased ou most respectful sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained, which has not only deprived them of their head, but our State of a distinguished citizen, and the country of an officer of conceded patriotism and valor.

Representatives Fenton, Odell, Morris, Ganson, Frank, and Winfield were appointed a committee

to accompany the remains to New York Arrangements have been made to leave with the body to-morrow morning, and to arrive at New York at half-past six o'clock in the evening. Disabled Veteran Recruits.

A communication was to day sent to the House, by the Secretary of War, in response to an inquiry, and enclosing a statement from Provost Marshal General FRY, who says that orders from the War Department are now in force, whereby men wh have been honorably discharged from the military service. on account of wounds or disease contracted unfit for active field service, but are still canable of effective garrison duty, are recruited into the veterans' corps, and such men are credited to the quotas of the districts. These men are recruited under and by authority of several acts of Congress. A second class of men, of a greater degree of disability, having lost a limb and the like, are received into the veteran reserve corps by a transfer from active regiments, but no orders from the War De-

partment authorize a credit upon any quota. The Christian Commission GEORGE H. STUART, president of the United States Christian Commission, accompanied by Bishop McIr.vaine, of Ohio, has gone to the battlefield, on a tour of inspection and to arrange for enlarging the sphere of operations of the Commission, who have now over 230 delegates on the field in Virginia, and are shipping some two hundred boxes of supplies daily.

A Case of Conscience. The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of thirty dollars, transmitted from San Franeisco by some person unknown, who states it to be due to the United States. Naval Deserters.

The Navy Department is offering large rewards for the arrest of deserters, including one of \$300 for the apprehension and delivery at a naval station of Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. J. MAFFITT, who made his escape from the steamer Admiral on the 12th of May, at New York. A Denial.
It is denied that Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS is engaged with Admiral DUPONT in writing a reply to

he document relating to the armed vessels in the attack on Charleston Rumor of a Call for More Troops. Although this morning there was no official promulgation of the fact, it is confidently asserted, by leading Congressional friends of the Administra-tion, that it has been determined to call for three hundred thousand troops. Capture of a Prize.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the sloop Neptune, on the 6th instant. in Tampa Bay, by the United States steamer Sunflower. At the time of her capture she had on board 50 bales of cotton.

THE FORGED PROCLAMATION. DESPATCHES FROM SECRETARIES STANTON AND SEWARD.

NEW YORK, May 18.—This morning the World managed its readers with a pretended call for 400,000 men, by President Lincoln. The bogus proclamation set out with statements that with "a heavy heart" the President called for a day of fasting and prayer, in view of certain "disasters" to the Union cause, and therefore he calls for 400,000 men, to be raised by volunteering, or, in the failure of volunteering, by a draft. The document was dated and signed in the usual form; and was calculated to deceive a hasty reader.

After the issue of the paper the World stated on its bulletin-board that the proclamation printed in its issue of this morning is bogus and a fraud.

The Associated Press also announced the fact of the swindle, and Provost Marshal General Fry stated that no such call had been issued. THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION. This is the proclamation as published in the

FOR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 17.

Follow-citizens of the United States:
In all seasons of exigencies it becomes a nation carefully to scrutilize its line of conduct, humbly to approach the Throne of Grace, and meekly to implore forgreeness, wisdom, and guidance.

For reasons known only to llim, it has been decreed that this country should be the scene of unparalleled outrage, and this nation the monumental sufferer of the nineteenth century. With a heavy heart, but an undiminished confidence in our cause, I approach the performance of a duty rendered imperative by my sense of weakness before the Almighty and of justice to the people. weakness before the Almighty and of justice to the people.

It is not necessary that I should tell you that the first Virginia campaign, under Lieutenau General Grant, in whom I have every confidence, and whose courage and fidelity the people do well to honor, is virtually closed. He has conducted his great enterprise with discreet ability. He has indicted great loss upon the enemy. He has emphyed their strength and deteated their plans.

In view, however, of the situation in Virginia, the disaster at Red river, the delay at Charleston, the general state of the country, I, Abraham Lincoln, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1861, be solemnly set apart throughout these United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. day of May, A. D. 1861, be solemnly set apart throughout these United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

December, furthermore, that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, and in view of the pending sprivation of the service of (100,000) one bundred the said of our troop service of (100,000) one bundred the mand of our troop Abrahan Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the citizens of the United States between the ages of (18) eighteen and (45) forty five years to the aggregate number of (400,000 four hundred thousand, in order to suppress the existing rebellions combinations, and to cause the duc execution of the laws.

And furthermore, in case any State or number of States shall fail to furnish by the 15th day of June next their assigned quotas, it is hereby ordered that the same be raised by an immediate and peremptory druft.

The details for this object will be communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpecuity of popular government.

popular government.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord que thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. CONTRADICTION BY THE SECRETARY OF The following despatch is directed to the Asso

ciated Press: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 18.
To the Public: A paper purporting to be a Proclamation of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and bearing date the 17th day of May, is reported to this Department as having ap-peared in the New York World of this date. The paper is an absolute forgery. No proclamation of this kind or any other has been

made, proposed to be made by the President, or is.

sued or proposed to be issued by the State Depart ment, or any department of this Government.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF To Major General Dix, New York:

I have just seen a copy of the spurious proclama-tion referred to in your telegram. It is a base and reasonable forgery. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War TREASON FOILED. NEW YORK, May 18.—The Scotia sailed at noon with \$800,000 in specie. She takes out an official ontradiction of the bogus proclamation of the

ONE THOUSAND DOLDARS REWARD. NEW YORK, May 18 .- At an early hour thi morning a fraudulent proclamation, purporting to be signed by the President of the United States was delivered in manuscript to the editors of each of the morning papers in this city.

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Associated Press, and with the approval of the publishers of the Journal of Commerce, Tribune, Express, World, Times, and Herald, the Association will pay a reward of \$1,000 for such evidence is may lead to the conviction of the author of the abovenamed fraudulent document,
D. H. CRAIG,

General Agent New York Associated Press, 145 Broadway, New York. AN EXPLANATION FROM "THE WORLD." The following explanatory statement was issue yesterday from the office of the World: "THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

"The World, in common with the Journal of Commerce and all the city morning papers, was made the victim of a malicious hoax by some scoundred who, initiating the manifold copy of the Associated Press, sent around the extraordinary proclamation which appeared in our columns this morning. Supposing it was all right, the night editor in charge published it in good faith, and its falsity was not discovered until the edition was nearly worked off. The World does not stereotype its forms as do several of the other morning papers, and as it is now working off a very heavy edition daily, we are compelied to go to press at an unusually early hour. The Journal of Commerce was deceived in the same way as the World, and of course quite as innocently. The Herald, we understand, printed the false proclamation in a large edition, but fortunately for them, discovered it in time to suppress it in their regular edition. We regret exceedingly the publication, as we have a just pride in publishing none but reliable news; but it is one of those inexplicable accidents which is liable to happen to any newspaper establishment. "THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LARGE REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY. GRANT ABOUT TO MOVE AGAIN.

THREE BATTLES FOUGHT BY GEN, CROOKE MORGAN, JONES, AND JENKINS EXGAGED.

THE LATTER MORTALLY WOUNDED AND IN OUR HANDS.

mother Draft to be Ordered July 1 OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.
To Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia: despatch.
The lalest information from General Grant wa hat the roads had been greatly improved. Large reinforcements had reached him, and h This designed to move against the enemy without delay.
It is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and, in order to provide against any inopportun duction when the service of the hundred days' men sout, a draft to fill up their place, and all other advetions will be ordered to take place on the let of July, by which time the new enrolments will be

No order is yet issued. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MRY 18-10,40 P. M. Major Gen. Cadwalader, Philadelphia: We have no despatches to-day from Generals Frant, Butler, or Sherman. The reports from the Kanawha confirm the destruction of the bridge over the New river. Several three battles with Generals Sam Jones and A. Jenkins, and has defeated them, the rebel loss being over six hundred killed and three hundred wounded.

General Jenkins fell into our hands mortally All of our wounded that can be removed from Fredericksburg have reached Washington.
The rebel prisoners have been removed from Bello Visitors from the Army of the Potomac represent the troops to be in excellent condition, and reinforce ments rapidly arriving. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL CROOKE'S ARMY. CINCINNATI, May 18 .- The Commercial has r ceived the following despatch: GAULEY BRIDGE, Va., May 17 .- A courier a rived this morning direct from Gen. Crooke's army. Gen Crooke has fought three battles near New-Jones, and A. Jenkins, gaining a complete victory The rebels lost 600 killed and wounded, and 300 General A. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded.

Our loss was 400 killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over New river, at New bern, with several miles of track was completely de Gen. Crooke was at Newbern, on the East Tenessee and Virginia railroad, on the 13th, 100 miles west of Lynchburg. A telegraphic messenger employed in Petersburg, Va., who has just escaped, informs me that Beauregard has been reinforced by Ransom's division, and the rebels were crowding their forces into Richmond by the way of Greensboro and Danville. He states that there are five iron-clads at Richmond, and tha there are heavy batteries on the James River, from Warwick's to Drury's Bluff. He believes the rebels are making every effort to put their united strength in Lee's army against Grant. He says the prevailing opinion in the country around Richmond is, that if they can hold the Capital during this campaign, the war will terminate. Consequently, every effort is directed for its maintenance. The rebels have great

confidence in the generalship of Lee, and express the belief that the city would have fallen a week since under any other commander. ARKANSAS.

Reported Retreat of Gen. Price. CAIRO, May 18 .- Advices from Little Rock to the 10th report that Price is retreating in the direction of Camden. The rebels admit a loss of 2,000 in the ght with Steele on the Saline river. Amongst their killed were Gens. Lowry and Randall, and Gen. Wall, of Texas, was badly wounded. The guerillas have captured a number of cotto raders, between the Arkansas and Wabash rivers backs. There is no forage in that section of country

FORTRESS MONROE. Wounded Pennsylvanians at the 18th Corps Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—The following Ponnsylvania soldiers, wounded on the 13th and 14th

est., have been received at the 18th Army Corps ected by an intervening high bluff: Geo. Morris, 188th : H. Cramer, 188th ; G. C. Hinman, 188th ; J Shaddle, 188th; W. Englehardt, 188th; D. Danplin, 188th; S. Stone, 76th. The New Jersey Democratic State Con-

TRENTON, May 18 .- The Democratte State Conention to appoint delegates to Chicago assembled here to-day, and was largely attended. porary chairman, with one secretary from each Conressional district A committee of one from each county was appointd on permanent organization, and similar commitces on resolutions, credentials, to arrange seats. &c. All resolutions are to be referred to the committees. The Convention then adjourned to 2.83 P. M. The Convention reassembled at 2.30 P. M., wher the committee on permanent organization reported the Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, of Hudson, for preident, and a vice president from each county, and a cretary from each district. The Convention then went into an election for senatorial and district delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the following were elected: Senaorial-John P. Stockton, Abraham Browning Theodore Runyon, Daniel Holsman. District Delegates—First, Ebenezer Westcott, Jos. W. Reeves; second, Job J. Gaskill, Joseph D. Beddle; Third, B. M. Price, John K. Swayne; Fourth, Albert A. looper, Andrew Cobb; Fifth, Theodore F. Ran lolph, Wm. H. Camp.
The committee on resolutions reported a series. The first declares a firm attachment to the princi-ples of the Federal Constitution, and that it is the and and only bond of our National Union, and to its maintainance, and resistance to encroachments to overthrow it, they pledge their lives and honor. The second resolution reiterates their faith in the octrine that constitutional law is the only true basis of executive action in war as well as in peace The third resolution leaves the selection of a date, and formation of a platform, entirely to the Chicago Convention. The fifth resolution denc

the present corrupt Federal Administration. The itions were passed without debate. Election of a Union Delegate. CHAMBERSBURG, May 18 .- John Stewart, Esq. of Franklin, was to-day elected one of the district delegates to the National Convention, with instruc-tions to support Lincoln for President and Gov Johnston, of Tennessee, for Vice President. Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset will select the Arrival of the Germania—New York Gold Market. New York, May 18.—The steamer Germania

rom Hamburg, via Southampton, arrived here to lay. Her news is anticipated. The Christian Commission. Boston, May 18 .- The contributions received for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, through the Christian Commission

now amount to \$51,200,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN

LOUISIANA. NEGRO RETALIATION ON THE REBELS

Blockade of the Arkansas and Red Rivers CAIRO, May 17 .- The advices from New Orleans say that the Louisiana State Convention had amended the constitution, by a vote of 70 to 16, that slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited in the State, and that the Legisla-

ture shall make no law recognizing the right of property.
The cotton market was buoyant at 73@86c. Sugar was at a stand-still. Molasses 80c. for new. CATRO. CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 17.—In order to correct abuses on the Mississippi river, General Washburne has ordered that no boats shall land between Cairo and the mouth of the White river, except at garrisoned points, nor be allowed to land supplies even at such posts without a special permit from headquarters The ram Monarch has been sent down the river and ordered to arrest every trading boat found between Memphis and White river. Any person found on board will be liable to conscription, as being presumed to belong to the rebel army, and be brought as prisoners of war to Memphis. The boat will be aken from the place under guard.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER.
CAIRO, May 18.—The blockade of the Red river below Alexandria, is confirmed.

It is reported that there is a partial blockade he Arkansas river, below Little Rock. Effective preparations were being made to blockade the White river also; but it is believed that General Canby would soon attend to these matters. CAIRO, Ill., May 18.—The following additional tems are gleaned from the New Orleans papers of the 12th:
Don Manuel Garin Rejon, secretary of Vidaurri,

rrived at Brownsville on the 26th ult., and wa mmediately arrested by General Herron and delivered to the Wexican authorities at Matamoro with the request that he be not allowed to recross the river, as he had been aiding the enemies of the 'nited States. He was shot on the 27th as a traitor to Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer United States has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 11th. The news is mostly anticipated via Cairo. The curboats Pocahontas and Cornubia arrived at New Orleans on the 9th.

A report reached New Orleans from Natchez that in retaliation for the murder of three or four colors men, a company of negroes proceeded to a rebel camp, eight miles distant, and captured ten prioners, whom they immediately put to death. Cleared, 9th, brigs Moses Day, for Philadelphia Darien, do. Steamers Evening Star and Havana rom New York, were at quarantine, below New

MEXICO. NEW VICTORIES BY JUAREZ

INSURRECTION AT PEREGRINO. The Liberals in Possession of Rio Verde. ARREST AND EXECUTION OF VI-

CAIRO, May 17 .-- Advices from New Orleans to the 11th inst. have been received.

Generals Herron, Benton, and Hamilton, and a large number of officers, both American and Mexian, had arrived in that city. The Mexican minister at Matamoros was making arrangements for the support of the Juarez Govern Gen. Uraga was reported to have defeated 3,000 French at Albuquerque.
The French are reported to be organizing an ex-

edition at San Luis for the invasion of the frontier. Gen. Vidaurri and a number of his officers had joined the Southern Confederacy. leights of Peregrino. The people have risen in the town, and declared that the French ships in Acapulco are American
that the French ships in Acapulco are American
30@6d higher; sales of mixed at 28.
LIVERFOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The circulars Potosi, after routing the traitors under Valentine ruz, occupied the city of Rio Verde. Among the troops recently arrived at Saltine. rom Monterey, were a number of American volun-

St. Louis, May 18.-In the stock-dealers' division post-stake race to-day, premiums and stakes amounted to \$5,750. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. "Sue Lewis" won the first two heats, and "Skedaddle' the three last. Time, 1.46½, 1.45½, 147, 151½, 146½

Marine Intelligence. New York, May 18.—Arrived.—Ships Cremorne, from San Francisco, 100 days; Emily Farnum, from Newport, England; Rising Sun, do.; Panther, from Cardiff; Universe, from Liverpool; Neptune, do.; Banshee, from Matamoros; E. Z., Now Orleans, Barks N. H. Gaston, from New Orleans; Hans Egde, from Rio Janeiro; Lindahl, do.; Trickler, do. Stric Angostura, from Buenos Ayres. rig Angostura, from Buenos Ayres. The United States steamer Pensac tion.

Arrived—Schooners Enchantress, Para, Coast
Pilot, from New Orleans.

Boston, May 18.—Arrived—Bark Jane Young,
from London; St. Ibenique, from Buenos Ayres;
also, prize-steamer Young Republic.

Public Entertainments. PROF. WYMAN announces this as his last week in Philadelphia. Wyman is one of the few good magiclans in the country. As ventriloquists, he and Signor Blitz are the two very best. Wyman's long practice has given him such complete command over the instruments and machinery of his profession that the most striking illusions, magical changes, and wonderful transformations arise from beneath his fingers, as if in reality invoked from the regions of magic. The superiority of his performances over those of such itinerants who have lately been blur dering before us in this line, is strikingly manifest Wyman is a gentleman, and on the stage, as well as try seat has been postponed, on account of the in-

A GRAND CONCERT, for the benefit of the United Order of Odd Fellows, will be given to brated Black Swan, Mario, and other distinguished artists, will assist. THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS is the name of a new and able patriotic journal published in Louis-

ville. Representing a more advanced and thoroughly-loyal sentiment than the Louisville Journal, it is now the chief organ of the Union strength in Kentucky, and is conducted with a fearlessness and vigor which must win it hosts of partisans and riends. Its Unionism is unconditional, and leaves slavery without apology or defence. The Union Press is evidently the growing newspaper of Kentucky. MR. MURDOCH.—The public will very generally regret the illness of this patriotic gentleman, who has, on so many occasions, given his talent and

great popularity to the service of the national ause. The amount which Mr. Murdoch has earned for the Sanitary Commission would make a prince ly offering-and great as have been his labors, his gift has been wholly generous. -The New Orleans correspondence of the Herald makes notice of a new musical wonder who lately voyaged from that city to New York. It is a charm-ing and deeply inspired little girl, named Minnie Hauk, not Howe, as the correspondent reports :

ing and deeply inspired little girl, named Alinnic Hauk, not Howe, as the correspondent reports:

"From military to musical matters. One of the transport steamers for New York carried out from New Orleans, very lately, a poor German family, who possess a treasure in their little daughter, named Minnic Howe. Accidentally a lady in this city heard the little girl sing one day, and was so autracted by the sweet tones of her voice that she was absolutely charmed. An interview with the child's mother resulted in the determination to procure for her the radiments of a musical education. This was done, and subsequently a bencht concert at the Opera House in this city yielded a few hundred dollars for Minnie's family to proceed to New York, there to obtain more assistance by the means of public concerts, after which she will travel in Europe to finish her musical studies. At the New Orleans Opera House Minnie sang the 'Casta Diva' with such effect as to clicit the most carnest applause. Bouquets in great profusion were thrown upon the stage, and one of her admirers released a beautiful dove, which flew and fluttered, and finally nestled down among the flowers. This incident produced a pleasant sensation. Minnie Howe was only thirteen years old last November, and she gives promise of becoming a nore distinguished vocalist than Jenny Lind ever was. The modest child merits the encouragement which the liberal public of New York will honor themselves in extending to her, and which they will not regret, for they will confess that she possesses

A KNONVILLE letter says: "The guerilla Reynolds was, a day or two since, confronted in prison here by a man whose under jaw had been shot away by a builet. The prisoners were drawn up in a circle, and the wounded man walked straight up to Reynolds, and, in dumb but terrible significance, pointed him out as the person who committed the deed. He was offe of the three Union men whom Reynolds took out of the hands of the rebel gaurd, and deliberately shot with his own hands not long since. He thought they were all dead, but this man survived; and now, like one risen from the grave, confronts the murderer in his cell. Reynolds, it is said, turned very pale. He stands a chance of turning paler before long." Another Arctic Exploring Expedition.—
The already famous explorer of the Arctic region,
Mr. C. F. Hall, announces 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 necompanied by the Esquimaux, who are Mr. Hall's companions here. The

party will make their first winter quarters at Re-pulse Bay, the extreme northwest of Hudson's Bay. Early in the year 1865 they will make a land jour-ney by dogs and sledges to Boothia and King Wil-lium'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 jour-ney in.

Esquimaux to perform the first part of their journey in.

A Pricious Relic.—The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse he and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay. It contains \$180 worth of gold. It is in perfect preservation, having been guarded by its owner with the most religious care. Five thousand dollars have already been offered for it; but to the Government, or to a historical society, it would be worth much more. We shall be glad to give further information concerning it to parties that may desire it.—

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT. The Conference Considered Hopeless.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS DISTURBANCES THREATENED IN ATHENS

The Liberian Telegraph Open to Irkutsk. NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Persia, from iverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th. ved here this afternoon. The Asia arrived at Queenstown on the 6th. LONDON, May 8.-Consols closed yesterday after ial hours at 89%@90. Money is in good demand mostly at 9 per cent. for first-class bills. GENERAL NEWS. A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon a Cambridge.

A Berlin paper says the Germans will agree to an armistice on condition that Denmark raises the blockade and gives up the island of Alsen. They have exacted intland, the war contribution having been paid.

The Paris bourse closed firmer yesterday at 63f, 55c.

GREAT BRITAIN GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY APPAIRS.

Mr. Foster gave notice in the House of Commons, that on the 18th Mr. T. Baring would cast attention to the fact that an armed steamer is now in Liverpool, which, having been originally equipped and manned from British ports, has preyed on the commerce of friendly nations, and has never been in a port of the belligerent under whose flag she sails, and will ask the Premier whether he thinks the admission of such vessels to British inbore consistent with international obligations and professions of neutrality, and the preservation of British interests. and professions of neutrality, and the preservation of British interests.
Mr. Layard, in reply to an inquiry, said the case of the hark Science, seizod at Matamoros, was proceeding regularly before a Federal prize court.
Mr. Lind-ay gave notice that on the 3d of June he would call attention to the American war. LORD PALMERSTON LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston continued unable to attend to Par-liamentary duties, but was progressing favorably.

THE GARBALDI SERSCHIPTIONS.
It is announced that Garibaldi would decline to accept the subscriptions to purchase him an estate, and that he money is to be returned. THE DANISH QUESTION THE DANISH QUESTION.

The conference is generally regarded as hopeless, and stood adjourned till the 8th of May.

The Times and Daily News both argue that the conference is not likely to accomplish anything, and may as well be abandoned.

Denmark refuses an armistice on condition that she raises the blockade.

The Daily News severely denounces the ill-timed courtesies which Prince Alfred was receiving at the Prussian court, and Baron Von Buest at Osborne.

NAYAL MOVEMENTS.

Prussian court, and Buron Yon Buest at Osborne.

NAYAL MOVEMENTS.

The British frigate Aurora, accompanied by a steamer, has gone to the North Sea to watch the Austrian squadron. It is asserted that the whole Channel squadron will follow, if the Austrians attempt to enter the Baltic. The Morning Post, in threatening terms, tells the Germans that the arm of England burs the passage to the Baltic, and her iron-clads are ready to save Gopenlangen and the islands. It shows that England can act without France. hagen and the islands. It shows that England can act without France.

The ministers in the House of Commons said Austria gave assurance that her squadron only intended to prevent the blockade of the Elbe and Weser, and that the Annora had merely gone to watch the commercial interests along a threatened coast, in accordance with constant practice.

The Story asserts that a minority of the Cabinet favor a war policy, but an attempt to enforce that policy will split the Cabinet. abinet. : movements are unimportant.

The war movements are unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 7—Evening.

THE FAMPERO CASE.

The final judgment was given at Edinburgh on the 5th the case of the rebel gunboat Pampero, on the terms of the compromise airrady agreed upon and published. The conviction is nominal, and without penalty. Paris despatches of to-day give a favorable account of the Tunts insurrection, and say the tribes are giving way in submission after concessions.

It is asserted that the Austrians intend crossing to

Funca.
The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 7, the Bank of Italy to 8, and that of the Bank of England is still 9 per cent.
The Paris Bourse was flat at 66, 47. Disturbances are threatened at Athens.
RESSIAN MOVEMENTS. RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

There is a strong concentration of Russian troops of the Danube. the Danube.

The Siberian Telegraph.

To Cyrus W. Field, on board R. M. S. Persia:

IRETER, Siberia, May S. S. 10 A. M.—The working of the Siberian telegraph line is now completely organized. The extension from here to the Chinese frontier, 470 miles, in spite of all difficulties, is proceeding quickly, and the line is expected to be open by the end of this year.

This message was received at Queenstown at 10.10 A. M., May 5th, a distance from likutsk of over 6,500 miles.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—May 7, A. M.—Messrs. Bigland, Athra, & Co., Wakefield, Mash, & Co., report Flour firm, and holders demand an advance. Wheat firmer, and advanced Id@2d: sales at \$\circ{\pi}\$ & for red Westeru, and \$\frac{\pi}\$ & \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ & \$\fra TAYERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—In the report Beef steady. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon ditto. Lard dull, and 6d lower. Butter nominal. Tallow quiet, but firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes continue to decline. Sugar flat, and is 6d@2s lower than the highest point of the last quotations. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Linseed has a downward tendency. Linseed oil easier at 418@418 6d. Spirits of Turpentine still declining. Rosin quiet, but steady. Petroleum quiet.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Evening,—Corröx.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to experters and speculators. The market closed firmer but quiet, at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet, but steady.

LONDON MONEY MAIKET.—Consols closed at 993(6:33%. Illinois Central, 25@24 P. cent. discount. Erico. 250. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864. SENATE. Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution to encourage culistments and promote the efficiency of the military forces of the United States, as follows:

The second of the propose of the military forces of the United States, as follows:

In the second of the propose of the military and naval service of the United States, it is hereby and naval service of the United States, it is hereby the energy of the military and naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this and, be forever free, any law, usage, or custom whatever to the contrary notwithstanding, and in determining who is the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein-mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have lived together, associated as than and wife, and so continued to live or associated as than and wife, and so continued to live or associated as the time of the enlistment, or that a form of marriage, whether the same was or was not another them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together or associated as the time of the enlistment, which is the deemed sufficient proof of a marriage valid for the purpose of this act; and the children of any such marriage, born while the same continued all hough it lade cased at the time of enlistment, shall be deemed and taken to be the children mentioned in this section. Referred to the Military Committee.

The PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill amending the act of REEDOM FOR THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF EN

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH. Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill amending the act of dering before us in this line, is strikingly manifest.

Wyman is a gentleman, and on the stage, as well as in private life, this fact is prominent among his attractions.

THE FETE CHAMPETRE at Mr. Eastwick's country seat has been postponed, on account of the inclemency of the weather, until to-day at 2 o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES COUNTS IN NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES COUNTS IN NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES COUNTS IN NEW YORK. Mr. HARRIS reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to regulate the sessions of circuit and district courts of the Morthern district of New York, with an anonalment striking out the provision which changes the present pay of the judges to \$5,500. THE PAY OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL'S STAFF. Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House joint resolution defining the pay of staff officers on the staff of the licutenant general, which was passed.

It places them on an equality as to pay and emoluments with corps staff officers.

MEMORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF Mr. JOHNSON presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, complaining that a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury bears hard on the merchants of that city and other scaports. The decision is that the recent emetment tacreasing the duties on imports took effect on the 29th of april, and that in points took effect on the 29th of april, and that they cannot recognize the justice of heing obliged a second time to pay duties on merchandise for which they have received landing permits. They urge that, if the joint resolution adding ob per cent to the duties on imports was a law on Friday, it should have been known in Friday to the merchants of New York and elsewhere, and that it was not known till Saturday. April 30th, at half mast one of clock P. M., and they chaim that under the decision of the Secretary the joint resolution would be an expost facto law. Mr. Johnson said that decisions of the courts supported the memorial, for they had decided that the importation was complete on the arrival of the vessel at the port. He was convinced that the Secretary and that the application of the memorialists should be granted. Referred to the Finance Committee.

LAND GRANTS IN AID OF MICHIGAN AND IOWA Mr. HARLAN reported back, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of railroads, with amendments. It was passed. Also, the House bill granting land to the State of lowa for similar purposes, with amendments, was passed.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bill to expedite the printing of public documents was passed with an amendment repealing the clause in the law authorizing the Postmaster General to print the roport of the offers and contracts for the mail service. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, called up an amendment as a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, and it was Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, called up an amendment as a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, and it was read at length.

Mr. Howard said that in the bill of 1562, incorporating the railroad, it was proposed to issue United States interest bonds for the building of the road. The substitute naw offered prohibited the issue of any Garvenment bonds, either to the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any other connected with it. The substitute provides that the company-shall be authorized to issue their corporate bonds for the nurpose of raising money to build the road, and the Government agrees to guarantee to the holders at these bonds themselves running for thirty years. The first year's interest on the bonds is credited to the company. Frovided the company fails to pay the interest, the Intered States pays it and the is credited to the company. Provided the company falls to pay the interest, the United States pays it, and the United States pays it, and the United States is entitled to all the rights of the Orlifed Ind bondholders. Instead, therefore, of the United States becoming a debtor in this great enterprises it becomes a guarantee of the payment of interest on its bonds only for twenty years.

The other sections are merely intended to carry out these great objects in detail. The liabilities of the United States will be less under this measure than under the law of 1652. under the law of 1562.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committe Military Affairs to inquire juto the expediency

THE PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

bravery in the field, as officers of the line.

ANSWER TO THE GARNETT INQUIRY.

The SPEAKER hald before the House a reply from the Secretary of the Trensury to the inquiry relative to a certain Mr. Garnett. He says such a person was comployed in his department, but that he had no knowledge of his ever having been in the rebel service.

On receiving such charges against him they were investigated and the man dismissed. He was appointed on the recommendation of Hon. J. C. Underwood, of the Eastern District of Virginia. THE PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked loave to introduce a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerillas, so as to protect our wounded soldiers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Missouri, and Mr. ROSS, of Hudis, objected. THE ISSUE OF PATENTS UNDER SPANISH GRANTS.
Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, from the Committee on
Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the issue of
patents to the bona fide holders of floats issued in pursnance to the act of Congress, 1862, relative to Spanish
grants in Louisiana. snance to the act of Congress, 1762; relative to Spanish grants in Louislana.

The inhorisiana.

The inhorisiana.

The inhorisiana, and the act of 1862 allows them to be located monany public lands subject to private entry abd asker. A large portion of them have been located in Michigan, and the bill simply authorizes the General Land Office to Issue putents as the proper evidence of title. The bill passed.

The House proceeded it whe consideration of a joint resolution, heretofore regorded, from the Committee on Commerce, proposing such action as will insure more perfect veciprocity of trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces.

Mr. WARD addressed the House in a long speech.

The morning hour expired, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Frank, of New York, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Various amendments were made, but of no especial importance, when the committee of the Bill was reported to the House, but was not flually acted on, when the llouse adjourned,

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have three books, which they publish to-day: 1. Miss Lam-bert's "Ladies' Complete Guide to Needlework and bert's "Ludies' Complete Guide to Needlework and Embrolory," a 12mo. volume of nearly 360 pages, Embroidery," a 12mo. volume of nearly 360 pages, containing the history of the art—for an art it is—with full directions how to master it, including knitting, netting, crochet, and other mysteries, with numerous wood cuts. A scholarly book this, and well written. 2. Miss Leslie's Lady's Behavior Book, entitled "The Lady's Guide to True Politeness and Perfect Manners." In size and form it resembles the above, and is a complete Iade Meeum for the fair sex of all ages. 3. A novel, by Mrs. Marsh, called "The Deformed," which, independent of its own thrilling interest, is noticeable as having given Mrs. Bateman the leading idea of her play of "Geraldine." The new novel of modern English society, "The Woman in Black," will be published by Messrs. Peterson on Saturday, and, we predict, will cause a great sensation. e predict, will cause a great sensation. From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the News of the World, the Illustrated News of the World, and the Illustrated London News of April 30. Of these, the last mentioned devotes itself very largely to depicting the various English celebra tions of the supposed birthday of William Shaks-peare. On one page are given, for example, all the portraits of Shakspeare known to be extant.

Publications Received.

From Mr. Kromer we also have the Cornhill Maga ne (rather dull, even with two new chapters o Thackeray's "Denis Duval") and Temple Bar for May. In the latter three serial tales are simultaneously challenging public attention, viz: "The Doctor's Wife," by Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell);
"Broken to Harness," by Edmund Yates, and DEAL, May 7, P. M.—The Channel squadron still re-"Paid in Full," by Henry J. Byron. Each of these s good in its way. Several of the articles in Temple Bar are of the highest merit. THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY FOR MAY IS TOceived. This number is especially well filled with matter of interest to all lovers of flowers, fruit, and vegetables. We know of no surer means for every man to become his own gardener than to subscribe to this excellent magazine, which now ranks as the best horticultural periodical in the country. We learn that a large portion of its most valuable advertising space has, in the last two issues, been gratuitously given to the service of the Sanitary Commission, and no doubt much of the attraction of the borticultural department of the fair will be due

> North Sixth street, Philadelphia. THE WEST CHESTER "REPUBLICAN AND DEMO CRAT."—This excellent newspaper is now offered for sale, as will be seen by reference to the adver-tisement in another column. The admirable management and superior ability of its late publisher the lamented George W. Pearce, have obtained for it a widely-extended reputation, and smoothed the path for his successor. The sale is made by Mr. Pearce's administrator, for the purpose of settling up the estate.

to the extensive circulation of the Gardener's

Monthly, Published by W. G. P. Bimehlee, 2.

LARGE IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF ONE CHOUSAND LOTS DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, STRAW GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.—We invite the early particular attention of dealers to the extensive and valuable assortment of American. British. French, Swiss, and German dry goods, carpets Canton matting, straw goods, clothing, &c., &c., embracing 1,000 packages and lots of choice and desirable articles, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning, at precisely 10 o'clock (with carpets, matting, and straws), and to be continued all day and the greater part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auconeers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES We would call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, baln rals, gaiters, buckskins, cavalry boots, slippers, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, com-mencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADERPHIA, May 18, 1864.
The upward tendency in the price of gold, which, it uppears, military successes have failed to counteract, s the subject of general comment. In the face of the fact that the prospect of success has not been more cheering since the opening of the war than it is now, the gold-brokers are pushing forward their work with great success. Yesterday we noted an advance on previous quotations of 3, and to-day transactions are reported at an additional advance of 5. The quotations fluctuated during the day between 180 and 15314, with the marke no little excited. The time is approaching when the result of military campaigns will affect but slightly the gold market. The inflation of the currency, the contraction of speculative operations in coin, the heavy export movement, and the comparative scarcity of gold, combine night depress the price of gold; but looking at the heavy shipments, the increase of the hoarding system, and the undiminished volume of paper money, there is only slight probability of a permanent depression. To only signt probability of a permanent depression. To break down the price permanently, the currency will be reduced. To this, military successes will open the way. These would stimulate largely the demand for national securities. In connection with this there will be a largely-increased revenue resulting from the new tax law soon to go into operation. There will, besides, be a heavy falling off in imports of foreign goods, and consequently a stoppage of the shipments of coin. It appears to be a much easier thing to run gold up than to cause its fall, and there is no doubt but that the news of a defeat to General Sigel operated more sensibly

for a rise yesterday than the news of his victory would have in producing a fall. Yet the cautious are alarmed, and predict a calamity, which, in the present whirlwind of excitement, is seldom hecoed. The advance was not confined to gold, however, for nearly all descriptions of securities show a corresponding rise. Government bonds were about steady. Read ing rise. Government bonds were about steady. Reading Railread, which closed the day before at 69@914, sold up to 72@724; Pennsylvania Railread was held higher; Little Schuylkill advanced 14; 185 was bid for Camden and Amboy; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 3514, an advance of 1; North Pennsylvania Railread at 25, an advance of 14. Other railreads were firm. Canal stocks were higher; Schuylkill Navigation sold t 34, and the preferred stock at 43%; Susquehanna

The following were the ruling quotations yesterday for oil stocks: for oil stocks:

| Bid. Ask. | American Kaolin. | 3 | American Kaoli

United States Bonds, 1881.....
Do. New Certif. of Indebtedness.
Do. 7 8-10 Notes. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., a ollows: United States 6s, 1881....
Do. 7 3-10 Notes....
Certificates of Indebtedness, nev Quartermasters' Vouchers.... Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange. No. 34 South Third street, second story:

The "joint resolution" of Congress, of the 29t April, imposing a duty of 50 per cent. additional on all mports, is causing a free discussion in numerous con nercial bodies, and memorials are being sent to Wash ngton in great numbers praying for the repeal of the lagion in great numbers praying for the repeat of the law. The Executive Council of the Board of Trade, of Philadelphia; have prepared an elaborate petition on the subject; stating their reasons for believing that it is oppressive to the commercial interests of the country. They take exception to the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasurer, that the increase takes offset immediately. Treasury, that the increase takes effect immediately on the passage of the act. The memorial] states that "on Friday, the 29th of April, it was known that the 'joint resolution' had passed the Sonate, having previously been passed by the House, but inasunuch as it was not a law until approved by the Executive, merchants had a right to believe and expect that instantly it received the signature of the President the fact would be promulgated, and the law take effect. But what were the yeal factor. All days

take effect. But what were the real facts? All day Friday goods were allowed to be entered and with-drawn under the old duties, and so likewise up to wenty minutes past twelve on Saturday, after which no further entries were allowed to pass. This was understood to discriminate between the period at which the old tariff ceased and the 'joint resolution' went into effect. Duties were paid upon very large amounts of goods for immediate consumption, the merchant taking the risk of finding ready sale for them. In many instances merchandise was sold, to arrive, provided it paid no increase of duty, and having been allowed to enter under old duties, was delivered and went into immediate consumption. Very heavable beds will minediate consumption. Your honorable body will eadily perceive the injustice of demanding an increase readily perceive injustice of agmanding an inaccase of fifty per cent, seven days afterwards; the goods having passed beyond their control. In other instances, the merchandise still remains in warehouse, but has lost the advantage of bonded goods." The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

Wall street has been excited this morning by various susation runnors, founded chiefly on the attempts of speculators in stocks and gold to give plausibility to the forged proclamation.

Gold opened at 184, and rose to 1874. On the discovery that the proclamation purporting to be issued by the President, and published in some of the morning papers, was a frandulent document, having no foundation in truth, the price of gold went down to 181, and afterwards rose to 183, closing at 181%. Exchange is upscattled and nominal.

insettled and nominal. The loan market is active and well supplied at 7 per The stock market opened strong and closed firm. Go The storm market opened strong and closed firm. Governments are strong, registered, 1831, are wanted at 1442; five-twenties at 107; coupon fives of 1863 are held at 1.3; seven-thirties of February and August at 113, and certificates at 935; of February and August at 113, and the strongest on the list are Galena, Fort Wayne, and Rock Island. The report of the Rock Island company will be out in a few days, and will show, it is said, a large increase in the net carraings over inst year. Prairie du Chien and Northwestern are also in active demand at improving rates. mand at improving rates.
Bank shares are firm, State stocks steady, coal stocks
Bank shares are firm, State stocks steady, coal stocks
dull, ratiread bonds quiet, and ratiread shares broyant.
Of the miscellaneous stocks, Quartz Hill has risen to
15, Copake to 113;@12, Mariposa to 35, Bucks to 14;@13,
Wy anng Valley to 8@31, Chicago and Milwankie to

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday. Wed. Tu. Adv. Dec. United States 5-24, coup-United States 1-yr cert, cur-American Gold. Tennessee Sincs. Missouri Sixes. Pacific Mail. New York Central Railroad. Eric 113

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, M Philiters of the Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia FIRST BOARD. 100 Fulton Coal. BETWEEN BOARDS. | SECOND BOARD. | 100 Cat R | Pref | 425 | 100 Reaping R | S20 | 100 do | S20 | S20

Philadelphia Markets. There is more doing in Flour and holders are There is more doing in Flour and holders are rail firmer in their views at former rates; sales compabout 3,000 bhls, including Gity Mills extra at \$7.75; superfine at \$7.12½, and extra family at from \$7.8 6.87 \$ bbl for low and high grade. The retailers a bakers are buying at from \$6.70.7 \$ for retailers a bakers are buying at from \$7@7.25 for superfine; \$7 @7.75 for extra; \$8@8,87 for extra family; and \$90. bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour selling in a small way at \$7 % bbl. In Corn Meal the selling in a small way at 87 % bbl. In Corn Meal ther is little or nothing doing.

GRAIN.—There is rather more doing in Wheat, an holders are firmer in their views; about 5,000 bms sof at 1706,380c for common to prime reds, and white: from 1006,300c % bms, as to quality. Rye is dull at 1000c % bus. Corn continues scarce and more netivisities and soft about 7,000 bms, part to arrive, at 100c, at the cars and advat. Oats continue rather dul about 1,000 bms Fennsylvania sold at 30c % bms. BARK.—18t No. 1 (quereitron is in steady demand \$40 7tton.

BARK.—1st No. I Quereitron is in steady demand at \$40 7 ton.
COTTON.—The market is firm, and there is more delire in the way of sales; about 100 bales of middling, in the control of the PETROLLOM.—The transactions are number and t market is dull, with small sales of crude at 350 mg, including the bond at 500 mg, and free at from 630 mg, by fined in bond at 16.25%, and free at from 63.26% is allon, according to quality.

SEEDS.—Flaxweed is selling in a small way at \$3.49% bushel. Clover is very dull, and quoted at \$4.67, 25% bushel.

FROVISIONS.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales, and the marker continues very dull. Mees both sales, and the marker continues very dull. Mees better the sale of the sales of the sa New York Markets, May 18.

New York Markets, May 18.

Flour, &c.—The market for Westermand State Flour is again better, the improvement being fully ten to 65 toen cents 7 bid, and the domand is 200d. The market closing firm with an upward tendency.

The sales are 10,800 bids at 80,3067, 15 for superfix State, 87,2567, 50 for extra State, 87,2567, 50 for extra State, 87,2567, 75 for 10, 15 for superfix State, 87,2567, 50 for the low grades of Western axirs, 87,5567, 75 for for or superfix family brands, and \$7,768,25 for St. Louis extra Canadian Flour is ten to fitteen cents it bid better, Sales of 800 bids at 87,2567, 50 for the low grades of oxirs, and \$7,608,25 for trade and family brands.

Southern Four is also flee per bid better, and more active. Sales of 2,000 bids at 87,506,5 for inseed to active, 53 superfine country Baltimore, &c., and 88,106415 for trade and family brands.

Rya Flour is firm; sales of 200 bids at \$3,306,56. Corn Meal is also very firm, and is scarce.

Grain.—The Wheat market is quite active for lot and arrive, and 2c per bu higher, in sympathy with goid at exchange, but unsettled for parcels on the 800. The sales are 200,000 bits at \$1,350.1,7 for Griege spring; \$1,500.1,25 for Milwanker ander; \$1,501.1; for red Western, and \$1,75 for anner Western.

Barley and Burley Malt are inactive, yet firm at previous rates. vious rates.
Outsare steady and in firm request; sales of Canadiag at 85@Met. We tern at 83@Met, and State at 85@Met. We tern at 83@Met, and State at 85@Met. The sales at 81.00 his second rates and steady; small sales at 81.00 his second rates and second rates and second rates and rates and rates and rates and rates are higher, closing steady seem note active, and prices are higher, closing steady been note active, and prices are higher, closing steady. For future delivery we note 300 bits now mess, for July July 10 year's option, at 820.50 and 500 bits at 825.50 and 329 50.

The sales on the spot are 3,809 bits at 825.50 and 329 of and mess; \$26.70@27 for new do; \$25.87 \$27.24 for new prime. old mess; \$25,75@27 for new do; \$25.57.24 for new prime.

Beef is steady and in fair demand; sales of 320 bits at \$17@18 for plain mess, and \$19@20 25 for extra do.

Tierce Beef is moderately active. Beef Hams ars scarce and in demand.

Cut meats continue dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon is quiet.

Lard is more active and prices are fromer; sales of 4.100 bits and tres at 183@14c for No. 1, and 14@14°, for fair to prime steam and kettle-rendered.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour firm: sales of 1.097-bbls extra at \$8@8.25. Wheat very dull: Kontneyy white \$2. Corn active and excited; white \$1.27, yellow \$1.38. Whisky dull at \$1.20@1.30. CITY ITEMS.

A GREAT HOUSEHOLD BLESSING.—We carnestly recommend to our readers, who have not yet done so, and who value the welfare of home, to go at once to 630 Chestnut street and procure a "Florence" Sewing Machine. This splendid machine has not its equal in the world for all kinds of family sewing, and its proprietors challenge the widest comparison. other machine, and performs it better, and every "Florence" machine sold is warranted to give sitisfaction or the money will be refunded. Cary, proprietors of the popular Millinery Empo-rium, 725 Chestnut street, have this season brought out a new style of covering for the fair, (styled the English Walking Hat,) which the ladies of our city are appreciating. They are very becoming, making ladies look youthful and misses charming, REBEL OFFICERS AT FORT DELAWARE .- A con-

signment of four hundred rebel officers was received at Fort Delaware on Tuesday. Like the traitor among the fire-worshippers, they are in an ugly fix, "beholding heaven and feeling" the other place. They are almost in sight of Philadelphia, with all its comforts, and in durance vile themselves. They will daily see Union officers dressed in the elegant uniforms made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, while they have to wear Confederate gray. The way of the rebel is hard. IT IS A FAULT IN MANY MEDICINES, that while hey are removing the disease they are prostrating the patient beyond recovery. Dr. Jayne's Alterative has no such drawback. On the contrary, while it neutralizes the virus of the disease at its very source, it sustains the strength of the sufferer.

Scrofula, in all its multiplied forms, is completely eradicated by it. Cancer, Cancerous and Scirrhous Tumors, are speedily and effectually cured by it. Skin Diseases, comprising all varieties of Cuta-neous Affections, are removed by this Alterative. Epilepsy, Convulsions, or Fits .- The Alterative by its action, the morbid tendency to a relapse is This standard remedy enters into the circulation and passes with the blood, which it purifies, into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where it is located, it is sure to be reached and expelled from

Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. my19-2t AN OLD REMEDY AND A SURE ONE.-We ask no more of any one than to give Jayne's Experiorant a fair trial, to prove that it will cure the various diseases for which it is recommended. It has, it will, and can cure Cougis, Colds, Asthma, Bronditt, Bronditt, of the Lungs, Whompier, Cough, chitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hope-less cases of Consumption, where all other remedies fail to do any good. Let the afflicted give it a trial. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. my19-2t SPRING CLOTHING, ready-made, or made to order by Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental; material and workmanship unequalled. Spring Clothing, ready-made, or made to order, by Chas. Stokes & Oo, under the Continental; material and workmanship unequalled. Spring Clothing, ready-made, or made to order, by

rial and workmanship unequalled. 🤊 DISAGREEABLE MEN.-There are some men who are disagreeable to themselves, and consequently isagreeable to every one clse. They cast a shadow of gloom and discontent wherever they go. They have harsh voices. Music to them is a strange com-mingling of Babel sounds. Poetry they regard as onsense. They are addicted to habits of profanity, obacco, and whisky. They spit tobacco juice upon our polished boots, and tell us that we are liable from our present appearances, to be attacked with apoplexy, small-pox, or typhoid fever. They never speak of Heaven, because they never hope to dwell there, and they never buy their clothes at the pala-tial establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 603

Chestnut street. HOARSENESS AND SOME THROAT .- This painful result of " Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the ocal organs, may, at any time, be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Trockes," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of pecu-liar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and teken as occasion requires..

Bilious Affections, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Prepared only at No. 242 Ohestnut street. my13-6t CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLANGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zacharie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the

RAILROAD MAP .- Mr. Taylor, of this city, has just issued a large map, designing to exhibit the location of the many railroads that are laid in all parts of our country. This is said to be the most perfect map of the kind ever published,