The Press.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

The Present Character of the War. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, like most men who have dedicated their lives to solemn purposes, is not often witty, but when WENDELL PHILLIPS said that the gristle of the South was hardening into bone, he replied well that it must be into the bone of a skeleton. Truth lies between the two extremes of depreciation and exaggeration of the strength of the rebellion. Three years of war and tyranuy have consolidated the fighting elements of the South, and the very sufferings of the people have made endurance a habit. The armies have been educated by hard fighting, and the South, considered simply as a military power, has well earned respect and admiration. But, while we admit this to be true of our enemies, it is equally true that the length and severity of the war, the suffering it has caused in the South, far greater than that of the North, have wasted their resources, and weakened their defensive powers. One year ago the rebellion culminated. It was never so strong as in 1863, though in that year we wrested from it those vast advantages upon which our present campaigns are based. The concentration of our armies in the East would have been impossible, were it not for the recovery of the Mississippi, and the undisputed possession of all the great strategic points in the West. This year the character of the war is entirely changed. The rebellion is altogether defensive, does not even menace invasion, and its leaders will hail every drawn battle as a victory. This bone,

pretty well picked. Hard fighting, and plenty of it, is all that is necessary to prove that the gray uniform covers a skeleton. Hard fighting is our true policy, and nothing is now so much dreaded by the enemy as one of those grand battles which are the tests of strength. If we have no military reserves, but have brought all our soldiers into the field, the South is worse off, for it has no natural reserves. Its population is literally exhausted. We can, and will, raise another army. But, unless DAVIS should call out the women and children, a new draft in the Southern States would be a paper mock-

of which Mr. PHILLIPS speaks, has been

The energy with which General GRANT pursues the enemy, his persistent refusal to hurl his troops upon rebel entrenchments, which it would be weste of time to invest, his resolution to force the fighting in open fields, are all proofs that the campaign is meant to be decisive. It will not be long, we think, before we shall hear that LEE has reached Richmond, and though if he is once within those entrenchments he cannot be at once defeated, there will be then no hope for his army. Richmond, however strong its garrison must fall as inevitably as Vicksburg. Nothing but a miracle for the South, or a grand blunder of the North, can save the rebellion now, and he who argues the failure of this campaign in the fourth year of the war, from the inconclusive successes of the others, has little appreciation of the effect of time, or the revelations of the re-

cent battles. Foreign Enlistment Act.

the fetters in which the mother country had bound her, much sympathy was felt | think that into any higher position Mr. and some assistance given by liberal Englishmen. The struggle commenced in 1810, when the physical resources of the British nation were almost wholly absorbed in the terrific contest with the first NAPOLEON. Not until after his star finally set, five years later, was it possible to do much, in a tansible manner, to aid the patriots. Then, the European armies generally being reduced, numerous soldiers, to whom war was as the breath of life, were attracted by offers of large pay and high rank in the insurgent armies, and joined them. The majority of these were British, who were aided with funds by far-seeing men of business who anticipated new fields, in the future republics, for their commerce and enterprise. The Spanish Government complained, and Lords LIVER-POOL and CASTLEREAGE asked Parliament to pass a law which would effectually punish, and thereby prevent, enlistment of British subjects in aid of insurgents against a country with which Great Britain was then at peace. Moreover, there had been a special treaty, in 1814, between Great Britain and Spain, by which the former Power bound itself to furnish no succors to the insurgents, and a Royal Proclamation was issued, in 1817, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, warning British subjects not to accept any military commissions from, nor give aid to, either of the parties. Still, the action in favor of the Spanish-Americans was not stopped. In Act was brought in by the British Ministry, of Lords, and of 61 in the Commons. The on the first battle-field of Bull Run: Ministerial side chiefly dwelt on the terms

which this measure is based has been acknowledged by the United States, and, in 1818, Congress extended the law, with fine or imprisonment for any infringements of its provisions, expressly to meet the case of the revolt in Spanish America.

It is admitted, on all sides, since the case of the Alexandra war steamer, that the Foreign Enlistment Act is practically inoperative. As lawyers say, "it does not hold water," being one of the enactments far greater. Mr. Grover, in order that nothing through which, in O'CONNELL's familiar phrase, any one can drive a coach-and-six. Earl RUSSELL admits that this statute, Which was first acted upon in 1863, does not meet present circumstances. The Earl of Derby says the same, and the Law Officers of the Crown declare that the law is a nonentity. The question arises, Why not repeal this mockery of a law and frame a statute which, being operative, will meet the present cases? On the 18th May, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER (Attorney General), who had previously deplored that the be guided by his appreciation of the intrinsic merit, Foreign Enlistment Act was worthless, but by a thorough knowledge of the deficiencies of the company and the tastes of the American people. told the House of Commons that "the He will be absent two or three months, visiting Lonthe Act, this session, believing it would yet other operatic capitals. We expect from Mr. Birg-Government would not attempt to amend prove efficient," and declared it was untrue and dishonorable to say that war steamers (such as the Alabama), fitted out in England, to injure American commerce and burn American merchant.1 men, would be "regarded as British pirates." Further, he pointed to the Federal enlistments in Ircland as evidence that the Federals also were not free from blame. In this he was unlawyer-like and illogical, for there is no authenticated case of enlisting men in British territory as recruits for our Union army. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER has accepted accusation as equal

The Foreign Enlistment Act would have been repealed, early this session, if the Go- army.

into a hand-to-hand contest upon it with the Opposition. There will be a general election this autumn, and PALMERSTON desires to go to the country without the stigma of defeat upon his party. Whatever leader will hold the reins next year, an flicient Foreign Enlistment Act must then be passed. Meantime, our cause is injured by the delay—for party purposes.

The Coming Man. Mr. GLADSTONE'S recent declaration, in he House of Commons, in favor of extendng the right of voting at Parliamentary elections to every British male subject crime,) must have fallen like a bomb-shell ing shame! upon the white man at among his colleagues. How it must have startled old PALMERSTON, who repudiates and can yet stain his lips with abuse all idea of universal suffrage, and how it of the negro and of the Government must have astonished Russell, whose ruling idea, for the last thirty years, has been that the Reform Bill could not be improved, ought not to be altered, and must remain a final measure-hence the nickname, from the masses, of "Lord John

The single sentence above referred to places Mr. GLADSTONE in the van of that popular party which long has striven to obtain further Parliamentary reform. That it will make him leader of that party we cannot believe CORDEN and BRIGHT are not to be superseded, after years of struggle, by a silken orator, who comes in at the last moment as a convert. What he has said will probably alienate him from the Ministerial party, (it is probable that he has a consciousness of the weakness of the Ministry, and deserts the doomed ship before she becomes waterlogged,) but it does not follow that he is to be admitted as a pioneer and a ruler in the Liberal party, which he has strongly opposed during over twenty years of public life. Until now, he has been a Tory of the Tories. In 1832, he was brought into Parliament for Newark, a borough belonging to the late Duke of Newcastle, the constant and bitter foe of popular rights. In 1835, when PEEL first became Premier, GLADSTONE, then only twenty-five, was in office under him, and PEEL was then an ultra Tory. From 1841 to 1846, during PEEL'S second Ministry, GLADSTONE again was in office, part of the time as Cabinet Minister. In Lord ABERDEEN's Coalition Ministry, 1852-1855, Mr. GLAD-STONE had a place, still as a Tory, and was considered such, in 1858, when the Earl of Derby offered him a seat in the new Tory Cabinet, which was leclined, a special mission to the Ionian Islands being accepted. Since June, 1859. Mr. GLADSTONE has been one of the Palmerston Ministry, which is strongly opposed o progress and popular rights. His sudden conversion from ultra-Toryism to ultra-Liberalism is too sudden to be accepted as giving him the lead over the heads of Con-DEN. BRIGHT, and other able and consistent patriots, who have been people's men all heir lives. Least of all is it likely that Mr. GLADSTONE'S political somersault will and him in the post of Prime Minister.

which would weaken the Palmerston Go-When Spanish America was shaking off vernment by depriving them of a very GLADSTONE is "the coming man." IT was urged some weeks since that the party of the State, therefore, would make series of dams for that purpose looked like madness another choice. The Union Convention. which has just closed its labors, has shown

He is about the most petulant, ill-tempered,

and saucy man in the House of Commons-

opinion may cause him to resign office,

that New York is as earnest and as unanimous in sustaining Mr. Lincoln as either Pennsylvania or California. On the last day of the session the following resolutions were adopted, which are worthy to go side by side before the people: Resolved, That this Convention, approving the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and recognizing his integrity and patriotic efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in existence upon his inauguration, hereby expresses its preference for his renomination for the office of President of the United States. mited States.

Resolved, That our thanks and gratitude are due

Resolved, That our thanks and gratitude are due to the officers and men in the army and navy of the United States, for heroic scarifices in sustaining the authority of our Government against armed rebellion, and especially for their unparalleled bravery, endurance, and success in the recent battles of Virginia, resulting in the repeated defeat of the great rebel army under General Lec, and the promise that it will be soon crushed, and peace restored to our country; and while we thus express our gratitude to the Army of the Potomac, we with like feelings remember that other band of heroes, the Army of the Cumberland, by whose skill and bravery so much has been done to free our country from the dangers of a wicked and causeless rebellion.

THE Hon. SIMON CAMERON Writes the following eloquent letter to the New York Caledonian Club, on the occasion of the return to New York of the gallant Highland Regiment. It will be remembered 1819, therefore, the Foreign Enlistment that the first commander of this regiment was Colonel JAMES CAMERON, the brother and passed by a majority of 58 in the House | of the writer, who died a glorious death

of Lords, and of 61 in the Commons. The Ministerial side chiefly dwelt on the torms of the treaty with Spain, in 1814, and the Opposition, with more force, showed that for four centuries and down to the year 1702, when the Netherlands were engaged in a revolt against the Emperor Joseph II., there never was a period in which British Subjects were not engaged in giving succor, as individuals, to other States, and that no instance could be shown in which the Government had interfered, by legislative enactment, to prevent them.

Such is the history of the present Foreign Enlistment Act of England—we say of the present act, because tried in the reign of George III., and again in the reign of George III., statutes had been made declaring it felony, without benufit of clergy, to seduce British subjects to enlist in the service of foreign Powers. But these enactments were passed in fear of the Pretender, and the law was so severe as to be inoperative. The act of 1818, now in force, mitigated the penalty, by declaring persons enlisting in foreign service guilty of misdemeanor only, the supplying the belligerents with warlike stores, and equipping vessels for warlike purposes, to be a like offence. Since 1702, the principle on the control of the Pretender, and the purposes, to be a like offence. Since 1702, the principle on the control of the present is based has been acknowledged by the United States, and, in

German Opera. To Carl Anschutz belongs the honor of creating German Opera in this country; to Mr. Grover that of re-establishing it on a permanent basis, and Italian. Since Mr. Grover became the manager of the Anschutz company, the opera has had uninterrupted success; in Boston, Washington and Baltimore, it could hardly have had more general appreciation and popularity.

The next season of the German Opera should shall be wanting, has commissioned Mr. Adolf Birgfeld to spend the summer in Europe for the express purpose of engaging new artists for the company, and has armed him with ten thousand dollars in gold to meet their travelling and other preliminary

expenses. Negotiations have already been opened in Berlin, Vienna, and London, obtained a reputation as one of the finest singers of the day. We are informed that there is no doubt that Mr. Birgfeld will close this engagement.

The musical public need not be told that no one is better fitted by experience and ability, than Mr. undertaken. In the choice of artists he will not only feld some great artists and several new operas, and as Mr. Grover will retain the entire present company, the next season of German Opera will have all the elements of absolute and uncounlied suc-

THE CALVIN TERCENTENARY,-To-day is the three hundredth anniversary of the death of John Calvin, the great reformer. He was born in Noyon (Picardy), France, on the 10th of July, 1509, and died at Geneva on the 27th of May, 1564, after a life which has placed his name high in the annals of religious history. His tercentenary will be duly celebrated in Geneva.

cess.

GENERAL KILPATHICK, in a despatch to his family at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., says that although his wounds are slight, they will compel him to give up his command, and he is therefore on his way home. He was wounded near Summerville, Ga., while leading a cavalry charge in the rear of Johnston's

vernment had been strong enough to enter

into the service of his country with the consciousness that he has, probably, only one chance of escape from death—that of being alive with a victorious Union army. He may fall in honorable battle, but if he is taken prisoner he may be bayonetted or shot, even as he cries for quarter, and if not, returned to a slavery worse than massacre. Still he volunteers. He does not faint or falter. With all the chances, save one, against him, he shoulders his muswenty-one years old, of sound mind, and ket and marches cheerily into the redof clear character, (i. e., unconvicted of hot hurricane of war. Oh, shame! lasthome, who sees and studies this thing, that employs him as an instrument in its work and duty of self-protection and selfpreservation. If the black man was not invited into this contest, we should be the laughing-stock of the world; for no Government has ever hesitated to employ all its

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The negro will fight. That fact ascer-

tained, a great problem is solved. He goes

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1864.

adult males, of whatever hue, in its armies. Could we escape universal contempt by pleading that we refused to use our blacks because they had been held as slaves by those who are laboring to cut our own throats? Hardly! Adjutant General Thomas who has been absent on another tour to the Southwest, organizing the released and forever-emancipated slaves, and in making them a part of the national forces, returned to Washington two days ago, to be present at the burial of his young and gallant son-inlaw. He has with him some new proofs of the bravery and endurance of the blacks. They failed in no battle, disobeyed no orders, and aided no disaffection. The industrial process, the care of their families, and the cultivation of the cotton and rice plantations, is working slowly but surely into a system. Almost simultaneous with the arrival of General Thomas came Colonel Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, from Arkansas, where he had been sent by the War Department to bring the slaves into the army. His testimony is, if possible, more conclusive. It was the manumitted slaves of Arkansas who saved Steele's whole army from capture by the rebels under Price. A few days before that event, the rebels had deliberately murdered a number of colored soldiers in charge of a train of army wagons; and, when the relatives and friends of these butchered men had their turn, they executed a dreadful retaliation. They fought like gladiators, each for his own life, and each for the life of his enemy. Do not tell me that this is not Christian or civilized war. These blacks are human beings with immortal souls to save, and a just God to meet after death. The rebel chiefs must be taught that they cannot kill the colored men in the armies of this Republic as they would kill so many wild beasts; and also, if they do, upon their own heads be the bloody repayment of their own

ance in speech, courtous manners, and giving two white rebels as hostages for the good temper. Mr. Gladstone's change of philanthropic investment. Occasional. WASHINGTON.

barbarity. A few more exhibitions of negro

resolution on this subject will probably im-

press the lesson so strongly upon the rebel

authorities that they will presently con-

Roebuck excepted, perhaps—and no one sider it a poor business to murder a negro

can rule in that assembly without forbear- and to be made to bear the expense of

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864 perior Minister of Finance. We cannot | THE RED RIVER FLEET-ADMIRAL PORTER'S RE-PORT OF OPERATIONS-DISTINGUISHED SER-VICES OF COL. BAILEY. Admiral Porter has forwarded to the Navy Department a graphic and highly interesting account of the release of his fleet from its dangerous posi-New York Legislature had refused to ex- tion above the falls at Alexandria. He says there press any preference for the re-election of seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency Mr. Lincoln, and argued that the Union | The proposition of Lieut. Col. Balley of building a his abilities as an engineer, and the credit he has he has saved the Union a valuable fleet, worth neary \$2,000,000. The Admiral is much indebted to Ge-leral BANKS personally for the happy manner in which he forwarden the enterprise, and says he does not believe there ever was a case where such difficulties were overcome in so short a space of time and without any preparation. The vessels will all return to their stations in a few days, as there is no prospect, under present circumstances, of renewing perations in that part of Louisiana, the season having passed for that purpose, with any chance of

The report contains other matters of interest, and will soon be officially promulgated.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN. The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported to

Treasury to-day amounted to \$117,000. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st-SESSION. SENATE. THE CASE OF SENOR ARGUELLES. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered a resolution of aquiry, calling upon the President for information as a the delivery of Senor Argnelles to the Spanish autho-tics. Ordered to be printed. THE LATE NEWSPAPER SEIZURES.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, submitted the folwing:
Resolved, That the conduct of the Executive authori-

Mesoived. That the conduct of the Executive authoriof the Government in recently closing the offices and ppressing the publication of the World and Journal Commerce newspapers, in the city of New York, uncreincounstances which have been placed before the blic, was an act unwarranted in itself, dangerous to ecause of the Union, in violation of the Constitution, desubversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as ch, is hereby censured by the Senate. Ordered to be inted. ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY. EXLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, reported his bill to provide for the efficiency of the navy, which, as amended, authorizes the transfer, on approval by the President, of enlisted persons desiring to enlist in the naval service to serve during the remainder of their term of enlistment, and permits pay seaman drasted into the military service to accept naval service instead. It also permits naval enlistments to be credited on the quota of each district, and gives the same bounty allowed to persons enlisting in the army.

THE REPORTS OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES. THE REPORTS OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, introduced the House bill to pay in part for printing the debates of Congress. He stated that the publication of the Congressional Globe could not be continued under the present regulations, and for several years it had been continued only because the late proprietor, John C. Rives, had made it the gride of his life, in the expectation that Congress would reimburse him for any loss be might incur in his laudable effort to secure accurate reports of the proceedings of the Senate. The consideration of the subject was then deferred.

ration of the subject was then deferred.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Internal Revenue bill was then taken up, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FESENDEN offered a substitute for the 77th section, which, while changing the phraseology, does not alter the effect of the section.

The House proviso, that manufactured tobacco, stemmed tobacco, suff, or cigars may be transferred, without the payment of the duty, directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse, was returned, having been stricken out by the Senate Finance Committee. cumnittee.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, resolved, after a recess of from 4 to 7 P. M., to hold night sessions until the passage of the revenue bill.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, striking out the tax on repairs of vessels propelled exclusively by sail, was rejected.

The Senate, at 4.50 P. M., took a recess till seven obtained.

EVENING SESSION. THE INDIAN TRIBES. THE INDIAN TRIBES.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to report to the Senate what tribes of Indians are in arms against the United States, the Jocation and extent of the reserved lands of such tribes, the terms on which they sold said lands, the amonuts received by such tribes from the rebel authorities, and the amounts paid and expended by the Government of the United States for such Indian tribes since they were paid by the rebel authorities; and also the number of loyal industrial Indians of such tribes. THE FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY.

Resolved. That the Secretary of War be requested to urnish to the Senate a copy of the preliminary report, and also of the final report of the American Freedmen's aquiry Commission, with the accompanying docu-The consideration of the tax bill was resumed, and the reading of the bill was continued. Considerable debate arose on the Finance Committee's amendments allowing corporations and companies to add the tax on goods imported to their rates of charges, any limitation existing by State laws to the contrary notwithstanding, but it was finally agreed to.

The Senate, at 9.15, without concluding the reading of the bill, adjourned. THE TAX BILL RESUMED.

HOUSE. PUBLIC WORKS ON THE LAKES Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the preservation and repair of the public works on the lakes, and \$100,000 for similar purposes on he sea coast.

He said that in the present coudition of the country the mittee will not report any general river and harbor, but they considered it necessary that the appropria-proposed should be made, in order to save the ks from destruction works from destruction.

This was all which could now be accomplished. He desired that the bill should be printed and called up on future occasion. Mr. STEVEAS, of Pennsylvania, objected, unless it a considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of o Union.
Mr. WASUBURNE gave notice that he would move a succession of the rules, to introduce it next Mon-THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION. The House resumed the consideration of the recipro-

The House I estiment the consideration of the very city question.

Mr. BAXTER, of Vermont, proceeded to show that the term 'reciprocity,' as applied to the treaty, its a misnomer. No mutual rights are given to us by the British provinces, and the treaty should be abrogated.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of lilinois, opposed the ubrogation of the treaty. With the Missispip and the St. Lawrence closed against the West, the railroads and cunals would compel agriculturists, in transporting their products to market, to pay just such tribute as they may exact. exact.

Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, said we can succeed better while the treaty is alive than when it is dead. The treaty is not what it should be, but it can be amended. It was beneficial to the fisheries and the ship building interests, and it would be better to revise than to abromise it dependent. it was beneficial to the usuaries and the sin building interests, and it would be better to revise than to abrogate it altogether.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, argued that a commercial treaty of the kind is a direct invasion of the constitutional prerogative of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. Trade should be subject to taxation, as far as our interests are concerned. Anong other reasons he opposed the treaty bocauso reciprocity between the United States and Canadas was the last remnant of Democracy and of free trade, which was beneficial to foreigners and hurtful to us.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New York, said when we are overburdened with taxation to carry on an internal war, it becomes wise statesmen to promote the prosperity of the people in every department. He entered his protest against the abrogation of the treaty, which has, during its existence, been yastly boroficial to the inhabitants on our borders. Ho was in favor of appointing tomissioners in order to make a more perfect reaty of reciprocity, and trusted the House would not consent to its complete abrogation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said there was not a single gentleman who has addlessed the House who did not admit at the outset the treaty operates highrights. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

offence in giving the notice for the abrogation of the treaty, because such notice was provided for in the treaty itself. He was more than ever convluced there is not a single interest in this country which is benefited or can be benefited by this treaty.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illiurois, was in favor of abrogating the treaty, and said if Great Britain gets the benefits of it let Britain herself ask for other arrangements. DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR. ments.
Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, who reported the LER STRONGLY POSTED BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH ANNA RIVERS.

benefits of it let Britain herself ask for other arrangoments.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New York, who reported the ionit resolution, in closing the debate, said that the portion of the subject relating to the fisheries had been so ably discussed by the honorable member from Missischinsetts (Mr. Eliot) that he need not allude to it. The member from Minic (Mr. Pike) had stated that with the treaty we received annually a halance of sixteen millions of dollars in gold from the Provinces. All our sales to the Provinces never reached that amount before the year when the treaty was made. Official information has been furnished to the House from the Scerctary of the Treasury, and since the treaty the balance has been more than twenty-six millions of dollars in our favor. The American tonuage employed in this trade is more than the foreign tonnage by fifty per cent. The trade of Canada with the United States is larger than with all other countries put together. He believed that the flagrant expressions adverse to us are the expressions of cliques or individuals, and by no means of the majority of the people in the Provinces.

Exchange with the Provinces on a fair basis would be mutually as beneficial as between the different States. Not one memorial had been presented to Congress in favor of the termination of the treaty without any attempt to revise and improve it.

After mature consideration, the Committee on Commerce had advised the appointment of commissioners to ascertain if any plans could be adopted to adjust the various interests of thefave general and separate Provinces, and of the Eastern Central, and Western States, to consider what shall best promote manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, and they general spirit of the treaty.

The House first voted on the amendment of Mr. Arnold, of Illinoist namely, authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners do confide what shall best promote manufactures, agriculture, and commerce, and it has been the two Gove ALL QUIET ON THE JAMES RIVER. THE ATTACK ON THE BLACK TROOPS AT WILSON'S LANDING.

Fitz Hugh Lee's Forces Driven Back in Great Disorder and with Severe Loss, OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864. Major General Dix, New York:

Despatches from General Grant, received this orning, inform the Department that the rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna, where their forces appear to be concentrated. It will probably require two or three days to develop his operations, which are not now proper sub-

Army of the Potomac. No despatches have been received from any other field of operations. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

jects for publication.

NOTICE OF THE TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT TREATY.

The original resolution, as reported from the Committee of Commerce, was next read for the action of the House. It is as follows? That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States of America te terminate the said treaty at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time when the said treaty went into operation as aforesaid—namely, March 16th, 1855. Such notice to be given at the expiration of the said term of ten years, to the end that said treaty many be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated, or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Parliaments; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, by and, with the advice and consont of the Seante, for the revision of said treaty, and to confer with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

All The House agreed to the preamble to the resolution, which recites as a reason for a modification of the treaty that inequality and injustice exist in our present intercourse with Can ada. Subversive of the tree intention.

The House agreed to the preamble to the resolution, which recites as a reason for a modification of the treaty that inequality and injustice exist in our present intercourse with Can ada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of should be continued be tween the United States and the British North American Provinces, and that commercial intercourse thould be hereafter carried on between them upon principles reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties.

The question now recurring on the passage of the joint resolution,

them upon principles reciprocat, so that its factory to both parties.

The question now recurring on the passage of the joint resolution,

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that its further consideration be postponed till the second Tuestay in December next, which was carried—yeas 75, nays 72, as follows:

YEAS.

ohnson (Pa), ohnson (Ohio),

Cellogg (Mich), Cellogg (N Y),

Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Moorhead,

Griswold,
Harding,
Holman,
Hotchkiss,
Hurlburd,
Hutchins,
Jeuckes,
Julian,
Kalbfleisch,
Kasson

Kasson, Kernan, King, Knapp, Long, Mariory, McAlliste

Mr. MARVIN, of New York, was absent, in cons

MR. ANCONA OBJECTS TO THE PUNISHMENT OF

GUERILLAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military A fairs, asked leave to report a bill for the summar punishment of guerillas.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania. I object. Mr. SCHENCK. What! object to a bill to punish gue

PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of claims of Peruvian citizens, under the con-

payment of claims of Peruvian chizens, and vention with Peru.
Mr. GARFIELD again-asked leave to report a bill for the summary punishment of guerillas, but-Mr. ANCONA again objected.
The House then adjourned.

Episcopal Convention.

The following resolutions were submitted by the

Rev. Dr. Godwin, to the Episcopal Conference at

Whereas, There exists in this country organized

and armed rebellion, whose purpose is the destruc-tion of our National Union and the perpetuation of

negro slavery; and,
Whereas, This rebellion has more and more as

sumed a character of barbarous fanaticism and mur-derous ferocity, on the part of the enemies of the

nation; Therefore, in view of the cause and character of

the struggle,

Resolved, That this Convention of the Protestant

Resolved, That this Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, as a body of Christian men, pledge the Government of our country our prayers, sympathy, and support in this war for existence, union, liberty, and peace. Resolved, That the authors and abettors of this rebellion, wherever they are found, are alone guilty of all the bloodshed and desolation on either side, entailed upon the North and South, now or hereafter.

Resolved. That in the long delay of success in crushing this monstrous rebellion we see wonderfully menifest the hand of God, training by His severest chastisoments this reluctant people to do justice and show mercy to a long oppressed and out-

raged race.

Resolved, That under present circumstances the National Government, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, is in our judgment solemnly bound to use all its power, and employ every authorized and constitutional means for the speedy and total abolition of slavery throughout the land, and that as patriots, freemen, and Uhristians, we shall hail with jubilant gladness and devout gratitude to God the day of its final extinction.

The 49th Penusylvania Regiment.

MISSING. A correspondent in Washington furnishes us with

the following fully-prepared list of the losses in the gallant 49th Pennsylvania Regiment, attached to the 3d brigade and 1st division of the 6th Corps:

COMPANY B.

COMPANY C. F C Wolle

Sam A Zeigler,
Isaac Armstrong,
James Andrews,
John Messerman,
James P McClaskey,
A N Smith,
George Bingham,
Albert Kope,
John H Gross,
J H Patton

H Everts, J A Inthen, George Hammer, E Miller,

Martin, Workman, McMahon,

| Conlin. |
| Conlin. |
| Conlin. |
| Couldock. |
| Couldo

COMPANY F.

COMPANY G.

COMPANY I.

COMPANY K.

S W Pierce.

SUMMARY

Aggregate......144
Company A, of this regiment, which suffered more

severely than any other company, is composed of men from Juniata and Missin counties. But one

field officer of the entire brigade was left, and he

BOSTON, May 26 .- The Asia arrived from Liver-

pool, via Halifax, at 5 P. M. Her mails go North by the night line and will be due in Philadelphia

The Gold Market. New York, May 26.—Gold closed to-day at 185%

Arrival of the Asia

the major of this regiment.

-morrow at noon.

COMPANIES NOT GIVEN.
Capi W F Wonibacher, | Private G A Taylor, |
Private P A Bolin, | Private D Rittle.

A Chapel, Peter Kline,

W B Young, G Il Towsour, M Welch, F O'Donnel, S Ryan.

C A Smith, Geo W Rauch, F B Balig, G Townsend.

Private Jas K Snyder, A,

Col Thos M Hulings, Lieut Col John B Miles, Sergt Thos McClelland, Corp John H Kreider, Wo

tated, Geo W Blangman, Benj Ingle,

Capt J A Quigley, S Transhue, J C McCord, Frank A Brown, Thomas Harleman Joseph Spangler, J C Montgomery, L F Frein, W Owens,

Light Thomas Liddle,

Lieut John D Howell, J J Kromer, Richard Dye, Joseph Yoeum, Israel Manning, J Frumpower.

Capt Jas D Stewart,

lias Gustin, los L Kester, & m Hoose,

J P Gillespie, D Brown, P Shoeman, Geo H Sourbeer, John Hook,

James Mounta D Davis, D Gillespie,

Pittsburg, on Wednesday, and were adopted thi

spatch to The Press. 1 PITTSBURG, May 26, 1864.

orrill, orris (NY)

Brown (Wis), Brown (W Va),

Allen, Jas C

Ancona,
Baldwin (Mich),
Baldwin (Mass),
Blaine,
Blair (W Va),
Boutwell,
Brooks,

Brooks, Chandler, Clark, A W Clark, Freema Coffroth, Davis (N Y), Dawes, Dawson, Dixon, Donnelly, Edgerton

morning:

Patterson,

Ross, Schenck, Schofield,

hayer.

Perham,

Pruyn, Radford, Randall (Pa), Rice (Mass),

Scott, Sloan, Spaulding, Steele (N Y), Sweat, Thomas, Upson, Van Yaikenburgl Wadsworth, Ward,

Webster, Whaley, White, Jos W Winfield, Wood, Fernando Yeamans.

Tracy. Washburne (III), Wheeler, White, C A Williams,

Pike, Price, Randall (Ky), Rice (Maine), Rollins (NH),

|Hall, |Harris (111),

NOTICE OF THE TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT

TREATY.

LANDING. FORTRESS MONROE, May 25 .- The steamer George Washington arrived this morning from Bermuda Hundred and reports that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee, with bout two thousand cavalry, attacked our garrison at Wilson's Landing, on the James river, and came near overpowering our forces there, though they ought bravely and had the aid of a gunboat. At 40'clock the George Washington arrived with nforcements from Fort Powhatan, which landed mmediately, and the fight was continued with great everity until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy were repulsed and driven back in great disorder, leaving between two and three hundred killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was forty The steamers George Washington, Mayflower,

Robinson. We had but one man killed on the field and one died coming down the river. A rebel major was killed and we captured ten of the rebels, including a colonel. General Devens has nearly recovered his health, and will leave the Chesapeake Hospital on the first conveyance to join his command. Twelve rebel prisoners arrived last evening from White House, among whom are two lieutenants, both wounded. They were captured by General Sheridan, last Saturday, on the Pamunkey river.
FORT MONROE, May 25, 5 P. M.—The steamer Thomas Powell, the mail-boat from Bermuda Land-

JERSEY REGIMENTS.

The following are among the sick and wounded of Pennsylvania and New Jorsey regiments' admitted into the McClellan and Chesapeake Hospitals yeserday, from Bermuda: terday, from Bermuda:

A. Seely, 2d Pennsylvania, sick.
Capt. F. M. Guss, 97th Pennsylvania, knee.
Lieut. F. D. Snapp, 55th Pennsylvania, thigh.
Lieut. A. Griffith, 97th Pennsylvania, arm.
Lieut. G. A. Lemaster, 97th Pennsylvania, arm.
Fife Major John Parsons, 97th Penna, chest.
Capt. J. Townley, 9th New Jersey, arm.
Capt. J. M. C. Savage, 97th Penna, abdomen.
Capt. B. B. Milchell, 11th Pa. Cavalry, wounded.

Lieut. P. Palmer, 11th Pa. Cavalry, wounded. Lieut. F. D. G. Morgan, 11th Pa. Cav., wounded. Lieut. Wn. G. Moore, 55th Pennsylvania, arm. Brig. Gen. Walker (rebel), foot amputated. DIED IN CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL. May 24th, Col. Abram Zabriski, 9th New Jersey. May 21st, Lieut. Wm. H. Scabrook. May 23d, J. C. Moore, 188th Pennsylvania.

DIED IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL. May 25th, Robt, Miller, 185th Pennsylvania. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Alatoona Flanked LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The Nashville Union says that General Sherman has flanked Alatoona (Atlanta?) in the west, taking the road to Dallas in

Paulding county. There are no further particulars

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ON ATLANTA.

of the advance. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. CAIRO, May 26.-Admiral Porter passed up to Mound City on the steamer Black Hawk last night.

The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis, passed fit for duty in a week or two, whio number 31. Total up for St. Louis, with 337 bales of cotton. Memphis dates of the 24th contain but little news. Two brothers named Ferguson were executed at Helena for the murder of citizens, three months since, who were going to Helena with cotton. General Tuttle came up on the Platte Valley, and will report to General Sherman, having, at his request, been relieved of the command of the post at Natchez. Cotton is active and firm, and offerings small. All taken at advanced rates. Receipts during the past forty-eight hours, 648 bales. Middling to strict do.,

74@78; good, 79@80; fair, 80@84. THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Illinois Union State Convention. THE MONROE DOCTRINE REASSERTED AND THE AD-MINISTRATION SUSTAINED. CHICAGO, May 26.—The resolutions passed by the Republican State Convention yesterday were laid on the table, and another committee was then appointed, who reported a series, among which are the

pointed, who teported a series, among water are the following:

Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine should be the compass by which to regulate our fereign policy, and it is the high duty of the United States to reinstate republican institutions upon this continent wherever they may have been overturned, and the nation should assert this doctrine as soon as its anthority is yindicated by the overthrow of the rebellion. hellion.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Administration of President Lincoln, and that we deem his re-election demanded by the best interests of the country, and that our delegates to Baltimore are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his renomination. The Kentucky Democratic State Con-

M'CLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT AND BRAMLETTE FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The Democratic Union State Convention at the session last evening passed a resolution reaffirming the principles affirmed by the Union Democratic State Convention at Louisville, March 17, 1862, and expressing their abhorrence for all attempts to pervert the war from its legitimate purpose, as declared by Congress at its beginning, to use the power of the nation under fanatic bidding to inflict fanatic vengeance; that the re-establishment and enforcement of the Constitution would be the greatest triumph and vindication of man's capacity for self-government that any republic has ever given to the world; and that the doctrine that the States in which an armed in-surrection has existed against the Federal Government have ceased to be States, and shall be held on the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as Territories or subjugated provinces, ought to be rebuked and condemned; that the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insur-rection which for the time being suspends the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution; that we unqualifiedly condemn the policy of enlisting negroes in the armies of the United States; that no people can submit to the suppression of the freedom of discussion and the freedom of elections and remain free; that this Convention expresses its preference for McClellan for President and Bramlette for Vice President: that the delegates to the Chicago Convention are instructed to vote as a unit in that Convention as a

majority of them shall decide. After able speeches from Lieutenant Governor Jacob N. Hanson, General Huston, and Mr. Ward, the Convention at a late hour adjourned sine die. The Missouri Radical Convention. JEFFERSON CITY, May 26.-The Radical State Convention has made the following additional nominations by acclamation: Auditor, Alonzo Thompson, of Nodoway: Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. S. Bishop, of Clarke; Land Register, J. E. Smith, of Green; Attorney General, R. W. cided to send delegates to Baltimore by a test vote of 241 to 99. The delegates at large are: C. D. Drake, Ben. Loan, John H. Benjamin, and C. P.

HARRISBURG.

Care of Wounded Pennsylvanians. HARRISBURG, May 26 .- Governor Curtin and Surgeon General King returned from the Army of the Potomac to-day, where they have been superintending the care of Pennsylvania soldiers wounded in the late engagements in Virginia. While at Fredericksburg, Governor Curtin personally devoted himself to the establishment of measures to promote the greatest comfort and secure the best medical attendance to the Pennsylvanians in the hospitals in that city, prior to their removal to Washington. We understand that such removals are being made as rapidly as possible, and that the arrangements in Washington city are of the most improved character for the accommodation of the wounded. The friends of our Ponnsylvania heroes need give way to no solicitude as to the care of the wounded men in the hospitals, Governor Curtin having pledged his official and personal word to

The following are the names of the volunteer surgeons who, under the direction of Surgeon General King, accompanied the Governor to Washington, and were with him during his visitation through the McCook, H. T. Coffey, John E. Shaffer, J. K. Vankirk, Thomas McKennan, F. C. Harrison, H. F. Morton, Lenox Hodge, and D. D. Kennedy, AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT,-The

Boston Journal publishes the following interesting extract of a letter from Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, addressed to a friend in Washington, and dated at Gen. Grant's headquarters, May 19: "While General Grant was in Washington I had definition of the dead of the

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH. Full Account of the Late Battle at Newmarket—List of the Killed and Wounded in the 54th Pennsylvania Regi-

Correspondence of The Press. CAMP NEAR CEDAR RUN, SHENANDOAH CO., WEST VA., May 17, 1804. The force under Major General Sigel has for the ast week been steadily advancing up the valley of he Shenandoah, skirmishing with the enemy daily. On Sunday morning, the 15th Instant, they left Edinburg, and arrived at Mount Jackson about the middle of that day. Our advance, under command of Col. Moore, of the 28th Ohio, had driven the onemy into Newmarket, where they made a decided stand, having that morning been reinforced by welve thousand men, under Major General Breck nridge. General Sigel immediately ordered up his whole force, when a general engagement took place in the immediate vicinity of the town, on the northeast side. Our force consisted of eight regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and eighteen pieces of artillery. The first infantry brigade, unler the gallant Colonel Moore, comm

soon came up, accompanied by General Sullivan, commanding the Infantry Division. They were immediately brought into action, with the exception of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were held in reserve, but so vigorous was the attack of the enemy upon the left of the line that this regi-ment was called into action in a few minutes after The 9th Corps has been incorporated into the they arrived upon the field. The 1st Virginia, under Licutenant Colonel Woddel, and 12th Virginia, Dolonel Curtis, charged the enemy's right most callantly, and for some time drove them back, but gatanuty, and for some time drove them back, but they rallied, and again drove back our left. Just then, as our left was falling back, hotly pressed by the enemy, who were advancing with loud shouts, Col. Campbell ordered a charge by his gallant 54th regiment. They had been lying flat on the ground, and when the charge was calculated. THE REPULSE OF THE REALL ATTACK ON WILSON'S regiment. They may been lying nation the ground, and when the charge was ordered they sprang to their feet with a loud yell, advanced at a double-quick, firing as they advanced, driving the enemy back for ull a hundred yards, but the enemy were promptly reinforced, and, after an obstinate stand, our brave boys were again driven back, the enemy again ad-vancing, while our infantry and artillery were mowing down their ranks at a most frightful rate. The otth was driven back to their original position, where they made a stand once more, while the enamy still continued to receive reinforcements. About this time our right began to waver; they were outflanked by title enemy; and compelled to give way in some confusion. The enemy then made a dash upon our centre amidst a terrent of grapeshot from our batteries, but still they advanced, and would have taken our batteries if they had not been promptly moved from their position. Still, the left of our forces held their position. and Shawnee were fired into, wounding the captain and mate of the Mayslower—two brothers, named Col. Curtis, with his 12th, and Col. Weddle, with the 1st Virginia, stood their ground bravely, and disputed it inch by inch. Col. Campbell, with the 54th Pennsylvania, on the extreme left of our line, would not give an inch whilst the enemy were flanking him on his left. Finally, the force of the enemy which had been engaged on our right, came sweeping down on the right of our line, compelling the 1st and 12th to give way. The 54th still stood, until almost urrounded, and their capture appeared inevitable, when the Colonel ordered them to fall back. The rebels had been so severely handled that they would ing, has just arrived, and reports all quiet in front. BICK AND WOUNDED OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW

not venture beyond a depression and small clump of trees, and the regiment fell back to another position, which had been taken up by our forces, when the battle was continued for some time longer by the artillery, the enemy not appearing disposed to attack us, and we knowing their overwhelming numbers were equally indisposed to ronew the attack, and after sundown, our forces crossed to the cast side o Mill creek. General Sigel was on the ground encouraging hi troops, and did all that human power could do to secure a decided victory. His men fought with an energy and determination never excelled, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy could not be overcome; when we had all our forces engaged the

enemy was able to flank us on the right and left having still a reserve force.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is about nine hundred. The enemy's loss is certainly three times that number, as they were mowed down like The greatest proportionate loss on our side wa in the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and I may add, without disparagement to any other regi-ment, that they are entitled to the greatest meed of honor. Their conduct called forth the admiration of their commanding general, and Col. Campbell and his brave men were acknowledged as the heroes of the day. Their loss in officers we

quite heavy for the number engaged. Lieut. Col. Linton, though wounded, remained with his regiment until the close of the fight, encouraging the men. As the 54th was the only Pennsylvania regiment in the engagement. I send you a list of the asualties in it, as furnished to the headquarters of the general commanding. The whole number of the egiment engaged was 593. The killed and missing are 74; wounded and brought off the field, 100. Thi

of killed, wounded, and missing, 255.
LIST OF CASUALTIES. Corp James F Allen, Hiram Smith, Corp Isaac N Clark, David Findley. David Findley.

WOUNDED.

ton, James F Howard,

ad, Charles E Smith,

Thomas Williams,

J D Schnabley,

Eleazer Davis,

F M Goughenour. Lieut Col John P Linton, Sergt John McClelland, Corp William Lindsay, William H Carroll, MISSING. Second Lieut S Coiborn, Hiram Lohr. William Knepper, Newton Griffiths. WOUNDED.
| William Wilson Wagner, Corp H J Penrod, E H Ackerman, John Cook, A Faith, Jesse Liston, Missing. |Ed Fleigle.

W M Young, RILLED. —COMPANY C. h, Samuel Pile, J Yoder. Sergt F A Smith, W H Peterson. J.Spicher, J.C. Yutsy, A.Showman, A.J. Ellis, Walter Scott, J.F. Klingaman. J Rhoads, H A Speise, HISSING.

E Griffith,

F E Dickey,

J Lohr,

Samuel Hoffman. Jonathan Baker, Henry Horner, J'J Wendel, G Weller, KILLED OMPANY D.

S P White,
Jonathan Albright,
Wm Atkins,
Samuel M Bowman,
Perry Mogaret. Jacob Hurtzel, Thos Walters, C C Ball, John Robinson, COMPANY Er Peteo Robinson, Sergt Robert Bennett, Sergt John Glass, Corporal Wm Holmes, D H Crider, I A Gore Thos Johns.
John Jordan,
John McManamy,
Geo Morris,
D W Young,
N Toutors Second Lieut B P Anderson,
Corporal Thos F McClure,
E A Harbaugh,
Sol Bagnell,
Benj Davis,
L J Jones,
John McFadden,

KILLED. -COMPANY G. Samuel Stout. WOUNDED. | Henry Owens Joshua Ringler. KILLED, -COMPANY H.

MISSING. |L'Shank, |H Fleigle. KILLED.—COMPANY I.
Cker. | George Harts,
John Kness,
John W Plummer Capt W B Boy R A Burke, J G Craig, Sol Grumling, J C Gerber, John Kahoe,

A Livingston,
David Murphy,
John Morris,
Gillian Penrod,
J M Smil,
Jacob Weaver. Lewis Nigle, R L Marlett. Servetus Kessler, W H Kressler, Corp O Walter, E P Miller, Corp Geo Moseer, Corp J J Darrohn, J Hughes, Wm Spear, A Koch, Total killed..... Total wounded. Total missing...

Those in the column of killed were all left on the field. Those in the column of wounded were brought off with the command. Those in the column of missing were left on the field, nearly all of whom were seriously wounded.

The American Tract Society. Boston, May 26.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society was held at Tremont Temple last evening. The audience was mmense. The annual report shows that the eash receipts of last year were \$124,500, being \$17,500 in excess of the previous year. The entire amount expended for the army since the commencement of the

The Worms on the Trees. To the Editor of The Press;

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: There has been a great deal said and written about the worm nulsance, and yet no practical means have been discovered to destroy these creatures. I have been thinking of a plan for some time, which, I think, if given a full trial, would result in thinning them out to a great extent, if not in destroying them entirely. We all know that the common moth is strongly attracted by a bright light, and will fly heodlessly into a flame, and as the worms that infest our trees turn into millers, and then deposit their eggs, why not try the experiment upon them? I would suggest that, after the miller makes its appearance, large fires be built in our squares, and other convenient places, to see what effect it would have upon them. Destroy the niller this season, and we will have no worms next season. I am, sir, yours respectfully, Citizen.

LOGAN SQUARE, Philada., May 25, 1864.

Worms, Birds, and Squirrels. To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The worms are making their appearance, and probably will be quite as bad as ever. Various reasons are given for their production, and antidotes proposed for their removal.

It is asserted, and perhaps with a large portion of truth, that the birds have been driven away from the trees by the squirrels in the public squares. If that be the case let us have the squirrels removed. I placed the first squirrel in Franklin Square, and will willingly see them all removed, if it will effect the purpose. Very truly yours, &c., Henry.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1864.

The Case of Sergeant Rumiston. To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The history of Sergeant Humiston, and of the effort in progress to provide for the dependent family of the honored soldier, is now known to the ountry. It is known that the sales of the photograph of the children have been the simple means lied upon to secure the family's present and pros pective support. These sales have been most eriously damaged by a recent counterfeit copy of the photograph, which is being extensively circulated and sold to benefit parties concerned in its issue. The spurious picture comes, or purports to come, from New York. This grievous wrong to the widow and orphan children of the fallen soldier ought to be held up to the indignation of the public. The humane and patriotic, desiring to assist in paying the debt the country owes to this stricken family, will be glad to learn that the genuine

copies of the orphans' photograph are now executed only in Philadelphia, and have upon them a printed statement of the object of their sale, with the im print of the several Philadelphia artists who fur nish them. The amount thus far realized for the family is not quite fourteen hundred dollars. It is not intende gagement, assisted by the 1st New York Cavalry to enrich this soldier's family, to the neglect and two batteries of artillery.

The 2d Infantry Brigade, under Colonel Thoburn, other families of soldiers who have perished in de fence of the Union : but after suitably providing for the Humiston orphans, any profits arising from continued sales of their picture, and of the music just published, shall be appropriated to the relief of

> he country's grateful sympathy and protection. I am, sir, your obedient servant, A Fraud on the People of Montgomery County.

> other orphaned families having an equal claim to

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The good citizens of Montgomery county are justly indignant at the infamous outrage attoursed to be perpetrated upon them by their. County Commissioners. These same Commissioners refused, some time ago, to borrow money for the purpose-of paying a bounty to volunteers, in order to fill the quota of the county, until they were compelled to do so by the almost unanimous voice of the people, expressed at an election held early in the present spring. They were then forced to borrow the money for that purpose, and the terms prescribed for the repayment of the loan were that the same should be liquidated in ten years. But, notwithstanding the time given, within which the whole debt could have been gradually absorbed, without bearing oppressively upon the tax-payers, these Commissioners, to vent their spite upon the loyal citizens for their action in the matter, to make the war and the Government unipopular by raising the ery of unjust and oppressive taxation, to fill their own pockets, or those of their political friends, by collecting the whole aniount of the loan (8017,325) before their term of office expires, and bagging the commissions, have declared their determination to waive their right to pay in ten years, and pay the whole debt in one year, and have actually levied (in addition to all other taxes) a tax at the rate of three per cent. upon fixed incones, to pay the tax, and the Copperhead sheriff of that county will reap a rich harvest. The political friends of the Commissioners openly boast that the spoils of this "nice little job" will elect their Congressman this fall, and throw the county against the Union candidate for the Presidency. The people, however, have taken the matter in hand, and are about to take the necessary steps to restrain the Commissioners from persisting in their villainy, and to compet them to levy a tax which will gradually pay off the loan within the time required, and which all of the citzens are perfectly willing to pay. To the Editor of The Press:

fectly willing to pay.

I am, respectfully yours, Literary Discoveries at Fredericksburg AN EX-CONGRESSMAN'S LIBRARY EXPLORED-CUMENTS AND LETTERS A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette wri rom Fredericksburg, Va., as follows:

The residence of the Hon. Thomas B. Barton, member of Congress contemporary with Webster, is now occupied by the Ohio Sanitary Agency, and all day long the Buckeye boys may be seen going away from there rejoicing. Hither your correspondent wandered, and soon was lost in a huge pile of papers which the ex-Congressman had left unsorted, and he proposes to give your readers the benefit of a few. benefit of a few. LETTER FROM DANIEL WEBSTER. An autograph letter of Daniel Webster run

"Washington, Saturday Morning,
"September 15, 1841.
"Dear Sin: Your letter of the 10th I received "Dear Sin: Your letter of the 10th I received only this morning.

"In adopting a course for myself in the late unhappy occurrence I have not presumed to condemn the course of any other gentleman. After great reflection, I did not feel that I could justify myself by anything which had occurred in relinquishing the duties of any place; but I freely left it to others to follow the dictates of their own minds. My leading object has been to preserve the unity of the Whig party, which I deem so essential to the interests of the country. the Whig party, which I deem so essential to the interests of the country.

"I thank you, my dear sir, for the very friendly sentiment which your letter expresses. I lament with you the difficulties which have arisen, and which threatened to sunder our great party, but I will cherish the hope that by moderate and healing counsel to avert so great a calamity.

"I am, dear sir, with much regard, yours,

"DAN'L WEBSTER. "Hon Mr. BARTON"

Willoughby Newton, writing under date of November 7, 1842, appends the following postseript to Venuer 1, 1022, appearance as a long episite:

"Yancey and Clingman have gone to Baltimore to fight a duel, growing out of their speeches reported in the Intelligencer. We have various rumors about the result, but none to be relied on. W. N." about the result, but none to be relied on. W. N."

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE OF GEN. LEE.
A gem in the business line is from the pen of a Mr. Phillips, of whom I will confess ignorance, even at the risk of reputation; but as the transaction referred to, as well as all others of the kind, will soon be a curiosity in history, and as reference is made to a man (then a young lawyer) upon whom at this moment the fate of the so-called Southern Confederacy hangs, I give it in full:

"WARRENTON, 23d November, 1852.

"Dr. Barton: I have not replied to your letter of the 14th, on the subject of house servant, because the trader alluded to in it was out of town when it was received, and did not return till last night. The trader is Jourdan M. Saunders, the most intelligent and decent man that I have ever known engaged in the traffic. The servant recommended by him to Mr. Bradford is the property of Dr. Hiram D. Davies, near Dumfries, is named Tom, and calls himself Tom Jackson. Saunders says he bought several negroes from Davies, who is much embarrassed, but who refused to sell Tom to any person who would probably sell him to parts remote.

* * * "I have been out and seen Messrs. Robert E. Lee and Sam'l Chilton, attorneys at law, and Mr. James Cowles, merchant, all of whom boarded with Shacklett whilst he hired Tom. They concur in saying that they never knew a more competent, faithful, attentive, and sober servant than Tom. Indeed, they say they have never known one with whom they were so well pleased. They think, however, that he is over thirty years of age. Saunders professes to be a judge on this subject, and says Tom looks older than he really is." AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE OF GEN. LEE.

Senator Chandler Assaulted. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 25.—At suppertable at the National Hotel, to-night, Senator Chandler, in conversation with a Dr. Clarke, was Committee, in conversation with a 3M Catale, was expressing himself freely about Vallandigham and Copperheads generally. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, hearing his remarks, confronted him, and asked if what he said was intended for him. Mr. Chandler replied that he had said what he had said, and if Mr. V. saw fit to take it to himself, he was at liberty to do so to do so.

He then applied some personal epithets directly to Mr. Voorhees and other Copperheads present and interfering, whereupon one Hannegan, son of the late Senator of that name, seized a water-pitcher from the table, and threw it at Mr. Chandler, breaking it over his head, wounding him severely, and staggering him so that he could not defend himself. This was followed by an attempt to break a chair over his head, either by Mr. Hannegan or Voorhees, it is not certain which.

The affair was stopped by the interference of persons present, and the friends of Mr. Chandler are in consultation as to what course to pursue in

The successes of Grant are making the Copper-The Cleveland Convention—Letter from The Cleveland Convention—Lefter from Frederick Douglass.

Sin: I mean the complete abolition of every vestige, form, and modification of slavery in every part of the United States, perfect equality for the black man in every State before the law, in the jury-box, at the ballot-box, and on the battle-field; ample and salutary retaliation for every instance of enslavement or slaughter of prisoners of any color. I mean that in the distribution of offices and honors under this Government no discrimination shall be

I mean that in the distribution of offices and honors under this Government no discrimination shall be made in favor of or against any class of citizens, whether black or white, of native or foreign birth. And supposing that the Convention which is to meel at Cleveland means the same thing, I cheerfully give my name as one of the signers of the call.

Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

E. GILBERT, ESO. E. Gilbert, Esq. Rochester, May 23, 1834.

E. GILBERT, ES9.
Rochester, May 23, 1834.

Redelster, Mar. Latshaw, the enrolling officer for Franklin township, Adams county, met a suspicious looking character on the road and questioned him as to his residence. From his confused and unsatisfactory statement Mr. Latshaw felt it his duty to arrest him, and he did so. The prisoner made no resistance, but proposed to walk back to New Salem; but on the way he took the first favorable opportunity to jump the fence and run away. The officer pursued, and was joined by the people of the neighborhood; and after a chase of about three hours, he was recaptured without being injured. Officer Latshaw then bound his feet together, and started for Chambersburg. When in the South Mountain, the prisoner mannged quietly to get his feet loose, and when opposite a dense thicket of laurel, he sprang from the buggy and rushed into the thicket after him, and called to him twice to halt or he would fire; but the prisoner continued to get away as fast as possible. Latshaw fired and struck him in the hip, shattering the bone badly, and of course arresting his progress. He at once called out that he was mortally wounded. Mr. Sloanaker went up to him while Latshaw pursued his horse, and the prisoner told him that he was fatally injured—that he could not live long, and at once admitted that he was a rebel spy, and had met a just fate. He gave his name as Lloyd, and stated that he had been in this section making observations for the benefit of the rebels.

He is a man of about forty years of age, stoutly built, with dark hair and goatee, is quite intelligent, and has evidently not been a laboring man. It is more than probable that he is a rebel officer. On his person was found a belt with nearly \$100 of gold, and he had Chattanooga and Virginia rebel money and a little Pennsylvania currency.

His thigh wound is very serious, but not necessarily mortal, and his removed.—Chambershug (Pa.) Repository, May 25.

General Grant's Dauguter.—One of the most interesting incidents of the exhibition at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair on Friday afternoon was the taking of a photographic likeness of a daughter of Lieutenani General Grant, who, since the beginning of the fair, has been personating the character of the old woman in the shoe, in the children's department. We understand that she is the General's only daughter, and is eight years of age. She was dressed as an old woman, with cap and spectacles, and, seated in a mammoth shoe, and surrounded by immumerable dolls, was photographed by Nichols & Brothers. As soon as her likeness had been taken Major Mackay, the secretary of the fair, proposed "three rousing cheers for Lieutenant General Grant," which wore given. The General's daughter is very propossessing in appearance, with fair comparison and survey and dressed as an old

is very propossessing in appearance, with fair com-plexion and plump features, and, dressed as an old woman, she presented a captivating appearance. EXTRA LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS—Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement. PRECIOUS HORSEFLESH.—The three-year-old "Lexington" colt, "Norfolk," that won the colt stake at the Ladede Course, on Monday, was sold yesterday by his owner, R. Ritcheson Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky., to a company of California gentlemen, for \$15.001. This is, we believe, one dellar more than was ever before paid for a horse in the United States. "Lexington," the illustrious sire of "Norfolk," was bought by Mr. Alexander of Ton Broeck for \$15,000, and the same sum was paid by Col. Claiborne, of Mississippi, some years ago, for "Radolph."

"Norfolk" is one of the most promising colts on the American Turf, and bids fair to do justice to the old block of which he is so sprightly a chip.—
St. Louis Union, May 18.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRY.—The new drams, "Count Monte Leone, or the Spy in Society," will be repeated this evening. The interesting plot and exciting incidents of the play, with the fine music

of Mr. Koppitz's orchestra, form an attractive entertainment. The drama is well produced, with a strong cast, and new scenery and appointments.

MRS. THAYER'S BENEFIT.—The public should not forget that the benefit of this lady will take place to-night at the Walnut-street Theatre. An excellent entertainment is offered for the occasion, and, in addition to the usual company, Mr. Lewis Ba-ker and Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker will appear. The performances will consist of " The Cricket on he Hearth," "The Loan of a Lover," and "The Faithful Slave." Mrs. Thaver deserves a substantial benefit, and we hope that a full audience will e present. BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK DREW .- The long unplayed "Comedy of Errors" and the favorite story of "Rip Van Winkle" are announced this evening for the benefit of Mr. Drew. This bill is extremely

nteresting, and will employ the full strength of the

Archistreet company.

Academy of Music.—The concert, recitation,

nd tableaux, by the pupils of the Quincy Adams

Girls' Grammar School, announced to be given on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, has, on ac count of the weather, been postponed to this even-ing and Saturday afternoon. This announcement will prove entirely satisfactory to the numerous patrons of this interesting entertainment. CARL WOLFSSOHN'S MATINEE will afford the first and only opportunity to hear one of the most meritorious singers in the country. Here Kreis-man is an accomplished musician, and is especially admired as an interpreter of German songs in their most nteresting traditions and peculiarities. There is much euriosity to hear this talented gentleman. PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE. The frontispiece of the June number has a name ("Caught in a Shower") which tells its own story—tells it very dainly, too. Numerous fashion-plates, music by Dr. Cunnington, novelettes, serial tales, poetry, editorial chit-chat, hints on horsemanship, some excellent cookery receints, intelligible descriptions of the new fashions, and directions how to play the games of croquet and troco, make up an unusually good number, which concludes the forty-fifth volume. THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER for June s just issued. This number boasts a remarkable fulness of quotations, no less than seventeen cities being carefully reported. The representation of national banks is equally satisfactory, fifty new national banks being added to the financial exhibit making over four hundred and twenty-eight in all. The counterfeit report is accurate and excellent This valuable financial journal is published by Mr. S. L. Cohen, 112 S. Fourth street.

Any articles intended for the great Sanitary Fair may be sent to Mrs. J. W. Forney, the chairman of the Committee on Labor, Revenue, and Income, at the residence 618 Washington Square.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer. MAY 26, 1863. MAY 25, 1864. SA. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 63½. 64½. 61 58½. 60. 61½ ESE SSW ENE NNE ... N by W THE SANITARY FAIR.

THE SANTIANT FAIR.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

It will be seen by the announcement of Mr. John

3. Bryant, the superintendent of the Camden and
Atlantic Railroad Company, that the receipts of
Saturday (to-morrow) will be appropriated to the
United States Sanitary Fair. PLAGS FOR THE FAIR.

The Committee on Embellishments of the Sanitary Fair ask the patriodic citizens of the city to lend their flags, to be used in perfecting the internal arrangements of the great institution. The articles so loaned will be returned to the owners after the exhibition.

GRAND CONCERT AT CAMDEN, N. J. GRAND CONCERT AT CAMDEN, N. J. A grand vocal and instrumental concert will take place at the Camden Court House on to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

the United States Sanitary Commission.

NORTHWEST GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given by this organization, at Concert Hall, this evening, in aid of the Sanitary Fair. A most interesting combination of talent has been perfected for this especial occasion.

BECHERCHE ARTICLES FOR THE FAIR.

Among the numerous handsome articles continued. RECHEICHE ARTICLES FOR THE FAIR.

Among the numerous handsome articles bentinually being sent to grace the tables of the fair, there was yesterday received by the table department of the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, at their office, No. 118 south Seventh street, Philadelphia, an invoice of articles not only of really intrinsic value, but indicating the high degree art has attained in this country. The invoice consists of a marble model of a monument to our soldiers and sailors, and a Doric column, in marble, with base—model of a monument to a soldier.

These exceedingly attractive "models" are the handiwork of a Mr. F. Herman Strecker, a well-known sculptor of Reading, in this State, and in point of beauty of style and elegance of finish vie with anything from the best schools of Italy.

In addition thereto was received a model of a field-fortification, with brass gun, mortar, shot, shell, flag, &c., complete. field-fortification, with brass gun, mortar, shot, shell, flag, &c., complete.

These articles were generously donated to the ladies of the table of this committee, by G. A. Nicolls, Esq., of Reading, Pa. Through his care was also sent one of the most magnificent articles of shell-work every constructed. It was contributed by Mrs. E. J. Rauch, also of Reading.

Let others forward their contributions at once, in order that places where they will show to the best advantage may be assigned to them.

advantage may be assigned to thom.

MILITARY.

THE 2D FENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The term of service of this veteran regiment will expire to-day, and they are expected to arrive home on Monday or Tuesday next. A meeting of their friends will be held at Major Berry's, Sixth street, below Chestnut, this evening, to make the necessary arrangements. arrangements.

arrangements.

RECRUITING.

Warrants were issued by the Mayor, yesterday morning, for the payment of the city bounty to 220 men. This is a much higher number than has been recruited for the past two weeks. The large increase is very gratifying, and shows that there is a fixed determination to aid the Government in putting an end to this rebellion. RE-ENLISTED.

The men belonging to the 53th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers have re-enlisted for the war. Several companies in this regiment belong to our with

GENERAL ORDER. The following order has been issued by the commander of Fort Delaware:

The following order has been issued by the commander of Fort Delaware:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, Del.,
May 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 145.—I. Visiting this post out of curlosity is strictly prohibited.

II. Relatives of prisoners scriously ill will be permitted to make them short visits on written application, accompanied with satisfactory proof of their loyalty to the United States Government, to Brigadier General A. Schoepf, commanding this post. Under no other circumstances will any person be allowed to visit the prisoners without special permission from the President, Secretary of War, or Commissary General of Prisoners.

III. All contributions to prisoners must be forwarded by express, and plainly directed, giving name, rank, and regiment, to the care of Captain George W. Ahl, A. A. A. G. Uniform clothing, military equipments, and intoxicating liquors are annong the contraband articles.

IV. Prisoners will be permitted to write and receive letters of a strictly private nature, which must invariably be limited to one page of common letterpaper. By command of

Brigadier General A. Schoepf.

Geo. W. Ahl, Captain and A. A. G.
CONNECTICUT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

GEO. W. ARI, Captain and A. A. A. G.
CONNECTICET HEAVY ARTILLERY.
Three hundred and six men of the 1st Connecticut
Heavy Artillery passed through the city yesterday,
on their way home from the army of General B. F.
Butler. They were handsomely entertained at the
Gooper-Shop Saloon, the men considering the repast as a breakfast, dinner, and supper all at once.
They were marched immediately into the saloon
out of the rain, and after partaking of the hospitalities of the institution gave many cheers for the
old Cooper-Shop and the people of Philadelphia.
Some of the men who were wounded had their
wounds dressed by the steward of the hospital atwounds dressed by the steward of the hospital at-tached to the organization.

tached to the organization.

PHYSICIANS WANTED.

The Medical Director of this Department has received an order from Washington for twenty physicians of good standing, to serve for a period of three months in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. They will be ordered to report without delay to Medical Director McCormick, at Fortress Monroe, Va., and can be accepted without examination. Those desirous of serving in that capacity should apply immediately to the Medical Director, at No. 905 Walnut street.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER. DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

The following death was reported at the Medical Director's office, yesterday, from the South-street United States Army Hospital: J. Seramlin, private 70th Regiment New York Volunteers. MISCELLANEOUS. THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION AT THE

The members of the Baptist Missionary Association paid a visit to the rooms of the Union League last evening, by invitation of the bard of directors. The inclement state of the weather made the attendance smaller than has been usual on such occasions. The members of the association arrived at the rooms about eleven o'clock, and were received in the reading room, by Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., one of the vice presidents.

Mr. Binney, in a few eloquent and ficilicitous remarks, said that the members of the League had been honored with the visits of many religious denominations, and they were particularly proud to meet the representatives of a body of the church of Christ so eminent as the Baptists. They were welcomed not to a club-house, nor a political headquarters, but to a house where loyal men could come together for conference, counsel, and encouragement. This League was held together by loyalty, love of Union, and above all, a harted of rebellion. [Applause.] It was a workshop, not a club-house. There had been many earnest hours passed in these halls—many hours of labor and conference. They made it their purpose to invite all loyal men, in behalf of the country. Their usefulness had been shown in their publication society, their efforts to succor the wounded and sick, and the recruiting of four regiments of soldiers in the service of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Binney briefly explained the purposes of the TNION LEAGUE. hents of sometism the extraction plause.]
Air. Binney briefly explained the purposes of the League, the rules that governed it, and their domestic economy, and concluded by welcoming the members of the association with a hearty and sincere welcome.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, in an eloquent speech, thanked Rev. Dr. Anderson, in an eloquent speech, thanked the members of the League for their invitation, and dwelt at length upon the loyalty of the Baptist Church, the issues involved in the war, and the glorious future that awaited the country.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, in response to many calls, made a short and effective speech, which was loudly applauded. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Wayland and others.

The guests of the League were then escorted into an adjoining room, where they partook of some refreshments. At a late hour their visit terminated. resiments. At a late look them visit terminated.

PADS AND CUSHIONS FOR THE SOLDHERS.

Our wounded soldiers are greatly in want of cushions, or pads, and we think it only necessary to make this statement to arouse a patriotic feeling of activity in the bosoms of all loyal people. It will not do to let our wounded incose lay on hard boards, for such treatment will insure the death of many of them. The people have the means to supply a cushion for every wounded limb, and for every limb cushion for every wounded limb, and for every limb can be supply a cushion for every wounded limb, and so not be made

them. The people have the means to supply a cushion for every wounded limb, and for every limb that may be wounded, and a supply should be made up at once and forwarded to the U. S. Commission or the Christian Commission, or to any other organization that will forward them at once. A patriotic correspondent, at Pottsville, writes as follows on this important subject:

"Pads are best made of muslin, linen, or called, from twelve to fifteen inches square, and stuffed with the finest oakum. About half should have holes in the centre, about four inches across, to relieve bed-sores. When stuffed not too hard, with the best oakum, they are useful for some time, as the tar in the oakum has antiseptic properties; but, when stuffed with wool, hair, feathers, &e., they soon putrefy. I have also heard that mess was good to use for stuffing. I suppose, however, oakum is the very best thing. to use for stiming. Tarpress, both overy best thing.

"The rule for making them I took from your paper, some time ago. Do put the appeal in some conspicuous place, and call upon the editors of New York, and all other places, to appeal to the people to send to the different Commissions that they may send them to each point. Let it be done at once by the people. The soldiers need them more than delicaties.

M. M. A." FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The U.S. supply steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. West commanding, will leave the navy yard at nine o'clock to-morrow morning for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. All letters and packages left on board before that time will be forwarded.