The Daily Post.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Donations Acknowledged.

N. Holmes, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions:

From A D Smith & Bro.'s Coal Works, Pool No. 2:

A D Smith & Bros	$309 50	J Rogers	5 00
J Forgie	5 00	R Mangham	5 00
J Steer	5 00	A Wright	5 00
J Hoofnale	5 00	M Thomas	5 00
A Foster	5 00	J Smith	5 00
J Smith	5 00	J Anderson	5 00
R Ewing	2 50	M Riffle	3 75
J Burt	5 00	A Miller	2 50
S Morris	5 00	D Beverage	5 00
A Beverage	5 00	J Pendelbery	5 00
H Bane	5 00	F Forsyth	5 00
A Foster	5 00	M Douges	6 25
G Fenman	5 00	A Forsyth	1 25
W Mangham	5 00	W Ferguson	2 50
A Hazmels	5 00	J Shultz	5 00
J Dody	5 00	P Hunter	6 25
R Forsyth	5 00	W Jenkins	5 00
B Bore	5 00	H Huke	5 00
E Muir	5 00	W Newmeyer	5 00
G Langham	5 00	J Fenlon	3 75
J Flouse	5 00	C Strachman	5 00
P Steener	5 00	P Burt	5 00
J Hardwick	5 00	J Cochran	2 50
R Beverage	5 00	J Beverage	3 75
N Wesketer, jr	5 00	C Festo	5 00
N Wesketer, sr	5 00	S Hardiwick	5 00
S Shultz	5 00	F Shanon	6 25
W Murray	5 00	P Finney	5 00
F Rogers	5 00	— Devine	2 50
J Linkom	3 75	No. 114	3 75
A Festo	5 00	F. Foster	5 00
J James	6 25	G Altziner	5 00
H Kane	5 00	Thos Reily	3 00
J Snedden	2 50	W Ewing	3 00
J Phillip	5 00	J Dunn	3 00
P Donnelly	3 75	W Copeland	2 50
Henry Gist	2 50	J Walker	2 00
W Gallaher	5 00	O Conn	3 00
P Newmyer	5 00	E Hays	2 75
F Fester	2 50	F McIntosh	2 00
J Beverage	5 00	W Forgie	2 00
C Adams	6 00	R Morris	1 50
J Forsyth	5 00	R Munholland	1 50
R Frazier	3 75	R Burt	2 00
J McCoy	5 00	W Hunter	3 00
F Elster	5 00	W Cane	3 00
C Redman	5 00	P Weskettes	2 25
G Festo	5 00	J Kane	1 50
J Jackson	5 00	F McGlaughlin	2 75
J Bell	5 00	J Hues	1 25
A Heeps	5 00	R Morris	2 25
A Wilt	3 00	J Morris	1 25
C Dawson	2 50	F Flouse	5 00
W Bennett	5 00	C McClain	5 00
R Snedden	5 00	R McClain	5 00
W Reep	5 00	J Langham	5 00
F Bennett	5 00	J Steener	5 00
H Hartwick	5 00	— Devine	2 50
J Donly	2 50	Total	$800 00

From John F Dravo's Coal Works, Pool No. 2, as follows:

J F Dravo	$125 00	M Slatter	5 00
T Harrison	5 00	J Gwinn	5 00
H Wiser	5 00	J Lewis	5 00
W Spertle	5 00	J Edwards	10 00
J Abberly	5 00	F Upfer	5 00
J Miller	5 00	D Emery	5 00
E Richards	5 00	J Emery	5 00
N Fay	5 00	O Patterson	5 00
J Perkins	5 00	W Richards	5 00
J Hilliard	5 00	C Huffman	5 00
R Welsby	5 00	W Harris	5 00
W Sutton	5 00	J Williams	5 00
J Morgan	5 00	R Roberts	5 00
S M'Clain	5 00	P Roony	5 00
D Riddle	5 00	C Eryle	5 00
P J Miller	5 00	J Fisher	5 00
J Steinhelber	5 00	A Kaulbaugh	5 00
R Abbess	5 00	D Huffman	5 00
W. Jackson	5 00	J Wright	5 00
T Clifford	5 00	W Abbott	5 00
S Parker	5 00	W Gwinn	5 00
W Jones	5 00	S Franks	5 00
D Jones	5 00	E Blane	5 00
H Stipe	5 00	H Allott	5 00
D Davis	5 00	W Cadman	5 00
W Jones	5 00	G Cole	5 00
C Young	5 00	G Peete	5 00
D Williams	5 00	W Thomas	5 00
J Watson	5 00	J Mowery	5 00
G Leslie	5 00	C Pollett	5 00
J Pollee	5 00	D Wilkins	5 00
Lewis Silcoy	5 00	J Pollett	5 00
C Braidmyer	5 00	M Lessure	3 00
W McMinn	3 00	G Rogers	2 50
C Swain	3 00	H Scott	2 50
T Dixon	2 00	R Morrow	2 25
J Young	5 00	D Nisson	5 00
D Callagan	2 75	J McKeown	3 00
W Ward	2 50	W H Crumby	10 00
J Miller	5 00	J Arynrstein	2 00
Total			$500 50

From Wholesale Grocers, Flour and Liquor Merchants, as follows:

Watt & Wilson	$250 00
R Dalzell & Co	250 00
J Kirkpatrick & Co	250 00
J Painter & Co	250 00
McDonald & Arbuckles	250 00
John Floyd & Co	250 00
R Robinson & Co	250 00
Millers & Ricketson	250 00
Shoemaker & Lang	250 00
J S Dilworth & Co	250 00
John I Horne & Co	250 00
Little & Trimble	250 00
Wm Bagaley	250 00
Lambert, Shipton & Co	200 00
Shriver & Lazear	200 00
Thos Moore	200 00
J B Canfield	200 00
W M Gormly	150 00
McClurkan, Herron & Co	150 00
W McCutcheon	100 00
Graham & Thomas	100 00
Head & Metzgar	100 00
S Ewart & Co	100 00
J S Liggett & Co	100 00
Means & Coffin	100 00
Atwell, Lee & Co	100 00
Hitchcock, M'Creery & Co	100 00
Thomas Bell	100 00
J M Snowden & Co	75 00
S George & Co	50 00
Chas C Bailey	20 00
H Riddle	25 00
J Adler & Co	20 00
R W Poindexter	20 00
F Lynch & Co	10 00
R Honneger	50 00
Daniel Wallace	50 00
Culp & Sheppard	50 00
James Gardiner	50 00
White, Bro's & Co	50 00
John McJevitt	50 00
S M Crickart & Co	50 00
Little & Meehling	50 00
M W Raskin	50 00
D M Edgerton	50 00
A Guckenheimer & Bro	50 00
J B Sneathen & Co	35 00
W A Sneathen	50 00
J H Watson & Co	30 00
L H Voight & Co	25 00
W H Kirkpatrick & Co	25 00
S Lindsay & Co	25 00
Rea & Kell	25 00
James Boyd	25 00
R & A C Duncan	25 00
Mackeown & Linhart	25 00
Black & Woods	25 00
J T Neilson	25 00
Lewis & Ritchard	25 00
James McKay	25 00
Heilbroner & Livernight	25 00
Patterson & Ammon	25 00
A Baliou	25 00
A J Hagan	25 00
J Porterfield & Co	25 00
Dorrington & Co	20 00
C B Leech	20 00
J T Colvin & Co	20 00
Porter, Aiken & Shepard	15 00
Segmeyer & Voskamp	10 00
Feizer & Armstrong	5 00
A Keevil	5 00
	—$6,880 00
Harbaugh & Co., Pork Packers	200 00
Hon H D Moore, Harrisburg	50 00
B E J	100 00
Capt J L Leech, Army of the Cumberland	50 00
Children's Festival, Sewickley	490 10
Employees of Jones, Boyd & Co	183 00
Baker & Henrici, Trustees of the Harmony Society of Economy	1,000 00
J B Wier, New York	20 00
James A Thompson, Kittanning	5 00
Teachers Sixth ward School	35 71
	$10,314 35
Amount previously reported	$21,864 91
	$32,179 26

A Sad Accident.—A boy named Murdock was riding yesterday on a train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, coming from the outer depot, and in attempting to get off near the mounth of Walnut street, and not far from the new railroad depot, he fell under the cars and had both legs cut off. His parents we believe, live in Strawberry Alley, whither he was conveyed, but it is very doubtful whether he will recover. If we thought it was any manner of use we would advise boys to keep away entirely, not only from the cars but also from the track of every railroad, but we feel assured from experience; that such an advice would go altogether unheaded.

Doing Rebel Duty.—We learn that the Harriet Lane, which was captured by the rebels in Galveston Bay in January, 1863, has succeeded in escaping from that port with a cargo of cotton for Havana, where she is now lying.—Her armament has been removed, and she is employed in running the blockade. Several other blockade runners from Galveston, with large cargoes on board, had also reached Havana in safety.

The Philosopher and the Bigot.

In ancient times a philosopher was considered a man of some importance, and while there were different systems of philosophy, all of them possessed one general characteristic, namely, that of inquiry into probable causes and effects; but a philosopher now-a-days is nobody in particular. In fact a man who attempts to reason is denounced immediately as a sympathizer with rebellion, a copperhead, or a secessionist. It matters not how just the premise, or how reasonable the conclusion, if he lacks implicit faith and unlimited credulity, the fair and honest reasoner is denounced by the man and the party who have long since decided to read and investigate only one side of the question. It is strikingly strange that the God-given faculty of reason should be thus perverted, and the wilfully blind permitted to lead others into errors which have deceived and disappointed themselves.

To assert that *Dalton* has not been captured, that Butler has not taken Fort Darling or that Grant may not take Richmond, is immediately construed to mean that we do not wish such results to take place. The bigot who will only look at and listen to one side of any question whatever is always found to be unreliable. We look at both sides, not through any sympathy for the rebellion, which deserves none, but through sympathy for perverted common sense. We always hope for the best, but our judgment and experience often overrule that hope. We appeal to all men to say whether, in the experience of the last three years, they have not found two-thirds of the telegraph dispatches to be mere fabrications? If this is true, why should we not doubt many of the dispatches now reaching us? We do not blame any one in particular for false reports. The thousand and one rumors that pass along the lines of an invading army cannot all be traced to their sources, though one-half of them may be false. Reporters in the rear of the army send home all the reports they hear, though they may not believe them themselves. But at home here we are apt to swallow the whole of them as well authenticated facts. And it is of this that we complain. The right use of reason in discriminating between what is impossible and what is possible or probable would often correct false news and prevent false impressions. But the bigots who has pre-determined to believe nothing more nor less than that Grant has actually taken Richmond, ignores the right use of reason and condemns every one who does not endorse his pre-determined views. Now this is treating the public wrongfully and shamefully. They want the facts and they should get the facts—nothing more or less. This is due to them from publishers generally.

From the Baltimore American.

Col. John Symington.

The final separation from us of a faithful and meritorious officer, whose whole life has been passed in the public service, demands more notice than the mere announcement of his decease. We therefore present a brief summary of the military life of Colonel JOHN SYMINGTON, of the Ordnance Department, who died at his brother's house, in Harford county, Md., on the 4th of April, 1864.

Colonel Symington was born in Delaware in 1796; he entered the Military Academy from Maryland in 1813, and in 1815 he was appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery. In the following year he was transferred as Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, then just created, as a separate corps, and all his subsequent life was passed in the performance of the duties of that Department, in almost every part of the country, his recognized ability having caused him to be retained in these duties, when, at the reduction of the army in 1821, the Ordnance Department was merged in the Artillery. During a part of the period of that union of the two corps he was employed as Instructor of Ordnance in the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, and was afterwards placed in command of the Arsenal at Washington. It was at this time that measures were taken to adapt to our service the new systems of field, siege and garrison artillery then lately adopted in France, and Lieutenant Symington ably exercised the laborious task of preparing the models of the new system, the forms of which have been unhappily made too familiar to our eyes during the past three years. It may be worthy of remark here that the first gun carriages of the new garrison artillery, constructed under Lieut. Symington's direction were sent to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, to be mounted there during the Nullification disturbances. When the Ordnance Department was recognized, in 1832, Lieutenant Symington was appointed a Captain in the new corps, in which, after a service of thirty years, he attained the rank of Colonel. During all that time he was constantly employed in the command of the principal Ordnance establishment, and was a member of the Ordnance Board, in the construction and improvement of arsenals and armories and in perfecting the armament and equipment of troops and forts. The armory at Harper's Ferry received its principal improvements under his superintendence; the arsenals at Washington, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Watervliet all exhibited evidences of the industry and intelligence which he always brought to the performance of his duties.

Colonel Symington's excellent qualities as an officer procured for him the highest esteem of his professional comrades, whilst his amiable disposition and upright character gained their warm regard and affection as a friend. In all the places where he has been stationed, willing testimony to his good qualities will be borne by all classes of persons who were in any manner associated with him, and his residence among them will be remembered both for his own sake and for that of his amiable family, who were always ready to aid him in the exercise of the liberal hospitality for which his house was noted.

N. B. By way of addenda to the above deserved tribute to an honorable and honored officer, I may add that Col. SYMINGTON was in command at Allegheny Arsenal for six years, where he will long be remembered by all under his command, for his efficiency, urbanity and gentlemanly deportment toward all with whom he had official intercourse. But he did not "escape calumny," and as he was not a man who could rest under reproach, however unjust, he demanded a court of inquiry, which was accorded, and his vindication was complete. Since that verdict, his enemies have been silenced and shamed.

Col. SYMINGTON was a brave, efficient and faithful officer, who rendered his country valuable service in most trying times; and his memory will be cherished in the hearts of those who knew his worth. His brother officers, his family and friends may well be proud of the fair record that the Col. has left behind him, as an example for imitation.

HIS FELLOW-SOLDIER AND FRIEND.

Letter from the 139th Regiment.—A letter has just been received from Capt. S. C. Schoyer, of the 139th Regiment, which, although not dated, was evidently written on Friday, the 13th, after the desperate and bloody struggle of Thursday. We are permitted to make the following extracts:

"Yesterday our brigade was ordered to charge the enemy's works by regiments. The 139th led off in the charge, were repulsed and suffered severely. We retired about fifty paces to a road which we held.

"I send you a list of killed and wounded in my company, and of officers in the regiment wounded, which you may publish for the information of their friends."

Killed—Corporal Lawrence Staudarcher, color bearer.

Wounded—James S Kane, in foot; B F Cook, in arm; W McIlvaine, in mouth; J C Alt, in leg; Wm Harrington, slightly bruised; Henry Schaffer, spent ball bruise; Wm Mathews, spent ball bruise.

Officers of the Regiment Wounded—Capt W P Herbert, severely in arm; Capt R Monroe, severely in hand; Capt J McKain, severely in wrist.

[The above casualties occurred after the official list of Adjutant Harper (which we have already published) was made out.]

My wound has entirely recovered, as has also Lieut. Goodin's wound. My revolver saved my life, and is now in a most dilapidated condition.

We made the charge yesterday under the most galling fire we ever experienced, and remained in it over five hours.

Col. Moody was struck twice with spent balls, and had his horse shot—which is the second he has lost during this eight days campaign.

The regiment has this morning 160 men for duty.

Duplicate Yourself.—This fact is not of difficult performance when once one knows how it is done. No legerdemain is necessary—the prestidigitateur, although up to many cute tricks of transformotion, is not equal to this one, although it is no trick at all, but a very serious matter-of-fact and altogether scientific performance. A piece of glass or glazed paper, a little of the preparations of silver and of gold, and a glance of light, and the wonderful accomplished—needing only the taste and skill of the genuine artist to finish up the effects. Does the reader desire to know more of this apparent mystery? If so, we cannot throw more light upon the subject than one we propose to name, who is a practical worker at these transformations or delineations of the human face and form divine. The name of this gentleman is Mr. B. L. U. Dabbs, of No. 46 St. Clair street, who, as a Photographer, has no superior. Call and see his specimens and get a first-class picture of yourself—a duplicate or triplicate, or you may even multiply yourself indefinitely at a merely nominal cost.

Trial of James Sims, for the Murder of Steward Hamilton.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Brown.

Monday, May 16th.—At ten o'clock Monday morning the special term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened for the trial of James Sims, indicted for the murder of Howard Hamilton.

Our readers will recollect that on the evening of the 7th of March, a party of young men, of whom the defendant was one, raised a disturbance on Federal Street, in Allegheny, during which the deceased was struck with a knife and killed. The Coroner's jury investigated the matter fully, and found "that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of James Sims."

The case was called up at the last term but continued over.

James Sims is about twenty years of age, and son of Mr. David Sims, a well known resident of this city. The deceased had not yet completed his eighteenth year when he was stricken down by the hand of death. He was the son of Mrs. A. Hamilton, an esteemed resident of Allegheny, and a widow.

The prisoner was arraigned in the usual form, and plead "not guilty" to the indictment.

The jury was obtained without exhausting the panel, and is composed as follows:

George Fritz,	Sam'l Morrison,
Henry Albern,	James Pollock,
Clark M'Delvey,	George Neely,
T. N. M'Kinney,	Alex. M'Clintock,
Julian Hughey,	Henry Giberding,
M. J. Hamilton,	J. B Craig.

Thomas M. Marshall and M. Swartzweider, esqs., appear for the defendent, and District Attorney Kirkpatrick and Billings G. Childs esqs., for the Commonwealth.

Monday Afternoon, May 16.—Court reassembled at two o'clock, and the examination of witnesses was commenced.

Dr. Wm. Hmilton testified that he was a practicing physician in Allegheny; on the evening of the 7th of March was called upon to see deceased at Milliken's drug-store, who had been cut; he was sitting in a chair at the back part of the store; had a wound near the center of the chest, in the left side; the wound, in his opinion, caused death; deceased died in fifteen minutes after receiving the wound.

Wm. H. Stubbs testified to having seen the difficulty on Federal street, on the evening of the murder. He described the disturbance previous to the cutting, during which Sims was knocked down and beaten by two men. He afterward saw an open knife in the hands of a young man who was pointed out to him as Sims.

Gustavus Calvin testified that he was on Federal street on the evening of the murder, and witnessed the cutting.

John Will, High Constable of Allegheny, testified that officer Gabby gave him a knife which he had taken from Sims. (The knife was shown witness and identified.)

Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, was called and testified that Sims was arrested on the evening of the 7th of March, and taken to his office.

Wm. McGeary testified that he witnessed the stabbing affray on the 7th of March.

Henry Richards testified that he resides in Allegheny; saw the disturbance, but did not remember seeing any one dressed in soldier clothes.

Charles Manning was called, and testified that he witnessed the difficulty which resulted in the death of Howard Hamilton.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned till nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday.—Several witnesses were examined by the Commonwealth yesterday morning, but nothing new was elicited. The Commonwealth closed and the defence examined about eight or nine witnesses, among whom was Sims' father. Mr. Sims had never known his son to drink till after he went to the Provost Marshal's office where he had been about six months before this occurrence. The other witnesses testified chiefly to the fact of prisoner being intoxicated when the act was committed.

The defence rested at noon, and court adjourned. Afternoon session: was passed in arguing the case—the main point of difference being whether the homicide is murder in the first or in the second degree. The judge of the court, and the verdict of the jury will likely be given to-day.

List of wounded Pennsylvanians in Washington, injured in the battle of Thursday last:

C R Foster, 102d; Serg John Smith, 11th; Serg Amos Bringer, 11th; Lieut W A Kahns, 11th; Ed Spotswood, 11th; Jas A Anderson, 11th; F Recroad, 11th; Daniel Dunlay, 11th; J Zimmerman, 11th; J N Miller, 11th; Lieut R. Anderson, Oliver Johnston, 57th; Z F. Steel, 11th; J Stepler, 11th; David Green, 11th; A Pond, 11th; P S Smith, 11th; Adam Weer, 57th; A A Brinker, 11th; Johnson Evans, 8th Reserves; John Kell, 102d; Hiram Robinson 57th; John A Jackson, 11th; W A Miller, 106th; T McKee, 102d; G Schrader, 61st; M E Weaver, 57th; G H Newman, 61st; Thos L Morrow, 11th; Wm Hampton, 11th; Geo Mickey, 11th; John Badgely, 11th; John Wakefield, 11th; R E Skeles, 11th; Wm Mushlits, 11th; John McCalip, 11th; Dan Boalbright, 11th; Jacob S Erret, 11th; John Bitner 11th; Amos Beard, 11th; H G Raymond, 11th; R C Stout, 11th; Geo Wagg, 11th; Isaac Fornwalt, 11th; H P Campbell, 11th; B F Fry, 61st; Wm Stadd, 61st; T M Robinson, 61st; Wm Woodford, 61st; Wm Dunson, 61st; James Meddleton, 102d; Clay Mickey, 61st; W F Smith, 102d; Frank Rafter, 63d; John Newlen, 62d; George Shick 63d, Saml G Moorhead, 63d; Wm Repard, 11th, Z E Chambers, 61st; Hugh Pollock, 61st; John C Hamil, 102d; David Brigely, 61st; Alex Herman, 61st, Albert Fagle, 102d, Amos A Miller, 61st; Silas Allen, 102d; J H Brown, 61st; John Griffeth, 102d; Amos R Davis, 102d; O Kirpaugh, 57th; Thos Davis, 62d; D G Avery, 57th. Geo Blystone, 63d; Samuel Adams, 11th; W A Hopkins, 11th; Robert Hopkins, 11th; Henry Hilemap, 62d; W D Eldred, 11th; John McIlelland, 62d, William Walker, 11th; James Hankins, 62d; T S White, 11th; Arod Wilber, 102d; William Parker, 11th; G C McMullen, 57th; Joseph McNaman, 57th; John Lesh, 61th; W Waddle, 57th; I O Read, 11th A J Grump, 61th; J McNally, 61st; E Huey, 61st; D Doubt, 62d; W H Morgan, 138th; Jno S Douglass, 139th; Wm H Stewart, 139th; Leroy Stewart, 11th; J H Mitchel, 57th; S Stewart, 61st; Frank Sweet, 62d; Jno H Borden, 63d; Mack Fairman, 62d; A R Neill, 62d; Samuel P Smeltzer, 62d; Nelson Kline, 102d; Benj Ross, 57th; A P Dew, 57th; Jas M Orton, 61st; Peter Nelson, 138th; J C Rupert, 139th; H Stanwick, 139th; G H Giles, 139th; J H Call, 57th; Jonathan Sovis, 102d; Robt B Young, 102d; Wm Kester, 57th; John Boyle, 102d; Jas Campbell, 102d; Wm Brown, 102d; Jas Briscoe 63d; J P Harper, 102d; P Summers, 5th Pa Cav; J Kincaid 5th Pa Cav; J Jupp, 5th Pa Cav; T J Campbell, 5th Pa Cav; H Shresby, 5th Pa Cav; J H Musher, 5th Pa Cav; J Keffnell, 5th Pa Cav; J Kelterer, 5th Pa Cav; J Kaluke 5th Pa Cav; J Lamport, 5th Pa Cav; H Drummond, 5th Pa Cav; Capt Joe Fricker, 8th Pa Reserves; Capt Saml Gulwood, 102d; Capt Geo P Cortz, 63d; Capt J F Slagel, 149th; Lieut Wm Dalgleish, 138th; Lieut Col Danks, 63d; Col James C Hull, badly wounded; Capt Wm Kennedy, Co G, not dangerous; Capt Wm C Beck, Co D, badly wounded, and in the hands of the enemy; Capt Wm Crider, Co H, wounded; Thos T Bell, Co I, wounded; Lieut John E Meyers, Adjutant, wounded; Lieut Wm Phillips, Co G, wounded, not dangerous.

Catching Fish.—Notwithstanding, we Pittsburgers live beside two rivers, we do not know to catch large fish. The only successful method of taking fish is to take some postage currency and go about dusk to Masonic Hall where Captain Williams will give lessons in the art, which will make one laugh till he is sick and sore, all for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. But the Captain leaves the question still open. "Is a whale a fish?" Go and see the Panorama.

Theatre.—Another fine house greeted our little favorite, Ettie Henderson, last evening. To-night she appears as Lady Gay-Spanker, in Bourcicault's beautiful comedy of *London Assurance*. In connection with this notice we must add that Ettie Henderson has greatly improved in her profession since we last saw her here. We bespeak for her a triumphant success throughout the tour which she shortly makes.

Fine Engraving.—James Challen & Son, Publishers, 1308, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just received a pure line and stipple steel engraving of Stonewall Jackson, executed in the finest work, elaborate and expensive style. He has also published the History of "Morgan and his Men," a book containing about 417 pages. Both these can be had by ordering.

Fog.—The Wheeling Daily *Register* of Monday says: "River men who have been on the waters for years, represent that they have never been so mystified by fogs as they were on Friday and Saturday nights. On Saturday night a number of steamers were compelled to run ashore and tie up, as it was impossible for the pilots to see the head lights on their own boats."

Rankin's Spiced Blackberry possesses in a marked degree tonic and astringent properties, rendering it the best preparation for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is no secret remedy, but one meeting the approbation of medical men, from its simplicity of composition and decided remedial properties. Sold by all Druggists.

We would call attention to the advertisement in another column, of Boerhave's Holland Bitters. Joseph Fleming, Druggist, Corner of the Diamond and Market street, has on hand 250 dozen of these superior bitters, which he is prepared to sell to those who wish to purchase by the dozen, or larger quantities, at a reduction from manufacturer's prices. Dealers and those who use this article, would consult their own interest by calling and learning his prices, where also may be had the most complete assortment of drugs, patent medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc., in the city.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM OUR FIRST EDITION.

CAPTURE OF YAZOO CITY.

Lee Claims a Victory Over Grant.

Gen. A. J. Smith in a Tight Place.

Huntsville and Decatur Threatened

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Vicksburg advices of the 10th says that the expedition under Gen. McArthur, sent out by General Slocum, had captured Yazoo City, with little resistance. A messenger en route to Kirby Smith's army was captured, with a dispatch from General Lee to Adjutant General Cooper, saying that General Grant's army had been repulsed and driven back towards Washington.

General Slocum's orders have produced great consternation among the traders and speculators. Stores have been closed, commerce with the enemy stopped, and many corrupting practices corrected.

Late advices from Alexandria, La., indicate that General A. J. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi river, fighting his way out.

It is reported that Generals Forrest and Roddy, with 10,000 rebels, were threatening Huntsville and Decatur, Alabama, on last Saturday. Gen. Smith, commanding the former place, had ordered all the citizens to work on the fortifications.

Lee Strengthening his Works.

Gen. Grant's Flanking Movement.

General Meade Nearly Captured.

NEW YORK, May 17th.—A special to the *Times*, dated headquarters, May 15, 2 p. m., says: The enemy continues to strengthen his works. It is fully expected, however, that the vigorous, turning movement will completely vacate the rebel lines without battle.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels suddenly developed a line of battle on our left, coming through the woods, and gobbling up several of our pickets and driving back the reserve. Gens. Meade and Wright, with their staffs, were out beyond the front at the time and had an extremely narrow escape from capture.

Immediately afterwards, General Wright threw out a force, under cover of artillery fire, and retook the position, which was an important one.

Lee Reported to be Reinforced.

Strength of the Rebel Armies.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The secessionists have a story afloat that Gens Buckner and Breckinridge have joined Lee, and that a portion of Johnston's army has reinforced Beauregard at Petersburg, Buckner Junction. It is considered in military circles possible but not probable.

A gentleman recently from Georgia, whose statement can be relied on, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies. Lee's army he says, is greatly under-estimated. There were near 300,000 in the rebel service. The last conscription added 75,000. Then the armies of the Mississippi was 50,000. The force at Charleston was less than 40,000. Lee and Johnston together have 230,000, of which Lee has two-thirds.

Gen. Butler Largely Reinforced.

The Rebel Points Besieged.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *World* learns that large reinforcements have gone to Gen. Butler, and his force amounts to 60,000, divided into three forces. One is menacing Petersburg and keeping the rebel troops there; another is besieging Fort Darling, and the third larger than the others is marching on Richmond. Prominent officers have predicted that the city will be ours by the 18th. In addition to the reinforcements alluded to, Gen. Sheridan's cavalry is expected to render great assistance to Butler. Information has also been received that Gen. Kautz has cut the Danville road.

General Kilpatrick Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A *Herald's* special, dated Washington, May 16th, has the following: We learn from a reliable authority that Gen. McPherson captured on the 13th nine railroad trains below Resaca, laden with various military stores for Dalton. The enemy seems to be making preparations to evacuate. Advantages have been gained, and hopes are entertained that a speedy success will keep pace with the operations in Virginia. Gen. Kilpatrick was wounded several days since, but not dangerously. Also Gens. Willick and Marston were slightly wounded.

Butler's Advance on Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A World's special says: It is reported that Beauregard, with a large force, marched from Weldon and Petersburg, reaching Richmond, on the way to Lee. On the other hand, a captured rebel Major says that General Butler has Beauregard penned up in Petersburg, and he can't help Lee. The general opinion is that under Gilmore and Smith the operations against Fort Darling will be short and successful. The sap was already within three hundred yards of Fort Bragg, which commands the defences of Richmond. Beauregard is also said to be in Richmond, organizing a reserve army for Lee.

Our Loss at Resaca.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—General Sherman attacked Johnston's forces in their strongly fortified position at Resaca, yesterday, and drove them out. Our loss in wounded is twenty-seven hundred, the greater portion slightly. Our forces are vigorously pursuing.

Preparing for Another Struggle.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A dispatch from the army of the Potomac, says that after ten days hard fighting the army was allowed to rest and recruit for another struggle.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

THE LATE BATTLE AT RESACA.

OUR LOSS ABOUT 3,000.

WASHINGTON, May 17—There was a great battle at Resacca. The fighting lasted all day Saturday and Sunday. One thousand rebel prisoners and eight cannon were captured. Gen. Johnston evacuated Resaca, and ran away. The loss on both sides was heavy.

Official dispatches received by the President from Gen. Sherman to-day, announce that a great and successful battle has been fought at Resaca. It commenced on Saturday morning and raged all day with great fury. Both armies lay upon their arms that night until daybreak the next morning, when Gen. Sherman renewed the attack, the fighting continued all day, every inch of ground being thoroughly and bravely contested on both sides. Night closed upon the bloody scene.

Our loss in the two days' fighting is about three thousand in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss will undoubtedly be much less, as he fought behind his works, while Sherman's forces were engaged much of the time during the two days in storming the rebel works.

Gen. Sherman reports that he captured 1 000 prisoners and eight cannon. At dawn of day on Monday it was ascertained that Johnson had evacuated Resaca. Stragglers who come into our lines stated that he commenced doing so about midnight of Sunday. Gen. Sherman's forces started in pursuit of the enemy, and undoubtedly caught up with his rear sometime on Monday.

Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—*House.*—The credentials of Mr. Rogers, from the 2nd district of Arkansas, was presented and referred. Mr. Dawson, of Pa., offered a resolution to the effect that as it had been declared by Congress in 1861, that the war was not conducted for the purposes of subjugation or conquest, but to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, therefore it is highly proper that in the hour of our triumph and exultation of victory, we should tender the olive branch of peace as an exchange for the sword, and that the President be requested to make a Proclamation of Amnesty to any State which should lay down its arms and withdraw from the rebellion, with a guarantee that such State should be left to reorganize and determine its own institutions, without dictation or interference from the Government of the United States.

Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the yeas were 76, nays 58. On motion of Washburn, it was provided that an additional member of Congress from Illinois shall be elected by the State at large.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Judiciary Committee was directed to consider the propriety of reporting a bill providing for the decision of any question which may arise as to the regularity and authority of the returns of electoral votes for President and Vice President; the right of persons who cast votes, and the manner in which they ought to be counted, and that such law provides for the jurisdiction as well as the course of proceeding in a real controversy.

Mr. Farnsworth's resolution, making inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury whether a man named Grant, who had formerly been in the rebel service, was employed in his Department, was called up.

Mr. Boutwell considered the resolution unnecessary. Such persons had been employed in the Treasury Department, but were not now. After some debate the resolution was adopted. A bill to aid the People's Pacific Railroad was taken up and amendment adopted requiring fifty miles of the road to be built within three years. The bill was passed by a vote of 66 yeas to 55 nays. A bill providing for printing the debates in Congress, and purchasing back copies of the *Congressional Globe* passed by a vote of 73 yeas to 25 nays.

SENATE.—Mr. Wiley introduced a bill to regulate Court claims. Referred. Mr. Wilson submitted to a joint resolution for the taking of the census. Referred. Mr. Davis called up his resolution in relation to the resignation of Generals Schenck and Blair. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment that Blair had ceased to be a Major General, and was not entitled to either the rank or pay of such officers. Considerable debate ensued, when both the resolution and Mr. Wilcox's amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee, 24 to 12. The bill granting Idaho and the territories of Dacotah and Idaho for railroad purposes was referred. On motion of Mr. Nesmith, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether any other legislation were necessary to protect passengers on war steamers. The Senate adhered to its amendmen to the consular and appropriation bill, and agreed to conference.

The Pacific railroad bill was made the special order for Wednesday at 1 p. m. The Senate bill granting pensions to the widows of Major Generals Whipple, Brigadier General Berry and Baker of fifty dollars per month, from the date of the death of their husbands, or during their widowhood, severally passed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the House Naval Appropriation bill was adopted.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill authorizing the printing of official reports. The House bill giving pre-emption rights to lands owned by rebels, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Senate ordered the House bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail between the United States and Brazil, to be printed.

Mr. Wilkinson offered an amendment including the Venezuelan government in the contract. The amendment was ordered to be printed and the bill postponed. The Senate bill amendatory to act of 1861 to promote the efficiency of the navy by providing that it shall not be construed to retire any officer under the age of 62, was passed.

A message was received from the President, communicating intelligence in reference to Bolivia and Chili. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States army, with the amendment of the House thereto, together with the report of the Senate Military Committee thereon. A number of amendments were adopted, after which the Senate adjour