THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

TWELVE CERTS PER WEER, payable to the Carrier.
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in ad-THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

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JEWELRY, &c.

CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-Bets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

u Degart u " Nankin Rings. Silver Plated Sugar Bowl. " Butter Dish " Moisses Pitcher. a Castor. 44 Goblet. Plated Vest Chain, all styles

.. Nack " Pin and Drops, all styles. 4 Stude and Buttone, 11 Solitary Sleave Button, all styles 66 Pen with Penall Oase. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Mounais, Oubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods surranted as represented. We have on hand a large sessorment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The atention of the trade reamontfully enligited.

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 OHESTNUT Street MILLINERY GOODS SPRING

D. W. CLARK'S

WOOD & CARY. (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

Have now in Store a complete stock

TRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILE BONNETS. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the house and the trade generally.

SPRING. M. BERNHEIM. No. 728 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest RIBBONS. FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS. We which he respectfully invites the attention of the

TRADE. PRICES LOW.

SPRING. RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Have now open—and to which daily additi USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and

ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE, Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
The attention of the frade is respectfully invited. Particular attention given to filling orders. mhl3-2m

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. A Choice Block of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, mhl3-3m] AT LOW PRICES.

SPRING MILLINERY. REMOVAL.
MISSES O'BRYAN, 924 OHESTNUT Street, have romoved to 1107 WALNUT Street, three doors above Aleventh, north side, and will other PARIS MILLINEERY for the Spring, on THUR-DAY, April 17. apl2-2m*

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. H. FRANCISCUS. WHOLESALE DEALER IN YABNS. 433 MABKET and 5 North FIFTH Street PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of

COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN. TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, of every grade.

COTTON LAPS, TIE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK,
COVERLEY YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOR THREADS,

BLINDS AND SHADES. GILLING AND SEINE TWINES. BED CORDS,

WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE. Also, a full assortment of FLY NETS.

Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. WOODEN AND WILLUW WARE.

H. FRANCISCUS. 453 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of

Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Meabures, Brooms, WHISKS, FANOY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS.

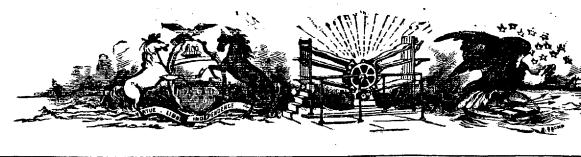
FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. 628 CHESTNUT STREET, mh11-3m PHILADELPHIA.

BIOTINA ROOFING. MANUFACTURED BY THE
UNITED STATES BIOTINA BOOFING COMPANY,
No. 0 GORE BLOCK,
Corner GREEN and CITTS Streets, Boston, Mass.
This Portable Boofing is the only article ever offered by the public which is ready prepared to go on the roof ithout any finishing operation. It is light, handsome, id carily applied, and can be safely and cheaply transpired to any part of the world. It will not taint or tail to the public water running over or lying out, and is, in all read to any part of the world. It will not laint or color water running over, or lying on it, and is, in all rects, a very desirable article. Its non-conducting professes adapt it especially to covering manufactories of various kinds; and it is countienly offered to the value temperature, for covering all kinds of roofs, flat or pitched, together with cars, steamboats, &c.

It is both cheap and durable. Agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements are offered. Seed for sacuple, circular, &c., with particulars, to "U. S. BOOFING CO., No. 9 GORE BLO.E., Boston."

ap24-3m



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

Rebel Congress Adjourned.

"Hurrah!" they say-

The Yankees all are routed

And now we need
To go with speed
To tell our friends about it!

While our brave horte

Postess their coasts, To their immense vexation.

The great success of "OAK HALL" is largely attribu

and that they are making the best-class earmants, in truncst approved styles, at Lower PRICES, by a large percentage, than the same can be bought at elsewhere.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,

1t Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

220 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRINTS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. GREENE MFG. CO.

LAWNS.

DUNNELL MEG. 00.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Longdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centreds

Jamestowu, Biackstowe, Hope, Rod Back, Dorchester Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Green Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., U. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS.

urnside, Trent. Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenvil

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchoster.
DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City

WOOLENS.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-

BATINETS .- Bass Biver, Conversyille, Lower Val.

ley, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse

KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal

DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Augola, Sax-

PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-8m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

CANTON MATTINGS.

500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS;

FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD..

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

JAMES H. ORNE,

626 CHESTNUT STREET,

ome new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-

ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in

NEW CARPETING.

FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets.

CROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

Tapestry Brussels.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

Brussels Carpeting.

Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes.

From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd.

Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a gene-ral variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-

OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS,

FRESH MATTINGS.

By late arrivals from China we have a full assortment

WHITE AND COLORED

MATTINGS

JAMES H. ORNE,

McCALLUM & Co.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

SOO CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

of our own and other makes, to which we call the atten

CARPET STORE,

ABOVE GHESTNUT,

Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

J. T. DELACROIX

CARPETINGS,

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Besigns, in VELVET, BEUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INCRAIN JARPETINGS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

WENETIAN and DAMAGES STAIR JAKPETINGS.

SOUTCH EAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COOCA and CANTON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS.

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

EM FORIUM,

No. 1036 WALNUT STREET,

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 361 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrone throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their rock.

my8-1m fp

J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street

1035 WALNUL PHILADELPHIA.

ion of cash and short-time buyers.

FOURTH-STREET

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

626 CHESTNUT

GERMANTOWN, PA.

From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size.

entire Carpets.

And FANCY COLORED

RED CHECKED,

CANTON MATTINGS.

CONSTIALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics

BRUAD CLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c.

CASSIMERES .- Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c.

Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. OANTON FLANNELS.—Statersville, Agawam.

BILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

Mechanics' and Farmers'.

ros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co.

my, Merino, and other styles:

Welling, Coffin, & Co.,

Agents for the following makes of goods:

Hursh for George McClellan! We've aplendid clothes, For we buy those Which great OAK HALL is selling!

Hurrah! we sing Of clothes for spring!

Out of harm's way They sneak, and stay Each on his own plantat

They sit no more;
They growl and roar
With ardor much diminished;
Away they go,
With looks of wo,
And leave their work unfinished.

DRY-GOODS JORBERS. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE GOODS, AND

VOL. 5.—NO.[238.

EMBROIDERIES. THOS. MELLOR & Co., 40 and 42 North THIBD Street 8PRING.

ABBOTT. JOHNES. & CO. 527 MARKET STREET. Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock i ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c., To which they invite the attention of the trade

CPRING STOOK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co.,

mhl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST. 1862, spring. 1862

> RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. mh18-2m JAMES, KENT.

SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS. Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

Have now open their usual

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of buyers.

mb21-2m SPRING. 1862 W. S. STEWART & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET. POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, PLAIN COLORS. PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS

AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT AS-CORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapast Brown N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES. LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Repairing promptly attended to.

LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES 816 CHESTNUT STREET. 10.75 PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A PARSH ASSOUTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
inh20-st

CAUTION.

The well-carned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frand

and imposition. FAIRBANES' SUALES are manufac-tured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR; BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required. FAIRBANKS & EWING, aplo-tf Masonic Hall, 715 Chestnut St.

Boas, crothing

F. A. HOYT & BRO'S.,

S. W. Corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. NEW DEPARTMENT.

A SELECT STOCK

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GARMENTS MADE TO OBDER. COOPER & CONARD, Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. ap24-1m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. TLANNEL OVER-SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY.

FINE SHIRTS. COLLARS, STOCKS, AND WRAPPERS.

W. W. KNIGHT'S. NO. 606 ARCH STREET. A full line of TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS. HOSIERY, AND UNDERCLOTHING,

Always on hand. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STEERT,
Let Your doors below the Continent

MILITARY GOODS. TICTORY! VICTORY!

"Hang out your banners on the outer walls, The cry is still they come!" UNITED STATES FLAGS,

SILK AND BUNTING, ALL SIZES,

FROM 19 INCHES TO 50 FEET. EVANS & HASSALL MILITARY FURNISHERS

my7910-3t 418 ARCH STREET. ARMY GOODS DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS.

STANDARD 6.4 AND 3.4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS. INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES. COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE. FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO., 225 CHESTNUT STREET

NATIONAL FLAGS. SILK, BUNTING

> AND MERINO

NATIONAL FLAGS.

OF ALL SIZES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

FINANCIAL. A MERICAN GOLD WANTED, At high prices. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES FOR SALE. SEVEN-AND. THREE-TENTHS AND COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

DREXEL & Co., 34 South THIRD Street. m3 6-1m UNITED STATES ONE-YEAR LOAN FOR SALE,

COUPON BONDS AND 7 3.10 NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

QUARTERMASTERS' RECEIPTS CASHED, COLLECTED, OR EXCHANGED. Particular attention given to transactions in Govern ment securities.

DREXEL & Co., 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

ap17-1m DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and BAOE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

PORRIGH AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Oalo nel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muratic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart, Sub. Carb. Soda. White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitrio, Sulphase Quinine, Corre. Sublim, Denarcotized Optum, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cincha, Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Boiax, Befined Borax, Camphor, Lesin Copavia. Emetic, Chloride of Lines,
Jamphor, Resin Copavia,
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
WETHERILL & BROTHER, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS. KEMBLE & VAN HORN. mh20-2m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philade BEST QUALITY BOOFING SLATE

D always on hand and for sale at Union Whart, 1487 SEAOH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, my7-ly \$17 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Press

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE LETTER FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

A Rebel Battery Captured by General Pope-Our Forces Constantly Offering Battle to the Rebeis-The Recent Army Changes—Reports in the Camps—Col Dickey's Expedition to the Railroad Beyond Purdy-What Hardships the Encountered-What the Expedition Accomplished - The Beautiful Weather Prevaising at Pitteburg Landing. PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2, 1962.

table to the facts that its proprietors took special pains to secure the most elegant stock of materials in this city and that they are making the best-class carments, in th This is probably our last day in camp at the present place. We move to morrow or the day after and when we move the headquarters of Gen. Halleck will probably be located at or near Monterey. Our advance is close to that place now, for Ger Pope, instead of going to Monterey as was stated in my last, went to a point four miles below there, and ook a rebel battery and brought off the guns. The Secesh retreated rapidly, and left everything in our hands. Our advance is farther out than I had the ght. A licutement of artillery whom I know has just come in, and, according to his statement, we are constantly offering them battle if they choose to accept it. This morning there was ar alarm at half past three o'clock. The men sprang to their arms and their guns, but nobody was hurt. We are all ready for the enemy when they are eady for us, which I imagine will not be very soon, I think we shall march entirely to Memphis, with. perhaps, a "smart chunk of a fight" at Grand Junction, without any further obstacle. But before you get this letter you will probably have heard of ur movements by telegraph.

General Grant's command has been increased. General Thomas' division is transferred from General Buell's command, together with one other divi sion. (any which General Buell may select) to Gene ral Grant's army, which is divided into two corps d'armée, one under General Thomas and the other General McClernand. Some disappointment is ex pressed by General Sherman's friends, that he was not put in command of one corps, but as he is ranked by General McClernand it could not be done. General Grant now has the largest command in General Halleck's army, and this may suffice to give some idea of the estimation in which General

Grant is held as a fighting man by those best qualified to judge of him. The weather is now delightful. For several days t has been growing finer and finer, and the roads are sufficiently dry to admit of the passage of our heaviest artillery. The roads beyond are better and the woods are clearer. Monterey can be seen from three miles distance, which is quite incredible o us cooped up in these woods, where you cannot now see farther than eighty rods. All kinds of reports are flying about camp. Vicksburg was taken, and Memphis was immediately to be snatched from report about the enemy being in the rear of Savan-

our grasp. There was a somewhat more credible nah, but they were probably only some of the land pirates, the banditti that spring up here, as in Missouri, in the rear of our army. No considerable force could possibly be there without our knowing omething about it. Col. Dickey's expedition, to the railroad beyond Purdy, was one of those enterprises which are inevitably overlooked in history, but which, though not of great magnitude, require as much nerve and segacity, and are as likely to be defeated by some unlucky accident as great battles. Hundreds of

men have, in just such affairs, displayed the highest qualities, and it is in fact by participating in those minor enterprises, of little value in their single results, but very important taken collectively, hat the great military leaders of every great army have been educated. Hostarted with 1,200 cavalry for Purdy in the forenoon, and rode until two o'clock in the morning. After sundown they formed themselves on the back road, about wide enough for a wagon, and it soon grew so dark that, when standing alongside a man, you could not tell which way he was faced without putting your hand out and feeling which way his horse was headed. At two o'clock they found themselves on the enemy's pickets and retired a mile. It being im-Kössible to accomplish anything, the colonel or-dered his men to bivouse in that place. In passing along the column he found here and there a large gap, where some portions of the force were separated from each other by a creek or slough, and he ordered the last section to step back in the woods and bivouse, the next to close up to them, and then do likewise, and so on to the front. The front division, consisting of about one-third or one-quarter the entire force, had quite a long space to pass, of course, but, obeying orders, they went on until they found some one, and, when they drew up, found themselves on the pickets of Gen. Wallace's division, which was six miles behind them, and formed part of the expedition. The men had gone intothe woods, tied their horses, and dropped asleep in two minutes. The mounted men passed completely through these men, and, when Col. Dickey waked up in the morning, instead of having his whole command about him, as he expected, one third of them were six miles away. After infinite trouble and vexation, they were got together again, and proceeded on their way. All this time it had been raining hard, and the men and horses were drench-

ed to the skin, and cold and weary. They pushed on, however, entered Purdy, captured the town, left a force of four hundred men there, and went on, sending outposts and pickets out on all the branch roads; drove the enemy's pickets before them on the main road, made a dash at the railroad, destroyed one bridge, and set fire to another, when all at once they heard the whistle of an engine. A few moments later the engine came in sight. There was no train-only an engineer and a fireman, and one or two operators. These were taken prisoners, and the engine started with a full head of steam for the burning bridge. Off it went at full speed, and turned a very scientific somersault into the creek,

and, the expedition ended, the force returned home, glad enough to have got back safe from so hazardous an excursion. I wish some of our Northern friends could be enjoying this beautiful evening. The sky is without a cloud, and the trees stand out in beautifuldistinctness, every leaf and every blossom, against its agure background. The air is warm and soft, and as fresh as a sea-breeze, with the exception of an occasional sniff of dead horse, which only makes the pure air purer by contrast. I haven't seen any ravens about here yet, but if there were a few millions of croakers on the field of Shilch, they would have all they could attend to in the way of removing hard bread, bacor, and carcasses, for the

next twelvemonth. CASCO. From the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VIRGINIA, May 3, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel Totton, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers corps, has resigned his position in this regiment, and left for his home in Penrsylvania. The colonel was forced, on account of sontinued ill health, to resign. The members of this regiment, to a mon, sincerely lament his departure from our midst, for in the colonel we had an officer who was always energetic in the performance of his duty; kizd, yet strict, in having all orders promptly obeyed. His courage none would question that knew him. He was a thorough soldier, and a perfect gentleman, and we hope that the quiet and comforts of civil life may soon restore him to sound health. The best wishes of the regiment attend him.

In consequence of the letter to Butler King, signed "Haldeman," several journals of the interior wish the Government to confiscate the property of Mr. R. J. Haldeman, as a traitor. Whilst I am ignorant of the nature of his relations with the Georgia commissioner, I judge from his antecedents that he was werking for the Union. As an editor, and at the Charleston Convention, he was a strenuous Douglas man, and in the winter of 1960-'61 I saw him in Washington, where he was working to prevent a rupture between the North and South. 1 saw Mr. Haldeman in Paris last September

1 saw Mr. Haldeman in ratis has represented (1861), and upon asking him when he intended to return home, he said that a difficulty with England was impending, and, in case of a rupture, he would immediately return, equip a company, and volunteer for the war.

S. S. H.

May 8, 1862.

Photograph Albums.—Since the holidays, the pecular pussion of the trade has been in Photograph Albums, so handy are they to have in the house, so ornamental, and so convenient, withal, as a remembrance of absent some or brothers in the army, and of dear friends everywhere. Our dealers here in Chicago have known something of this trade, but lest they have not seen the elegant Albums got up by Messrs. Bamnel Bowles & Company are better hown as the enterprising publishers of the Springdeld Republican, a paper that thousands of our Westorn folks swem by. There are still other thousands, tens of them, who know Dr. Holland ("Timsthy Titcomb,") through his books and lectures. And now another parther—Mr. J. F. Tapley—though he be relither editor nor writer—has prepared a charming little volume between whose pages shall be read for all time some of the most instructive less ms of life. Mr. Tapley's book, in contradistinction to other manufacturers, is named "The American Photograph Album." It commends itself to purchasers because of its elegance, and to the trade because it in chesper them others can produce. By the invention and sele use of labor-saving machinery, and by the enterprise of a large and w'll-regulated establishment, Messrs, Dowles & Company are able to attain both these results. Their Album was first offered in the local trade, and controlled it; next to the New York trade and commanded it; and now that its an established success, they have mice it a specialty in their business, and are prepared for all orders. The American Photograph Album is preduced in a variety of styles, and at prices ranging from \$\pi\$ to \$50. Dealers should son to Spring-field for sample for a circular "hetere purchasing elsewhere."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Official Report of Com. Porter. HOW OUR VESSELS RAN THE BATTEBIES, LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE VARUNA. The Enemy's Fleet, Ordnance, Ammuu: tion, etc., Totally Destroyed.

\$10,000,000 in Cotton and Shipping Destroyed OUR TOTAL LOSS, 159. That of the Enemy, 1,000 to 1,500,

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS Despatch from the Captain of the Cayuga,

The Navy Department has received the following de

lespatches came from Flag Officer Farragut; despatches came from Fias Officer Faffagut;

U. S. Steamer Harrifer Lane,

Mississippi River, Friday, April 25 1862 {
Sin: I have the honor to inform you that Fiag Officer
Farragut, with the fleet, passed Ferts Jackson and St
Philip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New
Orleane by this time, as in can meet with no obstacles
such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open to him

restrabul, with the floot, passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the morning of the 2th, and should be an New Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obtacles such as he has alicady passed, the way being comparatively open to him.

We commenced the hombardment of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and copributed it without intermission until the equatron made preparations to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts. Capt. B diley's division, composed of the following vessels. leading to the attack of Fort St. Pailip: Cayuga, Pensacola, Mississippi, Oneida, Varuna, Kafayadah. Kindo, and Wissahickon. Fluor-Graf. Franche leading the following: Second line—Harford, Brooklym. and Richmond; and Commander Bell leading the third division, composed of the following vessels. Sciota, Iroquois, Pinola, Winona, Itasca, and Kennebec.

The steamers belonging to the morter flotilist were to cultilide the water battery commanding the approaches; morter steamers Harriet Lane, Westfield. Ouasco, Clifton, and Marine, the Jackson towing the Portsmuth. The vessels were rather late in getting under weigh and into line, and did not get fairly staffed until 330 A. M., and the unusual bualle apprised the garrison that something was going on. In an hour and ten minues after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts, under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The morter fleet rained down shells on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamer. of the mortar fleet ponred in shrapnel npon the water battery commanding the approach at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet. When the last vessel of ours could be seen, among the fires and sanke, to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to crease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become pnegral.

It was now daylight, as due flee having passed along the forts began to pay their aftention four fittle sundarion of the sundarion face in the rive

then were noving about in all directions, evidently in a state of excitement.

Before the first got ont of sight it was reported to me that the celebrated ram Manassas was coming out to attack us, and sure enough there sie was, appearently steaming siens shore, ready to poonce upon the apparently defence-less mortar vessels. Two of our steamers and some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her, but I room discovered that the Munassos could harm no one again, and I ordered the vessels to save their shots. She was beginning to emit sucke frem her ports or hies, and was effective to be on fire and sinking. Her pipes were all twisted and riddled with shot, and her hull was also welleut us. She had evidently been used up by thus squadron as they passed along. I tried to save her, as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank: but just after doing so she feighted exburlosity, by getting a namer around her and securing her to the bank; but just after doing so she fainly exploded, her only gun went off, and emitting flames through her how port, like some buce animal, the gave a plunge and disappeared under the water. Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a vessel of war belonging to the rebele, and after her two others, all burning and floating down the account. belonging to the rebels, and after her two others, all burning and floating down the stream. Fires so need to be raging all along the "up-siver," and we supposed that our squadron vere burning and destroying the vessels as they passed along. It appears, however, that the McRac, one or two river boats, and their celebrated floating battery, brought down the night before, were left unlint; and were still fitting the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating battery becomes a very strious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jacksop, becoming heavy rifled guns on it, which are of no her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill effects of leaving an enemy in the rear I suppose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had steam on this morning, and was moving about quite lively. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without effect, as she invived on. The forts are now cut off from all communication with The forte are now cut off from all communication with New Otleans, as I presume that Flag Officer Farragut has cut the wires I have sent the Miami around with Gen. Butler to the back of Fort St. Philip, to try to throw it twoops at the Quarantine, five miles along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with Plag Officer Farragut, and supply him with ammunition. I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson, to cut off the escape of the garrights by that way and stop supplies.

African by that way and stop supplies.

A deserter, who can be relied on, informs us that they have plenty of provisions for two mooths, plenty of ammunition and plenty of discomforts. Our shells set the citade in fire the first afternoon we opened It burned firstly for soven hours, but I thought is a fier saft bahind the fort, so they continually send them down on us, but without any effect. high the fort, so they continually send them down on us, but without any effect.

But few casualties occurred to vessels on this side of the forts. The Harriet Lane lost but one man killed, and one, I fear, mortally wounded. The Winnan lost three Billed at d three wounded, and the Hasca, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt. These forts can hold cut still for some time, and I would suagest that the Monitor and Mystic, If they can be spared, be sent here without a memery's delay, to settle the unestion. The morter fleet have been very much exposed, and under a heavy fire for six days, during which it time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the Maria I. Carlton, was sunk by a shot passing down through her magazine and then through her bottom. The fictible lest but one men killed and six wounded.

The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once Bagged, during a period of six days; never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing; and when shell and shot were flying thick above them, showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be mentioned in my detailed report. I mersly write this hurried letter to apprise the Department of the state of affairs, and shall send if off at once via Bayana.

The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The ment of the state of affairs, and shall send it off at once via Havana.

The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts, filled with pine knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amidst flames and smoke. Where we were the fire of the enemy was high

and comparatively harmless.

I am in bopes that the ships above fared as well as well did. Though amid such a terrific fire, it was gratifying to see that not a ship wavered, but stood steady on headourse; and I am in hopes, and I see no reason to deaby it, that they now have possession of New Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Flotilla.

Hen. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. . S. STRAMER HABRIET LANE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Capt. Boggs has just arrived through a cut through the swamps, and brings the following additional intelli-The Faruna was sunk. About one hundred mer were billed and wounded. Ships all ready for another fight No obstruction on the way to New Orleans. Elever Confederate vessels annk and burnt in passing the forts of the property of the confederate of the forts, No officer killed or wounded Scidiers captured miscraply armed, and without amm

pition.

FORTRESS MONROR, Thursday, May 8, 1862,

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Newy!

I have the honer to announce, that in the providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the saudron, under Flag Officer Farragut, has been vouchesfed a glorious victor, and timph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston, and Pike, the hatteries below and above New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, siesm-rams, floating batteries (fron-clad), fire-rafts, and obstruction-booms and chains. pition. The enemy with their own hands destroyed from sight to ten millions of cotton and shipping. Our loss is 36 killed and 123 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners. The way is c'ear, and the rebel defences destroyed fron the Gulf to Baton Ronge, and probably to Memphis Our flag waves triumbhantly over them all. Ute than waves it little blandly over them all.

I am learer of dispatches, THEODORUS BAILEY,
Japtair, and second in command of the attacking force
of gunboat Cayuga.

Letter from Capt. Boggs, of the " Varuna.

The following interesting letter, written by the gallant Captain Charles S. Boggs, of the United States gunboat Varuna, to his wife, in New Brunswick, N. J., we copy from the Fredonian.

UNITED STATES STEAMER " HARRIET LANE,"

My DEAR WIFE: As Captain Porter is about to despatch a vessel to Havana, with communications for the Government, containing our late news. I have only a few moments to say that I am safe, thanks to a superintend-In Frovidence, without a scratch.
Yesterday was our great battle. The equadron passed the forts under, perhaps, the most severe fire a fleet ever went through. They suffered a great deal, were much cut up, and had many killed and wounded. As for much cut up, and had many killed and wounded. As for the Varuna, others must give you the details, I can only the outline. We started at 2 A. M., received the first fire of the enemy at 3.30, just as the meon was rising. My vessed was tarribly cut up. but we returned tha size with interest. On passing the forts I found my vessed the leading ship, and surrounded by a squadron of rebel steamers, who annoyed me much by their fire, so I steered as close to them as possible, and gave each a broadside in succession as I passed, driving on shore and leaving in flames four or them. During this time the firing of guus, whistling of shots, and bursting of shells was sterrife, the smoke dense and heavy. Finding no more steamers abead, as I ran out if the smoke. I stopped to look for the rest of the squadron. Thus far no one on board was hore, but the vessel was teaking beily astern.

I then saw the Oneida engaged with a rebel, wno startthe rest of the squadron. Thus far no one on board was hurr, but the vessel was leaking builty astern.

I then saw the Oncide engaged with a rebel, wno started up the river. I blocked his way, pouring in shot, but found they were of no use, as he was troa-clad about the bow. He tried to run me down, and I to reach his vulnerable parts. During these manceuvres he raked me, killing three and wounding seven men. He attempted to board me, and I repulsed him. During this time he butted me severely, but, in deing so, he exposed his vulnerable side, when I succeeded in blanting a couple of broadsides into him that made him sick, cripaled his engihe, and set him on fire. He dropped off and moved very slewly up the river, receiving another broadside as he passed me on the other side. I now found my vessel on fire from his shells, and, with difficulty, put it out.

Just then any their iron-clad atoams? hore down on my port beam, struck heavy, and backed off for another blow. Seeing destruction inevitable, I menocurred to take him down with me, so when he struck the second time I obliged him to expose his weak points, and gave him shot and shell, which drave him on shore in flames. The blow crushed in the side of the Varuna, and finding my vessel staking, I ran my bow into the bank, and landed my wounded, still keeping up a fire upon my first opponent, who at last hauled down his flag. My last gun was fired as the deck went under water. We had not time to save the Varuna went down, then flying, victorious in defeat, covered with glory! So. I say, we have done well. Eleven bleamers were destroyed by the Mississippi. This has been the most daring and gallant fight in naval history.

TWO CENTS.

No less than one hundred and reventy guns were playing on us. The forts are ent off from account and must a ton surrender. The road to New Orleans is open, and, in fact, must be ours at this moment, for the fleet immediately pushed on.

The Commodore, as a post of honer, immediately despatched me, in my only remaining boar, and a picked crew from the Varuna, to carry despectors to General Butler. I arrived here, through out of the way water-courses to avoid the forts, to day, having been in the boat twenty-six hours. You may imagine, after all this, that I am somewhat exhausted and worn out. What my next position will be I know not. I shall either so house for another vessel, or accept the position of "Ferral Aid" to General Butler. In haste,

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG The Rebels Entrenched at Fort Magrudes THEY ADVANCE FROM THEIR COVER, 3,000 STRONG.

Splendid Bayonet Charge from our Right. FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

WILLIAMSBURG EVACUATED. The New York Herald publishes an interesting letter, from which wa take the following:

We had approached Williamsburg from a direction a
little south of east, on the r galar Yorktown road, and
right on the road, in sight of the steeples of the quant
old capital, we found Fort Magruder, a large cucloned
work, in which were thirseer guns. Te the north and
south of it were redoubts, which established a fortified
line of three miles in extent, in which the enemy had
twenty-one guns. Every approach was well covered by
a heavy abatis, and the trees were folled for a mile, to
ston his guns the clearest possible sweep. rom which we take the following:

ive his guns the clearest possible sweep. Hostilities Begin. At about eight A. M. they determined to interrupt our further examination of their little arrangements, and threw out a body of infantry to their right, which soon throw out a body of infantry to their right, which soon exchanged fire with the advance of Hooker's division. Though it did not at first seem serions, this fire was exchanged intermittently for a good while. Some light batteries become engaged in it, and drove the 9mmy pre-ty hard, until, uninchily, they got under fire of the enemy's heavier guns, when they, of course, got the worst of it. Bramhall's New York batter, in particular, had gotten into a scrape, and a very hard fight took place in the endeavor to save it. As I the horses were either thild of wabibled, the guns were mired, and, though our men fought well and hard, the enemy poured his infantry out lavishly at the right time and in the right place, and finally carried away the guns with a most terrible chorus of yelps and cheers.

Critical Situation on our Left

Critical Situation on our Left.

It was near noon, and the enemy, encouraged by his success on our left, was disposed to push harder in the same direction. Two divisions of the Fourth corps were now on the field, and Peck's brigade, of Couch's division, with two regiments of Deven's brigade—the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. Russell, and the Second Rhode Island, Col. Frank Wheston—in all about six thousand men—were pushed into the right of Hooker, stopped the enemy's advance, and perhaps saved Hooker entirely. Peck's position was not one that afforded a chance for any brilliant claplay; but it required the most stubborn resistance, and be maintained it handsomely sil day, and repulsed every attempt that the ensury made to advance. Hampered by his position in the woods, and equally, perhaps, by his orders, he could not no no, and was that kept under such a first that it is a miracle his loss proved so mall. For a creat portion of the time his men were flat on their faces, and many of their wounds were received in that position. But the woods all around the place were cut to shreds with grapshot. General Pack, late in the afternoon, was supported by Palmer's hrigade, of Cases's division, and thus formed a very strong centre. Still there was no advance, and "avery one wondered." But while t us on the left and centre, with a medicum of reverse, we at begi did little better than hold our own. The right presented a more grateful spectacle.

The Right "All Right." Critical Situation on our Left. The Right " All Right "

The Right "All Right"

Smith's division was formed on the right front of our line of battle, and some portion of its artillery bothered the enemy at long range, while its three brigades of infaniry were held in hand ready to participate when called upon They were called upon soon. From a native, we had learned of a good road that led through the woods to our right, and appreached the enemy's position upon a side from which we had not hitherto seen it. Gen. Hancock's brigade, swith Wheeler's New York battery, was accordingly sent out by this road. After a long and cautious march through the woods, and a wide circuit which opened in full view of the York river, the head of the column found an unmistakable avidance that the enemy had expected an advance by this way. To the left of the line of march there was a wide, full dam, and there for some distance the road had formerly run closs there for some orations are took but for the by the water side; but the dam had now been so raised that the road was flooded, and impassable for a considerable distance. No time was to be but, and a party at name ontaines. No lime was to be list, and a party at once got to work to cit a new road through the woods over a steep hill, and did the work as well as circumstances would permit. But the bed of the new road was of yellow clay, and as the rain poured down and softened it the artillory said desper and deeper into it at every turn of the wheels. Still, all toiled on bravely and with a will, and finally eams out to a wide open field in full view of three redoubts of considerable size, but not nigned for of three redoubts of considerable size, but not pierced for cappon. Why the snemy had occupied these works at verying. 141) who untary man occupied these works at an it would be difficult to say; for no sooner was our fice opened upon the nearest, than the rebels burst out of it in complete stampede. and made good time in a sefe direction. So they did also from the second and third, which stood in line with one another across the plain upon which our column advanced.

Gen. Hancock Wants to Advance Several times Gen. Hancock sent back urgent appeals or more force, but none was sent, and he was compelled proved to be the fight of the day-as fight that was in it-self, a hard-fought and beautiful battle; a battle in which each side must have learned to respect the courage of the

There cover of the wood, and directly through it the earmy, comprising parts of two brigales, advanced from he neighborhood of Fort Magruder, about 3.000 atrong, doubtless tempited, as we have said, by the bait of a bartery of beautiful field pieces. From the sharp fire of the iklimishira in the woods on our right come the first innimation of a movement in that direction, and this put all on the alert. By the field pieces, the great central point of interest, every man was in his place, and many eyes turned with deep interest on the handsome and intellectual face of their commander, the annishis cantleman and alleant soldier, Gapt. Wheeler, of the New York Volunteer Artillery. He was not only in his place, but it was eminently the right place, and he was the right man in it. Down the lires, too, of the infantry regiments all was steady, and the jaded men, whalhal hivonacked the night before in mud and rain, and were drabbled from head to up in their places like heroes. foot with the one, and wet to the skin with the other, stood Still the free grew hotter in the woods, and in a few minutes, at a point fully half a mile away from the battery, the enemy's men Engan to file out of the cover and form in the open field. Wheeler opened his guns on the instant, and the swath of dead that subsequently marked the course of the trigade, acress the open field began as that flow. At the same menust also, the skirmisher is instant, and the swinter dead that subsequently marked the course of the brigade, agress the open field began at that spot. At the same moment also, the skirmishers in the field began their fire. Still the enemy formed across the opening with admirable rapidity and precision, and as coolly as if the fire had been directed clsewhere, and lines, firing sathey came. All sounds were lost for a few moments in the short, roar of the field-pieces, and in moments in the short, roar of the field-pieces, and in the scattered rattle as a rapid repetition of the muskerry. They were dangerously near. Already the skirmiskers to the left had fallen back to their line, and the skirmishers to the right had taken cover behind the skirmishers to the right had taken cover behind the rail fonce that ran from the house to the woods; but from thence they blazed away carnestly asever. Yet the guus are out there, and they, are what those fellows want; and in the rest instands away the same sheet. For a moment, in the confusion and the moke one might almost suppose that the enemy and them; but in a moment more the guns emerge from the safe side of the smoke cloud, and away they go across the field to a point near the upper redoubt. There again they are unlimbered, and again they play away. Farther hack also so that altroichers. And now for a few moments, the rivels had the partial cover of the farm and outbuildings; but they saw that they had all their work to, do over, rebels had the partial cover of the farm and outbuildings; but they saw that they had all their work to, do over, and so they came on again. Once more they are in a fair open field, exposed to both artillers and musketry; but this time the distance they have got to go is not as great. They move rapidly; there, however, is another dangerous line of infantry; they are near to us; but we also are near to them. Scarceiv a hundred yards are between them and the guns when our shirmish fire became allows the lines of the Teith Wisconsin and the Residual to the contract of the tree o silent; the lines of the Fi'th Wisconsin and the Forty-third New York formed up in close order to the right of the battery, the long range of musket barrels came to one level, and one terrible volley tore through the rebel lines. Charging Bayonets-The Enemy Retreat.

Charging Bayonets—The Enemy Retreat.

In a moment more the same long range of muskets came to another level; the order to charge with the bayonet was given, and away went the two regiments with one glad cheer. Gallant as our foes undoubtedly were, they sould. It mast that. But Taw brigades manitoned in history have done better than that brigade did. For a space, which was generally estimated at threy-quarters of a mile, they had advanced under the fire of a splendidly-served battery, and with a cloud of skirmlehers ettetched across their front, whose fire was very destructive; and if, after that, they had not the nerve to meet a line of bayonets that came towards them like the spirit of destruction incarnate, it need not be wondered at. They broke and fied in complete panic. One hundred wore killed and wounded. This took place at about half past four P. M., and, as will be seen, was altogether a "side fight." General McClellan Comes Up. At exactly five P. M. General McClellan came up. In a few minutes he had gathered around him nearly all his general officers then accessible, heard the accounts of each, and seemed to see at once, and verg clearly, just how matters stood. "Excely ten minutes had alapan after his arrival on the field hefore he gave the order to support General Hancock and to press the advantage already gained in that direction; and in five minutes more seven thousand men were on the march for that point. Night fell before they reached the and no more was donned that day; but there, as subsequent examination proved, was the enemy's week point. General McClellan was struck by a piece of shell, but escaped uninjured.

Killed and Wounded. One hundred and three min wounded during the day had been brought into the hospital near headquarters, and, under the personal supervision of Dr. Joseph B. Brown, medical director of the Fourth corps, their wounds were all dreased by nine P. M. Of the killed and wounded in Hooker's division we cannot at present speak; but the whole loss in the Fourth will not exceed fifty killed and one hundred and thirty wounded.

What the Next Day told Us, At daylight we found all the forts in our front, and Williamsburg itself, completely abandoned by the rebol army, save only the dead and wounded. All along the roads and in the woods we found the enemy's dead left we full of them, and every house in Williamsburg also, and his wounded in their sequies. Every barn was full of them, and every house in Williamsburg also, and the onemy's loss cannot have been less than a thousand killed and wounded. Despatch from General Marcy.

of New York, the following account of the great victory Williamsburg: General McClellan, on the 6th instant, had a most decisive victory.

Only about thirty thousand of our troops were engaged against fifty thousand of the best rebel troops.

Our men foucht most valianty, and used the bayonet freely, which the rebels could not stand. They fought well pull they felt the only study when they took to their heels and ran like hounds, leaving their dead,

to their heels and ran like houses, rearrage wounded, and sick upon our hands.

Joe Johnston led them in person.

They have lost several of their best officers.

it, B, MARTY, To Dr. E. E. MARCY. NAVAL COMMANDS.—Commander John J. Almy, executive efficer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is ordered to the command of the steamer Merceditu, now on the blockade service, and Commander William Radford is assigned to duty at the yard, vice Almy. Commander Radford is a native of Virginia, and a citizen of Missouri, and has been in the service since March 1, 1825. His commission as commander dates from Sept. 14, 1855.

THE FOURTH OF JULY COMING.—The city authorities of Boston have already mude a contract for a display of fire-works on the Fourth of July.

as commander dates from Sept. 14, 1855.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to enhancibers he

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 104 00pies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will seed as

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nes constitute a square. LETTER FROM LANCASTER, PA.

TER WAR PRESS,

Continuation of the Proceedings of the Twentieth Session of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of prespondence of The Press.] LABEASTER, May 8, 1862.

Commercial with the General Synod there is a Whiled-rical Society." and this held its anniversary last eve-

ning. Alter singing and Frayer, it was called to order by

prevident, Roy. Dr. Schmucker, who presented some

interesting statements in Afference to the condition of the Society. Professor M. L. Stoever, of Gettenburg, the Society. Professor M L. Brower, of Gettshurg, achal Fallers of the Entherst Church in the United States sent from 18the "—Multenberg, Brunnholtz, Kurtz, Scha & Handschin, Huitylaman, Schultze, Halmuth, Schmidt, Funted Sc. Prefessor Stoever has contributed largery to the hidraralizad literature of the Lutheran Churth; and the address will serve greatly to preserve to this and future generalions the lives and characters of these smither fathers of the Church. It was resolved that the Publication Board be requested to deliver the address was very successful to case of his lability, Rev. Dr. Morit was kinded him afternate.

Sund has under its characte in message in Message is successful. inclulity, Rev. Dr. Mork was zhoken ha affernate.

Sipod has under its charts a mission in Western
Africa. It is located in Liberish on the St. Paul's river,
thirty miles inland from Monzovia, the capital of the
country. The missionaries have under their care and
training a family of thirty-sight Congo children, equally lat many discouragements, with unromitting zeal resting statements were mark in regard to it, and in the extraordinary surcess which has attended it Interesting statements were filled in regard to it, and in view of the extraordinary andress within has attended it the mission was commended to the continued favor of the churches, Synod expressing (the helief that Divine Providence in hereby indicating, in part, the wedger solution of the great problem of the age—namely, the providing of a suitable home for a described race. Mr. Officer was continued as the superintendent, and Rev. B. Steiner, of Wittenberg College, Ohio, was appointed an additional missionary, to sail, if noseible, the coming anticum.

Bev. Dr. Hasher addressed Synod at length on the affeirs of the Illinois Pinternity.

Bev. Written offered a revolution instructing the papeasentatives of the General Synod in the Board of Publication not to reject publications on the ground of any distinctive Lutheran doctrine or usage therein set forth, but that, on the contrary, the attention of the Board of Publication to the producted debate. Veriour amendments were offered, when finally, on motion of Dr. Pobliman, it was send to be producted debate. Veriour amendments were offered, when finally, on motion of Dr. Pobliman, it was Synod has its representatives in the Board of Publication, in whem it has full coubblence, it described various resolved, from the Hymn-Book Committee, presented a report, to which were appended various resolutions, which were adopted. A suggestion to adopt meaning the paper. give them any particular instructions.

Rev Krotel, from the Hymn-Book Committee, presented a report, to which were appended various resolutions, which were adopted. A suggestion to adopt measured a report, to which were appended various resolutions, which were adopted. A suggestion to adopt measured to a been known hook clinical owne debute; when, co motion of Mr. Cochrane, it was realized that it is inexpedient, at this time, to make any siterations in the General Synod's hymn book.

Rev. Strenberg reported favorably on the "Carmina Facilities," I desired by T. N. Eurix, and that the publisher he authorized to issue it with the imprimatur of the General Synod, which was agreed to.

Rev. Kummer, delegate from the Moravian Church, was introduced, and nesured Synod of the fronternal sympathies of the body which he represented. He was corately everomed by the president, Dr. Kurtz, who reprocated these friendly salutations.

T. Stork, D. D., of Baltimore, was appointed on the country to President Lincoln, in the place of J. J. Cochrane, usable is aktend.

The district Synods reported their soveral representatives on the Lituray Committee—viz: Revs. Morris, Schmucker. Linther, Pollman, Yingling, Valontiae, Harrison, Sprecher, Crouse, Succardio, Funkelman, Krotal, Harkey, Passavant, Pass, Harter, Pocht, Walfa, Regers, Gricer, Kurtz, and Barclay.

Rev. C. W. Schaeffer (ave notice that, at the next meeting of General Synod, the proposition will be presented to alter the title of the bady, so as to include the United States and adjacent countries. The object of this change is to admit the Lutheran Churches in Canada.

On motion of Dr. Schmucker, it was Resolved, That in order to promote greater uniformity throughout the churches, the district Synods he advised to adopt the Constitution for such Synods published by this body in the hymn book, with the power of making alterations, it they desire, for their own use, as by-laws.

by laws.

The reports of delegates to corresponding ecclesiastical bodies were received and accepted.

The thanks of Synod were returned in a touching address by the president to the citizens of Lancaster for their kind hospitality extended to them during their sojourn in their midst.

After the transaction of some minor business, the body

Bijourned to meet in York, Fa., on the first Thursday of May, 1864. H. Business has been moderately active during the past prices are well sustained. Bark sells at fully formal

stocks of all kinds are very light. Coal is firm and more

active. Iron, the sales are mostly confined to manu-factured which is bringing full prices. Cotton continues unsettled. In Greceries and Provisions there is more doing and prices are firm. Fish are dull and unsettled Foreign fruit is in good request. Naval S ores, Oils, Rice, and Seeds are quiet. Salt is firmer and more inquired for. Teas and Tallow are firm. Tobacco and Wool are quiet Whisky is more sestion and prises of In Dry Goods there is a fair business doing, without change in prices. The demand is mostly to supply the near trade, and the jubbers generally are still busy. The Flour market continues firm at the advance, with out little inquiry for export, and the sales only reach bout 5.000 bbls, taken in small lots at \$5.12% \$55 for 95.0. Corn Meal is unsettled, with sairs of 2 000 hbis at #2.00@2 62% Pb bit for Penna.

WHEAT.—The offerings are light, but about equal to the demand; sales of 20,000 but red mostly at 133c, small lots at 135c, and white at 140@145c. Rye compessionwist discovery, and Penna has been sold at 73@74c Prbus. Corn is not so scarce; yellow, allast, commands. 56@5fc, and 55%c, in store; 25.000 but sold at these figures. Oats are lower; 10,600 hus Delaware sold at 37@58c Pb but, and Penna at 39@40c. No change in. Barley or Mall.

Barley or Mall.

PROVISIONS.—There is a first feeling in the market; sales of city-packed Mess. Pork at \$12.50m\$13, and country at \$12.25m\$13, and country at \$12.25m\$14.50, clostog at our highest figures. country at \$12.25 \(\text{at 2.50}\), closing at our highest figures. City packed Mess Beef set at \$14.20.50, and country at \$14.20.91\) Begin at some in unchanged; subset if figures, the first packed at the subset is at \$12.00.1\) Begin at the subset is an and show of the at \$1.20.0\) and the subset is an and show deep at \$1.20.0\) be \$1.00.0\) and they and Show deep at \$1.00.0\) for old a dnew, the latter rate fix city snoked. Green Ments are not so active, and the receipts are underate; also \$1.00.0\) and fire cest is any in all and pickle at \$1.00.0\) and fire cest is any in all and pickle at \$1.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) be sales for export were \$1.00.0\) to sales for export were \$1.00.0\) to sales for export were \$1.00.0\) to sale for his shoulders. Among, the sales for export were \$1.00.0\) to sale for his shoulders at \$1.00.0\) to be and therees at \$2.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) bits and therees at \$2.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) bits and therees at \$2.00.0\) as a fair demand for good quality; roll selling at from a fair demand for good quality; roll selling at from \$1.20.0\) by \$1.00.0\) and \$1.00.0\) are at \$1.00.0\) and \$1.00.0 9c; 700 skgs country sold at The The C. Butter—there is a fair demand for good quality; roll selling at from is a fair demand for good quality; roll selling at from 12m to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the pull packed \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the pull packed \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the pull packed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the packed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the packed \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to de W B. CANDLES are steady, but with small inquiry for both CANDLES are steady, but with small inquiry for both Sperm and Adamantine.

COAL—There has been more activity in the trade for the supply of the East, and prices are well maintained. In some regions the miners have struck for higher wages, and prices are better.

COFFEE.—The demand is moderate, without change in prices; sales of 1,800 bags. Bio at 1802tc. 200 bags. Laguarra at 21c. and Java at 25025 c, on time.

COTTON —The stock is very light, and it is zenerally believed the Southern ports will soon be open, but the article is held with much firmness; sales of 200 bales Uplands at 1802Tc for low grade, and 30031c, cash, for good Middling. A lot of Peruvian sold at 31c, cash, and some Surat at 200 W 1b. DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing. Quinine is held firmly, and for most kinds the demand is

noderate.

FISH.—There is very little demand for Mackerel. Sales of 500 bbls Nos. I and 2 are reported on terms kent private. Small 1018 from store at \$9.2529 50 for No. 1; \$7.2527.50 for No. 2; \$6 for large No. 3; \$5.75 for medium, and \$3.5023.75 for small. Pickled Herring sell at \$224 \$P\$ bbl. Codfish are dull, and nearly nominal at \$3.50 \$P\$ 100 bbs.

FRUIT.—In Foreign there is more doing; four cargoes of Oranges and Lemons have commenced landing and selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 \$P\$ box, as to condition. Currants and Raisins are unchanged. Domestic Fruit is stoady; sales of Green Anoles at \$4.24 50 \$P\$ bbt; Dried sell slowly at 5.27 for old and new. Dried Peaches are dull at previous rates.

dull at provious rates.

**REIGHTS.—The rates to Liverpool and London are unchanged. 2,600 bbls flour were taken at 2,63 dP links obeig was chartered to load for hiverpool with 1,200 bbls Petroloum on terms kept private. To San Francisco we quote at 30x30. P foot. West India freights are rather quict. Several vessels were taken at 30x400 for Sugar; and \$30x50 for Molasses, home from Cuba. We quote to Bokton at 25c for Pleur, 6c for Grain 2000 for measurement grods, and 50c for Coal Oil. Coal freights are unchanged. nchanged.
FEATHERS are starce and firmly held; sales of good Western at 37640c W b.
GINGENG is scarce; a small sale of Grude was made. GUANO.—There is a steady demand for all kinds at GUANO.—There is a steady demand for all kinds at former quotations.

HIDES are dull, and city slaughtered sell at 5.00/49

Ph. No sales of dry hides.

HOPS are but little inquired after; sales of first sort Eastern and Western at 15.218. The highest between the sales of Southern yellow sap Boards at \$12.214 The Mean; rafted hemlock \$5.27, and white sine Boards at \$15.216. Lisths are quoted as \$1.256.30, as to total.

MOLASSES — There is a firm feeling in the market, with sales of 500 bhals Cuba Muscovado at 25.231c, and clayed at 23.25c; Harbadoes 22c, and Porto Rico at 38.240c. 100 bbla Naw York Byrup sold at 31c, on time, and Sugar House at 20c 47 gal.

NAVAL STORES.—The stocks of Rosin, Tar, and Pitch are very light, and there is but little doing; prices are about the same as last quoted. Spirits Turpentic e is held firmly at the advance; small sales are reported at \$1.5001.55 There is a fair store demand for Fish Oils at full rates. Litseed Oil is in limited request at \$3.2504.c, cath. Lard Oil is steady; salts of No. 1 winter at 65.2507. On time. The recripts of Petroleum from the Wost continue large, and the article is dult; sales of crude at \$2.50 The stocks.

PLASTER is adult; sales of soft, closing at \$2.50 The crude at \$2.50 The crude at \$2.50 The crude at \$2.50 The prices of soft, closing at \$2.50 The crude at

a 9: 49 lb, cash. TEAS.—Blacks and Greens are held firmly, but the sales are limited.
TTBACUO.—A few lots of Loaf are coming forward, but the demand for this description is limited. Of manufactured the market is nearly bare, and it commands

until after the new clip hegins to come forward, which will be in a few weeks; prices are unsettled and rish tregularly; among the sales we notice fine at 46.0520, and No. 1 pulled at 45.0400 W. b.