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

THE DAILY PRESS,
...CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; ...Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS ...; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX ...; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ... MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ... constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
...to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS ...ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 239. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864. THREE CENTS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

...LLINS & M'LEESTER'S

NORTH AMERICAN

...PE, STEREOTYPE,

AND

ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY,

...705 JAYNE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

...g leave to invite the attention of PRINTERS ...BLISHERS to our new

...IER, NONPAREIL, AND AGATE FACES,

...appear in

"THE PRESS"

...DAY, believing that no specimens so fairly ...the real character of any type as those which ...in daily use.
...fer these faces as supplying a great desideratum ...spaper Type, being full and clear,
NEITHER UNDULY HEAVY NOR EXTENDED,
...we confidently rely on their merit to recommend ...public favor.
...constantly increasing our varieties of

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB TYPE,

...now include all the most desirable styles, and ...spare no effort to deserve a continuance of the ...age we have received.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER,
705 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
...1m

COMMISSION HOUSES.

...E ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
...to
OUR STOCK OF
...Y WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
...ED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
...ED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
...OPERA FLANNELS.
...COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
...CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
...RAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
...GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.

...COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
...-mtse6 32 South FRONT Street.

...RACE H. SOULE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
32 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
...for the
SAXONVILLE MILLS,
BALDWIN COMPANY,
WILTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
ABBOT WORSTED COMPANY,
CARPET WORSTED AND YARNS,
...Worsted, in colors: Nos. 12s and 26s. Jute Yarns.
COTTON YARNS,
...and Bundle, manufactured by
ZABRISKIE,
PRALL,
OAKMAN,
...their well-known Mills.
CARPETS,
...ENTAL MILLS, INGRAIN, AND VENITIAN CARPETS.
LINEN THREAD.
SAMPSON'S ARGYLE,
VINCENT MILLS,
McDONALD'S,
SATIN-FINISH BOOKBINDERS',
CARPET THREAD.
...by
HORACE H. SOULE,
...3m 32 North FRONT Street.

...GS! BAGS! BAGS!
...W AND SECOND-HAND
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
...FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES,
PRINTED TO ORDER, BY
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 North FRONT Street.

...AIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAIN BAGS,
...sizes, for sale by
BARCROFT & CO.,
...m Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

...& DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

...4. SPRING DRY GOODS! 1864.

...GEL,
WIEST, &
ERVIN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
...N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
...w in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds of
...RESH SPRING DRY GOODS,
OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.
...a Full Stock of all the different kinds of
...HILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
...ants will find it to their interest to call and ex...stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED ...EMENTS. mh18-2m

...WATSON. FRANKLIN JANNEY.
...W SILK HOUSE.
WATSON & JANNEY,
No. 323 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SILKS,
...S GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE
...OODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
...ich they respectfully invite the attention of
mh16-3m

...YOUNG. DAVID YOUNG. H. C. MOORE.
...AR YOUNG, BRO., & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
...MBROIDERIES, LACES,
...WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,
...ITS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
...No. 429 MARKET STREET,
418 COMMERCE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
...m

...4. SPRING, 1864.
...MES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
...and 241 North THIRD Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA,
...open their usual
...RGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
...GN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
...standing the scarcity of many kinds of Dry ...r stock is now full and varied in all its de...
...attention is invited to our assortment of
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
...assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
...assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c.
...assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c.
...assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.
...assortment of Omish Goods, &c. fe17-3m

...SKETS & WILLOW WARE.
...4. 1864.
...HITE & PECHIN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
...OD AND WILLOW WARE,
425 MARKET STREET.
...Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, Baskets, Chil...chairs and Chairs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, ...Looking Glasses, Tie Yarns, Wick, Cord... Chains, Twines, Cotton Yarns, Wadding, ...Batts, &c.
...CH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS.
...HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN
...ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.

...HER & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
...sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large
MOLASSES, COFFEE,
SPICES, TOBACCO,
...eries generally, carefully selected for the
...for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S ...Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.

MATTINGS.

JUST RECEIVED,

2,000 ROLLS

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

IN ALL WIDTHS,

WHICH WE OFFER TO THE TRADE

AT

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

McCALLUM & CO.,

my4-6t 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS! BEST quality, all widths, fresh importations.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
my7-1m 807 CHESTNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.

ARCH-STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETINGS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
mh22-3m 832 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.

ENGLISH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, of best manufacture, imported and for sale at lowest Cash prices, by
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
my7-1m 807 CHESTNUT Street.

ENGLISH CARPETS FOR STAIRS and Halls, just received, best quality, all widths, in great variety.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
my7-1m 807 CHESTNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER-HANGINGS.
T. J. COOKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 602 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side.
The attention of the Public is invited to his
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
Embracing all qualities, from
12½ CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS.
Also, an entirely new article of
GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,
ap30-smwtf JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
UNDERCLOTHING.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
(SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS,)
1035 CHESTNUT STREET.
The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
my4-wfm4m

GEORGE GRANT,
No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"
Manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. ja13-wfm6m

NOS. 1 & 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF
THE
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
FIRST CUT BY J. BURR MOORE.
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
ALSO,
Importer and Manufacturer of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
N. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best materials. ap15-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja17-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 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 CUSHIONS,
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 patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap12-6m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
A limited quantity of this superior Wine has been secured for the undersigned, and the first shipment of 50 cases has arrived by the steamship Olympus, direct from the cellars of the well-known house of
MESSRS. DE VENOGE & CO.,
at Epernay, France. The present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,
payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.
The superior quality of this Wine is guaranteed, and it is offered with confidence of its approval by connoisseurs.
Orders for one or more cases may be addressed, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned,
WM. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 BROAD Street, near Wall,
ap5-30t NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF
WINES AND LIQUORS,
LAUMAN & SALLADE,
No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia.
G. M. LAUMAN,
no14-6m A. M. SALLADE.

50 BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE, St. Anne's Brewery, in jugs. In store, and for sale by
WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
ap3 201 South FRONT Street.

100 CASES PINET, CASTILLON, & CO'S COGNAC BRANDY, landing from brig "Louis," from Bordeaux. For sale by
WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
ap3 201 South FRONT Street.

KENNEDY, STAIRS, & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 North Wharves,
ABOVE ARCH STREET,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
PICKLED AND DRY FISH.
A large stock, in assorted packages, suitable for Country Trade, always on hand. ap15-2m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

E. & L.

EYRE & LANDELL,
400 ARCH STREET,
Have now arranged for sale a magnificent stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
Adapted to first-class sales. This stock was laid in before the recent advance in gold, which enables us to offer great inducements to the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Black Silks, from $20 to $1 per yard.
Brown Silks, $7 to $1.
Moire Antiques, from $6 to $2.50.
Rich Chenie and Spring Plaids.
Brown Figured Silks, double face.
India Plaid Wash Silks, $1.
100 pieces Summer Silks, $1 a yard.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Magnificent Organdy Robes.
French Organdies, new styles.
68 pieces Goats' Hair Glacinas.
Tan-colored Challies and Delaines.
Fine Black Challies and Bombazines.
Good style Grenadines and Foulards.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
London style Shawls, open Centres.
Tamartine Ordered Shawls.
Sea-shore Barege Shawls.
Black Shawls, full stock.

TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
French Crape Pongees.
Summer Poplins, for suits.
Tan, Pearl, and Mode Mohairs.
Full stock Staple Goods. ap29-fm

CIVIL AND ARMY CLOTHS.
MIDDLESEX 6-4 LIGHT BLUES.
ALL GRADES DARK DO.
3-4 AND 6-4 INDIGO FLANNELS.
3-4 AND 6-4 BLUE CASSIMERES.
3-4 AND 6-4 DOESKINS.
FULL STOCK OF CLOTHS.
DO. DO. COATINGS.
DO. DO. CASSIMERES.
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE CLOTHS.
CLOTHS FOR COACHMAKERS.
ALL KINDS TRIMMINGS, &c.
W. T. SNODGRASS,
ap23-1m 34 S. SECOND and 33 STRAWBERRY Sts.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, ONLY SECOND DOOR ABOVE ARCH, is the most known store for the most astonishing BARGAINS in the
STAPLE AND FANCY TRIMMINGS LINE.
Just received, at this very place, a handsome assortment of Chenille and invisible Hair Nets for ladies and children; the latest styles of Ladies' Balmoral Skirts; Short and Long Mohair Mitts for ladies and children, at the old, cheap prices; Ladies' and Misses' Kid Gloves, of the best makers, at last year's prices; Gents' Neckties and Scarfs; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, from 12 cents upwards; Corded-edged Trimming Ribbons of all colors; Linen and Leather Cuffs, very cheap; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons of all widths, at the old cheap prices; all sizes of Elastic Cords and Braids; Mohair and Silk Embroidering Braids of the most fashionable shades; Alpaca and Skirt Braids at old prices; Shawl Borders of different widths; Crinoline and Tarletans; Mourning Veils of all descriptions; Crape Trimmings and Buttons; Jet and Steel Breastpins and Belt Buckles of the latest designs; Figured Swiss Mull for Garibaldis; Marseilles Trimmings and Marseilles Buttons at a very low figure; White Silk Fringes, Gimps, Girdles, and Buttons, on hand and made to order; &c., &c., &c.
Ladies, don't pass this place of bargains without purchasing your Trimmings, as you are saving money by it. Our motto is "Quick sales and small profits."
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
103 North EIGHTH Street,
Only second door above Arch,
Next to the corner, east side.
P. S.—Dealers in our line will do well to visit our store to buy their supply in the above articles, as we are enabled to offer inducements in regard to prices in connection with the most fashionable goods.
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
my7-7t 103 North EIGHTH Street.

LADIES, COME ONE, COME ALL, to the cheapest TRIMMING STORE, 103 North EIGHTH Street, above Arch. There you will find the cheapest Kid Gloves in the city, our own importation; just received, black and colored Veils, at old prices; all styles of Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, at remarkably cheap prices; all kinds of Ladies' Under Garments; the cheapest and best assortment of Bugle-Gimps, Bugle-Buttons, Jet and Steel Buttons, in the city; a full line of black and col'd Gutta Percha Buttons, Silk Buttons, Gilt Buttons, Mantle Ornaments, of our own importation and own make, at astonishingly low prices; the cheapest Shirt Fronts, for gents and boys, to defy even manufacturers' prices; Silk and Guimpure Laces of the most beautiful patterns, at nearly old prices; Magic Rufflings of all widths, as cheap as ever; all styles of Children's and Ladies' Combs; the best all-Silk French Belt Ribbon, in all colors, and Scotch Plaids, to match dress goods; Silk and Chenille Tassels and Girdles, for Mantles and Dresses; Leather Facings of all colors; also, Leather Trimmings and Buttons, &c., &c.
Ladies, call at our store and convince yourselves of our cheap prices. It is at WM. LONNERSTADTER'S,
103 North EIGHTH Street,
my7-7t Second door above Arch, next the corner.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH LAWNS.
Grenadines, plain and gay.
Grenadines, in neat plaids, at 75 cents.
Black Silks at old prices.
Small plaid Silks—India and French.
Summer Shawls—Mozambique, Grenadine, &c.
White Crape Mantz and Barege Shawls.
At JOHN H. STOKES',
my6 702 ARCH.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
An unrivalled assortment of the above goods.
Also, Children's Clothing and Misses' Cloaks, in the latest and most approved styles, made to order in the best manner and at reasonable prices.
Ladies are especially invited to call and examine our stock.
S. WELSH & CO.,
my3-1m N. W. corner of ARCH and TENTH Sts.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
We are still selling our Black Silks at the same prices as we did early in the season, notwithstanding the recent advances.
MANTLE SILKS, ALL WIDTHS.
Plain Silks, all colors, $1.30 to $5.75.
Fancy Silks, $1 to $2.50.
Rich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, $2.87 to $6.50.
Rich Chene Silks, at $2.87½, worth $3.50.
" " " at $3.25, " $4.
" " " at $4.75, " $5.
" " " at $5.75, " $7.
10 pieces small plaid Silks, at $1.25, worth $1.50.
H. STEEL & SON,
ap23-tf Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
Would call special attention to his large stock of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, AND WHITE GOODS, all bought before the recent advance, comprising many novelties, in fabrics suitable for ladies' bodies and dresses, in striped, figured, plaid, tucked, and puffed muslins, &c.
100 pieces White, Buff, and Figured Piques.
200 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
In view of the heavy additional tariff about to be imposed on all imported goods, ladies would do well to give my stock an early inspection, as prices must be necessarily largely advanced in a short time.
I am still selling at old prices.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

DESIRABLE GOODS.
FROM AUCTION.
25 pieces Russia Diaper, $2.75.
20 pieces Russia Diaper, $3.50.
35 pieces Russia Diaper, wide, $4.
14 pieces Russia Diaper, very wide, $5.
Also, 10 lots of Table Linens—all prices.
Now open at JOHN H. STOKES',
mh26 702 ARCH Street.

BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.
Wide and heavy Black Corded Silks.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, all colors.
Splendid quality Corded Silks, all colors.
Rich Churea Stripe and Plaid Silks.
Magnificent Grenadines and Organdies.
New styles Spring Shawls.
New styles Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
mh21 6 South SECOND Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The undersigned would inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed from their Old Stand, 517 ARCH Street, to their
SPLENDID NEW WAREROOMS,
NO. 912 ARCH STREET,
where they will continue the sale of
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS,
COAL-OIL BURNERS, &c.
Having associated with our house Mr. CHARLES PAGE (formerly the Principal Designer for Cornelius & Baker), we are now prepared to execute orders for Gas Fixtures of all grades and designs, *from the plainest to the most massive and elaborate.*
VAN KIRK & CO.,
fe22-3m No. 912 ARCH STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
Have now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the
VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
ap20 PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

IMPROVEMENT IN
GAS REGULATORS.
The undersigned, sole owner of
"HOLZER'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATORS,"
Is now prepared to SELL RIGHTS for the use of this valuable Patent on the most advantageous terms.
E. B. HARPER.
54 South Third Street.
my3-1m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM
AND
WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOURTH Street.
ap29-tf B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

PERFUMED PARLOR MATCHES.—
Just received 25 additional cases of these celebrated (Alixander's) Matches, for sale to the trade only.
ap27-6m ROWE & EUSTON, 157 & 159 N. THIRD St.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL),
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WIDE FRENCH BROCATELLES.
WIDE FRENCH SATIN DE LAINE.
WIDE WORSTED DAMASK.
WIDE UNION DAMASK.
WIDE DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, per yard.
WIDE MOQUETTE.
FRENCH PLUSHES.
GILT CORNICES AND BANDS.
CORDS, GIMPS, AND FRINGES.
TASSELS AND LOOPS.
HOOKS, RINGS, AND BRACKETS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.
LACE CURTAINS, $3 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $4 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $5 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $7 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $8 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $9 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $10 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $12 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $14 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $15 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $18 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $20 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $30 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $40 a Pair.
LACE CURTAINS, $50 a Pair.
WINDOW SHADES.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $1.25.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $1.50.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $1.75.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $2.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $3.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $3.50.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $4.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $4.50.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $5.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $6.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $7.50.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $9.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $10.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES, $12.50.
GILT-BORDERED SHADES made to order, any style or size.
U. S. FLAGS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, ALL SIZES.
WALRAVEN, 719 CHESTNUT ST.
my7-tf

CLOTHING.

SPRING GOODS.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JONES' HOTEL,)
LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Have just received a large stock of choice
SPRING GOODS.
TO LET—ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT STREET. ap24-tf

1864. CLOTHING.
LATEST STYLES.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTHING, got up in superior style, by tasteful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
Also, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and domestic manufacture.
WILLIAM S. JONES,
SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS,
Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
ap8-3m

CLOTHING.
SPRING OF 1864.
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
The facilities of this house for doing business are such that they can confidently claim for it the leading position among the Tailoring Establishments of Philadelphia. They, therefore, invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to their superb stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
cut by the best artists, trimmed and made equal to Customer Work—AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
They have also lately added a CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where the latest novelties may be found, embracing some fresh from London and Paris.
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 303 and 305 CHESTNUT ST.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, No. 303 CHESTNUT STREET.
PERRY & CO.,
303 and 305 CHESTNUT STREET.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET.
ap2-tf

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

IMPORTANT TO NEW COMPANIES.
We have the patterns, and are prepared to furnish, at short notice, all the
BLANKS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS,
SUCH AS
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDER OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
DIVIDEND BOOK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
Of good materials and at Low Prices.
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
ap28-tf 432 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN be supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &c.
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The Press.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

American Opera—Mr. Fry's "Notre Dame."

The third performance of the new opera of "Notre Dame" has been a success quite as general as its first and second, and upon this fortunate fact we congratulate the composer and the public for which he has labored. The cordial hearing Mr. Fry's work has received is a promise, we trust, of much more extended favor. We again express our admiration of the splendid and spirited first scene of the opera, which, in point of stage effect, has never, doubtless, been excelled in America. Produced under direction of an American composer, with American artists and an American chorus, and an orchestra of the largest and best character, it deserves all praise. The grand chorus, which is one of the chief attractions of the opera, has been heard with the greatest applause, and the improved energy and confidence of the principal artists is gratifying, as this part of the production has been the least satisfactory.

To our former notice of the opera we must add the more emphatic expression of greater praise of the study, care, and wide industry and vigor (especially remarkable in a composer of our own) which Mr. Fry has shown in his chorus and orchestra, and in the mass and body of his work. That it is so generally sustained, and at the same time so broad an effort, is the most important and encouraging fact which we glean from a judgment of its merits. Mr. Fry has been attentive to particulars which better known composers have perhaps neglected. Of course, it is very fulsome praise to rank "Notre Dame" with the works of Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi—works of which it is not free of imitation, and with which it doubtfully compares in elaboration. An inspiration of one melody, equal to the least of Bellini's, upon whom Mr. Fry has modelled his sentimental music, would have given him a popular fame long ago. We could name many passages in "Notre Dame" which do credit to the study and fine taste of its able composer; a few, also, which breathe real strength, or very nearly so, in an atmosphere of imperfection; but we shall not do him the injustice of ranking him with his masters.

We again take occasion to praise the admirable light music which gives so much spirit and charm to the ballet scene, and can only regret that this scene is unnecessary to the work as a whole. *Quasimodo's* soliloquy in the belfry is among the best-modelled and strongest passages, but is spoiled in the rendering of Mr. Seguin, and weakened by the concluding Bell song, which is comparatively trivial, though excellent in subject. The fine song of the Royal Scotch Guard, which belongs to the hale and simple, but not uncommonplace English school, is well worked up, admirably sung, and will continue, we think, to receive the greatest share of the popular applause. "I know that I Love Him" is an ingenious and pretty piece of musical broidery; "Vision of Love" is excellent, if we ignore that it is an imitation of *Spirito Gentil*—and other clever and equally attractive things might be instanced with similar qualifications, but all would show, we think, meritorious imperfection, rather than, in the least instance, anything discreditable to the high reputation which Mr. Fry enjoys. We should, perhaps, except one instance, which occurs in the belfry, and in the lines,

"So up and down they go,
The low now high, the high now low."

This last line is measured off into music, (should we call it music?) the "*low*" very low, the "*high*" very high, and, as a piece of construction, is worthy of a carpenter. Mr. Fry may have celebrated precedents to fall back upon, but such work is only journeywork, nevertheless. Here the question is suggested, whether, if Mr. Fry had grown in a community more critical, he would have made such fripperies of musical diction. It vexes us to think that, with so much industry and ability, he has shown so little tendency to absolute creation. From the nature of the case, it is very difficult or impossible for a foreign composer to surrender his musical allegiance to the young Italy of Bellini and Donizetti, and preserve the color of originality. This garden of art, if as charming as Italy itself, is limited and ephemeral. Wiser composers than Mr. Fry are content to abide in their own fields, nature having gifted the mind of all lands and the experience of every nation with something that is their own. Such a gift is not to be despised, and is wisely bestowed—if it is only a rock in Scotland, a lawn in Ireland, a grove in England, a forest in Germany, and a wilderness in America. Besides, we must regard the different life and enterprise and sentiment of different civilizations, all of which should affect a composer and a man of art. Genius is representative. Why yearn after the Italian mock Eden? Why attempt to rival Bellini's sweetness or Verdi's sonority? It would be ridiculous for an American to think of writing melo-dramas of intrigue against Alexander Dumas, and it would be just as absurd for him to attempt to follow Verdi. Our composer must think for himself, and not be carried away like a waif in the deluge of another's sensation. If it is right to compare our music with our literature, how would Mr. Fry stand by the side of Mr. Bryant? Our poet is a literary patriot, and as he breathes the great moral of the Wilderness in Thanatopsis, is a more loyal American than even Fennimore Cooper. But Mr. Fry is neither patriot nor cosmopolitan. Imitation is not the characteristic of the two most prominent English composers, and yet Wallace has given us some melodies, if not as broad, yet almost as profoundly sweet as Bellini, and Balfe has written choruses and ballads perhaps not unworthy of Auber. Both Wallace and Balfe are more or less cosmopolitan, for both are Irishmen, and Irishmen are wanderers; but they have done much, unquestionably, to make an English opera out of Irish genius, and if they have gone to the continent for their stories, their music is chiefly from themselves. Our American composer has not received his naturalization.

Let us, however, be as patient as Mr. Fry has been. In his time and circumstances it has been an especially difficult matter to write an opera—much more difficult to produce one. Comparatively speaking, the composer has been without critics and without friends. We give him that sincere acknowledgment which we should give to an indomitable man, and heartily trust that his health will be spared for deeper and higher efforts. More than this, we hope that his excellent example will, in good time, lead many others to surpass him. Even if "Notre Dame" does not prove a permanent work, Mr. Fry has achieved a considerable success, which, everything considered, is honorable to himself and the musical cause in America. We trust that he has truly become the father of American opera, and higher recognition than this he need not wish. His brave efforts for his own music and ours deserve the praise and thanks of the public; and, not least in his favor, "Notre Dame" merits criticism. Of course he has not equalled Bellini or Donizetti—it would be enough could he compare with Wallace. But he has done well, and the public may justly admire what he has done, as something much superior in artistic respects to operas which have gained foreign attention.

In this connection, we recall that upon its first performance we gave the necessarily hasty opinion that "Notre Dame" was at least equal, in spirit and purpose, to the lyricized version of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," recently brought out by the Italians, here and in New York, with some "sensation." So much has the former improved upon our judgment that we are fortunately able to regard it as even preferable to the Italian work which audiences, here and in New York, applauded greatly, and which the criticism of our neighbor city flattered, as it generally flatters everything sensational. "Ione" is an instance of Verdian fanaticism, without the soul of Verdi—melo-dramatic music with plenty of energy, but utterly wanting genius or originality—fierce trash, flash success, but only fit for rabid catgut and extreme lungs. But if "Ione" proved a triumph in Naples, not to mention New York, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Fry's opera deserves far more, in comparison, of the public of America. If the American composer is not mad with genius, he is not insane for want of it. Measured by the highest standards, there is much in "Notre Dame" that might be condemned in the same spirit with which we censure "Ione;" but we accept it as rather an excellent home article, and not a pretentious and worthless import. It is to be regretted, however, that in our domestic production of opera we must sometimes take in Verdi and Donizetti, smuggled at second-hand; and it is a compliment to Mr. Fry's sincere efforts to say that he is not well adapted to the business, and that Signor Petrella makes more characteristic Italian music.

The libretto in the drama of "Notre Dame" has been thought worthy of special remarks, and we shall, therefore, pay it attention. As it is written by a brother of the composer (Mr. J. Reese Fry, of this city), we may suppose that there has been a fair understanding between the musician and his dramatist, who has furnished him doubtless with the opportunities he desired. The composer might have had a higher ambition and desired more; for if there is a marked falling off, and want of balance in the last act of the opera, it is especially the fault of the dramatist, whose want of equal tact gives the composer his only excuse for inserting the meritorious but irrelevant ballet scene.

The libretto is tolerably versified, and will compare favorably with the average of libretto-writing, which, as custom goes, is a business, rather than an art, as it should be. The Bell-song, in the second act—we do the librettist the justice to say—is better worded than composed, for, although in most respects only a commonplace piece of writing, it contains one or two felicitous suggestions of poetry, the only instances, we think, in the whole libretto, which the composer has altogether neglected. Poetry seems to Mr. Fry's muse untranslateable—and poetry we must regard as the test of the genius and thought of the composer—as, on the other hand, (we think it worth while to say,) the musical element and feeling is only a less general test, perhaps, of poetry. The two arts, poetry and music, are by nature wedded as man to wife, though they have too often had merely a fashionable understanding—a conventional mutuality. Edgar Poe (and who understood the subject more finely?) suggested everything when he said that music was needed to complete the perfect poem, and the subtle musical quality of his own poems is proof of his theory. That so many fine songs are sung to barren words only shows that the composer is often a poet when his versifier is only prosaic. Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, have given equal music to the songs of Goethe and Schiller, Korner, Heine, Müller, Salis, Tieck, and many more, besides even hard Keopstock, (sparing a thought of what they have lavished, out of the wonderful magnanimity of the German genius, on the literature of other lands,) till German poetry is almost one great song, and German music one grand poem. Not to know the music of Germany is almost not to know its poetry. Again we say, with what application we can make of it to opera, that the test of music is poetry; but opera, as it is popularly understood, is not the best work to employ the developing art of our country. The man who translates a noble song into noble music will do his art and his nation a service which imperfect operatists, with all the drowning sensations of the stage, will not readily equal. Mr. Fry would gratefully acknowledge that one song of Schubert's, written in a quarter of an hour at a country tavern, is worth the whole of his laborious opera. Here we, perhaps unfairly, oppose genius to talent; but Mr. Fry has shown great talent. In giving him praise, we chiefly pay tribute to the musical science displayed in a singular instance upon the largest popular scale. Yet, we ask the considerate question—Can we have any decidedly American opera before we possess something like American song, making allowance for the English influence in music which, small as it is, is even greater than our own? Will our music rise to the level of poetry, and shall we have creation instead of scholarship? Something will be wanted to give our music feet and our poetry wings—to make song a home-dweller in our own groves and by our own households. Fortunately, the Germans have come among us, to show us how to celebrate Shakspeare, to explain Beethoven, and, if they cannot instruct us in social freedom, to teach us at least the glorious liberty of art. We may overrate the element which we admire, but no one will question that America owes it much indeed. Though this may seem a vulgar fact to the thin and debonnaire dilettantism which is so easy a patron of Italian opera, it is, nevertheless, a wholesome and every-day truth.

We return to the new version of "Notre Dame," which the libretto has so narrowly escaped making an oratorio instead of opera. In a dramatic respect, what he has done is as easy as block-building. With so much fine material at hand, ready-made, it is surprising that he has constructed so poor a work. The popular drama, as presented at the theatres, and originally prepared for the French stage, we think, by Victor Hugo, or his son, furnishes a frame for music incomparably stronger than the present bald version. It is Mr. J. R. Fry's "Notre Dame," not Hugo's, and if presented in Paris, where the composer originally endeavored to bring it out, might have entailed upon the music an irredeemable fiasco. Passing the well-managed and striking first act, characters and story are alike deficient—the ordinary stage stock dressed from Hugo's wardrobe. There is hardly a moral reason why *Quasimodo* should wear a hump or ring a bell—and this is the more apparent, since the music also lacks the character which the drama does not supply. Why does not *Gudule* sing from her miserable cloister, according to literary truth, instead of ambulating her grief like a genteel widow? Surely an enterprising composer would not have missed so good an effect, and even a man of talent might have made much of it. The scene where *Esmeralda* flies to the church for sanctuary, and is carried in by the *Hunchback*, is also ignored by our librettist. Effects like these, if not larger, strike deeper than carnival scenes and great processions, and operatists and librettists must rest their claim to theatrical success upon these simpler merits of purpose and action rather than adjuncts of scene. We object to the bad taste of calling *Captain Phœbus* (as he is characteristically known the world over) *Captain de Chateaupers;* but all may be summed up in our general objection to the whole perversion of "Notre Dame," which shows as little art as possible. The story of the opera is not as good as even that of "Il Trovatore"—obviously, it should be better. We do not expect the librettist to have the dignity of the dramatist—all that we ask from him is the common sense and tact of a playwright. Mr. Fry's "Notre Dame," badly constructed as the play is, has still action enough, we hope, to hang success upon. The first scene, and doubtless the first act, are ably managed, and what, with magnitude of the chorus and scenery in its presentation at our noble Academy, its splendid effect is unquestionable. The composer's general sustainment of action is, as we have already said, greatly to his credit, and induces us to think that with a better libretto he might have made a better work of music. With all its defects, "Notre Dame" has sufficient attraction, from the great prestige of Hugo's immortal work, the prodigal magnificence of its production, and the merits of its composer, to draw all to its hearing who are disposed to appreciate a liberal stage, and to favor the cause of our own patriotism and art.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

SENATE.

At half past twelve, on motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into executive session.

The President pro tem. presented the resignation of Rev. Byron Sunderland as chaplain.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill making an additional grant of lands to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to a point between Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate, at half past 12 o'clock, went into executive session, and continued therein until 4.45 o'clock.

On the reopening of the doors a resolution of Mr. HALE, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the record of the Wilkes court martial was adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is not in session to-day.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

A GREAT WOMAN'S RIOT IN SAVANNAH—CHARLESTON DEPLETED OF TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—Port Royal papers of the 5th instant state that Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina have been depleted of rebel troops, sent north to Lee's army. Admiral Dahlgren has arrived at Hilton Head from his visit to the North.

A torpedo was discovered in the St. John's river, on the 3d inst., attached to the dead body of a negro.

A great female riot occurred in Savannah, Geo., on the 17th ult. The women collected in a body with arms, and marched through the streets in procession, demanding bread or blood, and seizing food wherever it could be found. The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict, the ringleaders were arrested and placed in jail. The rebels are making demonstrations at Charleston, and have been shelled out by our gunboats.

ARKANSAS.

A Train Captured by the Rebels—Gen. Steele's Retreat to Little Rock—Trains and Bridges Destroyed.

CAIRO, May 6.—We learn, by way of Memphis, that on the 25th ult. a train returning to Pine Bluff was captured by the enemy. It consisted of 240 wagons, together with the escort, under the command of Colonel Drake, comprising the 26th Iowa, 77th Ohio, and the 43d Indiana, with four pieces of artillery.

General Steele left Camden for Little Rock on the 26th, being out of supplies.

On the 30th he crossed the Saline river. Before crossing he was attacked by the rebels under Fagan.

During the evening a portion of the rebel cavalry crossed the river above that place, and proceeded within eight miles of Little Rock, causing much alarm. The enemy harassed Steele during the whole march in retreat, but he was able to keep them from doing him any material injury. He found it necessary to destroy his trains, and burn the bridges behind him as he passed.

On the 1st of May his main force was within forty miles of Little Rock, and his cavalry had reached that place. Officers recently arrived from Little Rock report that that place and Pine Bluff are safe, the latter being strengthened by 300 men under General Andrew.

In the attack, while crossing the Saline river, Major Atkinson and Lieut. Henry, of the 5th Indiana Regiment, were killed. The loss was heavy on both sides.

The Rebel Raid in West Virginia.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The special despatches to papers of New York and other cities about the late raid at Piedmont, in West Virginia, are grossly exaggerated. The whole amount of damage to property will not exceed $50,000. No persons were disturbed, and there is now no appearance of marauders at any point. All the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are working regularly and successfully, and the road is again thoroughly guarded by the troops under command of General Kelly, who has resumed active duty after his recent leave of absence.

Cincinnati Affairs.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The building on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, known as Palace Garden, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Among the men drafted in the Twenty-second ward yesterday were T. Buchanan Read, F. B. Plympton, and E. Henderson, editors of the *Commercial.*

The draft in the Third ward takes place on Monday next.

Governor Curtin Gone to Virginia.

HARRISBURG, May 8.—Governor Curtin, accompanied by Surgeon General King, has gone to the battle-field to provide for the comfort of wounded Pennsylvanians. The volunteer aid corps of surgeons has been ordered by the Surgeon General to report to him at the Pennsylvania State Agency in Washington, prepared for immediate service.

The Rebel Ram in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Newbern letter states that the rebel ram left the Roanoke River and got into the Sound and quietly stole up some other river, for the purpose of drawing off our gunboats. Her progress was not interfered with by our squadron.

New Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 8, 5 o'clock A. M.—The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 30th, via Havana on the 2d inst., arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this morning. She brings no news of importance.

Launch of an Iron-Clad Battery.

BOSTON, May 7.—The iron-clad steam battery Casco was successfully launched to-day, from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. She is of the same model as the Chimo, which was launched on Thursday.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A fire broke out at No. 71 Randolph street, this morning, destroying Eggleston's furniture store and Buffum's boot and shoe store. The loss amounted to $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000 in Buffalo companies.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A BATTLE OF SEVERAL DAYS.

LEE IN RETREAT AND GRANT PURSUING.

GENERALS HAYS, GETTY, AND WEBB AMONG THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our Losses from 6,000 to 8,000.

SPIRITED ADDRESS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

ACCOUNT OF BUTLER'S PROGRESS TO CITY POINT.

PANIC OF THE ENEMY.

GEN. SIGEL'S MOVEMENT UP THE SHENANDOAH.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The only official information from the Army of the Potomac is derived from despatches of the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster to their respective Bureaus. The wounded, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have been sent from the battle-field to Rappahannock Station, thence to be forwarded to Washington. A portion of them have arrived at Rappahannock Station.

Gen. Ingalls says: "We have fought two days. The enemy are said to be retiring."

The casualties reported are: Gen. Hays, killed. Gens. Getty and Gregg, Col. Hays, and Gen. Owen, reported wounded. Gen. Hancock is reported to have received a slight wound while rallying his men to resist A. P. Hill's onset. Two of Gen. Burnside's staff are reported killed while carrying despatches. Gen. Webb is reported killed.

The chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven day's grain, and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been much felt in his first blows, and their having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success; for when either party fails, disorganization by straggling and desertion commence, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

The tactics of the enemy have uniformly been to strike his heaviest blow at the outset, and to this their success has always been owing. This has now failed. During the present war, as in other instances, a baffled and retiring army soon becomes disorganized.

A series of battles will doubtless be fought before a decisive result. In that case the losses will be immense.

It was telegraphed hence by the "Independent" line, but refused to be communicated by the other telegraph companies, and doubtless for prudential reasons, that a great victory was achieved by General Grant on Wednesday and Thursday, driving the enemy two and a half miles with immense loss, and that Grant was following up the victory on Friday morning by an assault on the enemy's works.

A report entitled to belief states that on Thursday General Lee, of the rebel army, made a tremendous and violent attack to pierce our centre, hoping to secure a victory; but General Hancock's corps promptly came to the relief, and, amid a murderous fire, formed in line of battle, and thwarted the rebel designs. The loss was heavy on both sides.

General Sheridan was profitably engaged in another part of the field, and sent to the chief in command a message tha the had routed Stuart's cavalry. The attack of Lee was on our advancing columns, and he doubtless anticipated a victory by his onslaught before the main body could advance to the field of battle.

The appearances on Thursday were that the hostilities would be renewed on Friday.

Another despatch reads:

It is understood that the rebel army had been driven back to the defences of Mine river.

As yet the Government has received no information whatever of the progress of affairs, except the common rumors.

General Grant has severed all connection with Washington, and pickets have been stationed to prevent the passage to the rear of any except his own couriers.

It is expected that the telegraph lines to Rappahannock Station will be placed in working order without delay.

It is evident, from the accounts received, that Lee attempted to get between Grant's army and the fords of the Rapidan, but was foiled, and compelled to abandon the effort.

Subsequently, a furious attack was kept up upon our lines, which have steadily received the shock.

The following more connected report is from the *Republican* of yesterday evening:

The Government has information this morning, whether from official sources or other we are unable to learn positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday at daylight Gen. Grant's whole army was entirely across the Rapidan; it marched to a plain a little beyond and near the old Chancellorsville battle-ground, when Lee was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce and lasted until dark, the enemy being forced back some distance with great loss, leaving most of his killed and wounded in our hands.

The two armies lay on their arms all night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday the battle opened again and raged with the greatest fury on both sides until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back in the two days' fight about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of dying, killed, and wounded, on the field, to be buried and taken care of by our troops.

On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the forces were marching for another conflict, Gen. Grant moving on Lee's works.

Up to this time Gen. Burnside's corps, numbering thirty thousand men, had taken no part in the battles, but at half-past five were marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the third day's battle; and of the result of this day's fight we have no report up to the moment of going to press. The battle commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning. Unless Lee received reinforcements equal to Burnside's corps, the battle of Friday must have proved terribly disastrous to him.

The fact that we have received no news of yesterday's fighting leads to the belief that Lee is endeavoring to get away to Richmond, and Grant is in pursuit.

It is evident that the rebel forces about Richmond cannot be spared to reinforce Gen. Lee, as they have discovered ere this that they have enough to attend to there, probably from two attacks upon the city by Gen. Butler's force.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

UNION MILLS, Va., Friday, May 6—9 P. M.—On Wednesday night Gen. Warren's headquarters were at the Wilderness, Gen. Sedgwick on his right, and the general headquarters at Germania Ford.

On Thursday morning the rebels pressed our pickets, and appeared to be in strong force on our right. The 5th New York Cavalry, skirmishing on Orange Court-House road, near Perkins' tavern, were driven in with severe loss, leaving many wounded on the field. Gen. Griffiths' division was marched forward on our right about 11 o'clock, to feel the enemy's position, and were met by the rebel General A. P. Hill, supported by Gen. Ewell.

A severe action took place, in which we captured about 300 prisoners, though it is reported that we lost two guns. Meantime, Gen. Hancock marched his corps to the right, to connect with Warren, and had hardly got into position, his left resting on or near Chancellorsville, when he was attacked by Longstreet with his full corps and a part of Ewell's.

Gen. Hancock, with the assistance of Getty's division of the 6th Corps, held his position under musketry fire of two and a half hours' duration, in which his command suffered severely, inflicting much injury upon the rebels.

Other developments showed Lee to have his whole force in our front.

A knowledge of their position was of course highly important, and was thus obtained only by the greatest skill in the handling of our troops. It not being the purpose of General Meade to advance upon the enemy, he ordered the line of battle to be held till morning.

The position of our troops on Thursday night was parallel with and a little in advance of the road from Germania Ford to Chancellorsville, the two flanks resting on those points, and general headquarters at the Wilderness.

Meanwhile, in the afternoon, the advance of the 9th Corps crossed Germania Ford, taking position on our right flank.

General Burnside's rear arrived this forenoon.

It was understood that a general attack was to be made this morning, and heavy firing had commenced on our right when I left, at five o'clock.

Heavy cannonading was heard when I passed Kelly's Ford, about 9 o'clock this forenoon, which leads me to believe that we had driven them to their defences, as no heavy guns could be brought into action on the former position.

There ought to be no doubt that there has been a grand victory, as General Meade showed his strength yesterday by a stubborn and gallant defence without using half of the men he has brought into action to-day.

Transports are said to be loading at Alexandria for Urbanna, on the Rappahannock, one of the future bases of supplies.

General Smith was reported within fifteen miles of Richmond. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been abandoned above Union Mills Station, and all the Government property brought into Alexandria.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE NINTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., May 1, 1864.

The general commanding publishes the following instructions to the men just entering the service of their country. He expects that every old soldier, who has learned their value by experience, will join in impressing their importance on those who are now to share with him the honor of a soldier's life.

On the march no soldier should quit the ranks, on any pretence whatever, without permission of his commanding officer. The army is about to move into the country of an active enemy, with no friendly force behind or near it, and every straggler runs the risk of Libby Prison or a bullet.

No soldier should leave camp without his musket; nor, on any consideration, whether on the march or in action, take off his haversack, canteen, or cartridge-box.

He should sleep with his arms within reach.

Washing the feet at night, soaping the stockings, and greasing the shoes will prevent foot-soreness.

Cavalry and artillery should husband their forage.

Every soldier should endeavor to make his rations hold out longer than the time for which they were issued. A little saving may save a day's starving. It is well to make little bags, or some secure packages, for coffee, salt, and sugar. If mixed in the haversack they become worthless.

Blankets and overcoats should never be thrown away, no matter how tired or hot one may be. Cold nights follow hot days. The chief point in health and comfort is to sleep warm. At the same time the recruit should not overload his knapsack; by endeavoring to carry many comforts he may be compelled to throw away all.

He should never waste a cartridge nor a cap; the time may come when every one will tell.

When on picket he must remember that the safety of the whole army may depend upon his vigilance. He should observe and report every unusual sound. If attacked, he must remember that a cool and determined party, acting on the defensive, and properly protecting themselves, can keep at bay many times their number, and thus give time to their comrades to form and come to their support.

In action he should keep cool, not loading in haste, but tearing the cartridge and pouring in all the powder before putting in the ball. He should aim deliberately, aim low, and pull the trigger slowly. One shot in five minutes, well aimed, is better than five in a minute without aim.

He should never leave the ranks to carry off the wounded, without permission of his officer; the ambulance attendants will take care of them, and he must feel that his first duty is to stand by his comrades in the fight.

Spies and persons in citizen's dress found lurking in our lines with hostile intent, should be immediately turned over to the provost guard.

Prisoners of war, wounded or not, should be treated with that soldierly kindness and consideration which the Ninth Corps has always honorably shown, and which is due an open enemy.

The general commanding desires to express to the Ninth Corps that he feels the same confidence in them now that he has ever felt in times past, and has ever found just cause for feeling. He believes that they will do their duty thoroughly and heartily on all occasions, and under all circumstances.

By command of Major General Burnside.

EDW. M. NEILL, Assist. Adj. General.

THE PENINSULAR EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—Having obtained permission from Capt. Peiffer, aid-de-camp to Gen. Butler, to publish anything that has transpired here in regard to the highly important movements in this direction, I transmit the following particulars:

On Tuesday night, the 3d inst., about one-half of the large fleet of transports that have been lying in the roads for some time, were ordered to Yorktown, and commenced embarking troops.

On Wednesday the rest of the fleet went up and took the remainder of the troops on board, and came back here. The whole fleet then proceeded up James river, passing here last night.

The movements were conducted with the greatest secrecy and with all possible quietness. The fleet advanced up the James river, preceded by the army gunboats, under command of General Graham.

During the day and last night a very successful landing had been effected, and no resistance had been met with up to 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the steamer Thomas Powell left, with despatches, in charge of Captain Peiffer.

No casualty had occurred beyond the killing of a colored soldier and the injury of two others by being caught between two boats.

Our movement was evidently a complete success.

At the last advices our forces were being rapidly landed and pushed forward.

We have landed at Wilson's wharf, Fort Powhattan landing, Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomatox, and other places.

Our monitors and gunboats are all over the bar at Harrison's landing, and above City Point.

The operations of the fleet have been characterized by great energy and success.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Herald's* Yorktown letter of the 4th states that Colonel Onderdonk, with a detachment of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, left Williamsburg yesterday morning, moving along the old Richmond stage road, and meeting with no obstruction until he passed Barboursville.

The rebel outposts were one after another run down and captured, and the moment after the appearance of our advance at New Kent Court House the rebel force stationed there fled. They were pursued some distance, when our force returned.

The appearance of the force created the greatest excitement among the few natives still remaining on the debatable ground between the Chickahominy and Williamsburg. They were satisfied that the great advance had commenced, and that General Grant in person was in command. So imbued were they with this notion that the bushwhackers and guerillas neglected to fire upon the party from the woods, and hastened forward as couriers to herald our advance. Almost everybody begged for guards for their houses to protect them from the expected negro infantry, whose advent they looked forward to with the utmost terror.

The rebel force at Bottom's Bridge was found to consist of only Holcome's South Carolina Legion. On the return, when six miles east of Brahamsville, after dark, several torpedoes exploded in a dense wood, and several men and horses were hit, but nobody killed.

The rebel authorities are removing the machinery of the Tredegar Iron Works from Richmond to some point further South.

The *Herald's* Newport News letter reports that the iron-clads Atlanta, Roanoke, Onondaga, and Tecumseh moved up the James river some days ago.

GENERAL SIGEL MOVING UP THE SHENANDOAH.

The *Herald* reports that a heavy column of troops under General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley from Martinsburg some days ago. General Averill is co-operating from another direction with his cavalry command.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADVANCE TO TUNNEL HILL AND EXPECTED BATTLE.

East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Destroyed.

ROUT OF MUDWALL JACKSON.

FORREST DEFEATED BY STURGIS IN MISSISSIPPI.

SECRETARY STANTON'S DESPATCH TO GENERAL DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated at five o'clock P. M. yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton.

Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting as yet.

There is nothing later from General Banks.

You may give such publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper. It is designed to give official accurate statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Private letters from Bull's Gap, Tennessee, on the 27th ult., announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad for a distance of fifteen miles, between Lick Creek and Greenville, Tennessee, by a brigade of troops belonging to General Cox's command. Every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent of fifteen miles was burned, and the rails bent, and the road left in such condition that it cannot be repaired for months.

Another expedition left Bull's Gap on the 24th ult., to destroy the railroad bridge over Watauga river, fifty-four miles distant from the Gap.

Our forces had a fight during the movement with a body of the enemy, under "Mudwall" Jackson, completely routing him.

On their return, our troops burned all the bridges, and tore up the entire track at all points within their reach.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL FORREST NEAR BOLIVAR.

CAIRO, May 6.—The steamer Hillman has arrived with advices one day later from Memphis.

The advance of General Sturgis' cavalry force, under Colonel Horge, of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, 700 strong, with ten pieces of artillery, encountered a brigade of Forrest's men, 1,000 strong, near Bolivar, on the south side of the Hatchie, on Monday last.

A severe fight took place, lasting two hours, resulting in the enemy's being driven from the entrenchments and retreating across the river, through Bolivar, destroying the bridge behind him. It was reported that Forrest was present in the fight, and it is believed that he is beating a rapid retreat into Mississippi. General Sturgis is in hot pursuit. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded.

GEN. HOOKER'S CORPS IN MOTION.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Chattanooga, April 28:

"The greater part of the 20th Corps is about to make a rapid march in some direction, where there will be a probability of fighting. No transportation will be allowed, but barely sufficient to carry the necessary ammunition and ten days' rations, of which three will be carried by the soldiers in their haversacks. Surplus transportation, ordnance, &c., has been 'turned over,' and other preparations made. Scouting parties have already been sent out in the direction of Trenton. There are various surmises as to the direction to be taken; but it will be where the rebels are expected to be found. No tents or baggage whatever are allowed. Officers, except those who have horses, will carry their own baggage, being thus on the same footing with the soldiers. Ringgold, Trenton, or Dalton is supposed to be our probable destination. Hot work ahead. The 3d Division of this corps has just arrived. The whole three divisions are now here."

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived—Bark Alabama, from Buenos Ayres; brig Eliza Frazier, from Buenos Ayres; brig Nebraska, from Sagua; steamer Haze, from Fortress Monroe; steamer Continental, from Fortress Monroe; steamer Parthenia, from Newbern; steamer Saxon, from Port Royal.

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