SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Yountary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE OBJECT OF THE CAMPAIGN. Nothing but a great blunder or a great misfortune can now prevent General Grant from gaining the grand victory of the war. and these are improbabilities, for the Army of the Potomac, in this brief but glorious campaign, has been handled with a skill which justifies the national trust in its commander, and has fought with an energy which no army has surpassed. We have reason to rest an absolute trust in this tremendous army, after reading the imperishable record of its deeds in the past eight days. Its victories thus far have been decisive. Vast advantages have been won; the inferiority of the enemy is proven, and at the end of this terrible week we have positive knowledge that General LEE and his legions are virtually defeated, even if their power of resistance he not altogether destroyed. The failure of the campaign may be among the possibilities, but it is not among the probabili-

ties of war. The army which LEE now commands includes every man who could possibly be withdrawn from the defence of other parts of the Confederacy, and it is probably the largest rebel army that has ever confronted us in Virginia. It is nothing less than the constant labor, and stern impartiality. I military power of the rebellion, and, in may be many days before the final and fighting it, we fight not a part, but the conclusive blow is struck upon Richmond but every sign this morning, and every whole. It is this fact which gives tranword of the news that is coming in from scendent interest to the struggle; interest the front, promises triumph. Next Sunday Far superior to that in any other campaign, East or West. Never before did we have The entire rebellion concentrated before us, and never was such an opportunity of striking at one point a blow which shall be felt along the whole line. Victory in Virginia means what it never meant before victory in Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas. On the Po we are fighting for far more than Richmond, for nothing less than the possession of the

whole South. This is the gigantic scope of the campaign. This is why BUTLER holds BEAU-REGARD motionless at Petersburg; why SHERIDAN destroyed the railroad in the rear of LEE; why GRANT does not wish merely to defeat the enemy, but fights hard every day and will not give him time to retreat. This is why the Government has concentrated such an immense force, sending every veteran to the front, and employing new troops in garrison duty. The object of the campaign is the annihilation of the offensive power of the rebellion, and the reduction of the war from the dimensions of a great national contest to those of a great riot.

At the late hour of this writing, a telegram from the Secretary of War announces that LEE retreated on the night of the 12th, and was to have been at once pursued by the whole army. From Gen. BUTLER we have the news of an advance on BEAURE-CARD's entrenchments, and the skirmishing SIGEL has also taken part in the great movement, destroying twenty-six miles of the Lynchburg and Charlottesville Railroad. the Government and the Lieutenant Gene-

pary victories which fail to decide wars. If, then, we do all that we are trying to do, we shall certainly capture Richmond and all Virginia, and make it impossible for a first-class rebel army to again defy work of the suppression of the rebellion, Southern Confederacy will no longer exist, danger of European recognition will be over. Inevitably, in a year or less time, the authority of the United States will be a great slave empire in America will pale before the reality of the grand and indestructible Republic. This, if we do all that we attempt. But even failing in this, nothing but disaster it would be unreasonable to expect, can prevent General GRANT from winning a victory which even

But with the greatest of triumphs the be ended with the positive defeat of the feat. It will fight till its fighting power is annihilated, and then its moral opposition must be encountered. Nothing can give us peace but subjugating war; after that, jus-Justice to ourselves and humanity in the total abolition of slavery by the authority of the nation, and, if need be, by the power of an army to execute it; magnanimity in Southerner and Northman fought side by when the war is ended, will have a task entrusted to the soldier, and the peaceful ous than the stormy present.

It is with sincere regret that we notice the death of Captain WILLIAM WHITE DORR, son of the Rev. Dr. DORR, the esteemed rector of Christ Church. He was instantly killed in the battle near Spottsylvania on Saturday last, while in command of | the his regiment, the 121st Pennsylvania Volunicers. Captain DORR was a native of this city, and was educated at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the year 1853, when quite a lad, he enjoyed the rare advantage of a prolonged tour with his father over Europe and the East. · After his return he was engaged for several years in mercantile business, but subsequently entered a law office in this city; where he occupied a very responsible posi-1ion. He left this office, in August, 1862, to enter the military service of the Government as first lieutenant in the 121st Regiment. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where he behaved with distinguished gallantry. Of the rare virtues exhibited by him in the sacred privacy of the home circle, it is not for us to speak. As an officer he was cool, energetic, and universally beloved by his command. Though junior in rank to some of his fellow-officers he was recently recommended by them for promotion to the vacant majority in his regiment, and was in command, as we have stated, when he was shot. One of his Iellow-officers and personal friends, attachpd to the staff of the late General RICE, writes that he was shot a few minutes after the General, and that he "died like a hero, as he was encouraging his men on." His death is a great loss to the regiment and to The service, and a severe blow to a large circle of warm friends. He was only twenty-six years of age.

FEXTER LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE and Stocks on Tuesday next, 17th linst. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogue issued to-day.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864. Vesterday was filled with rumors, but he evening left us some valuable facts, and in higher hopes than usual. It was interesting to hear all that was surmised, and to note how gradually the improbable melted away as the hours rolled on. Mr. Wash burne, of Illinois, who brought the despatch from General Grant in which that brave and progressive leader so briefly announced his advantages and his purpose "to fight it out on this line, if it take all sumner"-Mr. Washburne was fairly run down with inquiries. Everybody wanted to hear reliable news, and yesterday, as I passed through the hall of the House, saw him in the cloak room surrounded with auditors, and telling, for, probably, the twentieth time, his experience in Wilderness." His descriptions are graphic and clear, and his confidence in the assured success of our arms unbounded. As I said yesterday, such testimony is invaluable. It is right also to say that the President is in the best mood. He does not allow himself to indulge in extravagant exultation, and never yet has been known to give way to despondency. He is always cheerful. The despatches of Secretary Stanton are brief and satisfactory pictures of the progress of our arms. Nothing is exaggerated and nothing withheld. I saw him last evening, and he was as calm and composed as if he felt that all was well. And if, as I now believe, a great Union victory is sure to crown this marvellous week of battle and of blood, to no one man. save only Grant himself will the nation be more indebted than to the Secretary of War. The splendid system of preparations for the conflict, in every one of the branches of the military service-the Commissariat, the Quartermaster's Department, the Surgeon General's office, &c., &c .- is due to his vigilance, forethought,

will be, I believe, a day of grateful thanks giving and praise, and a bright contrast to the agony and suspense of the beginning OCCASIONAL. of the week. LOCALITIES AND DISTANCES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Wilderness, west of Chancellorville, is, on an air line, fifty-five miles from Richmond, and it is mania Ford is exactly sixtymiles from Richmond and so is Orange Court House. By a straight line, Harrison's Point, on the James river, is twenty iles from Richmond, and City Point seventee Hicksford, for which place a strong column of cavalry is said to have left the south side of the ames, is sixty miles south of Richmond, and the bridge there, which it is expected will be destroyed, over the Meherrin. Fort Darling is eight miles below Richmond.

Spottsylvania Court House, mentioned in the despatches from the seat of war in Virginia, is the ounty seat of Spottsylvania county. It is a village situated on the Po (or Ta) river, a branch of the Mattapony. It is twenty or twenty-two miles east of Orange Court House, about fourteen miles south-

east of Fredericksburg, and, by the course of the roads, sixty-five miles north-northwest of Rich-Mr. Carrison's Oninion of the President. At the celebration of the 31st anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in New York William Lloyd Garrison, in reply to Wendell Phillips, thus criticised the Administration : Phillips, thus criticised the Administration:
Our friend Phillips has said, very truly, that the American people have laid down the principle that once in four years they mean to look their Administration in the face, and see if it is worth white to change it. But they have not committed themselves to the one-term principle—they have not been so foolish as that; they say that every four years they will look and see whether they will charge their President or not, but they hold to the change their President or not; but they hold to the principle that they may keep him in office for eight, twenty, or fifty years, if he and they live long cnough, and they like each other well enough. [Applanse.] So they are coming together this season to look at him; and I can only express the conviction of my own mind, that when they shall come together, and shall look the fact in the face, that no man in this nation is now so hated and detested by the rebels of the South and all at the North who symmethize with the rebels as Algabam Lineou they

pathize with the rebels, as Abraham Lincoln, they will make up their minds that he will do to "run the machine" four years longer. [Enthusiastic applied and choose !

pathize with the rebiels, as Abraham Lincoln, they will make up their minds that he will do to "run the machine" four years longer. [Enthusiastic applause and cheers.]

A Voice. Butler is more hated.

The President continued: Grant that there are many sad things to look in the face: grant that the ment of grant that the whole of justice has not yet been done to the negre; grant that here and there there are things which are to be deplored and to be redressed; still, looking at the question broadly, and comprehensively and philosophically, Ithink the people will ask another question—whether they themselves have been one hair's breadth in advance of Abraham Lincoln? [Applause.] Whether they are not conscious that he has not only been fully up with them, but, on the whole, a little beyond them? [Applause.] As the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, so the President of the United States, amenable to public sentiment, could not, if he wished to do it, transcend public sentiment in any direction. [Applause.] For my own part, when I remember the trials through which he has passed, the perils which have surrounded him—perils and trials unknown to any man, in any age of the world, in official station—when I remember how fearfully corrupt was the public sentiment of the North, to say nothing of the South; when I remember how mearly a majority, even at this hour, is the seditious element of the North; and then remember how nearly a majority, even at this hour, is the seditious element of the North; and then remember how mearly a majority, even at this hour, is the seditious element of the North; and then remember how nearly a majority, even at this hour, is the seditions element of the North; and then remember that Abraham Lincoln has struck the chains from the limbs of more than three millions of slaves [applause] that he has expressed his earnest desire for the total abolition of slavery; that he has anneed upwards of a hundred itemand of them, and recognized the manhood and citizenship of the colored populatio

colored man, whose eloquent speech concluded

I have been asked to describe slavery. If I were a painter I would attempt it. I would erect in the corner there a huge engine, working from dayight, to dark, and from dark to daylight, busy, bissy, busy, with its iron arms crushing the body and the soul. I would place beyond it the remains of the victims who have already passed through the machine—already has it destroyed its millions—and even now there are hundreds of thousands chained for its murderous purposes. And yet the work goes on! Listen, asits ponderous wheels creak over the bones of innocent men, and women, and children. And there I would dig a pol nearly filled with clotted blod, that its stench might came up continually to remind us of the crucities of slavery. And there I would make the entrance to a tomb and part prison, leading on and on to the Alexican Guilf. With the living slave I would place the slavery. And there I would make the entrance to a tomb and part prison, leading on and on to the Alexican Gulf, With the living slave I would place the mangled remains, the heart's best affections, the unrealized desire, the hope for freedom, the aspiration for a higher existence, the manhood. I would raise over it a mound, and I would picture game one like Lovejoy, and Work, and Burr, and Thompson, and Torrey, and John Brown, walking among the graves, rolling away the from from the door of the prison-sepulchre, and letting in the light of freedom. And there I would show relentless persecution following them: Lovejoy with a rifle, Work and Torrey with a penitentiary sentence, George Thompson and others with mole, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison with a rope around his neck, and a prison for his home. I would erest

his system. I would crown him king. I would then eliese up every window here but one, that the work of durkness might go on, with only light enough to make it more dismal. I would then go up and down the land, and bring men and women to see it as it is —until its impression should be dagnerreotyped upon the soul—until men and women should feel that liberty is above all price, and that slavery must die.

WASHINGTON.

	See The Land St.
WASHINGTON,	, May 13, 1864.
The Public Debt	La company
The following is a statement of th	ie public debt on
ie 10th of May, 1864:	
DEET BEARING INTEREST IN	COIN.
Principa	al. Interest.
per-cent. temporary loan,	0 00 8178 00
Z-rer cent - old public	e i Augusti i Willer Ratio
dubt 66 429 812	2 55 3,664,639 69
per-cent. 10-40 bonds 44, 606, 100 per-cent. 5-20 bonds 501, 780, 450	0 00 2,230,305 00 1 0 00 30,646,827 00
per-cent. 5-20 bonds 501,780,450 per-cent. 20-years loan of	0.00,040,627 00
1861 50,000,000	0 00 3,000,000 00
per-cent. 20-years bonds, exchanged	0 00 231,450 00
per-cent. Oregon war debt 1,016,000	
3-10-per-cent, three-years 7-30 bonds	0 00 9,633,355 05
Total\$\$12, \$36, 162	
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAW	FUL MONEY.
reveent temporary loan. \$724,292	2 22 *43,457 53
per cent temporary loan. 33,313,755 per cent. one-year trea-	5 51 1,665,687 77
Snrv notes 43,000,000	0 00 2,580,000 00
per-cent. two-years trea- sury notes	7 40 9,044,711 97
per-cent, certificates of in- debtedness	0 00 8,775,540 00
Total\$404,191,935	5 13 \$22,100,429 67
DEBT BEARING NO INTER	test.
nited States notes \$441,254,990	0 12
ractional currency 20,547,17	3 89

9500 920 813 07 Total.... RECAPITULATION. Debt bearing interest in \$512,836,162 55 \$49,472,714 74 Total......\$1,726,248,411 65 871,582,141 4 Personal.

Colonel JOHN HARRIS, commanding the Marine Corps, died yesterday.
The Hon. Charles B. Calvery, of Maryland, and a Representative in the last Congress, died of paralysis, on Thursday, at his residence. The credentials of Colonels Johnson and Jacks. as Representatives from Arkansas, are before the Committee on Elections. The Committee on Naval Affairs has prepared a report recommending New London, Conn., as a proper site for a navy yard for the construction and repair of iron-clads. Representative Kelley, of the same committee, dissents and favors League

The Gold Market. NEW YORK, May 13.—Gold closed heavy at 172.

THE MARCH ON RICHMOND

A GREAT VICTORY ON THURSDAY EIGHTH DAY OF THE STRUGGLE.

THREE REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED WITH THEIR DIVISIONS.

THIRTY CANNONS TAKEN WARREN, BURNSIDE, AND WRIGHT GAL LANTLY ENGAGED.

COURIER OF BEAUREGARD CAPTURED. OPERATIONS OF SMITH, GILMORE, AND KAUTZ.

Despatches from Secretary Stanton, Secretary Dana, and General Ingalls.

LEE RETREATS IN THE NIGHT GRANT IN HOT PURSUIT.

GENERAL SIGEL'S COLUMN REPORTED. THE LYNCHBURG AND CHARLOTTESVILLE BAIL-

ROAD BROKEN.

Lec Reported Wounded and in Richmond

INSUBORDINATION IN THE REBEL ARMY.

MORE TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX. WASHINGTON, May 13, 5.30 A. M.

Official despatches have just been received by this epartment, dated yesterday, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the battle-field near Spottsylvania Court House. They state that during the night Gen. Hancoel marched from his previous position on our right, and occupied the ground between Wright and Burn-side. At daylight he attacked, with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and second lines of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division, and a part of Early's, together with Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, Brig. Gen. Johnson, Gen. Stewart, and from thirty to forty cannon. The number of prisoners is not given, but it is to be counted by thousands.

Burnside, on the extreme left, opened at the same

time with Hancock, and advanced with compara tively little opposition. His right formed a june tion with Hancock, and his left is now actively e Wright's troops attacked at 7.10, and are now at

work. Warren is demonstrating, to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

A despatch has been received from Gen. Butler dated in the field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12, 3.30 P. M. He states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North Carolina and South Carolina that have got up. Requiregard's courier was captured this morning

going to General Hope, in command of Drury's Bluff. He had a despatch stating that Beauregard would join him as soon as the troops are up. Gilmore holds the entrenchments while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines. Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad near Appomattox Station, and can perhaps advance on the James river. We have had no telegraphic communication with General Sherman since Wednesday. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War. MORED SURRENDER OF LEE WASHINGTON, May 13, P. M.—There is a rumor hat Lee has surrendered, with 40,000 men. Gen. Lee's army has reached his teity. DESPATCH FROM GRANT-THE EIGHTH DAY OF BATTLE.
WASHINGTON, May 13-2.50 P. M.

To Major General Dix: A despatch from Gon. Grant has just been re-ceived, dated near Spottsylvania Court House, May 12th. 6.30 P. M., which is as follows: The eighth day of battle closes, leaving between hree and four thousand prisoners in our hands for thirty pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division, (Johnson's,) one brigade, (Dobbs',) and one reg E. M. STANTON,

GENERAL INGALL'S DESPATCH. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the Army of the front as late as noon vesterday: "We have made a ten-strike to-day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4,000 prisoners and over 25 guns, and is still fighting. Every-body is fighting, and have been for eight days. "We shall have them this pop, though it may take "Our losses are heavy-cannot say how many. "Hancock captured Gen. Ned. Johnston and two other generals, besides lots of lower grade. "The old Republic is firm; bet your pile on it rals are gallant, and our men-the world never had

"Yours, in haste." . THE RETREAT OF GEN. LEE-PURSUIT-ENTHUSIASM OF THE ARMY. Army of the Potomac continue to inspire additional confidence in Ousultimate success. Our means of supply and reinforcement are abun-

Information was received here to-night that this morning our army moved out with their usual enthusiasm to attack Lcc. They were disappointed in not finding the rebels in force where they expected. Our troops, however, pressed on the enemy's rear-It was not known whether they had merely fallen back to a stronger position or were in retreat.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE-ADDITIONAL DETAILS. THURSDAY'S

DETAILS.

Headquarters 5th Anny Corps, in the Field, May 12-7a. M.—Major General Hancock made a brilliant capture at four o'clock this evening. An entire rebel division, including Major General Ned Johnson, commanding; Brigadier General Robert Johnson, commanding brigades; between two and three thousand prisoners, and two batteries of six pieces, each fiell into our hands.

Taking advantage of the storm and darkness last evening, General Hancock managed to change the position of his troops unobserved by the enemy, and while the darkness and fog still prevailed, pounced on them this morning "like a wolf on the fold." He took his captives completely by surprise, and, having sent his prisoners securely to the rear, turned their own guns on the enemy in the vicinity.

As I write, this and other batteries are sending colds among the enemy at a rapid and destructive

their own guns on the enemy in the vicinity.

As I write, this and other batteries are sending shells among the enemy at a rapid and destructive rate. The skirmishers are also pretty heavily engaged, and there is every indication of another severe battle.

The news of General Hancock's capture has inspired our forces with renewed enthusiasm. As the news first suread—and such cool have spired our forces with renewed enthusiasm. As the news first spread—and such good news always spreads rapidly—the woods, where our infantry columns lie, rang with deafening and prolonged shouts of rejoicing.

The following from General Meade was issued last evening, and was read to the troops. Its effect can be imagined:

"HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS, May 10, 1864—Major General Meade, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:—General Meade, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:—General Meade, Headquarters Army of the Totoman got into their rear. Did not meet sufficient cavalry to stop me. Destroyed from eight to ten miles of Orange Railroad, two locomotives, three trains, and a very large amount of supplies. The

miles of Orange Railread, two locomotives, three trains, and a very large amount of supplies. The enemy were making a depot of supplies at Beaver Dam. Since I got into their rear there has been great excitement among the inhabitants and with the army. The citizens report that Lee is beaten. Their cavalry has attempted to annoy my rear and flank, but have been run off. I expect to light their cavalry south of South Anna river. Have recaptured five hundred of our men—two colonels.

cavairy south of South Anna river. Have recaptured five hundred of our mon—two colonels.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Major General Commanding."

Everything looks most promising for further successes. General Grant has got the entire army in just the position he wishes it, and, with what is doing in front and on the enemy's rear and flanks, it cannot take much longer to bring this series of battles to a final and victorious close.

LATER, 11 A. M.—A despatch arrived at this moment, announcing the capture of seven thousand prisoners, and thirty guns. The battle is still progressing. The 6th Corps, on the left of the 2d, has moved into battle, and is also pushing the enemy, General Warren, 6th Corps, inoved up to its support on the right. The battle is becoming general.

Nearly all our artillery is engaged, and the clanger of the guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry, and the explosion of the enemy's shells, fill miles of forest with awful tumult. The shells burst around while I write.

LATER—12 o'CLOCK.—It is just now reported that Hancock has turned the right flank of the enemy below Spottsylvania Court House, and is pressing on. The battle is everywhere overwhelmingly in our favor.

our favor.
Terrible fighting has just commenced on the left, very near Gen. Grant's headquarters.
The battle is going on with terrible energy, and our success is said to be certain.
The following is a despatch sent by Gen. Hancock this morning: "NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, "May 12-8 A. M. "Thave captured from thirty to forty guns. I have inhibed up Johnson and am now going into Early.

"The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. Brigadier General Stewart, commanding a brigade captured was captured. Brigather General Stewart, commanding a original n Johnson's division, was captured.

General Burnside's column is reported to have moved down on the railroad toward Fredericksburg, moved down on the rational toward Fredericksburg, going in on the enemy's rear. Geneval Warren, with the 5th Corps on the right, is now sending heavy lines of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in his front, which are supposed to be abandoned.

It is impossible to ascertain all particulars at the time of this writing, but our victory is considered to be going on to a decisive result. We are pressing the enemy everywhere. Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but still in command of the 6th Corps.

GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS. BALTIMORE, May 13.—The steamer Hero, with 200 sick and wounded, has just arrived from Bermula Hundred. A despatch dated Fort Moncoc, May 12, says there was no fighting yesterday (Wednesday), our forces being engaged in throwing upentrenchments.

Gen. Butler is entrenching from the Appomattox to the James river, a distance of six miles.

Beauregard was reinforced during Tuesday night by two brigades from Lee's army, as near as can be by two brigades from Lee's army, as near as can be ascertained. This seems improbable, unless Lee be really retreating from his present position.

The James river was obstructed yesterday afterneon by our forces, near Turkey Bend, by sluking a umber of schooners and barges, thus effectuall

blockading the rebel iron-clads. Our whole force moved at four o'clock to-tand are probably engaging the enemy at this time.

It would be well to give publicity to the fact that Gen. Hancock's Brilliant Achievement. officen is permitted to come into this Department without a special pass from the Secretary of War. One hundred and seventy-five prisoners, inclu three officers, were brought here last night, and will be forwarded to Point Lookout to-day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES—GEN.

URAWFORD CAPTURED. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Col. McCandless reports that Gen. Crawford was captured on Tuesday, and the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves was given to Col. S. W. Jackson, of the 11th Regiment.

The corps suffered very severely in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

THE OUTER DEFENCES OF PETERSBURG-PASSED. CITY POINT, May 11 .- From the latest accounts received from the front up to last night, it is know that Gen. Butler's forces were within three miles sburg, and had passed the outer lines of the robel defences. This is important, as it the more closely pens up Beauregard's command within the REPORTS FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPART-MENT-LEE WOUNDED.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 12, 9 P. M., via FORT MONROE, May 13.—A teamster was shot dead this norning by a guerilla, three miles from Bermuda Hundred At daylight the rear guard advanced, and at 8 A. M. General Butler and staff left their old headquarters, and at 10 A. M. the whole force moved in the direction of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. At 12 M. the enemy were discovered entrenched, and the 10th New Hampshire charged and drove the enemy from their entrenchments. Skirmishing occurred all the afternoon on our right, but no general engagement. A number of rebels were captured, including one colonel. There was

The Petersburg Express of the 11th says that Gen. Lee was in Richmond, wounded. The telegraph lines between Petersburg and Richond were cut several days ago, as well as the rail-THE FIRST NEWS FROM SIGEL-DE-

o fighting on our left. Officers and men are in good

STRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD BE-TWEEN LYNCHBURG AND CHARLOTTS-WASHINGTON, May 13.-The "Slar" extra says an officer, who arrived here to-day, reports that at three o'clock yesterday afternoon a despatch was read at the front from General Sigel's command. lated at Builer's Mountain, between Charlottes ville and Lynchburg, on Wednesday at 10 A .M., and innouncing that our cavalry had torn up the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, for a distance of twenty-six miles below the former place and also that the track of the Gordonsville road between Charlottesville and Keswick has been de. stroyed. When returning, our forces encountered a body of cavalry, who came from the direction o Carter's Mountain, and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the rebels, who fied in the direction from which they had come. This was the only rebel force mot with during the raid. LEE ABANDONS THE FIGHT.

To Major General Dix: The following despatch from Mr. Dana has just reached this Department. EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., Va., May 13, 8 A. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new one in the vicinity or to make a thorough retreat is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are ongaged in settling the question, and at 7.30 A. M. had come upon his rear guard. Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lec's departure inspires the men with fresh energy. The whole force will soon be in motion, but the heavy rain of the last thirtysix hours renders the roads very difficult for wagon and artillery.

The proportion of severely wounded is greater than in any or either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of the artillery. CHARLES A. DANA.

The Acting Surgeon General reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battle-fields, admitted into the Harewood Hospital, not one of them will require any surgical operation, and that, in his opinion, two-thirds of the whole number of wounded will be fit for service in thirty days Reinforcements are going forward to the Army EDWIN M. STANTON.

lery.

Secretary of War.

ACCOUNTS OF REBEL PRISONERS—LEE'S
ARMY IN A STATE OF INSUBORDINA
TION. Washington, May 13.—Prisoners captured yes terday morning in Hancock's charge upon Johnson' division report the rebel army as in a state of almost total insubordination, on account of the want One hundred and fifty skedaddlers from General

Grant's army, who were taken from the boats which arrived at Sixth-street wharf at a late hour last night, were this morning sent to the Provost Marshal's office. Not one of these men is wounded in the least, but some represented themselves as having been sun-struck. It is the intention of Col. Ingraham to place these men in the various forts around the city, and compel them to do garrison duty.

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, May 13.—The steamship Geo. Washington, from New Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived this afternoon. The latest New Orleans papers conain no news from Red river. The State Convention was in session, and had re jected a pro-slavery report. The steamer Havana, from New York and Havana, arrived on the 6th, but was to be detained ten days at the Quarantine. Cotton was steady at a slight advance. Middling 81@84c.; strict middling 85@88c. Stock in port 13,000 bales. Sugar firm at 20@28c. Molasses quiet. Flour steady at \$9@10.50. Freights dull. Arrived at New Orleans 5th, ship Lisbon, New York : bark E. H. Smith, Belfast : 6th, steamer United States, Gates, New York; brig Newbury, Lancaster, from Portland.

Below, 7th, ships Flora Southard, from Boston; Cleared, 5th, bark Petrea, Sturges, for Philadelphia; 6th, ships Westmoreland, for Philadelphia; John and Albert, for Tobasco; brigs T. M. Sawyer and G. Meredith, for Philadelphia. The Nassau Blockade Runners.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Corsica has arrived with Nassau, N. P., dates of the 9th instant. The Nassu papers of the 7th are received, but contain little news of interest. A few blockade runners had arrived from Wilmington during the previous fortnight, and some half dozen had sailed for the same port. Four sailed on the 7th. The steamer Tristram Shandy sailed from Nassau on the 1st, for Wilmington, and was chased fourteen hours by the United States gunboat Rhode Island, but managed to escape by the darkness coming on. She reached Nassau on the 5th, and ain on the 7th. She was obliged to throw overboard considerable cargo to escape.

Capture of a Valuable Prize. BALTIMORE, May 13.—The American publishes of etter from on board the United States gunboat Grand Gull, announcing the capture on the 7th, off Wilmington, of the blockade-runner Young Republie, of Nassau, formerly the Conqueror, of New since. Her cargo consisted of 600 tons of tobacco and 1,300 bales of cotton, all on Confederate account, and she was commanded by rebel navy officers, Capt. Frank W. Harris acting as commander. The Good News Sent to Europe. HALIPAN, May 13.—The royal mail steamship Europe, from Boston, arrived here this morning and sailed again for Liverpool. The latest war news

ced on board of her. Arrival of a Steamer. Kingdom, from Glasgow for Quebec, was boarded off Cape Race on Thursday afternoon. She has five hundred passengers. Her news is anticipated, Arrival of the Louisiana.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- The steamer Louisiana has

arrived from Liverpool. Her news has been antici-The Sanitary Fair. We learn from gentlemen who are members of the Fine Arts Committee of the Central Fair, and who have just returned from New York, that they have secured for exhibition here many of the finest pictures recently exhibited in New York at the the best private collections in that city, making more than two hundred in all. Our own citizen will be called upon in a few days for contributions of the same sort, and if they shall be proffered as freely and as liberally as is expected, a collection of pictures will be brought together at our fair such as

New York, May 13.—Arrived—Bark Charles Edwin, from Matamoros; Casco, from Trinidad de Cuba; Alonzo, from Havana; brigs Laura, from Clenfuegos; Excelsior, from Bermuda; Isabel, from Cardenas; A. C. Merryman, from Trinidad; Ponvert, from Cenfuegos; Monticello, from Cardenas; saklooneers E. Kidder, from Trinidad de Cuba; Sardinia, from Manzanilla; Agamell, from Gonaiyes. Below—ship Great Republic, from London.

has never before been seen in this country.

WORKINGWOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

—The last of the series of meetings was held at Mechanics', Itall, corner of Fourth and George streets, last evening. A number of garments were shown, and letters read from workingwomen, exhibiting the low prices they received. Rev. Dr. Hodgson was introduced. He said that his heart had been interested in a movement of this kind years ago. He was glad he had an opportanity to be present now at so large a meeting of workingwomen to speak a work of encouragement.

Col. Wm. B. Mann was then introduced, and said he had addressed various kinds of meetings at which men had met, but never felt so much embarrassed as he did to-night. He said he would not feel embarrassed if he had three or four hundred contractors scated before him. He was sure he might then grow eloquent, as they winced and wriggled under his rebute. He recommended that the workingwomen should give the names of the men who maivered them them the exe-WORKINGWOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION men should give the names of the men who mal-treated them, that they might be held up to the exe-eration of all good men. It is the duty of the Go-vernment to protect the wives and sisters of those who are dying for its defence. He recommended petitions, which would be signed by millions, to the President. He would be bound to give heed to them. them.

Charles Buckwalter was then introduced and heartily endorsed the movement of the working-women. A movement which recommended itself not only to the humanitarian but to overy man throughout the land who was blessed with a daughter or a sister. He urged them to lay the letters in the hands of the secretary before the public. Heurged upon the women to organize.

Charles Steidman followed in German.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. A VICTORY BY SHERMAN

THE OCCUPATION OF DALTON. DOUBTFUL REPORT OF GENERAL BANKS.

His Army Retreating to Brashear City. NEWS FROM GEORGIA. CINCINNATI, May 13.—General Johnston evac ated Dalton, Ga., last night, and our forces now oc

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

upy the place.

New York, May 13.—The Express publishes a letter dated in New Orleans, on the 7th, which gives a report that General Banks is retreating, by the land route, to Brashear City, it being impossible to do so by the river. As the steamer City Bello vas on her way up the other day, with a regin to reinforce Banks, she was captured, with all on board. Two other boats were captured and burned CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY AT CANE RIVER-GEN. BANKS IN STRONG FORCE AND POSITION AT ALEXANDRIA.
NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Creole has
rrived, with New Orleans udvices of the 5th inst., in Havana, not as late as those by the George was navana, not as and assence by the George Washington, but nevertheless containing some news. The report of the fight at Cane river, on the 22d of April, is confirmed by correspondence in the New Orleans papers. The rebel position was taken y assault by Gen. Birge at the point of the bayoet, and 80 or 100 rebels were captured. Among first killed was Col. Fessenden, leading his brigade. The robels were pursued, and again routed, their loss being heavy. Ours was 175 in killed and wounded. The supply steamer Union, at New Orleans, captured April 26th, off the Florida chast, he schooner O. K., from Havana, ostensibly bound or Matamoros, and sent her to Key West General Franklin, who was wounded in the leg in the battle at Mansfield, had arrived at New Orcans. Fitz Henry Warren had arrived from exas. General Hunter had also arrived. The steamer Emma, before reported burned

the Red river by the rebels, had a guard of colored troops and ten white officers aboard, and a row of thirty men. Nothing has been heard of cir fate. Four or five dead bodies were seen float ing down the river. General McClernand arrived at Alexandria The army occupies a strong position, and is able to resist five times their number. All the transports are below the falls and are safe at Alexandria. There are eight gunboats above the falls. The Eastport was blown up on the 27th. The enemy made their appearance on the 28th on the Shreveport road and drove in the advance

Gen. McClernand met them with his command when they withdrew without a fight. are, however, in close proximity, and picket firing was constant. A battle was hourly expected, and our men were anxious for the conflict. Gen. Banks was hit with a piece of shell in the proving at the last accounts. Gen. Magruder was said to be on the way from Texas to Western Louisiana, to join Kirby Smith's

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12 .- The following is ist of wounded brought to the Hampton Hospital esterday on the Star, Monitor, and Express, who yesterday on the Star, Monitor, and Express, who were principally in the engagement of Tuesday near the turnpike between Petersburg and Richmond:

Per steamer Monitor—Corp JS Eisengard, 152d Pa; A Marphy, 11th Pa Cav; Win Compton, do; Corp J V Gral·cck, do; Sergt J Houber, do; J P Diokoy, dn; J Thompson, do; I hego, do; A J Weaver, do; J A Keller, do; Corp J Knox, do; Win Safford, do; I Kelkan, 5th Pa Cav; P Summers, do; J Knice, do; J App, do; T J Campbell, do; H Shreshy, do; J H Minster, do; J Kelkanli, do; J Ketterer, do; J Kattke, do; J Lampur, Chinhimmond, do; M Fist, do; J Gillar, Eship Pa; J Feedler, do; J Woods, do; A Tront, 76th Pa; J Roach, Winfield Benseman, do; L J Agnew, 76th Pa; G D Zeigner, do.

U. S. Christian Commission Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Chairman U. S. Chris. Com'n:

The subscriptions at Exchange to-day amounted to ten thousand dollars. Thirteen thousand dollars previously received at the same place; all to be apreviously to material supplies for the armylin E. S. TOBEY. THE friends and former pupils of Signor Rondinella will be pleased to learn that he intends resuming his profession in this city. The permanent location here of a musician of his high standing is a ition to Philadelphia my XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. the substance of an official despatch from Mr. Daun, the Assistant Secretary of War.

Official Despatch from the Assistant Secretary of Mar.

It is dated at General Grant's headquarters, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. He says that the battle was renewed at ±30 yesterday morning. General Itanocak, during the night, took up a position between Generals Wright and Burnside, and at daylight attacked, with his usual impetuosity, forcing the first and second lines of the enemy, taking the whole of the rebel Major Gen. Johnson's division, and a part of Early's, and capturing the rebel Major Gen. Johnson, Brigatier Gen. Johnson, and Gen. Stuart, together with locty guas.

Burnside, on the left, opened at the same time, and advanced with little opposition, and formed a junction with Hancock. Wright attacked at 7.1h, 2nd was st work while Warren was demonstrating in from to hold the enemy, who was strong in his front. The precise number of prisoners taken is not known, but they could be counted by conversants, received with great cheering on the Union side of the House.

The SPEAKER caused to be read to the House Gen. Ingalis' despatch to Sepator Nesmith, communicating information of the brilliant victory. It was received with applause.

A Bill to Punish Counterfeiting. Mr. KASSON, of Jowa, from the Committee on Coins and Coinage, reported a bill to punish the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States. The bill was reveal It was resolved that when the House adjourn it be til Monday A Contested Seat.

Mr. SMITHERS, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Yeaman is entitled to seat from the Second district of Kentucky, and that contestant, Mr. McHenry, is not. Laid over for futue consideration. Bill to Relieve an Insurance Company.
Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, it authorizes the Secretary of the Trea-ury to give notes to replace those lost by shipwreek, the campany to give bonds to insure the Government against loss.
Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill. If this principle was carried out the insurer would get the preparam without incurring the slightest degree of risk. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that the passage of this bill would open the door to abuse and unjust expenditures. We should devote what means where the put down the war, which is being done. The gentlement from Spotsylvania Court House, atthough he and his friends could hear the glorious news, pulled for word of the whole is the single fields of the same the glorious news, pulled for word of the stand his friends may not cheer when they hear the glorious news, pulled for word the stand hear the Bill to Relieve an Insurance Company ious news. Mr. WASHBURNE moved to table the bill. Mr. PEADLETON. Does the gentleman insist on his

motion?

Mr. WASHRURNE. I do.

Mr. PENDLETON thought it unfair for the gentleman
to cut off debate, and move to table the bill, after he
had made his demagogical remarks.

Mr. COX said the gentleman from Itlinois had insulted his side of the House, and he (Mr. Cox) wanted to
make an appeal. nake an appeal.

Mr. Cox was called to order by the Republicans, who
n turn were called to order by the Opposition,

Much confusion and excitement for a short time pre-

In turn were called to order by the Opposition, Much confusion and excitement for a short time prevailed.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. PENDLETON said if the gentleman (Mr. Washburne) was not contented with his remarks, he (Mr. Pendleton) ought to have no reason to be dissatisfied. What had the suppression of the rebellion to do with the question of the Government doing justice to citizens? What had the tunders of battleft do with eight promissory notes which were proven to have been destroyed?

If edoubted not the gentleman wanted to be the eynosure of all eyes, whenever he got up to goud despatches, and to engage the attention of the whole House; but he had no disposition to depart from his custom, not to enter into personalities. He then explained the circumstances under which the notes were lost. They were placed in the letter mail at New York, but the vessel and cargo were lost, and only nine persons escaped. The company came hither to task that notes be reissued in place of those proven the last that proceed the bill. Its principles, if carried out, would make insurance companies would reap premiums without insurance companies would reap remnums without interving risk.

Mr. WILSON opposed the bill, and wanted the question reterved to the Court of Claims.

Mr. STEYENS, of Pennsylvania, observed there was no difficulty about it, under all the circumstances. If we were honest we would pay the money.

Alter further debate, Mr. ODELL, of New York, said the president of the Hoss would be all that was required among those who knew them, but they had made out affidavits which cover the whole ground.

The bill was passed—yeas 67, mays 65.

The remainder of the fostson was occupied in the consideration of the private calendar, and the House adjourned till Mondey.

The Spirit of Copperheadism. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: At noon to-day a party of mutual friends were reading of the despatch on Third street, an-nouncing the death of General Owen, when one of them made the remark that he was glad that General Owen was killed, and the reason he gave for this gratification was that the General had sold his Democratic principles for a brigadiership. This is an illustration how Copperheadism so hardens the heart as to gloat over the death of a Union man and a brave soldier, one who loved his country above party, and who, from the day Sumpter was fired upon, has boldly asserted his views, and an nounced his purpose to sustain the Administratio in its endeavors to crush the rebellion. SUBSCRIBER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after Mon lay next, the 16th instant, the trains on this road will leave as follows: Mail train at 7.25 A. M.; fast train at 11.25 A. M; through express at 10.30 P. M.; Parkesburg train, No. 1. at 10 A. M.; Parkesburg train, No. 2, at 1 P. M: Harrisburg accommodation at 2.30 P. M.; Lancaster train at 4 P. M.; and the Paoli accommodation, from West Philadelphia, at Public Entertainments.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—On Monday eve

ning Mr. John McDonough will commence a fort-night's engagement here, and will produce his splendid spectacle piece, "The Seven Sisters," in a manner greatly superior to any previous representa-tion of it here or elsewhere. Mr. Grover will not spare expense in placing this piece upon the stage THE BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS .- A matinee will be given at the Assembly Buildings, this afternoon, on which occasion each little Master and Miss will receive a pretty glass present, The entertai ment of the glass blowers is decidedly instructive and interesting. The glass steam engine in full operation is alone worth the price of admission. MISS LUCILLE WESTERN WIll commence on Monday evening a brief engagement of three nights at the Walnut-street Theatre. She will appear in her well-known character of the Jewish Maiden, in the touching play of "Leali, the Forsaken." The mere announcement of this fact will give great satisfac-tion to the countless admirers of this popular netress. The Rev. R. A. Carden, D. D., will repeat his lecture on the "Rise, Progress, and Future of Iretand," at Mechanics' Hall, on Tuesday evening next. This lecture wave great satisfaction on the ccasion of its former delivery, and is now repeate

by request.

CITY ITEMS.

The Hot Weather.

The extreme heat of the past few days is almost unparalleled so early in May, and we are not surprised that it has caused a decided commetion it classes of business that are most effected by such an upward tendency of the mercury. People, for oxample, who had hitherto found their kitchen ranges to answer the double purpose of Cooking, and at the ame time contributing to the comfort of the hou by Warming it, have suddenly embraced the idea that inside Kitchen Ranges, instead of being a comfort, are a nuisance. Stove and Range men, per consequence, have had a vexatious shower of cus-tomers, each anxious to outstrip all rivals in having his "case" attended to. Having ourselves been placed in the above-described unco gerry, we at once made a bee line for the Headquar-ters of the stove trade in Philadelphia (the celebrated Stove and Range Warerooms of Mr. James Spear, 1116 and 1118 Market street), to remedy this domestic difficulty and see what science had devised for summer cooking, with a reasonable degree of comfort for the cooks. We there found, to our entire gratification, a most complete, compact, and convenient Range one of which we ordered immediately to be trans-ferred to our back kitchen, where it was installed for service with great promptness, and has added (so it is whispered in the culinary department) at least a thousand dollars to the value of the house upon receiving which information we felt satisfied with the investment. Instead of being sufficated with heat in the back part of the building, the whole house is now cool and delightful. We do not wish to be personal, but it strikes the writer that builders commit a very foolish blunder by creeting dwelling houses, and not furnishing them with one of these inimitable gas-burning cooking ranges for the oute itchen at once, instead of being compelled eventu ally to turn out the worthless things that are usual

ly introduced and procuring the Spear Range after-ward. Builders, or others, who are making atte-rations or improvements in houses, we hope, will profit by this hint. While at Mr. Spear's headquarters, or rather the headquarters of the business of which he is the most enterprising representative in America, wo took the liberty of looking through his stock, in which we found an admirable assortment of Portable Ranges for small families, together with a great line of his renowned Anti-Dust Cooking Stove a great many of which, we are informed, Mr Spear is now sending to the country. By the way, we must not omit to mention that this superior stove sifts its own coal, which makes it not only nvenient, but a very economical piece of h hold furniture at the present high prices of coal The demand for this admirable stove last autum as so great that Mr. Spear was unable to supply his customers with it, many having been obliged to wait several weeks before their orders could be lled, in view of which fact, we would suggest, c passant, that it would be well for prudent house pers to give their orders for these stoves now, the hot weather being usually a dull season amor stove men-a rule, however, to which Mr. Speak forms an exception, as he is busy all the year round but being always well supplied with a competen ce of assistants, he is generally enabled to mee the wants of his patrons with promptness and

To all our readers who are about emigrating t the country during the summer, we would sugges ie propriety of carrying with them one of Spear's Anti-dust Stoves, as we believe it to be ind ble to the health, comfort, and happiness of ever THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.-This superb Sewing Machine tells its own story and tells it cloquently. The work performed by i not equalled on any other machine, either for non ness, elasticity, or durability; whilst in the finer and nore artistic kinds of sewing, it is still more, imp iously without a rival. The embroidery which this celebrated machine alone performs is sufficiently elegant to grace the wardrobe of a queen. The ma hines are put up in different styles of cases, and a fifferent costs; they are so easily operated that little children can, and *do* operate them with the greatest ease; and they are so simple in their construction that it is next to impossible for them to get out of

order. To all persons, therefore, who wish to pos sess the best sewing machine in the world, we rould say, by all means visit the Grover & Bake varcrooms, No. 730 Chestnut street, and make you THE GUSTATORY PLEASURES OF A GOOD DI ER.-We do not adopt this caption with a view t diting an essay on gastronomy, but simply to brow out a few common-sense sanitary suggestion nd advise our friends where they ought to repleni he wants of the inner man when they dine away on home. In the first place, the importance o eating food properly prepared can hardly be overes timated where the preservation of health is sidered an object. This is so important that we leaves torn out of it as marry a wife who lacked the accomplishment of knowing how to cook. Still, all mind, to wit: that the best place to dine in Phila delphia is at the comfortable and elegantly-fitted-up Dining Saloons of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest cor ner of Chestnut and Fourth streets. His tables always teem with all the good things of the season: erved in the highest style of the culinary ari Lamb and salad, roast beef and asparagus, spring chickens, the most elegant desserts, and the finest wines are now included in Price's bill of fare. No

onder that his saloons during dining hours are bronged with the very first gentlemen of our city. RUN NO RISK .- When we can be insured against sk, without charge, it is certainly folly to incu Way this more especially with reference to purchase of Sewing Machines. The best ma chine extant is the Florence, sold at 630 Chestnu street. Comparison with others has demonstrated this satisfactorily a thousand times. It performs accessfully what no other machine has ever at tempted, and is a universal favorite wherever it has been introduced, and every machine sold is guaran tied to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS .- We

see that Madam Lefevre advertises to sell her splendid and choice stock of Cloaks and Mantillas t a greatly reduced price, and we advise our readers to go at once and secure some of the bar gains. Such an opportunity is rarely offered to get the best goods at such low prices. Salesrooms, 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh. This superb Walking Hat for misses or ladies is ow offered at Messrs. Wood & Cary's salesroo

725 Chestnut street, in all shades of cuir, tan, and ense sale. THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES are eye preservers ad given them a fair trial who did not commend em in the most unequivocal manner. The Para olas have a universal focus, hence in using them there is no strain upon the eyes; the action is the ame throughout. For sale only by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 CLERCYMEN visiting the city are respectfully in vited to call at the Agency, and examine the new American Cyclopedia, being the most valuable com-pendium of universal information ever published.

omplete in eighteen large volumes. Various style f binding. The agency for this work is at No. 33 South Sixth street, second story, a few doors above Chestnut. N. B .- A special discount made to cle CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COL LEGE, 637 Chestnut street, corner of Seventh.—Com plete preparation for the Counting House, Stu-lents instructed separately. No vacations. Cataogues for the year ending April 15 are now ready GLORIOUS NEWS from our valiant armies con inues to pour in, and on every hand victory seems o perch upon our banners. Nobly and well have ur heroic troops fought the good fight, and nobly hould our citizens respond in generous deeds t alleviate their sufferings and mitigate their toils. Let there be no holding back, but a universal out gushing of material aid and sympathy towards thes gallant men. Meanwhile, let all whose necessition mpel them to the purchase of new spring Clothing

hasten to the great clothing mart of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. THE GUNBOAT "SASSACUS," it appears, was unable to sink the Albemarle, in Roanoke Sound, as was reported. We therefore would respectfully sug gest to Secretary Welles to send on to Philadelphi for more sassy custes, and insist on them being butted against the rebel iron-clad until she is either sunk or all of the sass knocked out of the "butters." We ring Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental less for their clothing than the price marked on it. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."-Rev. Chas S. Robinson, late of Troy, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of Brown's Bronchial Troches, "Rev. Mr. Booth gave me two or three from his pocket, a few years ago, recommending me to make a trial of them, for he had found them beneficial. I have kept them on hand ever since, and found them very se iceable after the weariness of speaking, as well a

allaying the irritation consequent on a cold." MOTHS AND MILLERS .- Cheaper than Campho or Crude Camphor, and better than anything, is Cedar Camphor, for defending Clothes from Bugs and Mould. Druggists have Cedar Camphor. Ask for Harris & Chapman's, of Boston—that only in genuine. Bullock & Crenshaw, Philadelphia. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY STYLE.—Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Mountings, Orna-mental Edges, &c., &c., holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs; the largest and best assort-ment in the city.

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ETE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, at No. 511 Pine street. Artificial eyes inserted, No charges for my4-12t

Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at

BILIOUS AFFRCTIONS, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their

action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. my13-6t Corns, Bunions, Invented Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zachsrie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city. A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

"Night Blooming Coreus," "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's

"Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. dactured only by Phalon & Son, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER.

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Some of our patriotic fair
Have joined, to promise, that from hence
Till peace returns they will forswear
All idle frivolons expense;
But as they very truly say,
This will but slightly mend the case.
While men still throw their cash away
In much worse things than silk and lace. "As we," say they, "have cast aside. For Liberty's far dearer sake,
Those fancies which were once our pride You men some sacrifice should make.

Of patriots to end this war, hat so much wealth is drowned in wine Or puffed away with the cigar! We do not ask you to deny Yourselves aught that the wise desire; Tis not extravagant to buy We'd have you still those clothes to wear That do at Tower Hall abound, For well we know to purchase there Will true economy be found.

We have the largest stock and best assortment othing in Philadelphia, comprising all qualities, sizes Jothing in Philagelphingtonin is an account of the hold prices, equal in style and workmanship to any made to measure, and sold at much lower prices. Every one can be fitted from our stock, man or boy.

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JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, THE MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY. my14-24V ANY WIDOW, OR PARENT, OR ORPHAN, or Brother, or Sister of any Soldier, Sailor, or Marine killed, or who has died in the service of the United States, who desires Ninety-six Dollars (\$96) a year Per sion, from One Hundred to Eleven Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars (\$1,195) Cash Bounty, and all the Arrears of Pay due him, should call at once, or write to JOSEPF E. DEVITT & CO., No. 427 WALNUT Street, THI MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, Philadelphia. Also, State Pay, County, City, Ward, or other Boun

y, &c., &c., if there is any due. Apply either in per To WOUNDED SOLDIERS .- All Soldiers who have been discharged by reason of any wounds received in battle, and who have not received the \$10 bounty, can receive the same now at once, by applying either in person or by letter at the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Phila-

TOE! ICE!! ICE!!! A good article at moderate rates Families will please take notice that we are furnish BOSTON FRESH POND ICE from our wagons on and after July ist ensuing. Schuyl-kill Ice served in the earlier part of the season. CHAS. S. CARPENTER & CO.,

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HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,
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In Longellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjudged to
have conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because

he brought to its notice corn. Every one will admi hat our preparation is worthy of its name, for the benefits it confers when it is known.

WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES. It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use. It makes haven hair soft and silky, stops its failing out, cleanses it and the scalp from all impurities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of previous use of proparations containing sulphur,

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Sugar of lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the following challenge to test in the New York dailles three weeks, which
WAS NEVER ACCEPTED: WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some well known and disinterested persons appoint one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person nothing also during the test. A certificate of the result to be widely published at the expense of the un successful competitors. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO. 10 University Place, New York. SCROFULA, ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
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Its reputation for earing Seforula, Indotent Tunners,
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Complaint, long standing Syphilitic Affections, &c., is
without parallel. In cases of Eruptions of the Skin,
Tetter, Itch, Scald Head, &c., anoint with "Swayne's
All-Healing Ointment;" the two will cure the most
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WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGH LOCK-STITE SEWING MACHINE THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, A: ms. 704 CHESTNUT Stre

MARRIED IRWIN-CLARK, At St. Andrew evening of May 12th, 1864, by the Rt. Stevens, D. J., William H. Irwin & all of Philadelphin. BLACKFAN. —On the morning of (1) In Joseph Blackfan, need 72 years.
The relatives and friends of the family invited to attend the funeral, from held Radnor, believer and friends of the family invited to attend the funeral, from held Radnor, believer county, Pa., 60 sections, May Blackfan, Contelled Handler, May Blackfan, Contelled Handler, May Blackfan, Contelled Handler, May Blackfan, Contelled Handler, Cont DIED. Holtingsworth.
His male friends and those of the family
attend his funeral, from his late resident
street, on Saturday morning, the like in
o'clock.

RESSON & SON HAVE JUST Black Camels' Hair Barege Long Shawls,
Barege Square Shawls,
Grenadine Barege Square Shawls,
Silk Grenadine Square Shawls,
Silk Grenadine Square Shawls,
Mousseline de Laine SquareGhawl.
White and Black Shepherd Pluid Muhai-75c, 87½c, 81, and 81.25 a yard.
White and Black Striped Skirting, 75c.
Black neat Check Baryses, 57½c,
my10 MOURNING STORE, No. 918 CHEST EYRE & LANDELL ALWAYS Best Black Silk in the City.
Black Silk \$20 to \$1 per yard.
Black File Silk for Ceats.
Black Silk Plump, yard wide.
Black Silk Plump, yard wide.
Black Silk, Purple Syage.
Black Silk for Ladies! Sacks. CENTRAL CONGREGAT

FERENCE will be held on SUNDAY at 10% o'clock, and in the EVENING at REV. D. B. CHEENY. FIRST CONGREGATIO tyonue, Rey, D. L. GEAR preaches SAI M., and 7% P. M. HEDDING M. E. CHURCH Rev. Mr. SHUMAKER, of Missouri. Rev. Mr. of Washington, at a quarter before S. SPRING GARDEN-STREET CHURCH, (covner of TWENTHARMS Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of New York, w. TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Iley, M. Eay of New England, at 8 o'clock P. M. CHILDREN'S CHURC last Monthly Service for the Young of son will be held in the Church of the face TEENTH and CHESTRUT Streets, TO-MOR TERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INTE SOR, SPRING GARDEN, Rev. Dr. CARDEN will prouch "A, M, and a quarter before 8 P. M, ning: "Light in the Darkness." SERMON ON MATRIMONY.

S. M. LANDIS, M. D., TO MORGOY
P. M., counce THIRTEENTI Street and
Avenue, will consider above topic in a commphysical, and religious light. Single or markscats free. CHURCH, NEW Stroot, helow Fourth Race and Vine. Services by the pastor, Le HUTTER, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) MOR 10% o'clock. Evening service commences ut. a hefore 8. A SPECIAL MEETING OF Board of Managers of the HOM-INFIRMARY will be held at the office ELEVENTH and COATES, THIS EVEN O'clock. REV. D. W. BIRSTOL, D. !

CHRISTIAN UNION.—CITY
OF THE NEW TESTAMENT OF THE TON, Pastor), corner of ELEVENTH and World PREACHING, 1012 A. M., and 22 P. M. AFTE.
Sermon by PROF. McCABE, of the M. E. Gold REV. DR. J. W. WILEY
preach (D. V.) in Trinity M. E. J.
10/2 A. M.
Rev. Dr. J. T. PECK, of California, in the E. PREACHING IN THE GREE ST. M. E. CHURCH, GREEN, above I by Rev. W. L. THORTON, Delegate from the ic Conference to the General Conference of the GREEN HILL HALL, SEV TENTH and POPLAR Streets, et M. E. Church)—Rev. W. A. DAVIDS General Conference, 40-MORROW at CA. W. WAYMAN, delogate to the Africerence, at 331 and 731 P. M. Sunday-M.

CHURCH OF THE COVES A collection will be taken up for U. S. Christian The 118th meeting of the ARMY COMMET
of the Y. M. C. A., in connection with the II. St
tian Commission, will be held TO-MONROW code
EVENING in the Calvary Presbyterian Churche
CUST Street, above Fifteenth, at a quarer before
o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Br. a
feld, of Brooklyn, recently from the Army of the 'clock. Addresses will be delivered by fev-eld, of Brooklyn, recently from the Army of mane, Rev. Robt. J. Parvin, and others, instino has now over two hundred delicate attle-fields of Virginia, and are shiming from the hundred boxes per day. The friends of the recurrently invited to attend. PHILADELPHIA TRACT

THERE WILL BE A CHILDRO JUBILEE in connection with the SETREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL, to morrow DAY) afternoon, at 2 c clock. Singing by the accompanied with Instrumental Music. Also by One Hundred Very Small Children. Short Addresses by Hon. J. S. DIEHL, of Conduct U. S. Consul at Batavia, Java) Rev. T.LE, Pastor of Spring Garden-street M. E. Children Children, Rev. C. WALTERS. THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR

PRING GARDEN Streets, on SABBATH LOS the inst., at a quarter of 80 clock. Roy. I. H. SUYDAM, Rev. W. M. CORNELL, ev. WM. B. CULLIS, and Rev. W. WHITE

with oc duty acknowledged
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PHILADELPHIA, May 8; 40,00
ADDITIONAL SHEEGHPTIONS 40,00 Appriorat Subschiption Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co-

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