dent, came down, was troubled and finally converted, became a minister, and has a son now among the most eminent preachers in the country.

In the county of Cumberland, was Rev. Dr. Cooper, the first Moderator of the General Assembly. When preaching one Sunday during the Revolution, word came of the approach of the enemy. He dismissed his congregation, telling the men to meet him the next day prepared to march upon the foe. They came, and he was made their captain. So was Rev. Mr. Craighead in like manner made captain. And at the battle of Trenton when a cannon ball fell so near Mr. Craighead as to cover him with dirt, Dr. Cooper remarked, "You came pretty near being knocked into staves!" "Yes," replied Craighead, "and though you are a Cooper, you could never have put the staves together again!" The Historical Society has rooms and appurtenances, about 2,500 volumes and many pamphlets. Dr. Nevin frequently exhorted the Church to aid in perpetuating its own history.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Report of the Treasurer makes the following exhibit:

Balance in hand at last report,	$ 3,784 32
Rec'd from July 1, '61, to May 1, '62,	20,668 19
Total,	$24,452 51
Disbursements during the year,	16,558 95
Balance remaining,	$ 7,893 56

The Assembly, after offering prayer, adjourned to 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—2½ P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. Robinson.

REVISION OF THE BOOK OF DISCIPLINE.

A motion was made to accept the Report.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE hoped that the recommendation of the Committee would not be agreed to. The work had been in the hands of the Committee for five years. They had three meetings, and upon some questions they were unanimous, and upon others they disagreed; and he saw no probability of their agreeing. The new book, which the Committee had formed, and a few copies were sent to the Presbyteries, was a good book, and he did not believe it could be improved. He, therefore, hoped the matter would be taken up by the Assembly, and the Committee discharged; or that a new Committee be appointed.

Dr. JOHNSON also hoped that the Committee would be discharged.

Elder CLARK, of Michigan, opposed the discharge of the Committee, and thought that the work should be recommitted. There were questions to be decided by the General Assembly which would occupy one-half of the session in their discussion, and he thought they should be left for a time when the country was settled. He moved to recommit.

Dr. HODGE wished to correct the impression which was prevalent, that the acceptance of the Report discharged the Committee. He thought the adoption of the Report did not discharge them; it was only the acceptance of a partial report.

Dr. JUNKIN stated a few very clear and logical reasons why the matter should not be acted upon at the present time.

Dr. MUSGRAVE was in favor of the recommendation of the Committee. They had not reported the book, but had merely made a partial report. He was in favor of postponing all decisive action until a future meeting of the General Assembly.

Dr. PAXTON explained that the object of the Committee was merely to ask the Assembly to postpone *final* or *decisive* action.

Remarks were also made by several other gentlemen, when Mr. Clark withdrew his motion to recommit.

Dr. HODGE then requested that the question be put—"*Will the Assembly postpone action on the Revised Discipline?*"

The motion was put in this form and decided in the affirmative.

A motion to distribute the two hundred and fifty interleaved copies, now in the House, of the Revised Discipline among the Presbyteries, was adopted.

Dr. JUNKIN offered a resolution instructing the Board of Publication to cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Revised Discipline with the portions of the old book sought to be amended printed in parallel columns with the new.

The hour for religious exercises having arrived, no action was taken on Dr. Junkin's motion

After singing and prayer, the Assembly adjourned.

Third Day.

SATURDAY MORNING—May 17.

Opened with prayer.

Several overtures were presented.

Peoria, Illinois, was fixed as the place of the next meeting of the Assembly.

Dr. KREBS was substituted for Dr. Thornwell, on the Revision Committee.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Dr. MCPHETERS, Chairman of the Committee on the Board of Publication, submitted the following Report:

That having carefully examined the Report of the Board, together with the Minutes of the Board and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, they recommend the approval of these Minutes as far as written, and would respectfully submit the following resolutions of the Assembly for its adoption:

Resolved, That this General Assembly continue to regard the Board of Publication as a most important and efficient agency of the Church, in disseminating and defending Divine Truth, and approves of the wisdom, prudence and energy with which the affairs of the Board have been conducted during the past year.

Resolved, That the Assembly is especially gratified to learn that the Board has entered with so much zeal and efficiency on the most important work of supplying the army and navy of the United States, and also prisoners of war, with suitable religious reading; and that, notwithstanding the troubles of the country, it has been enabled to employ so many colporteurs, who devote themselves to this new and exceedingly interesting field; and the Assembly, in view of the magnitude and urgency of this work, urgently recommend the churches under its care to sustain the Board by liberal contributions to its colportage and distribution fund.

Resolved, That the Assembly is pleased to find that the Board is actively engaged in publishing books of suitable character for juvenile reading and Sabbath School libraries; and that it be recommended to the Board, in view of the exigences of the Church, to furnish a still cheaper edition of Sabbath School books.

Resolved, That the Assembly renews its recommendation of the *Sabbath School Visitor* to our congregations as a most efficient aid in the work of Sabbath School instruction.

Dr. MCPHETERS supported his report with some forcible and interesting remarks touching the great work of supplying the army and navy with suitable religious reading, and in which this Board had been very active, and with the most gratifying results.

Dr. SCHENCK, Secretary of the Board, also spoke earnestly and eloquently in commendation of the proceedings of the Board. He stated that, while the aggregate of their receipts was less than in years of public quiet, yet the amount received from the States whose public tranquility had not been disturbed was greater than was received from the same States in other years. The works of the colporteurs had been this year more than usual of a missionary character, and many more books donated than heretofore. Much, perhaps most of this work had been done in connexion with the army, especially in the hospitals, where reading matter of this kind was greedily asked for.

Many of the men had read these little books thus donated with such frequency as to have memorized the whole. Also among prisoners of war, there was a great desire to get this kind of reading, from which, as many chaplains testified, great good had been accomplished. The publications were in great demand; and funds were wanted to supply them; it would require eight thousand or ten thousand dollars to meet the applications now urged upon them.

Dr. SLOAN, of Washington, Pa., said he cordially approved the action of the Board. He would suggest, however, that the books should be made on a cheaper scale as to quality, in order to reduce the expense of procuring them.

Dr. STEVENSON spoke eloquently on the subject. He said it was his solemn conviction that there never had been before such a field for the operations of the printed truth. Our whole army of six hundred thousand men are thirsting for reading. Imagine any one of us cut off for only one day from all reading, and we could feel the importance of this supply. Our immense army of more than half a million of men, citizens, and most of them educated and intelligent, have gone out among new temptations, from which it would be strange that they could escape. To meet their spiritual wants, we, as Presbyterians, ought to have done five times as much. This field is new, is hopeful, and soon to pass away. I know not the amount applied, but I suppose it to be $20,000—how far would this sum go in sebuying this supply? To furnish each soldier with only one book, costing but six cents, would require $36,000. And what would only one such book be among intelligent minds used to abundant reading? Yes, brethren, the Presbyterian Church ought to put into their hands three times as much as they have given.

Dr. JUNKIN spoke of the eager demand there had been for these little books in the hospitals in Philadelphia. There he had found in a room of only about twenty feet square, men of six different nationalities. There were Swiss, Hungarian, Dutch, Italians, Irish, and the everlasting, and ubiquitous Yankees; and everywhere was found, what is known as the *Soldier's Pocket-Book*, under their pillows. He gave an indignant denial to the assault of what he called a villainous New-York paper, charging cruelty in the Philadelphia hospitals. He read from a letter received by him from the commandant at Fort Delaware, in reply to the inquiry as to sending reading to the secesh prisoners; in which the writer eloquently alludes to the obdurating effects of their delusion—saying that "the spirit of secession renders them utterly perverse and obstinate, it ossifies the heart; it breaks all ties; it operates alike upon the godly and the sinful; it absorbs all the sentiments of humanity; *its very love is fed by hate!* Come down here, and see if this be not the truth!" He said he posted forthwith to the Board of Publication for books; but found that they had been sent already. Depend upon it brethren, your Board is wide awake. Let the resolutions be passed.

Rev. Mr. ——, (name unknown to us) stated, that he had visited Cairo, and thence, had followed the army up the Tennessee, and had distributed twelve thousand volumes of these little books in the hospitals; and had given three hundred and sixty thousand pages of tracts. He had in this way put religious reading into the hands of not less than forty-five thousand men; and he felt convinced that it had been effectual for much good.

Dr. MCADOY said that it was doubtless a work of much importance. These instrumentalities of the Church ought to be well understood. The time is now very peculiar, and seems lifting up its voice and saying unto us, and to this Board: "Thrust in thy sickle and reap."

Some objections have been urged that the working machinery of this Board is too expensive; and on this account funds had been cut off. He did not know that the working expenses of the Board were too great; but had heard it so said; and the facts should be known. He therefore offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to examine if the working of the Board could not be made less expensive, and report to the next General Assembly.

He wished to interpose no obstacle to their usefulness. He knew there is deep feeling in the Church on this subject, and on account of it they would find many channels of contribution to its funds stopped.

The whole matter ought to be made known to the Church to allay this feeling. It had come to be understood that your Committees on this subject are packed; so composed as to make all go free and easy, keeping men continually in office in the direction of the Board. And he demanded that they should not shut out this investigation.

Dr. MCADOY's pungent remarks had the effect of opening many mouths as well as ears, for, upon his concluding, many voices shouted, "Mr. Moderator." The Moderator recognized Dr. Musgrave as entitled to the floor.

Mr. MUSGRAVE said that he was a friend of the Board. He had been an original member, and so continued till a few years since. He was aware that there is a very deep feeling in the Church at large on the subject of the management of that Board. There is no use in concealing it. I said some years since some things that did not concur with the feelings of the Board, and pretty soon my name was dropped; and such I believe has grown to be the custom—to drop members when they do not suit the Board. I simply requested a committee of inquiry in the most friendly manner. I do not intend to say any thing now against the management of the Board. By looking at one special subject for a long time from one particular standpoint, men's minds are apt to be warped in favor of their own specialties. I would not ask the Board as to whether a committee should examine, but at the right time give us an able, courageous, and impartial committee. This may not be the time. The Board may not have had a fair chance this year, and it may not, therefore, be right to judge them now. If the Board would invite an examination, I would think it graceful in them. But whether they do or not, the investigation *must come*. They will find rills and streams of contributions of all dimensions drying up. We must know their actual capital employed, and how; the number of officers, and their salaries, whether economy be observed, and whether there be a fair measure of competition in the printing; or whether there be any "fat jobs." A good and responsible firm in Philadelphia have offered to conduct the business on such terms as to save us from $30,000 to $35,000 annually. Their capital now amounts to about a quarter of a million of dollars, and is it to continue? Is there no time to come when it shall be enough? I only want its affairs looked into. If the result is favorable to the management of the Board, I will say, Amen—let it be so. As the friend of that Board, I would only correct and reform their work, if wrong; not change the organism of the Board. And I have full confidence that by a full examination we would give them strength. And this is no more than is common to all matters that are conducted on business principles.

I aided in the battle for the establishment of our Church Boards against the volunteer association system; in order that we might have this control over them by means of our General Assembly. But if the Boards come to be above the Assembly, I shall be sorry that I aided. That time I am sure is not come yet. In view of these things I sometimes ask myself, "Where am I? Am I still in the folds of Presbyterianism? or am I in the undefined regions of Congregationalism?"

Dr. Musgrave spoke warmly in behalf of the supply for our soldiers and seamen; and at the conclusion of his remarks, the Assembly adjourned to Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. THOS. THOMAS' Post Office address is changed from Orwell to Le Roysville, Pa.

Rev. C. P. FRENCH's Post Office address is changed to Williamsburg, Clermont Co., Ohio.

Rev. J. F. MAGILL has received a unanimous call from the church of Lewistown, Ill., to become their pastor.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Praying Over the Promises.

Mrs. R. was detained from the house of God by ill health. Those members of the family who were able to attend, were expected to give her an account of the sermon and the prayers. By questioning them, she got some idea of the truths presented from the pulpit, and some topics for meditation. Sometimes an aged sister in Christ, who lived near, recalled in her way home from the sanctuary, and gave her report of the services. "What did the minister preach about, this morning?" was Mrs. R.'s question.

"He preached on the conversion of the world," said Mrs. G.

"It is a great subject, but I never had it brought home to me, as I wish to have every sermon brought home. Such great subjects don't always lead the preacher to tell us what we ought to do."

"The minister told us one thing that we ought to do—one thing that you and I can do, if we can't do anything else. He told us we ought to pray over the promises, meaning the promises relating to the extension of Christ's kingdom."

This duty of praying over the promises is a duty that all can perform. It is a duty that is greatly neglected. This is an age of activity. We all feel that something ought to be done. We want to do something for the conversion of the world—some great thing, it may be. We forget that no greater thing can be done, than praying over the promises.

A devotedly pious man used to select the promises relating to the coming of the Redeemer's kingdom, and spend much time in pleading with God to hasten the fulfilment of those promises. The effect was not to encourage inactivity. He did not content himself with praying over the promises. He was active to the extent of his ability in using the means adapted to bring about the ends for which he prayed.

ACTIVITY.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Striking Passages Illustrative of Various Scriptures.

NO. V.

—Give a portion to seven, and also to eight.—Eccl. xi: 2. "It is better to feed five drones than to starve one bee."

With the merciful thou wilt show thyself merciful.—2. Sam. xxii: 26. "Those that show favors to men, shall find favor with God."

I have seen thy tears.—2. Kings, xx: 5. "Tears speak as well as prayers."

Let me die the death of righteous.—Num. xxiii: 10. "Multitudes go to hell with their mouth full of good wishes."

Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live.—Isa. xxxviii: 1. "We shall not die an hour the sooner, but abundantly better, for the timely setting of our heart and house in order."

If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.—Rom xii: 18. "There may be those with whom we cannot fall in, and yet with whom we need not fall out, by the way."

He left his garment in her hand, and fled.—Gen. xxxix: 12. "It is better to lose a good coat than lose a good conscience."

He deviseth mischief upon his bed.—Ps. xxxvi: 4. "It is bad to do evil, but worse to devise it."

Whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. vii: 12. "Our rule is to do as we *would be* done by, not as we *are* done by."

I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.—Ps. xxxvii: 25. "He that feeds the brood of the ravens will not starve the seed of the righteous."

MAC.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA will hold an adjourned meeting, on the Second Tuesday of June, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the church of Mansfield. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold an adjourned meeting in the Presbyterian church of Logan's Valley, on the Second Tuesday of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT HAMILL, Stated Clerk.

General News.

Godey's Lady's Book.

This monthly well sustains its former reputation, and every year marks some improvement in usefulness for the family. It is always a welcome visitor to every house where there are ladies. The *number* for June, is already out and remarkably attractive.

For sale by *John P. Hunt*, Masonic Hall, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, and Federal Street, Allegheny.

Tennessee.

The return of States to their legitimate position in the Union is a matter of intense desire to the true patriot. Subjugation, however, is an extremity to which very few would wish to be driven. A voluntary return is what we wish. For this we have hoped, as soon as the pressure of the conspirators should be removed, and security be afforded by the United States, to the loyal citizens of each seceded State. This security seems to be now guaranteed to the State of Tennessee, and in this hope the people are beginning to act. On Monday evening, May 12th, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Nashville, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is manifest to the most unreflecting, that whilst the State of Tennessee, was an integral part of the Government of the United States, its citizens were in the enjoyment of the full protection of life, liberty and property, under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, and all of their materials and political interests were watchfully and carefully guarded by laws, introduced by Southern men—Representatives of our selection—identified thoroughly with all the interest of our people—which laws were decided to be Constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States—the Constitutional tribunal to decide all such questions; and where, because of the election Constitutionally of a President of the United States—who received no support in the State of Tennessee—and the effort of that President to maintain the integrity of the Union, and enforce the laws against armed resistance—our people in common with the people of other States, were precipitated into a revolution—resorting to the arbitrament of arms for the settlement of our political differences, instead of the peaceable remedies provided by the Constitution; *and whereas*, it is evident that the authority of the Federal Government is now exerted over this part of Tennessee, and will be in a short time extended over the entire State—and it is the duty of every citizen so to act as to free ourselves from the consequences of internecine war and to return to the Government which is willing and able to protect us—therefore, be it

Resolved by a portion of the people of Tennessee in Convention assembled:—That the social, political, and material interests of the people of Tennessee, and the safety and welfare of our friends and relatives now in the Confederate army, imperiously demand the return of the State of Tennessee in the Federal Union.

Resolved, That all good citizens who concur with us in this opinion, are earnestly invited to cooperate in the accomplishment of this object, so vital to our future peace and happiness.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint the condition of the prisoners of war from Tennessee, now held in custody by the Government, and endeavor to obtain their release and return to their allegiance upon terms alike compatible with the interests of the Government and the honor of the soldier.

Resolved, That the forbearance, moderation and gentlemanly deportment of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, since their occupation of Tennessee, challenge our highest admiration.

Resolved, That the meeting most cordially approve of the address made to the people of Tennessee, by his Excellency Governor Andrew Johnston, dated March 18th, 1862, and the policy of his administration since that time.

President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

General Orders, No. 11. The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country, are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
EDWARD W. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Whereas, The same is producing excitement and misunderstanding: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language as above-quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands as an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter.

To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be far above personal and partisan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

From the Roundhead Regiment.

To those of our readers who have friends in Col. Leasure's Regiment, the following information will be gratifying. It is an extract from a letter written by a member of the Regiment, to his father in this city, and is dated Beaufort, S. C., May 8th:

I perceive through some papers and other channels, "that the 'Roundhead' Regiment is suffering much from sickness," causing much uneasiness amongst our friends at home, besides doing us injustice. This you should have corrected. The fact is, we have never enjoyed better health. As evidence of such, we have but *three on the sick list*, two of whom could do duty if required. The heat at times is oppressive, but a fine sea breeze toward evening sets in, which is quite refreshing.

Beaufort is a delightful, healthy place, to which we just returned, being for some time on severe picket duty. Assure our friends in Pittsburgh and other places, that we, as their "Agents" in the "Grand Drama" now being performed, are ready and willing to play our part. Pray for the success of the "Roundheads." W. R. M'C.

Dispatches to the War Department.

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.—*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War*:—The gunboats *Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck* and *Port Royal* were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in the James River. Lieut. Morris, commanding the *Port Royal*, sent overland to us, this morning, for intelligence regarding the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lieutenant Morris himself.

The one hundred-pound gun of the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire.

Signed DAVID CAMPBELL,
Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry.

By authority of Gen. G. B. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *White House, May* 17, 1862, 10:30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A combined naval and army expedition, under Captain Murray, of the United States Navy, with troops and artillery under Major Willard, and Captain Ayres, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunky, to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two gunboats and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit. We have advanced considerably to-day. The roads are now improving.

Signed G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The following is extracted from a dispatch to the Secretary of War, by Gen. John W. Geary, dated Rectortown, Va., May 16:

A company of infantry, of my command, was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen, guarding the company wagon, reached there a short time before the main body, which was on a train, when they were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated at from three hundred to six hundred, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp firing under shelter of the depot, which is riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered, one was killed and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired, under fire and some loss. I have been informed that a portion of Gen. Shields' command had a skirmish with them.

Signed JOHN W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

From Richmond.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall—the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate—that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The war could be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.

Congressmen and Representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel, to a determined resistance to the advance of the Union troops. Two officers who came within our lines with a flag of truce about a week since on a trivial pretence, were allowed to return yesterday.

The rebel General, J. B. Floyd, has been appointed Major General of Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of twenty thousand men, non-conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

Official Report of the Naval Engagement on James River.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 20.—The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA, *Off City Point, James River*, May 16, 1862.

Sir:—have the honor to report that this vessel, the *Aristook*, the *Monitor*, and *Port Royal*, with the *Naugatuck*, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery, and two separate barriers found, formed of spiles and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* among the number. The banks of the river are found lined with rifle-pits from which sharp-shooters annoyed the men working the guns. These would hinder the removal of obstructions, unless driven away by a land force. The *Galena* ran within about six hundred yards of the battery as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go, let go her anchor and with a spring on her cable, swung across the stream, not more than twice as wide as the ship is long. Then at seven forty-five A. M., opened a fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about thirteen hundred yards below. The *Monitor* was anchored near, and at nine o'clock she passed just above the *Galena*, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us, and made her shots effective. At five minutes after eleven the *Galena* had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made a signal to discontinue the action.

We had but six Parrott charges and not a single filled nine-inch shell. We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded. The rifled one-hundred Parrott gun of the *Naugatuck* burst, half of the part abaft the trunnions going overboard. She is therefore disabled. Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective services. Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admirably. These two are selected from among the number. The *Aristook, Port Royal*, and *Naugatuck* took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The *Monitor* could not have done better. The barriers is such that vessels of the enemy, even if they have any, cannot possibly pass out, ours cannot pass in. I have the honor, &c. JOHN RODGERS, Commander.

From Corinth.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 20.—Skirmishing along the whole line to-day, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's strength, and seeking more advantageous positions. Our losses small. The army is advancing slowly.

The story about several rebel regiments attempting mutiny, and of Federal forces having been sent to their assistance, is false.

It has been raining all day, with a prospect of raining all night.

From Gen. Banks' Army.

STRASBURG, May 20.—Last night a band of guerrillas came down upon our pickets at the bridge West of the thoroughfare, killing one and taking two prisoners. They belonged to the first battallion of Michigan cavalry, commanded by Major Atwood.

The Rebels Capture Princeton, Va.—Gen. Cox Retakes it.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, May 17, 1862.

Dispatches received this afternoon and evening, not official, but considered trustworthy at Headquarters, announces that Princeton, the capital of Mercer County, Va., where Gen. Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured by a rebel force under Humphrey Marshall. This morning the place was recaptured and the rebels defeated by Gen. Cox. No particulars received. Scouts report that the enemy in front of us have been reinforced.

From Gen. Curtis' Army.

The latest advices from Gen. Curtis are, that his forces are between Desare and Little Rock, Arkansas, rapidly marching on the capital. Gen. Rector called out the militia, and the people generally came out in large numbers and applied to Gen. Curtis for protection, and desired to come under the old flag.

A Rebel Colonel and One Hundred of his Men Captured.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., May 17.—Dispatches just received from Col. Daniels' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contains an account of the capture of the notorious Colonel Phelan, of Jeff. Thompson's gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men, fifty of whom voluntarily gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

Latest from McClellan's Army.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, Va., May 20.—The advance of Gen. Stoneman reached Gold Harbor on the road to Richmond, by way of Newbridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets to within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night. Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward.

Com. Goldsborough paid a visit to Headquarters last night for the purpose of an interview with Gen. McClellan.

Important from Port Royal.

Commodore Dupont writes to the Navy Department, as follows:

"U. S. STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA, Off Charleston, May 13, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the rebel armed steamer *Planter* was brought out to us this morning from Charleston, by eight contrabands, and delivered up to the squadron. Five colored women and three children are also on board. She carried one 30-pounder, and one 24-pounder howitzer, and has also on board four large guns which she was engaged in transporting. I sent her to Port Royal at once, in order to take advantage of the present good weather. I send Charleston papers to the 12th, and the intelligent contraband who was in charge, will give you the information which he has brought off. I have the honor to request you to send back, as soon as convenient, the officer and crew sent on board.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation had been published in Charleston, and a negro insurrection there was imminent.

Vast preparations are making to bombard Savannah. Our gunboats have proceeded up the river, and our pickets are within four miles of Savannah. Massive batteries, mounting Parrott guns, have been erected all around the city. Our troops have a portion of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah in their possession.

A negro regiment is being organized by Gen. Hunter, its officers being selected from the Massachusetts regiments, and the movement meets with favor, as they will be able to perform duties that will relieve our troops.

Pensacola in Possession of the United States Forces.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 18.—The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* contains the following special dispatch:

PENSACOLA, May 10.—At 12 o'clock last night Pensacola Navy Yards and forts were set on fire and destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment and kept it up during the conflagration, but without doing any damage to any body at Pensacola. All public property, except the Custom House, incapable of being burned, was removed; but all movable Confederate property had been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city toward Montgomery was torn up this morning. A Federal vessel, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding the surrender. Mayor Bolline refused to comply with the demand, but stated that all the military force had left, and that he had no power to oppose. The Federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.

From Memphis papers of the 15th, received at Cairo, we have the following:

On the morning of the 12th, the batteries on Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the rebel works with no response from the enemy. After a short but vigorous engagement, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause, but no enemy whatever was found. The Federal troops were to take possession on the following day. There is no mention made of the direction taken by the rebels.

From New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island*, Captain Trenchard, arrived here this morning with dates and mails from New-Orleans of the 8th. She brings the naval officers captured on the Mississippi below New-Orleans. Among them are several Lieutenants of our navy, including J. K. Mitchell, commanding Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi; F. W. Wilkinson, second in command on board the *Louisiana*; Beverly Cannon, of the *Gov. Moore*, destroyed; and A. F. Worley, commanding the ram *Hunsacker*. In the passage the passengers were obliged to take turns doing guard duty over prisoners.

The news from New-Orleans is not of special interest. Butler commenced landing on the first of May, established headquarters at the custom house, took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c.; and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to be opened for the accommodation of himself and staff. A conference had taken place between General Butler and the authorities of the city with Pierre Soule. The proclamation was discussed and modified in some particulars. As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, the boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city.

The circulation of Confederate scrip was forbidden, but other species of currency allowed.

The newspapers continue their publication. The *Delta* was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but was subsequently allowed to go on.

Algiers has been occupied by our forces, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip garrisoned by troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson Railroads have been taken possession of, and all approaches to the city cut off.

Gen. Phelps had advanced to Carrolton, twenty-five miles up the river, and occupied that place. Very little public demonstration of Union feeling was manifested. Great want of confidence prevails, but under the firm course pursued by Gen. Butler, business is slowly reviving. The city is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs are generally in a very satisfactory state.

Com. Porter's mortar fleet had been off Mobile and in the bay, and soundings had been made in the channel.

On the 8th, the fleet was fired on while engaged in this work by Fort Morgan, but did not reply. The fleet afterward returned to Ship Island.

On the night of the 9th, the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the Forts, Navy yard, and Marine Hospital. Gen. Arnold commenced a bombardment, when the destruction of property was began, with a hope of saving a portion of fort property.

The steamers *Bradford* and *Neaffie* were burned, and Fort M'Rae, hospital, and navy yard destroyed. Barrancas barracks were saved, as also the foundry and blacksmith shop in the yard. The city and forts had been occupied by Gen. Jones with three thousand troops. General Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy it with twelve hundred men.

Nothing of importance from Key West and Port Royal.

Washington.

May 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of prevet Major-General Wool, to be a Major-General of the army, for his gallant conduct on the 10th of May, in taking the City of Norfolk, and for other gallant services.

The mails for New Orleans will be made up at New-York, to be forwarded by sea on every steamer which may leave for that port; therefore, the communication between these cities will be frequent. Postmasters are requested to forward all mail matter for New Orleans to the New-York Post Office.

The Secretary of War, upon the application of Representative Ely, has ordered the release of Col. W. F. Baldwin, of Virginia, to exchange for Col. Corcoran, Captain Farrill, and Lieutenant Dampsey, lately released as prisoners of war, from Richmond, and who have been a week in Washington, had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement on account of Col. Corcoran's health. Aided by Mr. Ely, they have succeeded.

Mr. Stevens stated in the House, yesterday, that by official returns from the War Department, our entire volunteer force in the field is 691,637 men.

A few days ago, about one thousand slaves left their homes in Maryland, as if by a preconcerted movement, and came to the District of Columbia, where they now are. Their masters have invoked the Fugitive Slave Law, but complain that the soldiers are all abolitionists, and will not allow the process to be executed in their camps.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1862.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3½c.; Pots, 4@4½c.; Pearls 5½c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.
APPLES—$3.75 ₱ bbl.
BEANS—Prime White, $1.50 per bushel.
BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Hams, 6c. ₱ lb.
BUTTER—Choice Roll, 10c. ₱ lb.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 8c. ₱ lb.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.55 ₱ bushel. Peaches, $2.75 ₱ bbl.
EGGS—7½c. per dozen.
FEATHERS—Prime Western, 45c. ₱ lb.
FLOUR—Extra, $4.60@475; Extra Family, $5.25. Fancy, $5.50.
GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 21c. Sugar, 8½@10c. Rice, 8½@9c. Molasses, 45c.
HAY—$13.00@14.00 ₱ ton, at scales.
MAPLE SUGAR—$10 per bbl.
LIME—Louisville, from store, $1.25 per bbl.
POTATOES—Neshannocks, 50c. per bush.
SALT—No. 1, $1.65.
SEEDS—Clover, $3.75@3.80. Timothy, $1.65. Flax, $1.60.
STEARINE—9¼@9½c. ₱ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Special Notices.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn Street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession. may24-1y

W.M. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield Street and Cherry Alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. mar6-3m

Married.

On Thursday evening, April 17th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Heenan, by Rev. John Y. M'Carney, Mr. ANDREW M'CLELLAN, to Mrs. MARGARET ANN STEWART, both of Temperancville, Pa. On Thursday evening, May 8th, Mr. JAMES DIGBY to Miss AMANDA FENDER, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On Thursday, May 8th, by Rev. J. Mateer, Mr. PORTER MCNUTT to Miss CAROLINE LOUGHEN, Leatherwood, Clarion County, Pa.

On Tuesday, April 8th, by Rev. J. S. Elder, Mr. H. H. RISHER to Miss JANE S. ORR, both of Clarion County, Pa.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. C. O. Rigge, assisted by Rev. A. M'Cready, at the house of the bride's father, Charles Koonce, Esq., Mr. F. W. WILSON, to Miss SARAH KOONCE, all of M