The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 3, 1862.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Important Strategic Movement.

The Union Army on James River.

The Evacuation and Destruction of the White House.

Full and Graphic Account of the Three Days' Fighting.

wrrespondence of the Baltimore American.]
White House, Saturday, June 28.

The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond, dur-The past four days, have been of h varied character and thrilling in-

commence or end the record, in order to make it all understandable to the general reader. Many who were eyewitnesses to these movements have fled off panic-stricken, fully convinced that the whole army before Richmond has been destroyed, and that General McClellan has been out-witted, outgeneraled, out-flanked and "driven to the wall," where he promised to place the enemy. The evacuation of White House was to them an inexplicable mystery under any other condition of facts but had they kept their eyes open early in the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamunky rivers and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James river. They might also have observed that all civilians were forbidden to approach immense stores of supplies at Dispatch Station had been steadily reduced for a week, until the last box of crackers. barrel of beef, and bale of bay had disappeared, before the great contest on Friday, which left the way open for the enemy to approach that point, which I have every reason to believe was designedly intended by Gen. Mc Clellan to be the mouth of the empty trap into which they were being led, and, as I hope and believe, to their en-

tire rout and discomfiture. Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they had occurred in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of Gen. McClellan, so far as the changing of his lines is concerned, and in reality the making of his left wing his right wing, and withdrawing his right wing to rest near Savage Station, at the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy, has the immense stocks on shore were bebeen accomplished, throwing the way open for the enemy to rush to his covcted feast at the White House, where he found nothing but an empty plat-

Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by Gen. McClellan to be accomplished by it further than throwing his left on the James river, and supporting Fort Darling, it is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point. I will merely proceed to a narrative of events as they occurred at White House up to Saturday at noon, embracing such statements as reached us from the battle-field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Wednesday at the White House. At the White House, on Wednesday, matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in the landing of stores of all busy towing down the river to West the excitement among the sutlers and descriptions, whilst those on the land- Point, a distance of fifty miles, through army followers. Some of the sutlers ings were being rapidly loaded in wagons and moved off towards the left flank. Several steamers, with large strings of vessels laden with forage and subsistence, had also been started down the river, with orders to proceed to City Point, on the James river.

This reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascertained to be the fulfilment of an order direct from Gen. McClellan. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of Gen. Burnside's army, which rumon said had reached the James river to co-operate with him. An order was also received from headquarters early on Wednesday to prohibit any one from coming forward to the lines on any considerations whatever, unless the of whom had come down to forward their report by the mail-boats, were prevented from returning, and others,







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

whilst

all the indications were that a

general battle along the whole line

would take place next day, (Friday.)

The trains were kept in motion all

The Great Alarm.

On Friday morning the first item of news from the front, received by tele-

attempting to turn the right flank,

were repulsed by General McCall with

his Pennsylvania Reserves, and driven

o'clock in the morning, and had closed

at six o'clock, with a signal victory.— This repulse is said to have been one

of the most decisive and destructive of

the war, the enemy being put to a complete rout, with very little loss to

our forces. Although at night, and

sylvanians were found to be widea wake.

of a general battle along the whole line, and General McClellan, in order

the result of the impending battle ren-

der such a course necessary, his force

being deemed too small to render the

successful defence of his position a cer-

rels of pork, and other stores along the

ment's notice, to apply the torch for their destruction if it should become

have been found most efficient labor-

advantage in the commissary and mu-nition departments. They soon under-

stood that danger was apprehended

went to work with renewed energy.— Stores and munitions everywhere dis-

rapidity, and were being packed on the wharf boats and vessels contigu-

contrabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies

ook position on the canal boats as they

The mail steamer, which should have

eft for Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock

in the morning, was ordered to be de-

tained, and at nine o'clock a despatch

progressing along the whole line, the

enomy having renewed the attempt to

were floated out in the stream.

enemy as might ensue.

-PERSEVERE.-

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NO. 5.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862

been entirely successful, and that he at three o'clock for Fortress Monroe, sion of the enemy despatched in this

held the enemy's camp and rifle pits. About one hundred more of the wounded arrived, and were removed, with the others, to the hospital steamers where the military committee, with their large corps of, surgeons, and the about the same time, and moved manumerous Sisters of Charity in attend- jestically down the river. The steamance, did all in their power to render or Commodore was still left at the the poor fellows comfortable. There wharf to receive any new arrivals from The reports from the front on Thursby the enemy in that direction. the enemy, and a few more of the wounded arrived, who reported everything progressing most satisfactorily.

below the White House about two hundred brigs, barks and schooners, were the artillery reserves stationed along and day. After passing these trains off, at anchor, with any quantity of canal the road to protect the retiring of the and securing their safety, Gen. Stonenight, carrying forward munitions of night, carrying forward munitions of war, whilst the wagon trains were still lining the roadswith commissary stores.

On the whole route down steamers and tugs were passed, having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West dence of panie was among some team a man, nor did he leave a soul behind, leves? This she would most assuredly Point, forty miles below the White sters, who threatened to break their not even a contraband. graph, was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall Jackson and Ewell, in House, not less than three hundred lines, but were instantly checked by a vessels were at anchor, whilst the numerous steamers and tugs which had and were ordered to blow out the brought them down were preparing to brains of the first man who deserted start up for the several hundred still his post or disoboyed the orders of the back with great slaughter. This attempt of Jackson was made at three up the river.

Statements of the Wounded. About 7 o'clock on Friday evening numbers of the wounded commenced

sing. hose engaged in the repulse of wagon of the train, and only leaving Stonen all Jackson represented his rout such portions of their camps as was indeed for a surprise, the gallant Penn- to be most quick and disastrous. He not deemed worth moving as they recame down on them expecting a sur- tired to their new lines. There had There was, however, every indication prise, but found them all momentarily expecting his approach, having been informed by General McClellan two to be ready for all emergencies, gave days previous that he was coming up-directions to General Casey and Col. on them. Instead of a surprise, the directions to General Casey and Col. on them. Instead of a surprise, the wards the James river, which soon Ingalls to make every preparation for enemy received the first shot, and, at

The wounded from the fight which have been a most terrific encounter, the enemy coming out from Richmond tainty against such a movement of the upon them in such dense masses that the shell and grape poured into them The steamers and tugs were all in as they advanced, made great gaps in early requisition, and were moving their lines, which were immediately down the river with long trains of filled up and they moved forward most transports in tow. The vessels near-est the landing were also stored full of poorly served that the damage to our Their artillery was so commissary stores and munitions, and ranks was light in proportion. They moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of crackers, baron both sides, but when Genl. Porter

There was also great commotion the same terrible slaughter ensued; among the crowds of contrabands, who this time their artillery being better served was more effective in the ranks ers, and who have been used to great of our men. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed and this twice fought battle ground being and, on being assured by Col. Ingalls literally strewn with the dead and that they would not be left behind to ing. Gen. Porter then a second time feel back to his position and awaited feel back to his position and awaited nearly an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They, however, finally appeared from the landing with great | came on in increased numbers, having been largely reinforced, and were again received with shell and grape, causing ous. The wives and children of the great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow, who had lost his arm, as sured me that he saw the loose arms and portions of the bodies of the enemy making gyrations through the air. A third time the enemy bore down most bravely and determinedly on our lines, and this conflict was the most when the bayonet was brought to bear was received that a general battle was he fell back, and was pressed towards Richmond fully a mile beyond our

flank General Porter's position on the original lines. right wing. At 11 o'clock a second Again, for t Again, for the fourth time, General Porter fell back to his first position, despatch announced that General Porwhen an order was received from Gen. ter had driven the enemy before him, McClellan to continue his retrogade and repulsed them three times with movement slowly and in order. So terrific slaughter, and was then ordered by General McClellan to fall back. soon as it became apparent to the enc my that it was the purpose of Gen This despatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacua-Porter to retire, the enemy again push ed forward most boldly and bravely, tion, and all the quartermaster's pawhen their advance was checked by pers and valuables, and the chests of the paymasters, were brought on board the mail boat. The family of Quarter-the New York 5th, Lieutenant Colonel the New York 5th, Lieutenant Colonel Duryea, the New York 10th, Colonel master Engle was also brought on board, with his horses and carriage Benedix, and two other regiments, under command of Colonel Warren, acting brigadier general, and the entire master Sawtell. The household furni force of regulars under Major General Sykes. This fresh force held the encmy in check while the force which had and Gen. McClellan was not broken previously bore the brunt of the bat-tle moved steadily back and in good and then the wire was cut at Dispatch became so panic-striken as to sell out order, carrying with them their wounon board the boat, whilst some deter

at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the lad coming over the wire. On soints of the looked forward to

In conversation with a paymaster,

who was with Gen. Porter's Division are also, a large number of volunteer the battle-field, and the Daniel Webwhen the battle commenced, I have a female nurses in attendance, who are ster and the Elm City, devoted to the of this gallant soldier. He says that to give them free play for the use of unremitting in their attention and their guns. On the same evening we kindness to the sick and wounded.

Ster and the Enn City, devoted to the being anxious for the safety of the was also announced that Gen. Stone-large amount of treasure he had in his man, with six thousand cavalry and possession, he asked instructions, and had a report from headquarters that a division of the rebels, the forces of Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Ewell, were vy skirmishing having taken place on approaching and threatening to open the right, resulting in the repulse of the right, resulting in the repulse of the right, resulting in the repulse of the chickahominy, in company with the wagon train then moving in that guarded the departure of the last of Scenes on the River.

The scene presented on the river was a most interesting one.

Ten miles

direction with the knapsacks of the the wagons and horses which moved men and all the valuables from the valuables from the valuables from the valuables from the final evacuation, and joined troops to enable him to execute the river was a most interesting one.

Ten miles

Ten mi the train and moved on, and describes were hovering around the vicinity all right wing of the army across the Chickahominy. He says it was a most orderly movement, conducted slowly present to state.

man with his entire force moved off in that I am not at liberty at that State over to England, or any other Power, commanding, as it does, and steadily, and that the only evicompany of cavalry who drew on them, guards.
This gentleman left the Savage Sta-

tion, south of the Chickahominy, at 7 been no fighting during the night, though at five o'clock on Saturday morning some heavy cannonading was in progress on the extreme left, tothe instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should fusion. ter two hours' fight, retreated in conwas again quiet. The railroad was in operation all night on Friday after the battle, and the last train that left for immediately ensued, represented it to the White House took its departure at 7 o clock, and met no interruption on the way down.

Last of the White Honse

On Saturday morning the work of vacuation at the White House had ocen nearly completed, and although there was still a number of vessels at the landing, there was an abundance of steamers in readiness to move off

with them at any moment.

At nine o'clock a train of cars started out for headquarters, but had not rels of pork, and other stores along the landing, were again covered over with piles of hay, so as to be ready at a moment's notice, to apply the torch for length of the pursued them but a short distance.

The property of the finest proposed to be approaching Dispatch Station, which is eleven miles from the White House. It was received with the utmost satisfaction by both the Federal troops and the citizens of The enemy again rallied and ap- This, however is supposed to be a mistake, as a telegraphic communication through to General McClellan was continued up to eleven o'clock, at which time the mail boat started for

Fortress Monroe. My Conclusions. From the foregoing I think I have conclusively proved that the object of Gen. McClellan, long before the battle on Friday, was to abandon the White House, and also draw in his right wing across the Chickahominy.-That he has accomplished this most masterly movement with but little loss in comparison with his punishment of the enemy there can be no doubt, and that he has strengthened his position by constructing his lines, and changing he base of his operations to the James river, is equally self-evident. There ne will have the co-operation of the SPEECH OF GOV. STANLY DELIVERED AT gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to washington, N.C., Tuesday, June 17,'62. interrupt his supply vessels by making severely contested of the whole, but a dash on the James river, they will the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front that the city will fall into his possession with but a slight strug-Although "hope may be father apple that Gen. McClellan is in posseson of Richmond by Sunday next. C. C. F.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1862. Since closing my letter from the White House, I find myself very unexpectedly in Washington city, and in possession of most reliable information from the White House and other points on the Peninsula, nearly a day ater than are contained in my letter. End of the White House.

It appears that the telegraphic com-

munication between the White House Station, eleven miles out. Tunstall's Station, four miles out, was in our pos-The enemy made a fierce attack on session until four o'clock in the after-

at three o'clock for Fortress Monroe, taking with her in tow two heavily-laden steamers, with directions for the hor to be dropped at West Point.

The of the large hospital steamers, with directions for the large hospital steamers, and infantry. They started down at three o'clock on Friday after-bread for man, nor hay for beasts, was welcomed with heavy showers of the large hospital steamers. grape-shot from the three gunboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to found no better fare.

Retirement of the Troops The cavalry at the White House

The Transports

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Santelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of opera-tions on the James river. They would doubtless move down immediately to o'clock on Saturday morning, and Fortress Monroe and await the into arrive from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of convertible the river in perfect order, not losing a James river, under the protection of the gunboats.

Telegraphic Communication

Since a very early hour on Saturday morning, Gen. McClellan has been deprived of his telegraphic communication with Washington. He abandoned its use several hours before the wires were cut, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication is now being opened with him, however, by gun-boats up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and all will soon be right in this

Important from North Carolina.

A Telling Speech Delivered by Governor Stanly at Washington.--- A Gathering of Citizens from Seventeen Counties.

From the Newbern Progress.]
The speech of Governor Stanly which was delivered at Washington, N. C., on the 17th inst., before the great Union mass meeting, was full of moderation and eloquence, and it may the Federal troops and the citizens of the Old North State, who were present from seventeen counties.

Notice was given some two weeks since to the people in the interior that one and all, loyal and disloyal, might come into our lines and hear Governor Stanly. Seventeen counties were represented in this gathering, which was the largest ever assembled in this section of the State. This great speech will revolutionize the Old North State and be the means of bringing her back into the Union at once.

We understand that Capt. Walker's rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., is completely demoralized and partially disbanded, but a very few remaining. Many of its members came to hear Governor Stanly at Washington, and remained.

Fellow Citizens :- My appearance here to-day calls to mind many scenes meet with prompt punishment from of the past. I thank God that we are permitted to meet in council once more. Ever since this infernal war, brought on by wicked politicians who desired power, I have had no comfort. to the thought," I would wager a big My thoughts have been directed towards these battle fields. Night and day have I been watching events .-I could not hear a word from my nato learn anything definite in regard to you. However had I may have been, in war? Why, then, are we involved no man can say I ever deceived him him astray. I come to you with a bleeding heart, honest and sincere motives, desiring to give you some plain thoughts. I am pleased to see so many of my old friends, who have been so true to me, some of whom gave me have I come to reason with you. I desire no promotion; I came for no

and Everett were my choice. I understood the wicked intention of these which they were retiring towards the nal coming over the wire. On going this outbreak. I saw it was inevita-

what my politics have been for the

by their steadiness and bravery, in was of very small value, and thus of duty when he took the oath of office, which they, however, lost about a the many millions of property here a when he was sworn to maintain the

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to be broken up which he had sworn to preserve? Would he not have been impeached, and justly hung, for thus violating his oath of office? I again ask, how could he do differently?
What are the duties of a sheriff?—

Is he not expected to enforce the law? Should a mob attempt to resist him, is it not his duty to call upon the people be thirty thousand strong, and, unless they brought their haversacks well supplied, must have gone supperless to bed. In the best of times, I found be could pursue no other course. Suppose New Jersey should attempt to stare me in the face at least and New York and the neighboring States should refuse to assist in obliging her to respect the Consti-tution and laws of the country.— Would it not be the duty of North

If Secession is to be recognized, what would it lead to? Let Louisiana secede, and then after it is accomplish-Gen. Casey reports that he lost not the mouth of the great father of wahave the right to do, if she has a right to secede, thus damming up the great river, and excluding all the States on its borders from a market. Would the great Northwest submit to this? Could not any second State hand itself over to any Power it might choose thus giving us monarchial govern-ments of every kind?

What has North Carolina to complain of? What rights of hers have been violated? Wherein has the government of the United States distressed her, or any other citizens? Was she burdened by taxation? Were her citizens called upon to pay a direct tax to support the Government?-Were not all her rights and institutions under the protecting flag of the Uni-

ted States My doctrines are those of Washing ton, Marshall, Badger, Graham, Gilmer, and Donnell; doctrines on which the Government was founded.

Secession is treason. It must be put down, otherwise the Republic is gone, and we are involved in an eternal war. The Government must be maintained. We are one people, one we will remain. one we will die. Secession is eternal war. If it succeeds, republican liber-

ties are lost forever. What do the rebels say? What did they tell you? First, they said secession would be peaceable; that the Northerners would not fight, and that foreign Powers would recognize the "Southern Confederacy;" Democrats in the North would assist the south in securing her independence.

Have any of these predictions been realized? After secession took place, you were told that the northern troops were coming South to free all your slaves, confiscate all your property devastate the land, slaughter your wo men and children, outrage your daugh-ters, and so on. Has this been realized? Have not your rights and property been respected?

Outrages will, to a certain extent be committed by the best disciplined armies in the world. It must be ex-pected; such are the results of war. The property and rights of no people have been respected so well in times of war as your property and rights. And what is more, the Government holds itself in readiness to remunerate all loval citizens for all the losses they have sustained. Could there be any thing more fair? Will the Confederacy do this? What is their money

worth a bushel? Not a cent. You say your slaves are all to be emancipated. What course has the Federal Government pursued thus far in regard to your slaves? When Fremont, Hunter, and Phelps issued their proclamation of emancipation, did not the President revoke them all? Has he not said, over and over again, that he had no constitutional right to emancipate the slaves? Has he not adhered strictly to the Constitution and laws of the country? Does he not insist that all the States shall be protected in all their rights? What more can be asked tive state, consequently I was unable of him, who is the President of all the

Much is said about the slaves coming in any particular, or intentionally led into the Federal lines, and many complaints made because they are not promptly given up. Are they not in the Confederate lines and are they not used to build fortifications and do the work of rebels, and in many instances so true to me, some of whom gave me used to man rebel guns, and fight a start in the world. It is to them I against the Union? The Federal army come to talk. Five thousand miles can't make a business of catching no groes and delivering them up. They have come here to put down treason, love of gain; I ask nothing for myself, and a war which the rebels inaugura-I did not support Mr. Lincoln. Bell ted. Sufferings must be expected, losses will be incurred, you must abide by events. The South is to blame for

all of the disasters which may occur. If this war continues, look at the consequences; see what has already they are here-more continue to come the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads Then your

The people must move. Call trade be open; let the blockade be withdrawn. Come and be restored to the inestimable privileges of Amercan citizens. .

Any man who will take up arms against such a Government as this ought to lose his property. I am indignant at such men, and cannot refrain from expressing my feelings.

Much has been said about the negro schools in Newbern, When I came I the people, and allowed a Government | found them there established by Mr.

in the evening was notified to propare at any moment for the entire evacuation of the post, and the preservation, as far as practicable, of the public property. Similar orders were also

property. Similar orders were also sent to Col. Ingalls. He immediately communicated with the fleet, and a division of men, armed with axes, proceeded during the night to cut down the trees around White House, and subsequently all the way along, above and below the Pamunky bridge, so as had a report from headquarters that a standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, time the trains on the railroad were place into the hands of a Justice for kept running night and day, carrying forward nothing but ammunition and munitions of war, with siege and rock-

et trains and field pieces. The down train of cars due at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening had not arrived which added to the excitement among the sutlers and camp followers. At half-past 10 o'clock in the evening nowever, the train arrived, bringing down about ninety wounded men, it having been delayed for their accommodation. They were nearly all of Gen. Hooker's division, and had participated in the gallant advance on the left of the centre on Wednesday morning, driving the enemy from their rifle pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what is known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the city of Richmond. This is the "important point" alluded to in the despatches of Gen. McClellan, detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side was reported to be about two hundred and twenty wounded and sixty killed. A large number of those vounded were however very slight

many of them being able to walk from the cars to the hospital boat. Thus ended the events of Wednesday.

Doings on Thursday. The fact that the gunboats had taken position in front of the landing with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of camp followers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress Monroe, and our population commen-

ced to be rapidly depleted.

The down train from the front reported all quiet with the exception of ertain mysterious movements within our lines that were not understandable to civilians. The immense stock of stores and forage at Dispatch Station, eleven miles from White House, were being carried off with great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day, the front as early as Tuesday, under with forage and stores, and that the any pretence whatever, and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed. In the evening it was announced that not a bale of hay, a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef, or a

box of crackers was left Throughout the day, at White House, the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of Gen. Casey, who had pitched his tents on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quito a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it; the outbuildings and servants' quarters being separate from the residence. Gen. Washington himselfcould not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the sick and wounded soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the subsistance and commissary departments throughout the day, and ing rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still steadily moving forward with ammunition, and con tinued throughout the night. Cavalry

scouts had also been sent out in vari ous directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that bales of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of subsistence stores on the landings, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to

them, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Whilst all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intention of evacuating the landing on master Sawtell. The household furni shore, the numerous steamers, and tugs, ture and the servants of these officials probably fifty in number, had been also soon followed, which increased its tortuous windings, long lines of brigs and barks laden with stores. The their stocks at half price and hastened vessels that were scattered about in the vicinity were also collected together in separate groups, and anchored in the stream where they could be easily and rapidly taken in tow by the steamers when the time for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for him to understand that not less than seven hundred sail of vessels were, two days previous, at anchor at the White House and land-

ing, and stream along for eight or ten miles down the river In the meantime the work on the construction of the railroad bridge over the Pamunky, just above the landing, was steadily progressing, a large as follows: speedy evacuation, bewildered the the lines." speculations of the uninitiated, but Col. Ingalls, under whose directions

The Panic Checked.

During the afternoon, the panic increased until half past three o'clock and the steamers and tags were busily engaged in towing down the transports

"We have been driving the enemy

mined to hold on and take their chances. That there was an intention on the part of General McClellan to evac uate the White House as soon as his Chickahominy, which occasionally to the instrument he was heralded poured in shot and shell upon them, with what the Federal soldiers call considered Bell and Everett the most Newbern there are nearly 5,000 slaves; movements in front should be perfec ted there was no doubt, but whether ted there was no doubt, but whether poured in shot and sherr upon them, as a necessary or a strategic movement and cheeked their movements, and encould not at that time be foreseen.

The Panta Cheeked

T in this retrogade movement the relation, when a portion of the infantry talk about politics. You all know serve force of General Sykes charged forces immediately embarked on on the enemy with the bayonet, and steamboats in waiting for them, the past twenty-five years. institutions, and everything you have the bayonet him back nearly a mile. In last of the transports was moved off How came North Carolina out of and own, will necessarily be in peril. drove him back nearly a mile. In last of the transports was moved off How came North Carolina out of this charge the gallant New York 5th by the steamtugs, and the few articles the Union? You say that President At three o'clock a despatch was received from headquarters, in substance drew forth the plaudits of the army hy their steadiness and bravery, in parties belonging to the army. The force of workmen being constantly at order was so peremptory that even those connected with the press, some the evident movements towards a half hour. Cheers are heard all along its it was necessary to leave on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along its it was necessary to leave on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along its it was necessary to leave on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along its it was necessary to leave on the left wing for the past hundred of their numbers, whose bod destroyed. the lines."

This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the Government valuables and the programme at three o'elock in the afternoon, and mont valuables and the program of the programme. The programme is the programme of the programme at three o'elock in the afternoon, and the programme of the p

who had smuggled themselves through, were promptly sent back.

On the same day Gen. Casey came down and took command of the small land force, not exceeding 600 men, and