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Job-Printing-Such as Hand-bills. Posting-bills. Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed racy and at the shortes notice. THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Seven Days Fight in Front of

Richmond.

A German Military Sketch. Memoirs of a Stuff Officer of the Confederate

What Would Have Been Accomplished if M'Dowell Had Joined McClellan.

SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO "LITTLE MAC." de., &c.,

The following narrative is taken from an-Officer of rank in the rebel service who has recently gone to Europe to recruit his health. The author was one of the eminent professional soldiers who organized the Southern army, in which he held a most important command until a few weeks ago, when a severe illness country, and writes from personal knowledge opened the offensive and began his operations and experience. The great military events against the little town of Mechanicsville. and experience. The great military events he describes with so graphic and skilful a pen he witnessed from first to last:

[Translated from the Koelnischo Zeitung ogne Gazette) of the 25th, 26th and 27th November, for the New York Herald. * Upon the approach of the terrible Union armada we were forced to abandon our position on the peninsula at Yorktown, and It was not until he had completed his prelimic experienced veterans of the Army of the nary measures that he advanced with hostile Potomac—and the division of General Hill are the first train road At length, however, after a few cavalry affairs, the place was evacuated by our troops, and Richmond. In the meanwhile the most bur aus to pack up, and caused the officers of vey their stores further South. Even P. es dent Davis took the road and hastened, with his wife and children, to North Carolina. As may be readly divined, this loss of presence mind threw the people at large into the most frantic excess of terror. There was nothing on all sides but shouting and uproar and confusion reached its utmost height. The secret police of Gen. Winder had lost all control. The civil authorities of Richmond were anxious to do something, but knew not what, and also lost their senses. A small number of the Bultimore rabble took advantage of the hubbub, and, in public meeting. passed resolutions condemning Richmond to confingration so soon as the Union troops should enter it. Yet all who could escape did so. The sick and the wounded were carried further into the interior; many public and private buildings were marked out for destruction; and, in short, a frightful catas General McClellan's position on that day

in-Chief commanding our forces, (Johnson.) there confronted Magruder, while, with the was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, larger portion of his force, he had taken up and the command fell into the able hands of a position more to the rear and nearer to the General Lee, who was exactly the man to railroad, where he was resolved to accept bring quiet and order again out of this unsummoned from the interior: General Stone-10,000 wounded men; artillery and ammunition wagons rattled by day and night through the streets, while aids and orderlies

Masses of troops came pouring in daily, yes, hourly, but without mucic or any other pomp. Sternly and silently those ragged, half-starved swarms of men moved onward through the thoroughfares; but the fire in

to defend their freedom or to perish. On the 25th of June another great council of war was held. In it were assembled sicarly all that was eminent in the Confederate Army. There stool like a rock General Lee, gazing cheerfully over the countenances of his comrades, for each of whom he had a

troops, impariently swinging his sabre to and fro, as though the quiet room were too narrow for him, and he were longing to be once more at the head of his columns. A little aside quietly stood the two Hills, arm in arm, while in front of them old General Wise was energetically speaking. Further to the right stood Generals Huger, Longstreet, Branch, Anderson, Whiting, Ripley and Magruder in a group. When all these generals had assembled General Lee had his plans before them, and a few stirring word The scheme had already been celebrated. It was compact, concentrated action, and the

esult could not fail to be brilliant When the conference terminated all shook hands and hastened away to their respective army corps, to enter upon immediate activi-

Now looking at the positions of the tw armies, it will be seen that unquestionably the advantage was with the Southern host; WHAT A PRUSSIAN OFFICER SAYS for General McClellan had his forces necessar ily on both sides of the Chickahominy, and owing to the many ravines in his neighborhood, could not, without great difficulty and much loss of time, execute his military movements. His front line reached over a distance of more than twenty miles, in the form of a semicircle, extending from the James river towards Richmend and Ashland. While one part of his army crossed the Chickahominy, he took position with the main body on the north side of the river, from Mendow bridge to Bottom bridge. The beights on the banks of the stream were fortified so that his army, notwithstanding the great length of its lines, had excellent defensive cover.

On the 26th of June, in the morning, our troops took up their positions. Jackson hastened by forced marches to Ashland, there to commence his outflanking operations against the enemy. Having arrived there his advanced guard drove in the weakly posted foe, and pushed on without loss of time to Hanover Court House, where he threw forward General Branch's brigade between the Chickshominy and Pamunky rivinduced him to ask a furlough. A foreign- Hill, (1st) who had to cross the stream at ers, to establish a junction with General er by birth, he passed many years in this Meadow bridge. Gen. Hill very gallantly The enemy who were stationed here made a brave resistance. Storming attacks were. made again and again with a fury, and as often replied with a cool determination, that awakened admiration. In vain did General Hill send his aids in quest of Gen. Branch. graphical difficulties that he reached his position in front of Mechanicsville only la e drewafter we had partially spiked our guns we at night, when the conflict was at an end back to our defensive fastness at Williams. The morning of the 27th had scarcely began burg, so as at that point to cover our capital, to draw ere our artillery opened a tremen Riemmond, by throwing up strong fortified | dous fire upon the enemy's front, so that the works, and perfecting a compact military with the assistance of some humane officers, and perfecting a compact military works, and perfecting a compact military works, and perfecting a compact military with the assistance of some humane officers, in bringing about some kind of order amid this frightful confusion. By the happiest dolph and his military Cabinet. Now when the best far deceived by our voluntary with the danger was over, when Richmond had been from our position at Torktown as to drawed from our position at Torktown as to drawed from our position at Torktown as to dispard on a statistic point of the troops and begin to fortiful his position.

The troops are the day of order amid this frightful confiners of the troops and the discussion. By the happiest dolph and his military Catinet. Now when the same is found to the discussion of the troops and the discussion of the troops and the discussion of the troops and the discussion.

The troops are troops and the discussion of the bloody structed in bringing about some kind of order amid this frightful confiners in bringing about some kind of order amid this frightful confiners, that the human discussion.

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The troops are troops and the discussion of the troops and the troops are troops and the discussion of the troops and the troops are troops and the discussion of the troops and the discussion of the troops and the troops are troops and the di of his troops and begin to fortify his position. Longstreet's magnificent army corps—old

demonstrations against our line. The lines (2). At once the order to advance was given at Williamsburg were also given up by us all along the line. The divisions of Generals without any great resistance, although it was Hill (2). Anderson and Whiting formed the very difficult to persuade the old fighting General Magnuder of the propriety of the step; for he loved the position as a father loves his child; and, to tell the truth, all the | bank of the river. Magrader, commanding fortifications had been constructed with the right wing, was, on account of the much talent under his personal directions, swampy nature of the ground he occurried, The hard headed old soldier was won over ordered to hold himself merely on the defenonly after renewed debate and expostulation. sive. General Wise took command of Fort Darling, on the James river. All these military offensive operations and the two we took up our march, in two columns, for proceeding fights must have given General McClellan knowledge of our intention to fearful panie fell upon Richmond, and all change our inconvenient position of Richmond. who could possibly get away packed up everything they had and fled southward. The nearer the hostile army approached the little floates the transport of the floates the fl city the fiercer the tumultand uproar became. McDowell, which for four months had laid The burning waves of popular alarm could inactive near Fredricksburg, to make a not be stayed. The government itself furthered the confusion. Instead of resolving to such a movement even the flank march of triumph or to fall with the army in front of Gen. Jeckson would have been rendered im-Richmond, it at once ordered all the different practicable. But Gen. M'Clellan must have neen deceived in the character of General ordnance to entry the magazines and con- M Dowell; for, notwithstanding all the communications in reference to our combined man cuvers, the latter remained with imperturable indifference in his secure position, and lost General McClellan's army, which had suffered greatly by sickne s and desertion. a prey to the heavy concussions of our attack bearcely, therefore, had General Lee received reliable intelligence of M'Dowell's inactivity than a general and simultaneous attack on M'Clellan's whole line was resolved upon. So, soon, as the arrival of General Jackson nt Coal Harbor was reported, the Commander in Chief, with his staff, repaired to Gaines' Mill and ordered the division of Anderson, Hill (1st), Longstreet and Pickett to attack. Before these columns got into motion the that General Jackson was already at work.

General McClellan's position on that day, back to my regiment.

General Jackson had accomplished his General Jackson had accomplished his trophe seemed to be impending over the was remarkable in the highest degree. With outhern capital.

At this most critical mement the Generalthe south side of the Chickahominy, and tanking march without meeting with important resistance from the enemy. Hardly had reasonable chaos. He went to work with sive forethought, talent and coolness. The great zeal and energy to discharge his oner different divisions of his army took their ous task. All disposable troops were hastily positions with admirable precision and twaited our onset with firmness. It was the wall Juckson's army corps was ordered to first time that the two hostile armies had, in Richmond; all the hospitals were cleared of relation to numbers, confronted one another their occupants and preparations made for with a force so nearly equal; but the Unionists had the advantage of a better protected position, while our troops had to expose themselves to the hostile fire. The attack galloped to and fro in wild harry scurry with was opened by the columns of Hill (1st), Anderson and Pickett. These gallant names rushed forward with thundering hurrans upon the muskerry of the foe, as though it were a joy to them. Whole ranks went k mpsacks, blankets-in fine, everything that down under that terrible hall, but nothing could impede their flight. Subordination and could restrain their courage. The billows of their eyes showed that they were determined battle raged fiercely onward; the struggle was man to man, eye, to eye, bayonet to bayonet. The hostile Meagher's brigade. composed chiefly of Irishmen, offered heroic resistance. After a fierco struggle our people began to give way, and at length all orders, and encouragements were vain-they were fulling back in the greatest disorder. Infuriate, part already assigned. Thoughtfully his eyes foaming at the month, bare headed, sabre in

determination and ferocity that called forth the admiration of our own officers. Broken to pieces and discrganized, the fragments of that line legion came rolling back from the charge. The Nineteenth North Carolina lost the Chiekhominv. All the wounded, and all the accumulated stores of the enemy fell into our hands, and Jackson could with a content of the content ed veterans; for, notwithstanding the bloody harvest the destroyer reaped in our ranks first time. But the enemy, nevertheless, quietly and coolly held out against every attack we made, one after the other. Notwithstanding the fact that solitary brigades had to stand their ground from four until eight o'clock P. M., they performed feats of neredible valor; and it was only when the news came that Jackson was upon them in he rear that, about eight, t ey retired before ur advance. Despite the dreadful carnage in their ranks they marched on with stream ng banners and rolling drums, and carried with them all their slightly wounded and all their baggage; and, when the cavalry regiments of Davies and Wickham went in when the cavalry pursuit, repelled this assault also with perfect By this time night had come on and over-

spread the field of death with darkness, ompassionately shutting out from the eyes of the living the horrid spectacle of slaughter. Quiet gradually returned; only a feeble annonade could be heard upon our farthest left, and that, too, little by little, died away. The soldiers were so fearfully exhausted by the day's struggle that many of them sank down from their places in the ranks upon the ground. Although I, too, could scarcely keep in the saddle, so great was my fatigue, hastened with one of my aids to that quarter of the field where the struggle had raged the most fiercely. The scene of ruin was horrible; whole ranks of the enemy lay prone where they had stood at the beginning if the battle. The number of wounded was fearful, too, and the groans and imploring cries for help that rose on all sides had, in the obscurity, of the night, a ghastly effect that froze the blood in one's veins. Although had been upon so many battle fields in Italy and Hungary, never had my vision heheld such a spectacle of human destruction. The preparations for the transportation of the wounded were too triffing, and the force detailed for that purpose was either too feeble in numbers or had no proper knowledge of its duties. Even the medical corps had, by the terrors of the situation, been rendered incapable of attending to the wounded with zeal and efficiency. With nconceivable exertion I at length succeeded with the assistance of some humane officers. sufferer would expire just as we were about at last, at the close of the bloody struggle, the foremost lines, and have an easy struggle to extend him succept. By midnight we had assume a theatrical attitude. Yet, with no got the first train ready. It consisted of sixty wagons with two hundred seriously wounded. I cautiously and slowly conducted this train with success to the city. The first hospital reached I was met with refusal. "All full" was the reply to ny inquiry. "Forward to the next hospital" was my word of command. "All full" was again the answer. Just then a friend said to me that if I would wait ne might be able to help me, as we would have a neighboring tenement used as "tobacto warehouse prepared for a hospital. So I had to make up my mind to wait there an hour and a half in the street with my dying charge. I did my best to supply the poor fellows with water, tea and other refreshments, so as to alleviate their sufferings in ome degree; but the late hour of the night

from putting my design into more than half At length the so-called hospital was ready but I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw the dismal hole offered me by that name. Phere, in open lots, without windows or oors, a few planks nailed together were to soldier had endured all things—hunger, thirst and heat; nothing could rob him of his courage, his indifference to death; and now he y there wounded to the death, at the door of his friends whose property he had defended, for whose welfare he had exposed his life, and these friends turn him away to an open barn, where, without dressing for his wounds

and the agitation of the city prevented me

or any care, he is left to perish.

And yet this city has a population of 40,000 souls, had churches admirably adapted to conversion into hospitals, had elergymen in numbers. But neither the doors of the churches opened, nor were the ministers of the Gospel there to sweeten the last mements of the lying soldier. Sad and dispirited, I gave the order to carry in the wounded; east one more glance at that house of death and horror, and then swung myself into my saddle and fled, with a quiet oath on my lips,

he arrived at the positions marked out for him ere he sent his columns to the charge.— Notwithstanding the difficulties and exertions of the march, which they had executed on short allowance, he hurled his traops—those bold manœuvering of the enemy. Like a approaching the James river, probably with a view to form a Jametion with the fleet. I swept down upon them and hurled everything to the earth that stood in his way. A genuine fury, took possession of Jackson's men, who, throwing aside their muskets and draw-wise, the stood of the stood ing their terrible bowie knives, fell with these alone upon the victims offered up to them. Horrible was the carnage that then msued, and, although the federals had, at first made obstinate resistance, they now lost position. The plain, thickly beset with trees ground and fell back, throwing away arms. could impede their flight. Subordination and discipline were at an end. The soldier no longer heard the command of his officer, and desorted the post entrusted to his keeping.— Already had two generals of the four hostile Already had two generals of the four hostile brigades been left by their men, and it was helieved that all was over with McClellan's entire army, when, at this perihous crisis, entire army, when, at this perihous crisis, entire army, when, at this perilous crisis, General Heintzelman appeared with his division, and again brought the battle to a stand. With great ability and gallantry he This memory, with the feeling that he perhaps, should never behold many of them again. Close beside him towered the knightly form of General Baldwin; at his left leaned pensively Stonewall Jackson, the idea of his sively Stonewall Jackson, the idea of his series and the position with a sively Stonewall Jackson, the idea of his series and the position with the feeling that he perhaps, and the field, at the head of his ordered the organization of the beaten, and legion, and with him the Nineteenth Korth for several days or more—where is it? I shall not inquire what rights States in were, to destruction. Many another General McDowell, the pitting of the folly of General McDowell, the pitting of the folly of General McDowell, the pitting of the beaten, and the position of the beaten, and the position of the beaten, and the proposition of the beaten, and the position of the beaten, and the proposition of the propositi

eight standard nearers, and most of their standard nearers, and the decrease for the standard nearers, and the decrease for their standard nearers, and the decrease for the decrease for the decrease for the standard nearers neare covered themselves with immortal glory. Performed their task with rapidity and drawn up in order, ere they rushed upon them a corps. Prodigies of valor were here performed themselves as he, and, therefore, the truths of with horrible valls. Vet as here. covered themselves with immortal grory.
Our troops exhibited a contempt of death that made them the equals of old, experienced veterans; for, notwithstanding the bloody

Generals, one hundred and fifteen stuff and subaltern officers, three thousand privates, disorder ensued among the storming masses, idea. Even the wounded, desparing of sucthat day, no disorder, no timid bearing re- subaltern officers, three thousand privates. vealed that many of the regiments were and twenty-one cannon, and bundreds of under fire and smelt gunpowder then for the ambulances and baggage wagons, with all their lading. The booty was immense; but, in a strategic point of view, Tackson's success was of far greater importance, since it out General McClellan off completely from his base of retreat. When, therefore, the triumph of Jackson's arms became known at hendquarters, all counted with perfect certainty upon the destruction or capture of frenzy, and when, early next morning. I re-rejoined my regiment, I found my poor fullows in a state of feverish exciten every man of them wanted to have a hand in the originate of Wilcox was annihilated the approaching capture or annihilation of At length the coming of night compelled a the great federal army. I alone shrugged my shoulders as my officers communicated their anticipations on the subject. We had gone through a similar experience in 1848, under Radetzky, in Italy,. There, too, the Italians had already prepared quarters for the old man and his troops, and the Mayor the old man was a firmly confident of vistance.

> ficulties, was quietly withdrawing into his fortresses at Mantua and Verona. I had but just reached my regiment when we received the order to advance along the whole line. I looked with sadness upon our once fine division. How fearfully some regiments had been decimated! Many which, like my own, had marched out with eleven hundred men, had now but three or four hundred effective soldiers left. Yes, some for-instance, the Seventh Georgia, and Twentyfirst. North Carolina-had only something over one hundred and eighty nien. A vast number of officers were disabled, and many a fine fellow who, a few days before, full of confidence and jolity, had prophesied a gel-den future, was no more. I no longer had the courage to ask for this one or that one whom I did not see, but took it for granted that he had fallen on the field of honor-it was too sad to always hear the same response, 'He is dead.' 'he fell here.' or 'there,' in such

meet the gray old hero a prisoner, at the very

moment when the latter, overcoming all dif-

and such a way.

As our divisions were getting into motion. suddenly appeared the President, Jefferson Davis, surrounded by the general of cavalry. Joseph Davis, and the Messys. Johnston and hurral as of vore, did the soldiers receive the conqueror of Buena Vista. With a cold eye and as stiff as his horse, he rode along the front of the regiments, only once in a while addressing a word to some friend. When our division had successfully worked

its way out from among the labyrinths of dismounted artillery, shattered wagons and dead and wounded soldiers and got room for moval. Then the divisions of hill (2nd). dead and wounded soldiers and got room for moval. Then the divisions of hill (2nd), free movement, we opened our eyes with wide Longstreet, Anderson, Cobb and Whiteomb astonishment when, on reaching the position evacuated by the enemy, we found nothing but a few stands of arms and some baggage. All their material had been carried off by them in this part of the field, and only a fright all the property that could not be carried hostile field pieces prevented farther success, away to the flames, and here the (agar conorth of booty. Like hungry wolves my poor fellows rushed toward the huge glowing heap to save whatever could yet be saved. There were hundreds of casks of ment, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, wine, and even champagne-in fine, all these delacies with which the Northern army was more than abundantly provided, and which we poor devils scurcely knew the names of, piled up on one another. Yet all our efforts to rescue something useful where vain; the enemy had taken his. precautions for the total destruction of eveything left behind with such cunning skill. that there was nothing remaining but spoiled and useless goods. On the other hand, the entire field was covered with the heavy cloth cloaks of the fugitives, and these were very welcome to our troops. Yet all essential par-ticulars prove to be that General McClellan had accomplished his retreat with order and | Confederacy. sagneity, and that there was nothing farther from his thoughts than a surrender of the army. Indeed, from some strigglers captured by my men, I learned that he had crossed the

lesperate sans culottes of his—up m the fed-up his former base of retreat and was now up his former base of retreat and was now twelve fine brigades of Hill's (1st) and Long-street to give the supposed flying enemy his death blow. About five miles from Darley-town, on the Newmarket road, we got sight of the foe; but they had taken up a splendid

General McClellan had taken his position at Frazier's farm, which formed his centre.

the rescue, that McClellan opened upon the plunged their knives into the bosons of focnewly formed storming columns so hellish a fire that even the coldest blooded veteran lost his self-posession. Whole ranks of our men where hurled to the ground. The thunder of the cannon, the crackling of the musketry from a hundred thousand combatants, mingled with the screams of the wounded and the dying, were terrific to the ear, and the bay, counting, too, upon their exhaustion at imagination. Thus raged the conflict within last, until fresh troops could arrive to reina comparitively narrow space seven long hours, and yet not a foot of ground was won. ent, for All our reserves bad been led into the fight. truce, and utterly overcome by fatigue, the soldier sank upon the ground at his post, thoughtless of even the friend torn from his the old man and his troops, and the Mayor The empty flasks contained not a drop of marching olders, their communications of milan was so firmly confident of victory water, and at length sleep overcame each other and became entangled, and precious sions nor control its sweep. The Government was irremediably lost. Still, as it was, ment was borne along with the current, and vere forgotten. Gloomy and out of humor, General Lee rode through the camping final arrival of these divisions for their resground of the decimated regiments attended y his staff, and then, with a dry, harsh voice ordered up the divisions of Wise and Magruder to burry the dead. With a brief remark he next indicated to General Longstreet his position for the next day, and rode off with his aids to visit other portions of the line.

The Sixth Day and the Seventh, with the Battle of Marlyern Hills.

The gray of morning was just beginning to ppear upon the horizon when the roar of arilery was once more heard. A battery which, during the night, General Anderson had y noticed by the enemy, and vigorously atacked by his field pieces. Every shot struck, and the fragments were hurled in all directions. Of the twelve pieces in the battery. five were quickly dismounted, and the teams half destroyed, yet the commanding officer hold his post. In the meanwhile our columns had formed without having , tasted any strengthening or nourishing refreshment -Exhausted by the fatigues of the preceeding days, they fairly reeled on their feet, yet not a man shrauk back from duty. At length, as the sun rose in splendor, and we could beter distinguish the enemy's position, an incoluntary exclamation escaped me, for it was ovident to me, from the denser ranks he ex-libited that McClellan had been consider-ably reinforced during the night, and could

with fresh men against our famish hausted force. General Lee, convinced of the perlious poition of affairs, at once issued orders to Stonewall Inckson to cover the retreat in case the army should be compelled to fall back, and directions were sent to Richmond to get all

were ordered to storm the enemy's works. And now again commenced one of the most desperate combats that ever took place in any The loss on our side was absolutely frightful McClellan, observing the devastahuge number of dead, told how fearfully the tion his artillery was making among our battle had raged at this point. The fortifi-cations were of colossal dimensions, and had overwhelmed us with a terrific rain of musfar greater solidity than we had supposed.—
We at once received orders to pursue the focimmediately, or at least so soon as we could ascertain his exact whereabouts. We had and fled. McClellan availed himself of hardly got beyond White House when we described a hage cloud of smoke which eddied of his cavalry. Quick as thought Anderson above the woods about a mile and a half to placed himself at the head of our horse, and our right. As we carefully advanced in that Lid three reg ments to the charge. Their on direction we perceived a high heaped up pyr- set was magnificent. Our Texans burst with our country. During those days of fate the soldier had endured all things—hunger, thirst and heat; nothing could rob him of his cour-

away to the flames, and here the class of the control of millions of dollars or control of boats. Like hungry wolves my poor.

The enemy noticed our confusion, now advanced, with the cry, 'Onward to R chmond,'
Yes, along the whole hostile front rang the shout, Onward to Richmond!' Many old soldiers who had surved in distant Missouri and on the plains of Arkansas, wept in the bitterness of their souls like children. Of what avail had it been to us that our best blood had flowed for six long days?—of what avail all our unceasing and exhaustless endurance? Everything seemed lost, and a general depression came over all our hearts. Batteries dashed past in headlong flight, ammunition, hospital and supply wagons rushed along, and swept the troops away with them from the battle field. In vain the most franie exertion, entreaty and self sacrifice of the staff officers. The troops had lost their footold, and all was over with the Southern

In this moment of desperation General Hill came up with a tew regiments he had managed to rally, but the enemy was continally pressing nearer and nearer; louder and louder their shouts, and the watchword 'On to Richmond!' could be heard. Cavalry offi eers sprang from their saddles and rushed in a view to form a Junction with the fleet. I to the ranks of the infantry regiments, now deprived of their proper officers. Gen. Hill seizel the standard of the Fourth North Car to halt, and presently there rushed by the olina Regiment-which he had formerly com manded-and shouted to the soldiers. 'If you will not follow me I will perish alone!" Up on this a number of officers dashed forward to cover their beloved General with their bedies, the soldiers hastily rallied, and the position. The plain, thickly beset with trees at this point, and rough, broken ground, was very unavorable to the operations of our brave cavalry, and they were condemned to thus worked up to the wildest enthusiasm. The enemy hal od when they saw these columns, in flight a few moments before, now advancing to the attack, and Hill burst upon the enemy from the neighborhood of oar capital or succumb or silves. No other choice remained for us. But General McClellan only too well understood his critical position. By the folly of General McDowell, the pities of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of Saggetory Stanton and the position of the following of the f

cor, collecting their last energies of life, men who lay near them still breathing. generals to once more lead their disorganized troops back to the fight, and the contest was renewed along the whole line, and kept up until deep in the night; for everything force us. At length, about half-past ten in the evening, the divisions of Magruder, Wise front of our army. Had the commanders of hose divisions executed their orders with comptitude and skill streams of blood would have been spared, and the foe would have ment to decide upon measures and policy, it been thrown back upon his reserves in the course of the forencon; but they reached us to their decisions. This is the vital maxim fully seventeen hours behind time. The of liberty. This war should have been avertgenerals had been uncertain concerning the the remainder of our force had to thank the struggled, as best it could, with the resistless

So soon as these reinforcements could be thrown to the front our regiments were drawn back, and as far as possible reorganized during the night, the needful officers appointed, and after the distribution of provisions. which had also fortunately arrived, measures were adopted for the gathering up of the vounded and the burial of the dead

On Tuesday, July 1, at two o'clock in the norning, while the stars were still visible in the sky, General Magruder again opened the battle, and very som began a cannonade so fearful that the very earth trembled with the oncussion. By twelve o'clock meridian, McClellan had abandoned all his positions. leaving behind his wounded, his baggage and many pieces of cannon. Magruder followed him, hot foot, but cautiously, as he had first lery and sharpshooters. About half past four P. M. our troops reach

ed the vicinity of the well known farm of D. Carter, known as Malvern Aill. Here Gen. McClellan had again drawn up his army to reopen the fight. General Magruder no sooner saw the enemy's position than he once more led his men to the attack. His columns that separated them from the foe, and stormintrenched position. But a murdertherefore withdraw his wornout troops from compelled to seek the shelter of the woods .--Again Gens. Smith; Anderson and Holmes provisious of the instrument itself .led on their troops, but suddenly missiles of of our soldiers and caused the most appalling

damage.

This was the fire of the fleet, which, although two and a half miles distant, now took ward with desperate courage against the hos-tile position, and Malvern Hill was attacked on all sides. McClellan defended himself courageously, and it was twelve o'clock at night ore he evacuated this position, which both nature and art had made a strong one. The heroic daring and energy of our troops had overcome all obstacles.

The battle of the seventh day will live for fought around Richmond, was the contest confined within so small a space, and there authorities of Sates, was added to it the fire of the monster guns one exploded it was as though the globe had burst. Never, in any war since the world began, were missiles of such magnitude before used. The buttle of Malvern Hill will be a monument for that people, testifying to the determined will and re-elation with which it contended for its independence as a nation, and the indomitable firmness of its

row to conquer or to die. A must award to General McClellan my fullest recognition. There are few, if any generals in the Union arm; who can rival him. Left in the most desperate straits by his companion i arms, McD well; victimized by the Secretary of war, Stanton at Washington; offered up as a sacrifice to destiny by political jealously; cut off from his basis of retreat, he selected a new line of safety of which no one had even dreame !. He defended every foot of ground with conrage and talent, and his stand at Malvern Hill, as well as his system of defence and his strategic combinations displayed high military ability. Yet his troops were the greatly demoralized by their seven days' hard fighting.' and lost their stamina, while several of his generals could not compreliend the ideas of their commander, and sustained him but poorly or not at : Il. At Harrison's Lind n : where the James river forms a curve, he collected his shuttered array under the guns of the federal fleet. But. n our side, we had no longer an army to n olest him.

The following is the oath usually administered to contrabands that come within our lines at Fredricksburg:

bear the true allegiance to the United States; that you will take good care of the horse and the mules, and if any of them get away you will go after them, no matter how dark it is, and will also black boots to the best of your knowledge and belief. So help you The gravity of both parties while it is be ing administered, is said to be edifying.

While those we love are living, we ometimes converse with them through flowers; when dead, through the stars.

A man's remorse is greater after than refere the commission of a murder, but probably his depravity is not.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR OF

ALBANY, Jan. 7 .- Governor Seymour sent in his message to the Legislature to-day.-On the subject of national affairs, he says:

Not only is the national life at stake, but every personal, every family, every sacred interest involved. The traths of our financial and military situation must not be kent back. There must be no attempt to put down the free expression of public opinion. Af-frighted at the rain they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war has been caused by the unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject, and not the cause of the controversy. We are to look for the causes of the war in the pervading disregard

of the obligations of the laws and constituwhich have grown up in two parties of the Atlantic States -the two extremes of our country. There is no honest statement of our difficulties which does not teach that our people must reform themselves as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of

"It is not too late to save our country if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right tway. Where it is the right of our Governis our duty to obey and give a ready support ed; but its flood-gates were opened. The Administration could not grasp its dimentide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy. But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of princi-The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment must make us more vigi-

The Governor urges that economy and integrity in the administration of affairs are vital in periods of war. He says meddling and intrigues have thwarted and paralyzed the valor of our soldiers and skill of our Generals within the influence of the capital, while our armies have gamed victories in fields remote therefrom.

Not only must the National Constitution he held inviolate but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such seperate jurisdiction, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare.

A consolidated Government in this vast counadvanced in magnificent order over the space try would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of the States, except as they are limited. ous hall of grape received the brave fellows by the Constitution, can never be given up.

and newed them down; until finally the Without them our Government cannot stand.

It was made, and it can be changed by State agency. This is shown by the following

"The ratification of the conventions of monstrons dimensions tore down whole ranks | nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

Again, three-fourths of the States can add to or take away from the powers of the part in the contest. Our men still rushed for- General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which, if ratified by three fourths of the States, become parts of the Constitu-

tion.
While they can thus take away or add to its power, the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade

their jurisdiction.

The obligations which rest upon the States ever in the memory of the people as the battle of respect the Constitution, laws and authoriof Malvern Hill. Nowhere, in all the actions ties of the General Government shall show equal respect for the right and constituted

was added to it the fire of the monster game on heard the enemy's ships. It was terrible to see those two hundred and sixty-eight pound of life and property, the protection of our houses the woods, and when homes and all that is nearest and deavest to us in the relations, dues and actions of life. It is dangerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines asike the foundations of State and National Government, by breaking up the social system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authority will not be required.

Arbitrary Arrests.

Our people have therefore viewed with alarm practices and pretensions on the part of officials, which violate every principle of good order, of civil liberty, and of constitutional law. It is claimed that in time of war the President has powers as commander-inchief of our armies, which authorize him to declare martial law, not only within the sphere of hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That at his pleasure he can disregard not only the statutes of Congress, but the decisions of the National Judiciary. That in loyal States the least intelligent class of officials may be clothed with power not only to not as spies and informers, but also, without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens, and early them beyond the limits of the State, to hold them in prisons without a hearing or a knowledge of the offences with

which they are charged.

Not only the passions and prejudices of these inferior agents lead them to note of tyranny, but their interests are advanced and their possessions secured by promoting dis-content and discord. Even to ask the aid of counsel has been held to be an offence. It has been well said that "to be arrested for me knows not what; to be confined. no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or estabt ished; or to linger outlife in a cell withoutrial, presents a body of tyranny which can not be enlarged."

The supposition of journals and the imprisonment of persons have been glaringly partisan, allowing to some the utmost liceniousness of criticism, and punishing others for the fair exercise of the right of discussion. Conscious of these gross abuses, an attempt has been made to shield the violaters of law. and suppress inquiry into their motives and conduct. This attempt will fail. Unconstiutional acts cannot be shielded by unconstitutional laws. Such attempts will not save the guilty, while they will bring a just conlemnation upon those who try to pervert the powers of legislation to the purposes of oppression. To justify such actions by prece-'Samuel, my darling,' said a fond dents drawn from the practice of govern-mother to her son, 'I've not seen your book ments where there is no restraint upon legis-