The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

☞ *The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Markley's Family Medicines to be found in another Column of this paper.*

New Books and Periodicals.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. *By Arthur M. Grainger.* New York. Frederick A. Brady.

We have received from Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, through Messrs, Saylor and McDonald, who have the work for sale, the above. It is one of the peculiar sensation stories which attracts so many readers to the New York Weekly Papers, in one of which, we believe, it originally appeared. Not trusting our own judgement, we submitted the work to a friend well read in that peculiar line of literature, who pronounces it "one of the most thrilling romances ever published." It is illustrated by a number of very spirited drawings by Darley, and a few very inane ones by some unknown and more obscure artist.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW.—The June number of this valuable publication contains well written articles on Coal; The Coal Trade of Eastern Pennsylvania; The Plains of Venezuela; About Advertising (a very sensible production); American History; besides the usual variety under the heads of Insurance, Patents, Money, &c., &c. Among other mention the Review makes the return of Thos. A. Scott, Esq., to the active management of the Penna. Railroad the text of a highly appreciative notice of that distinguished "railroader."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for July has been received. It is a good number throughout, all its departments being well represented. The illustrations are numerous, the fashions the latest, and the tales among the pleasantest magazine reading of the day. Altogether Godey is one of the most acceptable visitors that we have.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Strawberry Festival, in Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of the Methodist Church has been a complete success. The room has been crowded every evening, and a general consumption of the delicacies of the occasion has proved the approbation of the public.—The performance of the "Keffer Orchestra" on Thursday evening increased the crowd, and a thriving trade was driven. Mountains of ice cream, acres of strawberries, pyramids of cake, and gardens of bouquets were disposed of. The proceeds are likely to prove very handsome.

NEWS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.—By reference to our news columns it will seen that our boys with Col. Welsh have been in a fight, and we regret to had that one from this neighborhood—Joseph McClane, formerly constable of Washington—is reported severely wounded. Patrick Kennedy, of the same company, reported slightly wounded, is from Harrisburg. From a private letter of Quartermaster McClure, we learn that companies I and H were engaged and company K was sent to reinforce them. One of our correspondents will probably send us full particulars.

It seems that several of the boys with Captain Haldeman were wounded who were not mentioned in our report. R. C. Bartel, of this place, A K. Berger, of Wrightsville and N. Will, of Washington, were all wounded,—none dangerously, however,—and are now at home. They all describe the fight as a hot one, and unite in praise of the conduct of their gallant captain.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY.—We are requested to announce that the ladies are preparing to hold a Fair in Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing on the 3d of July, for the benefit of the Columbia Fire Company. The company, as we all know, and should all bear in mind, is engaged in the laudable undertaking of forming a fund for the purchase of a new steam fire engine, together with a sufficient supply of hose. Considerable progress has been made towards providing the means, and the engine has been ordered and is now being built in our town by the Messrs. Supplee. It is necessary that when the machine is ready for delivery that the funds shall be on hand to pay for it—and the Company is anxious that this may be as soon as possible. The ladies, always ready to further a good object, have repeatedly stepped forward in assistance of the Company, and are now again about to do so. We ask for them at the hands of the citizens such encouragement as their noble efforts deserve. They will offer on the approaching occasion the usual variety of everything that is beautiful and palatable. The Fair will be open on the "Fourth" and no doubt will be one of the chief attractions of the day. We recommend those having spare change to invest it at the Fair tables.

THE FOURTH.—How is the coming Fourth of July to be observed in Columbia? Now that our country is engaged in a second and final struggle for freedom, the glorious anniversary of our declaration of independence from foreign thralldom will not pass unnoticed and unhonored. As yet we have heard of no movement for a general commemoration of the glorious deeds of our fathers, and but two weeks intervene between now and the day. It has been long since the people of our town united in a common celebration of the National birth-day, but there must be many who remember when our people with one consent came together on its annual recurrence and made it an occasion of gladness and rejoicing. We are scarcely prepared to propose a programme for the approaching Fourth, but hope by this mention to call forth action and harmonious combination on the part of the various heads of municipal bodies, churches, schools, societies, &c., which shall result in an appropriate and creditable display of patriotism—quiet patriotism, let us pray, for there needs no premeditation of noise and fire and smoke: these will be furnished by a spontaneous volunteer movement on the part of the ever ready juveniles. So much, however, we will suggest—that let the form of observance be what it may, there shall be combined with it a contribution on the part of every citizen of a sum, large or small, according to means and inclination, to be devoted to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. This is a sacred duty which we owe to the brave men who are now so freely expending health and life in behalf of our common country. Already some of the brave boys from our town and neighborhood have fallen, and now lie suffering in hospitals of Government. Throughout the country we find the people openhanded in their contributions to this object, and we of Columbia must not be backward. The Fourth of July can be made, and should be made the occasion of a general collection throughout the land, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of our army.

STRUCK.—On last Saturday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, during a severe thunder storm, Black's Hotel was struck by lightning, and a considerable hole knocked out of the north gable. The lightning spread over the metal roof and descended the spouting on the north west and south west corners of the building, melting the soldering and shattering the pipe. The main charge followed the spouting on the north west corner and entered the ground with a report like that of a six pounder, boring a hole in the pavement and scattering the surroundings generally. After entering the ground the lightning followed the gas pipe, and entering telegraph office in the basement was attracted by the magnet of the instrument, and discharged itself by the lightning protectors with a heavy report. The operator Mr. Ziegler, was fortunately some distance from the instrument, but the shock brought him to his knees. The stroke was felt throughout the house, every one being more or less affected. Some of the falling bricks striking the roof of the adjoining house were dashed through the window of Mr. Black's sitting room, creating some alarm. A number of travelers were in the hotel at the time waiting for the Harrisburg Accommodation train, some of whom were alarmed but none hurt. It seems wonderful that there was no loss of life.

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Grand Lodge of this order which met in this place last week adjourned finally on Friday.—The next annual meeting will be held at Kennett Square, Chester county. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

G. W. C T.—James Black, Lancaster.
G W. V. T.—Mrs. Ala Harper, Duncannon.
G. W. S.—Miss L. E Wright, Lancaster.
G W. C.—Rev. W. Hartman, Duncannon.
G W. Counsellor.—Wm. Shelly, (Hope Lodge) Columbia.
G. W. T.—Daniel Rife, Duncannon.
W. M.—W. T. Bishop, Harrisburg.
W. D. M.—Mrs. Bennet, Columbia.
W. I. G.—Miss Connor, Kennett Square.
W. O. G.—Mr. Moore, York.

Representatives of G. L. of N. A., for 1863.—James Black, Esq., and Daniel Rife.

A PIC-NIC.—We learn that the "Keffer Orchestra" propose giving a pic-nic sometime during the coming month—day and place to be yet fixed. This will be the event of the season. There will be a good time when it comes off, surely, and we advise the young people to sharpen themselves up for the occasion. Of course the "Keffer" will indulge us with some of their fine music as an extra feature, which will be an attraction to many who are not ordinarily pic-nickers. Let the day be set—may it prove a fair one.

MAGNETIC TACK HAMMER.—Mr. Henry Pfahler has submitted to our judgement a little improvement in the way of a tack hammer, which ought to meet with general adoption. The hammer is magnetised and picks up the tack on contact, with the head flat against the crown of the hammer, ready for driving. Those who have pounded their finger ends in tacking carpet will appreciate this scientific obviation of all necessity of holding the tack in place with the fingers. Call and examine the article at Pfahler's, Locust st.

For the Columbia Spy.

EDITOR OF COLUMBIA SPY:—At the recent session of Penna., Grand Lodge of Good Templars, held in Columbia, the following resolution was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the *Spy*:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T. of Pa., be and the same is hereby extended to the members of Hope Lodge, and the citizens of Columbia, for their kind, noble-hearted, and disinterested attentions to the members of this Grand Lodge while among them.

L. E. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

LANCASTER, June 10, 1862

For the Columbia Spy

MR. EDITOR:—Milton says:

"Mine eyes he closes but open wide
Who, dying, doth, by death, true life attain."

So I propose to do. Of what
Moment are we, I boast not then let those
Contrive who need; or when they need not now,
For while they sit contriving, shall the rest
Millions that stand in arms, and longing wait
Give signal to ascend, sit lingering here?

One would suppose from the lucubrations of your correspondents of the army, that they of whom *they* write are alone entitled to honor. Pittsburg Landing and Port Royal are fully represented in your paper, whilst not one word comes from our worthy friend Capt. Herr. Why is this? Is it because he is too much the soldier to boast of victories not won? Or is it because he wishes to be like the Roman General—let the "Senate" say when *he* is worthy of being styled the "Hero."

The conduct of Capt. Herr being, as I know, so fully entitled to the praise of the soldier, during this war of rebellion, that I am astonished, sir, we never see his name mentioned among your numerous army correspondents; I am sure a more generous heart or a better officer is not now in the ranks of General McClellan's army; still he works on, fights on, and is willing to die for his country. Then, Mr. Editor, let us hear from him occasionally, and oblige numbers of your READERS.

COLUMBIA, June, 1862.

Our Army Correspondence.

LEGAREVILLE, S. C., June 5, 1862.

DEAR SPY:—We arrived here yesterday from Edisto, having marched through knee-deep mud and torrents of rain: we are of course tired and foot-sore this morning, but as we are only seven miles from Charleston we do not think of complaining. Our six companies (including K and B), under Col. Welsh, compose one battalion of General Wright's brigade, and will be near the front, the high degree of discipline and efficiency of our battalion having indeced Gen. Wright to include us in his brigade instead of the 55th Pennsylvania, which is detached from the brigade and left to guard the camps and position on Edisto Island. The order to abandon Otter Island was joyfully received on the 21st ult. Thence we went to Edisto Island. On the morning of the 1st inst., we crossed Edisto to Seabrook Island, and at 2 yesterday morning, we started over John Island to this place. We expected a fight yesterday and were fully prepared to do our share, but we find that our gunboats and Stevens' brigade having arrived in Stono inlet induced the Rebels to withdraw to the Islands between this and Charleston. Of course we Corporals know but little of the plans of our Generals, and if we did would be too prudent to divulge them. Suffice it that I inform you that we will be in Charleston in a few days, unless we are killed or starved to death on the road, which, report says, is "rough" and "a hard road to travel." The Col. says that Company K is to board at the Mills House, in Charleston, where we will all be happy to greet you or other visitors from Columbia. Our Company are all here ready for duty except six, three of whom—Wagner, Sam. Bookman and Brannon—are in hospital at Port Royal; and Studenroth, Mumma and Michael Collins, left to take care of our knapsacks and baggage at Edisto: all the others are with us and are well and cheerful, notwithstanding they have been marching and sleeping in the rain and mud during the last four days, and that too with *less than half rations*.—We are not complaining; we will bear all, and more too, now that we are on the road to Charleston.

The package of *Spy's* are received regularly at the Colonel's headquarters and are distributed among the boys. I believe we have had all numbers up to the 24th ult.—Our letters should still be addressed as before we left Otter Island. The P. M. at Port Royal will send after the Regiment, no matter where we are. Here let me say that the P. M. at Port Royal, Joseph H. Sears, is the most efficient and accommodating P. M. ever appointed: all honor to him. My next will no doubt be from Charleston—until then let all our letters be addressed to us *via* Port Royal, as heretofore.

For accounts of battles, &c., in which we may be engaged we respectfully refer you to Official Telegrams.

The Col. surprised us all with *his march yesterday*; his horses had not arrived at Edisto, consequently he had to foot it. We advised him to lay back for a wagon or ambulance, no—he said his place was at the head of the Battalion and there he would go if on crutches—he marched the whole way in his place, and from his lively appearance I judged him to be the only man not fatigued. I learn this morning however, that his wounded leg is much swollen, and sore, but as his horses will be here to day he expects to be all right—he is determined however, to be along even if he has to foot it further.

Respectfully, &c.,

"45."

[Our correspondent "CAVALRIST," of the Eighth Penna. Cavalry, now with General McClellan sends us the following lines, suggested by one of the many sad scenes to be encountered hourly in the neighborhood of the march and battle of our great Union Army.—ED.]

By the Wild Sea Shore.

Alone I walked by the wild sea shore,
Where the billows had burnished the silver floor.
And I paused by the spot in the lonely glade,
Where the holly and pine cast their mournful shade;
And a sombre feeling came o'er me there,
As I sat in that last abode of men,
Whilst a strange weird group—some twenty or more,
Were digging graves by the wild sea shore.

Here, on the face of their native soil,
The careless negroes cheerily toil,
With bursts of mirth, and shout, and song,
They lighten their labor the whole day long.
And oft they pause 'neath the sun's fierce glow,
To brush the sweat from each swarthy brow;
Yet light is the task (their servitude o'er),
This digging of graves by the wild sea shore

The trains have come, and the rites begin—
How rudely they jostle the coffins in!
No service is read, no prayer is told,
But o'er each bosom the sand is rolled;
No marble is planted, nor line to show
The story of those who sleep below:
But the spades are shouldered the work is o'er—
And twenty new graves mark the wild sea shore.

And time each day, by the pine's dark shade,
Swift the grave-diggers ply the spade,
And more than is come down from morn to night
With those who fell in the bloody fight.
Here friend and foe have a common lot—
Rank and distinction all are forgot—
One earth receives and one sky bends o'er,
And the dead are alike on the wild sea shore.

Over the narrow neck of land
Are scattered the graves on every hand;
Dirge-chanting waves on east and west,
Whilst the pines stand guard o'er each sleeping breast;
And at early noon and at set of sun
From the fort booms forth the thunder-gun;
But unheard are the waves and the cannon's roar,
By those who sleep by the wild sea shore.

And oft in the future the sea shall flow,
And the ships from afar will come and go,
And over its prey the sea gull scream,
Where the fiercer repairs the broken dam,
The snowy sands on the storm-winds drift
Where other pines their forms shall lift,
But departed each trace forever more,
Of the graves that marked the wild sea shore.

As I turned from the scene with a saddened heart;
I said "Oh! why will proud man depart
From the sacred paths of truth and right,
To challenge his brother in deadly fight!
Ambition and power, whose fearful cost
Is unreckoned till all is gained or lost!
Oh! ye who would yearn for that goal no more,
Go stand by those graves on the wild sea shore!"

And a time worn truth I had oft heard told,
Came back again in this prayerful mold,
As I thought of those forms unto earth thus hurried—
That though we are born, we are not yet buried"
When Death hath fixed his unerring aim
How worthless is Glory! how empty Fame!
We would barter earth's hurts in my time's o'er,
Rather than cross to that shadowy shore.

So I gave as I went on my lonely way,
Through Fancy a glimpse of that awful day
When the World's huge grave shall offer it dead,
And the myriads rush with a mighty tread,
When soldier, civilian, grave digger—all
Shall hasten to answer the trumpet call
Of him who will swear that time is o'er,
And trembling stand on eternity's shore.

SEA STONE, May 27, 1862. CAVALRIST.

☞ Hollin's turtle couldn't stand Farragut's fire upon his back.

☞ Important to anglers—One *rod* is equal to one *perch*.

☞ A tender legal question—the legal tender question.

☞ Can a naval ram butt, *wether* or not?

CONUNDRUMS.—What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The finis.

What fish is most valued by a happy wife? Her-ring.

What part of a fish weighs most? The scales.

WAR NEWS!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Movements—Demonstrations on our Pickets—Arrest Within the Army Lines—Attack on Tunstall's Station—The Enemy Repulsed.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MCCLELLAN
Saturday, May 14.

The movements of the enemy to day have been extensive, yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle-field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Captain Royall, of the cavalry, was wounded.—This demonstration indicated that the enemy designed making an attack in that direction. A contraband who came in yesterday reported that three thousand cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburg.

The Rebels opened at daybreak this morning a sharp fire from their artillery in front of General Sumner's position. It lasted for about three hours. We had only one killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy, have been arrested by order of Colonel Ingalls, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy. There is no doubt but the Rebel Generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home.

The weather here is hot and sultry.

Later from General McClellan.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS UPON GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S FLANK.

WASHINGTON, June, 14, P. M.—Despatches received to-day at the War Department, state that a demonstration was made yesterday evening by a force of Rebel cavalry and artillery on the right flank of General McClellan's army at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting his Railroad communication. The attempt was met by a force of infantry and the enemy retired. No damage was done to the Railroad.

Particulars of the Rebel Raid at Tunstall's Station and on the Pamunkey.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN,
Saturday Evening, June 14.

The Rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garrick's Landing, on the Pamunkey river, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners, some wagons, and drove off the mules.

Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into killing two and wounding several. A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was there taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night.

A paymaster jumped from the train and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving $125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House. After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kent Court House, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and the James river, about ten o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of one thousand five hundred cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, under General Stuart, most of whom were residents of that locality, and therefore were no strangers to the roads. At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and venders of small wares, a regular stampede took place.—Lieutenant Colonel Ingalls, commandant at that point, had all the corps ordered out and posted in favorable positions to resist any attack that might have been made.

The mail boat Nellie Baker, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians, who thought Fort Monroe to be a more congenial climate than Old Church.

The Rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery. As soon as the facts were known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having so much of a start only five men were captured.

Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

LATER FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Scouting Parties in Pursuit of Rebel Guerillas—Capture of Supplies for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A despatch received at the War Department from General McClellan this afternoon, states that Col. Averill had just returned from a scout to the Matapony in search of a band of guerillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge and took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond; destroyed a large amount of grain belonging to the Rebels, and captured several important prisoners.

Col. Gregg had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court House, and recovered some of the mules which were driven off by Col. Stuart in the Pamunkey raid. General McClellan compliments Colonels Averill and Gregg for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

JACKSON LARGELY REINFORCED.

MOUNT JACKSON, VA., June 16.—Reliable information has been received at Headquarters that Jackson was reinforced on the 2d instant by 12,000 men.

It is believed here that much of the late Corinth army is about to be sent here to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until after harvest time.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLERNAND'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]
FIRST DIVISION RESERVE CORPS,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE, CAMP BETHEL, TENN.,
On Mobile & Ohio Railroad, June 10.

We arrived here on the morning of the 6th inst., having made easy marches from our old camp near Corinth. Gen. McClernand's *corps d'armee* now occupies the whole country north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between the Tennessee river and the Mississippi Central Railroad. We have a large force at Bolivar, 30 miles west on the railroad from Grand Junction to Jackson, and we occupied Jackson yesterday driving out the Rebel cavalry, our boys eating the warm dinners of the Rebels. We have seized some five locomotives, quite a lot of rolling stock, and large quantities of Confederate forage and stores.

Gen. McClernand has shown wonderful energy in pushing forward his forces, occupying important points, and opening railroad and telegraphic communication with Corinth, Jackson and Bolivar (via Jackson.)

We expect to be in communication by rail and telegraph with Columbus in a few days. Our cavalry are rapidly driving the armed Secesh from this region entirely.—They have been scattered over the country in little bands, making Jackson their rendesvouz, burning cotton and destroying other property. They had a large hospital at Jackson, containing some 200 sick Rebels, that our troops took possession of. The force under General (late Colonel of the Twentieth Illinois) Marsh left here on the morning of the 7th, and marched 35 miles, arriving Jackson at 3 P. M., on the 8th.

We are daily taking prisoners and deserters from the Rebel army. At Bolivar Gen. Wallace took a whole company (except five) that had deserted. The company had been organized at Bolivar some months since.—Thousands have been taken, and released on taking the oath, since the evacuation of Corinth. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops have left the Rebel service in great numbers. A large proportion taken are of this class, or Northern men who have been pressed in to the Southern army. It is quite evident from reports of deserters that the Rebel forces are very much demoralized, and are deserting in large numbers, in some cases whole companies and regiments having been disbanded.

This station is 22 miles north of Corinth. It is called Lossburg, I believe, though the Rebel post office was Bethel. We are 4½ miles west of Purdy, 35 miles from Jackson, and 122 miles from Columbus, Ky. Our forces on the other railroad at Bolivar occupy a large scope of country in front of them towards Somerville, and will doubtless occupy Grand Junction in a very few days.

The Attack on Charleston.

A correspondent, writes from Stono Inlet under date of the 5th instant, give these particulars of the advance of our forces upon Charleston.

"Nothing of importance occurred until our arrival on the 2d at Legareville, a small village containing twenty-five or thirty dwellings, situated on the left bank of Stono river, where we dropped anchor under the friendly muzzles of the Pawnee. Legareville was found deserted, not even a contraband showing his face. The place contains two churches, both of which have been despoiled by the enemy. Stray furniture, both in and out of doors, gave evidence of a hasty exit. The place was invested and pickets established.

"Across the river at this point are driven, for the defence of the place, a stockade of timber spiles, which however, gave but little hindrance to the advance of our gunboats, who made a passage for themselves and after comers. Opposite Legareville is a fortified position of some length, which was selected for a landing, which soon began, and continued up to three o'clock P. M., on the 3d. The horses, goods and other war paraphernalia were all safely deposited without a loss, creditably to all engaged.

"A camp was immediately formed on James Island. About two o'clock next morning our pickets were fired upon. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Rebels, and their retreat to the negro houses formerly owned by Legare, about one and a half miles from the landing.

"The firing was renewed on the 3d, and reinforcements were sent from the New York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders), the Pennsylvania One Hundredth (Roundheads) and the Massachusetts Twenty-eighth, to the skirmishing grounds. It grew more frequent and warm. The enemy made a tolerably good charge, but were met with determination by our men, and after a short skirmish were sent flying again. The Massachusetts Twenty-eighth received the approbation, especially of the General Commanding, for a successful charge by two of its companies.

"Previously the J. P. Hall had shelled the woods on the right bank for some distance in advance. They then retired beyond the houses and threw forward two brass pieces. The Pawnee opening with shell (in connection with the Pembina and Unadilla) soon made it too hot for them. Again they retired, leaving behind two large siege guns, mounted carronades, 42 pounders, which, in their attempt to get safely off, broke through a small bridge.

"We hold as prisoner the Rebel Adjutant General of the Charleston Battalion, Wm. Walker by name, a resident of Charleston. He is badly wounded in the leg.

"James Island is a low, marshy tract, forming part of the westerly bank of the Ashby river, between us and the Stono, and is the only territory between us and the city.

The enemy have fortifications here and are bringing reinforcements here from Savannah via the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—the bridge of which the Fiftieth Pennsylvania failed to burn. The precise nature of their defences is coming slowly to light with each day's advance.

"To-day two intelligent contrabands came in from Charleston, and report that the most of the people are removed, and that the general expectation seemed to be a surrender of the city. They say the Confederate force in town is desitute, some being barefoot and all innocent of rations. Their representations convey a decided impression of demoralization and want."

IN FRONT OF CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS ENGAGED WITH THE ENEMY.

KIMBALL'S PLANTATION, JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 14, 1862.—Our forces have occupied this point since Monday last, without any molestation further than an occasional shot from the enemy's pickets, until yesterday afternoon, when the Rebels appeared in full force, with the apparent intention of driving us off the island.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the pickets of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers—who were posted, fifteen in number, at the outer edge of a strip of woods, about a half a mile from the shore—were suddenly surprised by the advance of the enemy. A few shots were exchanged, when our sentinels fell back to the open field on this side, where Company D, of the Forty-seventh, Captain McDonald, was stationed, with portions of Companies I and H, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania on the left, and another of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania on the right. Here our boys made a stand, driving back the enemy with heavy loss. After a cessation of the fire for about twenty minutes, a Rebel Regiment, which proved to be the Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers, came cautiously down through the underbrush and renewed the attack with great vigor. Meantime our position had been in a measure strengthened by Company G, of the Forty-seventh New York, and two additional companies of the Pennsylvania regiment, together with a section of Hamilton's Battery (regulars), which was planted on our left.

I think no battle-field of this war has been the scene of more tenacious, determined and gallant fighting than then ensued on the part of our men. From the peculiarity of of the country, which abounds in all portions with thick underbrush, the enemy were enabled to keep themselves under cover, while our men were either obliged to hunt them from their hiding places, or wait for uncertain glimpses through the dense shrubbery. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, our men behaved like veterns, standing up before the enemy's galling musketry without wavering or wincing. Captain McDonald's men, of the Forty-seventh New York, emptied their cartridge boxes on the ground before them, and maintained their position, though the enemy was, at one time not more than ten yards in front. Their fire, as well as that of all our troops, was most effective; and after charging wildly at all points of the line, the Rebel commander gave up the attempt, and his forces fell back in hotter haste than they came up. Seventeen of their dead lay on the field, and eight of their wounded, two of whom have since died, wer picked up and tenderly cared for.

Light Company E, of the Third regular artillery (Hamilton's Battery), or at least that portion of it engaged, made some splendid shots, and rendered effective service in propelling the Secesh out of the bush. Captain Hamilton received a bullet and some buckshot through his garments, but was uninjured. Colonel Gass of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, who had command of our forces during the fight, rode gallantly up and down the line, encouraging his men, and, though prominently exposed in the thickest of the fight, escaped without harm. There were numerous other hairbreadth escapes, to be accounted for only by the fact that our fire was so rapid, and the smoke, in consequence, so dense, as partially to keep our men from view.

The list of our killed and wounded is below:

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—Henry Dunn, Co, B; Edward Cochrane, Co, E; George Wright, Co. F.

Wounded—George Wonderly, Co. B, left arm amputated, doing well; Samuel J. Day Co. B, slightly; Benjamin English, Co. B, slightly; Lewis Miller, Co. K, severely; Harry Thomas, Co. K, slightly; Isaac Harper, Co. K, slightly; William C. Lewis, Co. K, slightly.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.

Wounded—Walter Powers, Co. D, seriously; Pulver Kline, Co. D, seriously; John Wasten, Co. D, seriously; Nelson Kilmer, Co. D, slightly; James Glassey, Co. D, severely; George Risley, Co. G, slightly; Geo. Hill, Co. G, dangerously; Mather Fanning, Co. G, seriously.

FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Thomas Job, Co. H, of Plattsburg, N. Y, musket ball through the breast, mortal, George Hawks, Co. I, bayonet wound in the arm; Joseph McLane, Co. K, severely; Patrick Kenneday, Co. K, slightly in left arm.

Besides the above, the following wounded prisoners, all of the Forty-seventh Georgia regiment, are in the hospital tent, where Doctors Potter, of Pennsylvania, and Crisspell and Townsend, of New York, gave them the same kind attention that is bestowed on our own sufferers, their wounds are all however, of a serious nature, and not more than two or three will recover: Captain W. W, Williams, Bengal, Georgia, pierced by seven balls, and since dead; Seaborn Hull, Holmesville, Georgia; Oliver Martin, Effingham, Georgia; John Makill, Statesborough, Georgia, arm amputated; Daniel LaRoche, Bengal. The Rebel loss it is thought, can not have been less than from seventy-five to a hundred in killed and wounded. Captain Williams, before his death, left messages to be sent to his family, and desired that his personal effects should be preserved by the surgeon, whose kindness to him, he said, was altogether unexpected.

Sergeant Thomas Weber, of Company A, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot through both thighs while out on picket on John's Island, a few nights since, and privates Black and Deesom, of the same regiment, were also wounded in a brush with some mounted Rebels on Saturday last All will recover.

From some of the wounded prisoners we learn to-day is fixed by the Rebels for a general attack on our forces, with a view to drive us from the island. Up to this hour (ten o'clock), we have no symptoms of any movement on their part.

Battle of Port Republic.

Particulars of the Battle between General Shields and Jackson.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15.—The results of the battle of Port Republic on Monday last between a portion of Shield's Division and Jackson's army are now ascertained as near as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured; but our troops being compellen to retire before a force as superior in numbers as in all other respects, except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field, whose names could not be ascertained, and of the large number classed as missing many will doubtless make their way back to their regiments.

The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men, who did their duty well, as evidenced by their fighting a foe more than five times their number for five hours and then retreating in order, excepting one or two regiments which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division. The Seventh Indiana Regiment, Colonel Gavin, did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburg 800 strong and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered only about 140, losing more than half their force. The Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualties.

The three batteries of artillery, Clark's Robinson's and Huntington's are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action. Had the first and second brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued. After Monday's fight it is understood that Jackson took the road towards Stannardsville, passing through the Gap of the Blue Ridge mountains in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is a Railroad communication with Richmond.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC, VA.

Official Report of Brigadier General Tyler.

Captain Quay, attached to the Staff of Brigadier General Tyler, who commanded in the late battle at Port Republic, Virginia, is now in Pittsburg, on short leave, recruiting his health. He has favored the Post with a copy of General Tyler's official report to General Shields, which we publish entire, giving as it does, the most intelligible account of the engagement which has reached us from any quarter:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
NEAR LURAY, VA., June 12.

Gen James Shields, Commanding Division:

Sir—In compliance with your order to proceed to Waynesboro', I left Columbia Bridge on the 7th instant, reaching Naked Creek the same day, going into camp under orders to march at four o'clock, A. M., next, day that we might reach Port Republic at the time you indicated to me. When within about six miles of the town, I learned Acting-Brigadier General Carroll, with the Fourth Brigade, had engaged the enemy at or near the town. Immediately I halted my train, clearing the road for the troops and artillery, and pressed forward to his support as rapidly as possible, reaching the position occupied by him, some two miles north of the town, at two o'clock P. M. 8th instant.

The position was selected by Colonel Daum, I understood, as the only tenable one in that vicinity. From that officer I learned the enemy had eighteen pieces of artillery planted so as to completely command all the approaches to the town, and from the engagement with General Carroll that morning, had obtained the range of the different points. Immediately on the arrival of my command, Colonel Daum urged an attack with the combined force of infantry and artillery, to which I so far consented as to order the infantry into position under cover of a thick wood which skirted the road, and commenced observing the enemy's position myself, which appeared to me one to defy an army of fifty thousand men.

I at once sent for Colonel Carroll, Lieut. Colonel Shriber, Captains Clark and Robinson, who had been over the ground, they all agreeing in the opinion that an attack would result in the destruction of our little force. About this time your order to "Commandant of Port Republic" was handed me; upon it and the opinion of these officers I ordered the infantry back to bivouac for the night. A heavy picket was kept well to the front to observe any movement of the enemy, and at 4 A. M., General Carroll and myself went to the outer videttes, who reported that there had been no movement of the enemy across the bridge during the night, their pickets only appearing, which we were able to discover ourselves.

We returned to camp, and a few moments after your order of June 8th, 7½ P. M., from Columbia Bridge, reached me, and while writing a reply was informed that the enemy were advancing upon us, or rather into the woods opposite their position, evidently with a view of outflanking us upon the left.—Captains Clark and Robinson opened their batteries upon them with effect, and Captain Huntington's guns were soon doing the same good work. Two companies of skirmishers and two regiments of infantry were ordered into the woods to counteract this movement of the enemy. The fire of our skirmishers was soon heard, and I ordered two more regiments to their support.

A sharp fire was kept up in the woods, for a few moments only, when the enemy retired, and was soon seen coming out of the woods, crossing to join a column moving upon our right. In the meantime a section of two guns had opened upon our battery on the left, and another section was taking a position on our right. The Seventh Indiana Infantry, Colonel Gavin, was sent to the extreme right, and was met by two Rebel regiments, under cover of the river bank.—A section of Captain Clark's Battery took a position well to the right. The fire of the enemy, from their masked position, compelled Colonel Gavin to retire a short distance, which he did in admirable order.

The Twenty-ninth Ohio was sent to support him, moving forward in splendid style on double-quick. The Seventh Ohio, was next sent forward to support Capt. Clark's guns; the Fifth Ohio next, to support a section of Captain Huntington's Battery. These two last named regiments moved forward and engaged the enemy in a style that commanded the admiration of every beholder. Regiment after regiment of the enemy moved upon our right, and the engagement became very warm. The First Virginia, Col. Thoborne, who had been ordered into the wood on the left; was now ordered down to the right, entering the open field with a loud shout. My entire force was now in position. On our right was the Seventh Indiana, Col. Gavin; Twenty-ninth Ohio, Col. Buckley; Seventh Ohio, Lieut. Col. Creighton; Fifth Ohio, Col. Dunning; First Virginia, Col. Thoborne, with sections of Captains Clark's and Huntington's batteries.

On our left the key of the position was a Company of the Fifth and one of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, deployed through the wood as skirmishers. The Eighty-fourth