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WAR NEWS!

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

We give, from the correspondence of several papers, as full an account of the late terrible battles before Richmond as our space will admit. Althoubh from different sources we believe we have a sufficiently connected narrative of the six days' fighting.

Correspondence of N. Y. Times. At the time the enemy first made their appearance to our pickets on the right, which was on the 26th, our force at Mechanicsville consisted of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farasworth; six companies of the Bucktail and five companies of Pennsylvania Reserves. This force was distributed about

keeping special watch on the flanover road.
The Pennsylvania Reserves were guarding the Richmond road, and having received timely information of the near approach of the enemy, returned to camp before the reb-els could get between them and it. It was revealed fortunate for Gen. McCall that he had the assistance of the five companies later in the day. They performed their part gallantly, and defended the rifle-pits to the last moment.

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 26th, videttes on the Hanover road came into Meenemy was approaching the town from the the Bucktail Regiment immediately moved caring for the wounded could be distinctly out to a distance of 11 miles on the road indicated, in order to support the pickets al-

THE POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Easton's Pennsylvania Battery occupied ommand the lower road. The other batteries of McCall's division were placed at different points along the left of the line. We

While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of the column was also busily engaged in keeping the engy from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength at first at the centre.

It was delayed, bridge. To prevent the rebels from crossing the bridge. To prevent the rebels from cuspicious moment, and, with furious date risk of another contest, to give the heavy plant the repels from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower removal of all the for the complete removal of all the form to take position on the Long troops began to move across. The rebels the rebels from contents, to give like from complete from contents, to give like from complete fr perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in
that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength at first at the centre,
and then at the left of our line, but in each

etts Battery, of six pieces, Weeden's Rhode
up their horses, and try to get up another
Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were
galloping helter-skelter, and confusion
among the infantry would have taken place,
had not the officers leveled their pistols, and and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our States Batteries, a German battery of four batteries did not spare the canister and 20-pounders, and a battery attached to the Regiment, under command of Major Stone; grape, and whenever an opportunity offered Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who shot from a battery stationed on the hill in were in the rifle-pits, kept up an unceasing front of Gaines' house. It was a solid shot,

mond, the road loading to Ashiand, and the stream, and finally compelled them to about the stream of At 9.30 P. M. the firing had entirely ceased, the robels had been repulsed, and

we held our ground. Our loss was compar wounded.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The shricks and groans of the rebels. when the battle was ended, indicated that their loss was beavy. The air was filled with the wails of the wounded and dying, chanicsville with the intelligence that the and all night long the rumbling of ambulance trains, and the suppressed voices of direction of Hanover. Three companies of those engaged in burying the dead, and beard.

By order of Gen: Porter a strong picket force was stationed along the lines, and every

retiring from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage enemy had made two charges and been resulted in both.

It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and

and Sykes' Divisions, and Cook's Cavalry positions at the rear of the rifle-pits, so as to Brigade, numbering altogether about 20,000.

vania Reserve troops, on the extreme left, also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to and near the Chickahominy. Gen. Butter-

Robertson's United States Battery, of six and our

At 12 o'clock M., the rebels fired the first the town, also on the road leading to Richfire upon the rebels on the other side of the and struck in the woods at the year of Gen. followed by several others before any of our batteries responded.

At 1 o'clock sharp skirmishing was heard

heard any volleys.

The 5th New York were in advance of the column, acting as skirmishers, consequently in numbers. they were the first to receive the enemy

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Before the battle actually commenced. Gen. Newton's brigade crossed the bridge from the other side of the Chickahominy, and drew up in battle line on the left, and in advance of McCall's troops. After remaining here for about one hour they recrossed the bridge. I did not not understand the object of the last movement, un-

the artillery do good execution on this oc-casion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire. It was near three o'clock,

also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the right and centre.

At about 7 o'clock the enemy attempted to break our centre. To accomplish this he made vigorous efforts, but he was boldly and successfully met by General Griffia, who ar. ranged his men in excellent order, and encuraged them by his presence and daring. Hat Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and the 14th New York, Col. McQuade, especially distinguished themselves for the many brilliant and prompt movements they made.—
The 9th Massachusetts and 62d Pennsylvania Reserve troops held a position in about the centre of The 9th Massachusetts and 62d Pennsylvania rales of the column, within supporting distance of the enemy's charge.

While the reals were endeavoired to the same, While the speak were endeavoired to the same, While thouse nouls cannot the endeavoired to the same, While the speak were endeavoired to the same, While thouse holds cannot the right of Gen. Ada the their fighting for the noble cause of the White House. Most of the Genemal Yellow the country. Every man stood at his post their country. Every man stood at his post the were of any value, had been do his utmost to replet the enemy. While House. Most of the White House. Most of the White House. Most of the White House. Most of the where on the supplies that were of any value, had been do his uttenest to reposite to umn were necessarily forced to do the same. While the repels were endeavoring to Robertson's United States Battery, of six and our entire line commenced retreating admirably conducted. It was not attempted Bridge, on the Chickahominy, is Long force back our centre, the left of the column pieces, Easton's Pennsylvania Battery, of towards the river. The enemy seized upon at night, after the fight. It was delayed, Bridge. To prevent the rebels from cross-

rally the men for the time were vain. The command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickahominy was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction. It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard. With the assistance of the reinforcements previously men-tioned, another line of battle was formed about half a mile in rear of the first position The object, however, was more for the pur pose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended.
Throughout the day Gen. Portor was upon

thouse were too far distant to join their comrades in season to make a retreat with them.

One accident only came under my
stails were captured by the rectast with them.

It is feared that this portion of the Bucktails were captured by the rebells, as on thing
their were made, and their comrades in season to make a retreat with them.

One accident only came under my
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the stails were captured by the rebells, as on thing
has been heard from them since the sign.

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galloping helter-skelter, and confusion of clock Forter was over the west side look. and the characteristic form of the same place, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.

But to contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and all attempts to rally the men for the time were vain. The were destroyed. SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE RETREAT. vance, or rather opened the way for the re-The passage across the Chickahominy was treat. Four or five miles below Bottom's

from Richmond partially converge at that

olnce.
It is Monday afternoon, and the head of There was yet much to be done to save Keyes' Division has reached the locality, the army. It was in a bad position. No one knew what obstacles there might be beyond White Oak Swamp—between that and the James River. If Gen. McClellan had the James River. If Gen. McClellan had the James River. If Gen. McClellan had the Divisions mentioned, spread out like a translated movement upon Richmond from the south side, he was forced to give it up. His loss but occasionally sending shell over the heads was severe. Lewis' Hill in front was an of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregately register and he must get up. At 1 o'clock sharp skirmishing was heard in front of the centre. By this we knew the rebels to be steadily advancing, and expected every moment to see them make their appearance on the brow of the hill before our line of defence. The firing became more rapid, but up to this time we had not heard any volleys.

At 1 o'clock sharp skirmishing was heard in presented the nor renew ing the centest. The battle was ended.

Throughout the day Gen. Porter was upon the field, and gave his commands in a manner account in the field, and gave his commands in a manner account in the field, and definite as if the speciacle our line of defence. The firing became before him was nothing but a game at foot-battle was severe. Lewis' Init in front was an impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be an attempted around white Oak Swamp cast, or rather crossed it the field, and definite as if the speciacle of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be an attempted around white Oak Swamp cast, or rather crossed it the field, and definite as if the speciacle of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be at a tamped a atmosphere and was the protection of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be at a tamped a atmosphere was severe. Lewis' Init in front was an initial trains, to create impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the gunboats or be at a tamped a mong the tensters. But the der the protection of the gunboats or be at a tamped a wards kept colonal date the protection of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregnable position, and he must get under the protection of the division at the wagon trains, to create impregnabl in efficient officers or cowardly men, but simply to the fact of our being overpowered in numbers.

THE HOSPITALS.

Three buildings, the only ones on the field, were used as hospitals. Late in the afternoon the wounded commenced to brought in by the dozen. All the skill that surgeons possessed was employed in treating their wounds. The accommodations were are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

Note the fact of our being overpowered in front, heart by way of Bottom's Bridge, and to make his way subsequently over to James River. Sumner, Franklin and Keyes were in front, near Lewis' Hill. They were ordered to send off all that could be transported of camp equipage and supplies, and burn the rest, and then withdraw. All night long. Saturday night, the trains not ample, and, in fact, they scarcely ever are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

Note the fact of our being overpowered to send off in check any advance from the rear by way of Bottom's Bridge, and to make his way subsequently over to James River. Sumner, Franklin and Keyes were in front, near Lewis' Hill. They were ordered to send off all that could be transported of camp equipage and supplies, and burn the rest, and then withdraw. All night long. Saturday night, the trains not ample, and, in fact, they scarcely ever are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

At Fair Oaks Station, to hold in check any advance from the reserve. The infantry action lated from half-past three to six. It was a brave fight on the part of our exhausted troops. They held their ground, and repulsed the enemy. It was an obstinate, bloody fight. These being their was an obstinate, bloody fight. These one was an obtained from the reserve. The infant was an obstinate, bloody fi

of Hamlet's uncle went at once, with the exception of about fifty, who were taken prisoners. They were commanded by Major Bamer, of North Carolina.

| Camber and Rearney is to the field. General Measurement of the field. General Measurement of the field of his shire, and First and Eleventh Massachusetts; Schire, and along the field, and was loudly Bamer, of North Carolina. Major Stone, observing the impurators immediate action, rode up to his men, and shouted, "Shall we fight or surrender?"—
"Fight!" was the hearty response of the mote force to slowly fall to the rebels in front, wheeled, charged to the rebels in front, wheeled, charged a piece of woods, where they took temporary refuge. Here they were again surrounded, where they took temporary refuge. Here they were again surrounded, which was the matter of the mote meant, it is would have been impossible for me to decide the mote and t FIGHT ON SUNDAY—THE ENEMY REPULSED IN ing masses in front, as if they were automated to secting the stimate our own, as circumstances of the second that the standard of the second to second the law and the second that the second to second the law and the second that the second to second the law and the second that the second to second the law and the second to second the second to second the second to second the law and the second the second to second the law and the second to second the second to second the second to second the law and the second to second the law and the second the sec

Our force consisted of Morell's, McCall's, and Sykes' Divisions, and Cook's Cavalry and Sykes' Divisions, and Cook's Cavalry Calling upon them to fight like soldiers. "The conduct of General Butterfield during the whole engagement elicited the admiration of every and Bergade of the Pennsylmania Reserve troops, on the extreme left, and near the Chickahominy. Gen. Butterfield's Brigade, the left at the right of Gen. have lost three or four thousand, who were taken prisoners. I presume that seven thousand will more than cover the casualties.

REBEL LOSS. I see no wisdom in stating that the rebels have lost two to our one. They have suffered quite as much as we. Fictitious estimates would do us no good, neither would it hurt them. There is but little doubt that Stone-wall Jackson was killed by a canister shot from Martin's Battery. Gen. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina,

was probably killed in the attack made up-on Smith and Sedgwick, on Sunday. Gen. Longstreet is reported wounded.

Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILLS.

The last of the series of battles in McClel-

lan's magnificent movement, was fought on Tuesday evening, July 1, on Malvern Hills, about seven miles from the position the Army of the Potomac occupies at present. The ground is for the most part open and undulating, presenting a splendid position for a battle field. After the fight of the previous day, further to the front, our army fell back during the night and took up the most eligible position the country afforded, until it was earbled on Tuesday night to fall back still further to llarrison's Landing. In the morning, anticipating a vigorous pursuit by the enemy, General McClellan himself esthe enemy, ceneral medicinal missist established the lines of his army, and personally placed his troops in position, prepared to meet the attack. The line formed a magnificent semi-circle. Gen. Keyes was on the extreme right, with a portion of his command. Gen. Franklin's corps joined Keyes' last and next in order from right to left were. left, and next in order from right to left were placed Sumner's corps, consisting of Richardson's and Sedgwick's divisions; Heintzelmun's corps, embracing Hocker's and Kearney's divisions; next Gen. Couch's division, which was detached from Keyes' command, while General Fitz John Porter's corps, consisting of General Morell's division and the regulars, formed the extreme left. The configuration of the country rendered the left almost certainly secure; for the lowlands beneath were completely commanded by our artillery and the ganboats. The right, however, was not so secure, and that was the reason the position was found to be untencble afterwards. The enemy did not get his

and that the of 1) miles on the read is desired, in order to the read the control of the transport of platfies the control of the transport of platfies the transport of the tra