garded as payments.

27 JOHN WEBSTER'S ADVERTISHE AGENCY IS located at
NO. 50 North 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized to
receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Language



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. ISAAC SLENKER, Union County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

JAMES P. BARR, Pittsburg. COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee will meet at th Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, or VEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. Every member is earnestly desired to attend, as business of great importance will demand the consideration of the Committee, who are expected to effect a thorough organisation of the party for the approaching campaign, and to aid in maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was.

The Committee will also, at the same time, elect a Chairman and other officers for the ensuing political year.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman

LANCASTER, July 8, 1862. The following named persons constitute the Committee, as handed in at the Democratic County Convention, which embled at Fulton Hall on the 18th day of June last:

abled at Fulton Hall on the 18th day of June Adamstown Bor.—Samuel Styer.
Bark—John J. Keylor.
Brekhock—David McColm.
Carnaryon—Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt.
Clay—John Elser, Esq.
Clay—John Elser, Esq.
Clay—John Elser, Esq.
Clay—Hilliam N. Galbraith.
Columbia—North Ward—H. M. North.

South Ward—Peter A. Kimburg.
Cocalico Wast—Henry E. Shimp.
Cocalico West—Bauben Bucher.
Conestoga—John Hess.
Conoy—George Bennett. Conoy—George Bennett. Donegal East—P. J. Albright. Donegal West—Christian Kautz. Drumore—Sanders McCullough. prumore—Sanders McCullough. Earl—Anthony Carpenter. Earl East—Levi Res. Earl West—Henry Kafroth. Eden—William Dungan. Hempfield West—John M Weller.
Lampeter East—Col. Joel L. Lightner.
Lampeter West—Samuel Long.
City—N. W. Ward—Andrew J. Steinman.
"N. E. Ward—H. B. Swarr.
"S. E. Ward—William A. Morton.
Lancaster Trey—Berjamin Huber.
Leacock—George Diller.
Leacock—Upper—George W Itemily
Leacock—Upper—George W Itemily Danicaser Awp.—Boryamin Huber. Leacock George Diller. Leacock Upper—George W. Linville. Little Britain—James Patterson. Manheim Bor.—Jacob E. Cross. Manheim Twp—Benjamin Workman.— Manor—George G. Brush. Marietta—Charles Kelly. Mount Joy Bor.—Henry Shaffuer.
Mount Joy Twp.—Jonathan Nichols.
-Paradise—W. Rockey.
Penn—H R. Hull.
Pequea—G. E. Sener.
Providence—John Tweed.
Rapho—Joseph D-tweller.
Sadabury—I. W. Rutter.
Salisbury—I. W. Rutter.
Strasburg Bor.—John E. Girvin.
Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clark.
Warwick—R. B. Tshudy.
Washington Bor.—Dr. H. H. Bituer.

OUR NOMINEES. We raise to our mast head to-day the names Democratic nominees for Auditor General and honesty and capability, a desideratum in to us from our forefathers. these days of political profligacy and corrup-

He has always been a firm and consistent that we begin to properly appreciate them. Democrat, and a devoted friend of the Union. triumphant election is already a foregone conalusion.

organ of Western Pennsylvania. He, too, is to come. a gentleman whose character, personal and political, is above reproach from any quarter, and his devotion to the Union and the Constitution has never been called in question by

will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Such are our nominees, and such the standard bearers of the Democracy in the ing is concerned, is at an end. political campaign upon which we are now entering. Let our friends everywhere buckle litionism and Disunion for all time to come. GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

It seems to be universally conceded that in the recent battles in front of Richmond, Gen. McClellan did everything that a gallant and scientific officer could do under the circumstances. His army, it is true, had to fall back before the overwhelming force of the enemy; but it was accomplished in good order, and only to a much more impregnable position, where he can take time to receive reinforcements now on the way, and when he moves forward again he will, we trust, march to certain victory.

It will be recollected that in his dispatch immediately after the capture of Yorktown, he stated that the rebel force was much superior to his own, owing, as he gently intimated, to an interference with his original plan for the forward and do the best he could with what troops he had under his control. He has done everything that could have been done, and it now remains for the Government to strengthen his army to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of a failure in his next forward movement. Onward to Richmond should now be the battle cry of every soldier and patriot

in the land. His admirable address to the Army of the Potomac, issued on the 4th inst., will be found in the War News Department.

State Convention only came to hand on yes-The proceedings of the Democratic at length in this issue.

A GLOOMY WEEK. The last week was one of terrible anxiety for the fate of the army of Gen. McClellan. It was known that on Thursday, Gen. Mc-Call's division of Pennsylvania Reserves was attacked by vastly superior numbers of the enemy—that our men fought like veterans repelled the enemy, until reinforced—that on the following day, the fight was resumed with terrible obstinacy, and that our forces fell

ack. Owing to this attack, the right wing, (commanded by Fitz John Porter) fell back fifteen miles to near the James river.

On Saturday night and Sunday, our whole left wing, under Gens. Heintsleman, Keys and Sumner, fell back along the line of the Railroad and Williamsburg road, and marched to the James River.

The rebels crossed the Chickshominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroad but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and earthworks against their approach.

Most of our stores were withdrawn in good order, and without much loss. There was tremendous fighting during these movements. and heavy loss on both sides.

The battle was continued on Monday and Tuesday, with the evident expectation of cutting off McClellan's army, and forcing it to surrender. His situation was undoubtedly most critical, being nearly surrounded with vastly superior numbers. But on Tuesday, the advantage appears to have been with the Union army, and McClellan succeeded in withdrawing all his forces to Berkley, on the James river, where he was largely reinforced, and placed in connection with his fleet and gunboats. We refer to the despatches elsewhere, for further particulars.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

The President has called for three hundred thousand more men in order to crush out the rebellion; and it is to be hoped that the patriotism of the country will promptly respond to the call. We are in the midst of this war for a restoration of the Union, and after the vast amount of treasure and blood already expended in its prosecution, it will not do to permit the good cause to suffer for lack of more men or means to carry it through to a successful termination. Men may differ, as is

their right, in reference to the cause of the war; but when the conflict in all its intensity is upon us, and when the very existence of the Nation is trembling in the balance, it is no time to falter and quarrel by the way. The war, in all its horror and desolation, is a terrible reality, and every man should stand by his country and the old flag under which our fathers fought and conquered, with a firm resolve to do or die in defence of the Republic.

Mr. Lincoln has asked for more soldiers. He should have them without hesitation or scruple. One of two things must be doneeither we must abandon the struggle to preserve the Union intact, and let the Southern States go, or our gallant army in the field must be reinforced in sufficient numbers to ensure a speedy and victorious termination of the war. That Pennsylvania will do her whole duty in the matter we have not a doubt. The old Keystone State has never faltered, in war or in peace, from the faithful discharge of her obligations to the Union, and she will not hesitate now in this the time of our country's peril and extremity.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN BATTLE. The very imperfect accounts of the late series of battles in front of Richmond, some details of which will be found in our columns, bring glorious, yet melancholy evidence of ness and consideration, as an inferior and de men which our Commonwealth has sent to the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges crush the rebellion, or die in the effort. General McCall, and Cols. Black of the Sixtysecond, Magilton of the Thirty-third, and McLane of the Eighty-third, head the roll of containing the heroic names of Pennsylvanians returned as "dead on the field of battle." A long and sad list it will be when of Isaac Slenker and James P. Barr, the completed; and the pangs which will crush the hearts of bereaved friends, widows and Surveyor General, and shall do battle for them orphans, will be a part of the price which with a hearty good will-knowing them to our loyal State pays for the preservation of fully come up to the Jeffersonian standard of the Constitution and the Union transmitted

In times of peace and prosperity we are too apt to forget the value of a good Government; Mr. SLENKER is a lawyer of commanding and it is only when such incidents as those to talents, residing in Union county, with the which we refer bring painfully to our minds highest character for morals and integrity. - the inestimable value of our free institutions,

We may weep for those who have fallen in Universally respected by his neighbors and the fearful strife, but could we wish them a acquaintances, he will make a tremendous nobler exit from time to eternity than to die run in his own county and in all that section | in defence of the glorious old flag consecrated of the State from which he hails, and his by the blood of our fathers? The pangs which lacerate the hearts of many loved ones now, may we not hope, is but temporary, and and monuments shall be raised to teach pos The same may be said of Mr. BARR, his Providence will "temper the wind to the colleague on the ticket. He resides in Pitts- shorn lamb;" but the glory won by deeds of burg, and is the able and energetic editor of generous daring and devoted patriotism will the Pittsburg Post—the leading Democratic live in the annals of our country for all time for as objects truly worthy a nation's guard-

> GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT. This inflated individual, who once ran for President of the United States, but who, for-

any but the rankest Abolitionists, who, to tunately for the country, was left out in the cover their own treason, seek to slime over | cold in that trial of speed, has taken in high their more patriotic neighbors. Mr. BARR dudgeon the appointment of General Pope will make sad havoc in the Abolition ranks to be Commander-in Chief of the army of the in Allegheny and the adjoining counties, and | Shenandoah, and refuses to serve under him. He has retired to New York, and, we suppose, his military career, at least so far as the fight President Lincoln did perfectly right in

displacing such an arrant humbug, and we on their armor at once, and give them such hope he will take another step forward and a vote as will put an extinguisher upon Abo strike his name from the army roll, especially as the country cannot afford to pay a Major General's salary to a man for doing nothing. Let him be retired to private life, by all means. without delay. The sconer the better for are times when paper Generals are no longer in demand.

Union Meeting in New York .- An im-Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Hon. Wm. A. against sectional abolitionism, and in favor of campaign against Richmond. At the same the constitution and the resolution, with quired by his position, would lead any other none of their rights or domestic institutions | man to sell the vote which his position gave impaired.

> THE NEGRO BRIGADE. - Advices from Port Royal state that Gen. Hunter ordered his negro brigade to James Island, but several officers refusing to accompany them, the project was abandoned. Also, that two surgeons have been sent home for refusing to act as surgeons to this brigade.

> BILLS SIGNED .- The President has signed the following bills: The Tax bill. The Pacific Railroad bill. The bill to prohibit polygamy and annul the polygamic laws of the Territory of Utah.

CHE DESCOPATION MATERIAL The platform of principles enunciated by the Democratic State Convention on the 4th inst, is long enough and broad enough for tween conservative and radical Republicans. every Democrat and every conservative Regal-lican to stand upon. It is the right document time since alleged, that the Republican party at the right time, and will form a rallying is as clearly divided in sentiment and point for every lover at the Constitution and the Union throughout the length and breadth of the Keystone State. The Convention did a noble work on Independence Day, a work which redounds to its own credit as a patriotic body of freemen, and will be hailed with delight by the great mass of the people. The esolutions, unanimously adopted by the Convention, are as follows:

WHEREAS, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That the only object of the

Democratic Party is the restoration of the Union as it was, the preservation of the Constitution as it is.
2d. Resolved, That to the end that the Union be restored, and the Constitution and aws enforced throughout its whole extent, we

oledge our hearty and unqualified support

the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war. 3d. Resolved, That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws. Such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs us of life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success. And those who from sectional feeling or party or private motives of our armies are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled

4th. Resolved, That we justly view with slarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public reasury by favored partizans, and that in view of the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis and throughout the country, we hold an entire change of administration to be im-

as they are, to prove futile in the end.

peratively demanded.

5th. Resolved, That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of Southern States loose to verrun the North aud enter into competition with the white laboring masses, thus degra ing and insulting their manhood, by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condem-

6th. Resolved, That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession as the cooperating sources of our present calamities -alike treasonable to the Constitution and nimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution with returning peace and prosperity, is

through the overthrow of both.
7th. Resolved, That the Democracy of Penn sylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued partisan success on the agrarianism of emancipation and hypercritical philanthropy-abolition: because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution and to prevent the restoration, unity, peace and concord among

States and people.
8th. Resolved, That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in violation of the Constitution in States where the civil authorities are unim-peded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every reeman in the land.

9th. Resolved. That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively endent race: that the of the Constitution require us, as loyal citi-

zens, not to interfere therewith.

10th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been honor, which will be transmitted to posterity first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury : and that all acts of Congres like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or con fiscate the estates of men fer offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppres sion and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled trocity : nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or

11th. Resolved, That the Constitution and Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to use all titutional measures necessary and proper to that end.

our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, terity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar.— Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over, and cared

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, has offered a rese lution setting forth that by the report of the Secretary of War, of June 21, 1862, it appeared that Senator J. F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, used his official influence to procure a contract rom the Government for one C. B. Schubert for which it was agreed that he (Si should receive \$50,000, &c., therefore Resolved, That the said James F. Simmons be expelled from his seat in the Senate. The resolution was laid over .- Congressional

Proceedings. There is no dispute, says the N. Y. World, about the circumstances of Mr. Simmons' shameful conduct. He himself testified to the are to be recruited to their original strength main facts in the case with a sang froid which and in addition new regiments are to be strikingly argues for the bluntness of his own moral perceptions, if it does not also cast an the country. Her freemen are again called insulting suspicion upon the moral tone of the committee before which he testified and the both the Government and the country. These body of which he is a member. One would never dream, judging by the freedom with which this gray headed but venal senator gave his testimony, that he ever had deemed himself to have stepped aside from the strict mense mass meeting was held in New York path of duty and honor. Unhappily, those on Tuesday evening, at the Cooper Institute, who have known the senator best in his own themselves in readiness for prompt compliin response to a call addressed to "those who | State are as little surprised at the revelation | ance with the necessary demand upon their desire the Union as it was, and the Constitu- which he has made as he himself seems to gallant and patriotic spirit. tion as it is." Speeches were made by Hon. have been. Whether or not the soubriquet of faltered, and must stand firm now when her "wood-screw Simmons" which has stuck to honor and everything that is dear to her are Duer, James Brooks, and Fernando Wood. him for several years, was ever merited in the at stake. The speeches and resolutions were decidedly full measure of its opprobrium, it is at any rate certain that the same lack of moral prinprosecuting the war for the maintenance of ciple, the same insensibility to moral distincthe constitution and the restoration of all the tions, which led him to sell the influence ac- monwealth the eighty seventh. him, and to sacrifice for his own gain any interest, however high, and any principle, how

> A SPECK OF WAR IN UTAH .-- At a settlement of about a thousand men, women and children, thirty miles north of Salt Lake city, a lawless band, formed some time since, were killed.

ever sacred.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1862 .- The Fourth manner by Prof. J. B. Kruzeng. At a clock, A. M., whise minute was fired side all the public bells in the cruze, which latter performance was repeated every thours during the day. The National airs were also as the minute at a clock.

At 715 Welock, A. M., the military battalion, cognists of the Feature Zoures, Ca. Winnight E. Durcher, Section Billes, Lieuts Jour Bars at Hamer, Marra, section in finite of the Fencilles, Armon at Pation Hall, and marched over a line roots.

Illinois, (Republican) say that Mr. Sumner's views were "such as would destroy all unity and overthrow the Constitution." That is the sort of truth to utter of Charles Sumner, who oves his party and his office of Senator and distinction, far more than he loves the Union and the Constitution of his country.

After Senator Browning had put an extinmisher on this Abolitionist, Senator Dixon Republican) followed, to show the justice of the demolition. He pronounced Sunner's doctrine, that the Seceded States had fallen to the condition of territories, to be fatal heresy; and he came squarely up to the work of main all our struggles the Constitution should be maintained i

earless. -Of course, the miserable partizan Wade with Sumner and Hale, pitched into the two Republican Senators, but their talk was the ere stuff that is generated in the fumes of the caucus, and neither reason nor common ense. It was bald and malignant misrepresentation. In their replies, Messrs. Browning and Dixon Waterlooed their opponents, not too strong a phrase. One return fire from Mr. rowning, appears to have settled Sumner -Wade has debating ability, which Sumner has not, and he returned the charge, but he fared better in the end-rather worse. In fact, enators Browning and Dixon were on the side of right and truth and straight forward action for the Union, the Constitution and the aw, and their utterances will command the approbation of their country.

ntegrity, and all is guarantees should be fully

carried out. That is to the point. His con-demnation of Sumner was also severe and

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The recent debate in the U. S. Senate, on

the confiscation bill, plainly drew the line be-

time since alleged, that the Republican party

is as clearly divided in sentiment and policy as though there existed two distinct organiza-

tions. The difference between Mesers, Riown

ing and Dixon, who acknowledge the limiting

force of the Constitution under every phase

of war or peace, and SUMNER, WADE, HALE

and other Senators of the abolitionized wing

of the Republican party, is too great to be

reconciled; and it seems to us inevitable that

the conservative wing must eventually seek

co-operation with the Democracy, in order to

crush effectually that devilish spirit of fanati-

cism which seriously threatens the subversion

ton Post, in reference to the debate, remarks:

resented by Republican Senators from the East and the West; on the other side, was the

radicalism that, unless checked, will ruin this

country: and, in the combat, the argument

The subject was-the confiscation bill. To

measurably above that for sweeping measures

a proper course, nobody objects. But that is improper, surely, which overrides the Con-stitution. Well did Senator Browning, from

On the one side was the Constitution-ren-

of the Constitution and the Union. The Bos

Senator Wright, of Indiana, has embodied all in his letter to the Union Convention :-Ultraism must be abjured. Ultra measures, hether in the North or South, must perish-NOT ONE, BUT BOTH—or the Government will not survive" That is the truth, and there is coming up a ground swell of patriotism in the ivil line, as well as on the field, that promises o rescue the Constitution from the fatal grasp f radicalism, crown it with a new glory and ransmit it to posterity.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The following is from the Albany Evening Journal, the great organ of Mr. Seward, edited by his fast friend, Thurlow Weed. It is a plain statement of a fact which we and other Democratic journals have often set forth, and for doing which we have been assailed by Republican newspapers all over the country. Is it true that the Abolitionists of the North helped to kindle the secession fires of the South? Mr. Weed says it is. Is it true that Abolition editors and speech-makers are agdown the Union men of the South? - that they are rendering re-union difficult, if not impossi-States to determine the position and duties of | ble? Mr. Weed says it is. Let conservative Republicans read and ponder:-

"The Chief Architects of Rebellion, before it broke out, avowed that they were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. This is too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the in-CENDIARY RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH RENDERED THE OTHERWISE USEFUL HELPER BOOK A FIRE-BRAND, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the altra Abolition press and speech-makers are aggravating horrors they helped to create, and hus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of Rebellion, are keeping down the Union mer of the South, and rendering re-union difficult,

The Albany Argus well says that when the Republicans desire to recruit their ranks at the polls, they raise the cry of " No Party." But after election, the "no party," principle is forgotten, and the order goes forth, "Put none but Republicans on guard." In the New 12th. Resolved. That the soldiers composing | York Post office, about one hundred and fifty Democratic clerks have been recently removed to make room for Republicans! and among the number, we are informed, is one who has had his two sons in the army, from the battle of Manassas to the present time! We concede the right of the Republicans to the offices, and have never asked that a Democratic official should be retained, but, as an exchange suggests, they should follow the advice given by a clergyman to a member of his flock, who was accustomed to attend church regularly, but was notorious for the use of profane language, and should either "stop their swear-

ing or stop their praying." . MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.

HARRISBURG, July 4. The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:

In the name and by the authority of the ommonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression Our regiments in the field

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to of her sons who have already have been shed in vain and that we union and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers. The number of men now required and the

regulations for enlistments, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. while the men of Pennsylvania will hold

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one the eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Com

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

THE IMPOLICY OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION .-No one in a few words has stated the errors of the emancipation policy of Congress and the Abolition leaders better than Montgomery BLAIR, the Postmaster General. In a letter of response to an invitation to attend a meeting in New York, on the 6th of March last,

Mr. Blain said: "The difficult question with which we surrounding country, they were, on the 11th inst., confronted with a force of 250 U. S. inst., confronted with

of the Seachibes, Capt. Emiss Parantin; Ecourse, Capt.
Windley F. Durcay; Jackson Riffes, Liests. John Errs and
Hunny Esters, Schmed in Spoid of the Sendilley. Amony;
at Fulton Hall, and marched over a long route. They arrived in Centre Square a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and
second the Mayor, Judges of the Courts, City Councils.
Clergymen and citizens generally to the Court House,
Where the civic part of the programme was carried out.—
The battalion was under command of Capt. Franklin, Acting Major. The Fencibles appeared for the first time with
their excellent and 'fficient drum corps, and the Zouwyrs
made their first parads in a new and showy uniform. The
Artillery Cadeta did not parads with the battalion, having
best detailed for special duty, for the purpose of firing ralutes from the cannon in the four quarters of the city. A
National salute was also fred by them at noon.

About 9 o'clock the large audience at the Court House
was called to order by the Mayor, after which the order of
exercises as published in the last Intelligencer were gone
through with. The Declaration of Independence was read
by Prof. Thousa C. Pourns, and Gen. Jackson's Proclamamation against Nullification and Disunion by Jakes I.
RITROLDS, Esq. Both geutlemen read these great State
papers in a very impressive manner. The sleging by the
National Union Choir, under the leadership of Mr. William
E. HERSTER, assisted by Reffer's Orchestra, was truly superb. The Continentals (or rather what remains of these
old favorities) were present, and rendered much saistance
by their fine singing. The exercises concluded about 11
o'clock, and the large audience dispersed much delighted
with the morning's exercises.

In the evening, at 614 o'clock, some two or three thousand citizens assembled in Centre Square, to listen to an
oration from Rev. Jakes M. McCarra, Colmod. was then introduced
by they Judge Champurra. Col. McC. was then introduced
by the Judge, and delivered a very able and elequent oration. The appearance of the Colocel

Queen street, which lasted for nearly two hours. Much tasts and ingennity were displayed in the selection of the different places. The display was truly a fine one, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people in that immediate vicinity. Various private displays were also made, and bon fires were blazing brightly in different quarters of the city.

Our citizens as a general thing did not seem to enterinto as spirited celebration of the day as on former occasions, which was owing doubtless to the unfavorable news received from the late battles, in which so many of our fellow-townsmen were engaged.

caved from the late battles, in which so many of our fel-low-townsmen were engaged.

The Day AT LITE.—The citizens of the beautiful village of Litis celebrated the day with their usual spirit. An eloquent oration was delivered by WM. AUG. ATLER, Eq. of this city, in the afternoon, and an illumination of the Spring and display of fre-works took place in the evening. The illumination and display, we are told, were truly brilliant.

IN MEMORIAM.

"He sleeps his last sleep,
He has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again."

Among the reported killed in one of the late battles at the Chickahominy is Private William W. Cox, of Company B, (Capt. Barton's,) lat Pennsylvania Reserves. Of the particulars of his death we have learned nothing. Private Cox, at the commencement of this war, was an employee in this office, which he entered as an apprentice in the month of October, 1858. He was born in the month of March, 1842, and consequently was a little over 20 years of age. His grandfather on the paternal side was the late THOMAS COX. Sr., who, twenty-flve years ago, carried on the most extensive Coach Manufactory in this region of country. That on the maternal side was WILLIAM W. PENNILL, who was a noted Iron Founder and Locomotive builder, and who built the first locomotive which run on the old Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. Young Cox was active, bright and intelligent. He possessed a fine intellect, which had been properly cultivated by extensive reading and close observation. He had also enjoyed the benefits of a remarkably good Common School and Academic education, and was a companion of most excellent qualities, socially and otherwise. He was brave and honorable. Of both these latter qualities, from our intercourse with him we never had a doubt. He wrote a capital letter, and with a little experience would have made one of the best of newspaper correspondents. We often requested him to

IN MEMORIAN.

cinded as follows:

"After the great fight, in which no doubt we will take
a part, I will give you the result and description, if I am
so lucky as to escape unharmed. Till then you will not
have from ma."

Poor fellow! We will never more hear from you—the God of Battles hath ordained otherwise. Would that we could do full justice to the memory of our departed friend, who has fallen far from home and kindred. We sincerely condole with bis father, mother, brother, sisters and relatives in this their hour of affliction. His old friends and associates will often drop a silent tear when they think of his sad fate, and can well excisim:

"Green be the turf above thee.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of our early days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but in praise."
Farewell, young hero and devoted friend.
farewell white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kind-leaders of rebellion?—that they are keeping down the Union men of the South? that they are leaders and the understand vania Beserves, in which are Captains Basron, Nerr, Hess and Rambo's Companies from this county, had the first opportunity to display their soldierly qualities, at the Chickabominy, on Thursday week, and nobly have they sustained the honor of the old Keystone State. All accounts room the battle field agree in stating that the

-Coner. Never were there nobler troops enrolled in any service

and many of them we fear, although the particulars are not yet received, sealed their devotion to their country with their heart's blood in that terrible struggle. LIEUT. McPHAIL .- We learned on vesterday

Major O. C. M. Caines.—We had a hearty nent, which he left (cfficers and men) in fine health and pirits, at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the previous Sunday. Fine Major lookag a little the worse for the 'wear and tear of the campaign—being thinned out considerably—but is in good health and condition, ready to do and die for his beloved country. Of course he was cordially greeted by his hosts of friends in this city. He will leave again on the 15th lust to join his Regiment.

SAD ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn that

A SANITARY COMMISSION .- A commission Ombisting of Messrs. JAMES BLACE, LEWIS HALDT, DANIEL.

H. HITTHEU and Dr. HOUSTOR, appointed by the County Commissioners, left in the beginning of last week for Forcess Mooroe, to obtain passes, if possible, to visit and always the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldlers rom Lancaster county. It is to be hoped that their noble and philanthropic effort will be successful. REESE'S CITY HOTEL .- This excellent and

well-ordered hotel, so satisfactorily conducted by the late David Resse, is now under the charge of his widow, who assumed the management of the house a few days since.—
The traveling public will undqubtedly be pleased to hear of this change, as few houses in the State were more popular with the public than the City Hotel while under the charge of its former landlord.

SENATOR SIMMONS,

A certain Mr. Shubarth, who is a gun man-ufacturer of Providence, Rhode Island, testifies before Messrs. Holt and Owen, Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate certain matters of expenditures and contracts, that he made application to Senator Simmons of that State to enable him to obtain a con-Senator Simmons obtained a contract for fifty thousand guns, for which he charged Mr. Shubarth the snug little sum of fifty thousand dollars, receiving ten thousand on the spot. Mr. Shubarth was asked whether he vas aware that the offer of compensation to Senator Simmons and the receipt of such con answered that he understood that it was cus tomary to make compensation for such services, and had heard of many cases in which it had ner nistol was said to have been promised fo

procuring the order.

Here is evidence of the most flagrant corruption fastened upon a United States Senator by the positive testimony of one of his own constituents under oath, and yet we have not noticed that Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Wade, or any of the Senators prominent in expelling Jesse D. Bright for writing a letter about fire arms, have moved against Senator Simmons. If Shubarth's testimony can be believed, Simmons is a scoundrel of the deepest dye—selling him-self and robbing the Government. He is far worse than an open traitor, and should be promptly kicked out of the Senate. If such evidence implicated a Democratic Senator, Mr. Sumner would not permit a moment to pass without moving his expulsion; but, as Simmons happens to be an orthodox Republican, estionable whether any notice will be taken of his corrupt practices .- Patriot &

IMPRISONMENT OF CLERGYMEN. NASHVILLE, June 28.

At the special second conference of clergy. nen before Governor Johnson all declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary, prior to their removal to General Halleck, for the purpose being exchanged for Tennessee prisoners. Many Nashville churches will be without pashaving committed various depredations in the surrounding country, they were, on the 11th difficulties will be lessened by emancipation sawing. Methodists, and Ford and Howell, and Howell WAR NEWS.

Great Battle of the Chickshominy. A correspondent of the K. F. Tribene gives the following account of the battle:

"Exercis Trues, Senday, June 29, 1862.

A seven and most determined battle was fought on the right wing of the army of the Fotomac, on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th inst, which is claimed by some of one officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the entary have unwittingly been drawn and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond as well as the antire survey. The attack was made by the many in immense force, who crossed the Chickabeniny river, near the railroad, above Mechanicaville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men back a single cod from their position, notwithstanding that we had to contend, in an unequal compas, when nearly as quite sent one.

The only forces engaged on that day was McCall's Division, which was located on the opposite side of the swampy ravine, about a mile and a half back from the Chickahominy river.

The battle lasted from about 2 until 9 P. M., when the snemy drew off, renewing the attack at the break of day, and after several hours of hard fighting, Gen. McCall's Division was ordered to full back. The soldiers, supposing that the order was given from a fear of being overpowered, said they could hold the ground, and begged that the order might be countermanded, which was refused, and they yielded with great reluctance.

light be countermanded, which was refused, and they islded with great reluctance. Gen. McClellan was on the field during the afternoon and Gen. McClellan was on the field during the afternoon and up to a late hour at night, directing the movements, and appressed himself well satisfied with the result. On Friday morning commenced what is called the "strategic movement," which, it is hoped, will be a success, although at one time it nearly proved fatal to a considerable nortion of the army. cess, although at one time it nearly proved fatal to a considerable portion of the army.

Below I give the facts of the two days battle, as gathered by personal observation and from various other sources, but which, as is always the case while the battle is raging or immediately after, are imperfect, in consequence of the conflicting statements of persons located at different points of the field of operations.

HER REMIS ATTACK OF HEUREDAY.

On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon Gen. Stoneman's firmes in the vicinity of Hanover Court House probably for the purpose of accomplishing an Court House probably for the purpose of accomplishing an account the content of the vicinity of Hanover Court House probably for the purpose of accomplishing an Court House probably for the purpose of accomplishing an account of the content of the conte

on the stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover bourt House probably for the purpose of accomplishing an out-flawking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward they commenced a vigorous canonanding from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a balf miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below. s other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Penusylvania bateries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicavilla road, and nother from behind sarthworks at the right of a grove. About 2 P. M. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of avalry crossed Chickahominy in immense force, a short istance above the Virginia Central Rallicad, making a cavalry crossed Chickshominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Rallroad, making a rapid advance through the lowlands and forest, toward Gen. McCall's Division, who were entrenched on a hilly woodland access awampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Merhanicavilla.

The First Pennsylvania Riffes (Bucktells) and Campbell's Pennsylvania bittery were on picket duty, all of whom except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifferpits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company R, of the Bucktells, who were on picket beyond the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force. Their fate is not known, but it is presumed that the greater portion of them were taken pisouers.

an immensely superior force. Their late is not known, our it is presumed that the greater portion of them were taken prisoners.

The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicsville, on a low marsby ground, to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle-pits and earthworks, on an eminese on the northerly side of the ravine, when the conflict became most terrible. The rebels, with the most determined courage, attempted to press forward over miry ground, but the builtets and grapeshot fell among them like bail, until, in the words of an officer, 'they lay like files on a bowl of sugar,' and at dark withdrew. The canonading was kept up on both sides until about nine, P. M., when the battle ceased. Our forces were covered by earthworks, and suffered but slightly.

Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About one hundred of them came rushing down and attempted to cross the ravine when the horses became mired. A squadron of our cavalry, seeing the position in which the enemy were placed, made. a charge down the hill, when the cavalry abandoned their horses and fied. The infantry fight was then renewed, and, according to the statement of my informant, Surgeon Humphrey of the Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment. continued until abut seven, P. M., when a retrest was ordered, very much against the will of the Pennsylvania boys, who begged to be allowed to defend their position, which they felt confident they could continue to hold.

The outer force began to fall back. Porter's corps were some distance below, near what is well known here as Dr., Gaines' residence. dainer residence.

At the break of day I turned out from my comfortable bed (the ground) after the fight of the day before, for the right wing, where there had been an incesant cannonading

right wing, where there had been an incesant cannonading for some time.

The first that attracted my attention was the immense line of baggage and forage wagons, extending about four miles. Next came a cavalcade of ambulance wagons, extending as far as the eye could reach, and on the next eminence the view was changed.

Next came stragglers, who never happen to be under fire, but can report hair-breadthiescapes and ipersonal adventures, with the finale that "our regiment is all cut up, and about two hundred and fifty of us left." Next came along the sick soldiers on foot, and lastly, a negro, draging one foot after the other apparently much frightened, and a soldier by his side, damning him for not moving faster. faster.

A moment after we descended the hill to a ravine known as Gaines' Mills, and halted for an artillery battery which was hurriedly crossing the bridge, and as the last fof the train passed over, an order was given to destroy if. At this moment a deeleted resiment care constitution.

train passed over, an order was given to destroy it. At this moment a depleted regiment came over the eminence, and seeing the work of destruction going on, cried out, 'stop, stop, the enemy are clo e upon us,' some of them at the same time glaucing backward.

Your correspondent had started out breakfastless for Mechaniswille, but suddenly became impressed with the tides that he had some business in an opposite direction. Returning about two miles, he came into an open space of rolling land about one and three-quarter miles in length, extending to Woodburry's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, and about one and a half miles in width, perhaps one-third of which is bottom land, next to the Chickahominy, and the remainder high rolling land skirted with woods.

Previous to reaching the open space, skirmishers were being thrown out, and their actions would lead one inclined to timidity to suspect that the enemy had crept up

The Second Day's Battle. Two hours afterwards the enemy came feeling their way through the woods, and finally a general battle ensued. The cannoading was terrific, and the masketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of imgailant Zouaves were lying upon the ground

Duryea's gallant Zouaves were lying upon the ground of two hours, while our batteries were shelling the woods over them.

Pinally, toward night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryea's Zouaves, and the musketry-fining became most terrific, lasting some twenty or thirty minutes, after which there was a lull. Shortly atterward as an attempt was made to break through the right, which was repulsed, and half an hour later another attempt was made on the left, with the same result. The battle had then been raging for some four hours without any apparent change or advantage on either side.

Reinforcements of artillery and infantry then came steadily along over the bridge, marching through the heat and dust over the hill to the field of battle. The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate, determined ground between the hill and the bridge, where they could have crossed that long, narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was aimost inevitable, when a strong in the strength of the strength of

Incidents.

The Pennsylvania Reserves drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's command. To-day they were over powered by the same troops, reinforced. Sykes' Regulars, called up, proved unequal to the task of stopping them, and Slocum's command had to be added to them. The ments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. The gave way, indeed, but not one of them ran. Their losse are enormous.

The Regular Eleventh Infantry is about annihilated.
Nearly every officer in it is killed or wounded. The Fourteenth also suffered severely. Major Roselle, of the Regulars, a kinsman of General McClellan, is killed. Colonel Pratt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Cols. Black and Sweitzer. Pratt, of [a New York regiment, is also killed, and Cois. Black and Sweitzer.

Our loss in efficers is very marked. The disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Porter's and Smith's Divisions piled the rebels in heaps. The fire was horribly effective.

At Savage's Station the wounded already fill the great street of tents in the garden, and begin to pave the grass yard as after the Seven Pines. The same monning and shrieking fill the night as then, and again bear testimony against the style of warfare which submits regiments to the fire of brigades.

Summing Up.

This field to doay (Fridsy) cannot be described, save

This fight of to-day (Friday) cannot be described, save by a memorandum of the positions respectively held by the opposing parties at its close, and by the list of the killed and wounded. On the rebel side, however, it was characterized by the steadfast old policy for which their leaders are to be so much honored, of pouring fresh and eager troops upon our weary men, and endeavoring to crush us with superior weight of fire and vistly superior exhibition of force. crush us with superior weight of the and vistly superior exhibition of force.

Twice, all along the front, did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle and our riffe-pits and redoubts. Porter thundered on them with fifty cannon; summer's, Hooker's and Ayres' vuos reaped them with a very death harvest. Their less in killed and wounded was horrible. We but debate now if our dead, wounded and mis-ing equal those of the Seven Pines—or exceed theirs! In the meantime, notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, the Union line is at every point about where it was in the morning and the across beland it are in heart."

Statement of Officers from the Battle
Field.

A Major and two Capitains, from the left wing of Mc
Ciclian's army reached this city this morning at 5 o'clock,
In the state of the Cicles army reached the city this morning at 5 o'clock,
In the state of the Cicles army reached the city this morning at 5 o'clock,
In the state of the Cicles army reached the city this morning at 5 o'clock,
In the state of the Cicles army reached the city the city of the Cicles army reached the city of the Cicles army the city of the Cicles army the city of the Cicles army the theory of the Cicles are are city of the Cicles are city that the city of the city Statement of Ufficers from the Battle Field.

Gem. McChellan's Fresent Pusitions.

The city was full of starting runner yesterday, in relation to the state of affers with the Army of the Potomac From a variety of sources, the authenticity of which is unquestionable, we learn that the latest advices from McChellan, received De Westlangton; my to moon yesterday, were to the date of Staturday at two colock, P. M. Up to that time be had escreatfully curried out a plan which he had pointed out some time ago, as one which he was very likely to put in exceeding, non-divinuations reader it expedient to do so. That plan was to swing his right wing toward the rear, including the divisions of Fits John Portes, Hooker and Hancock, being all the forces which lay north of helf way between Bottom's Brides and Kew Bridge, while, at the same time, he advanced his left wing toward the James river, and opened communications with the guar-basis. under the oriection of cent. Casey, this diment under-taking was accomplished with entire success. All the sick and wounded were carefully shipped off, the ordanace and commissary stores placed on transports, and the troops and property embarked for James river, the refuse left behind, which did not exceed \$5,000 in value, being given to the fiames. The mile and a half of steamboats, with a large number of aloops, brigs, and echoeners, moved off, under convoy, and yesterday were at Turkey Island, on the James river, about eight miles below Fort Darling, and fifteen from Richmond, as the crow files.

To return to McOlellan and the army. After an interruption of nearly 48 hours in his intercourse with Washington, during which be was completely isolated from his communications, and, as it were, buried in the Chickahominy wildernees, so that the most painful apprehensions began to be entertained for his safety, the head of the left wing emerged from the swamp, and touched the James river, yesterday, near Turkey Island Bridge. Of course, he immediately opened communication with Com. Rodgers, of the James river foldilla, and through him with Washington, to the great joy of all who were favored with the glad tidings. The result of this movement may be briefly stated. If we are not mistaken, ere many hours his mile and a half of steam transports may relieve his weary soldlers of the fatigue of marching to Richmond, by landing them within easy approach to the rebale canital sefer

in thus returning to the original plan of the campaign, In thus returning to the presence of the dreaded Mer frustrated for a time by the presence of the dreaded Mer-rimac, and extricating our gallant army from the malarious swamps of the Chicahominy, placing them in the pure atmosphere and on the high grounds of the James river, a great advantage has been gained. Of course, this has not

The Fight on Saturday.

The Fight on Saturday.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Prets, under date of the 30th ult, says:

I have arrived here safely, in company with Gen. Stoneman and staff and Gen. Casey and staff, who are here, it is said under special orders. You have no doubt been apprised of the great confusion existing here, and naturally attendant upon the crowding of vessels into the harbor from White House Point.

The safair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagement of Thursday or Friday, Gen. Fliz John Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position, and, having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of this command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vised with General Sykes' regulars in making steady movements, and carsfully executing the commands of their officers. Time and sgain, vast hordes of rebels moved up in solid columns upon our troops, but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in a most destructive manner. Steady Michaiges of shell, grape and canister in regular salvos scened to sweep down whole companies. As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent, General Porter ordered Gea. Meagher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the mest gallant and heroic style, bare headed, in their shirt-sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up. The charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slanghter, and General Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the rebel deed and dying when the enemy again advanced stadily, strongly reinforced. Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily pont them, driving them back at e

hard fighting, and they were anxious to follow up the success.

All the troops must be praised for heroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have especial notice. Gen. Sykes, the lamented Major itussell, the Third, Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry behaved admirably. Gen. Porter thought he would be reinforced, and be ordered to advance on Bichmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he foil back, as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Deepatch on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned, and the four locomotives

way of James river was fired on recently by a rebel field uncomfortably near.

Passing to the open space we saw an immense force; some drawn up in line of battle, and others marching and countermyrching. These cansisted of Porter's corps and McCall's Pannsylvania boys who had yielded against their will.

When the manner of pry or stores to Gen. McChellan's army, but by what I am not at liberty to publish. A single sutter vicinity of White House had property to the amo \$10,000 destroyed on Saturday.

The Fight on Monday.

FORTRISS MONDO, July 1.

A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of action yesterday, ten miles above City Point. That division of our army has been fighting for four days, and has retreated about soventeen miles.

The fight of yeste day was most terrific, the onemy having two or three to our one. The battle commenced with Ing two or three to our one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours fighting our gunb-ats got in range and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood for about two hours, and then retreated. Our troops have cantured, notwithing the clear of the commence of the commenc y the superior number of the enemy, spike his siege guns and leave the to spine his siege guns and leave them on the held after barning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them. In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind.

There are of course innumerable reports and rumor afinat here, but I have given only what appears to be au thentic.

LATER.

MARHEGYON, July 2.

A despatch from Gen. McClellan, just received at the War Department, dated from Berkley, Harrison's Ber, July 2, 530 P. M., states that he has succeeded in getting his army to that place on the banks of the James river, and had lost but one gun, which had to be shandoned last night (Tuesday) because it broke down; that an hour and a half ago the rear of the wagon train was within one mile of camp, and only one wagon abandoned; that we had a severe battle yesterday (Tuesday) and beat the enemy badly, the men fighting even better than before. The men are in good spirits. The reinforcements sent from Washington have arrived.

The Fight on Tuesday.

The Fight on Tuesday.

Fourness Moxnos July 2, 1 P. M.

The steamer Daniel Websier has just airrived here from City Point with upwards of 300 wounded on board.

A gentleman who came down in charge of the wounded informs me that yesterday was the sixth day that the battle has been going on, with the most terrific fighting the sun ever shone upon. It has extended the whole length of our line. We have lost a great many men in killed, wounded and missing, probably from 15,600 to 20,000.

He informs me that Gen. McCleilan's beadquarters are at Hardy's Landing, and that his lines extended five miles towards Richmond. This move of the right wing of the army was predetermined upon and planned ten days ago, and would have been carried out sconer but for certain reasons well known in the army, but which it would not be proper to state.

The onemy's force has greatly outnumbered ours in almost every action, but notwithstanding this they have been repulsed offener than we have, and their loss far exceeds ours.

It is now said that we have lost very few of one store. ceeds ours.

It is now said that we have lost very few of our siege guns, most of them having been moved in safety. There have been a great many wounded prisoners taken both sides.

work.
Some of our regiments have suffered terribly while others have lost but little. The New York Fifth regiment have suffered terribly. They made a most heroic struggle, and cauged great have among the enemy. About one-half of their number are killed, wounded and taken prisoners—They were in the fight at Cold Harbor and fought against desperate odds. The left wing was engaged yesterday. July 1st, up to 2

Another Account of Last Week's Fight. NEW YORK, July 3.

The Times has detailed reports of the battles of Thurs. The Times has detailed reports of the batties of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing of our army, about 20,000, was attacked on Friday by a rebel force of not less than 60,000, and, after a gallant fight, our troops cross the Chickahominy in order. On Saturday night and Sunday our whole left wing under Generals Heinizelman, Sumner and Keyes fell back along the line of the railroad and the Williamsburg road, and marched to the James river.

The rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday—reaching the railroad, but made no pursuit; they remained, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy river, including the bridges and earthworks we had erected against their approach. All our stores were withdrawn in good order and without much loss. Of course there was tremendons fighting during these movements, and heavy loss on both sides.

Bebel Account of the Betale School of the Chickahominy, and heavy loss on both sides.