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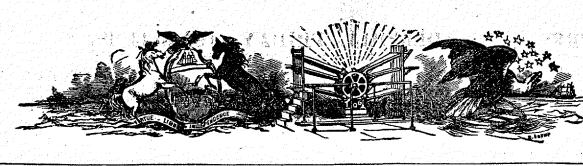
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 267.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. GOSLINE'S ZOUAVES ATTACKED.

VIRGINIA'S DESOLATION. THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND NEAR AT HAND. THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL,

Sufferings of Union Soldiers in Virginia. &c., FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Skirmish with the Rebels.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 9, 1882. Although this letter is dated from this point, you must not think that I have only penetrated thus far into Virginia. The facilities for travel here are such that I was and, after taking a tour of the various divisions of what again te this point. Up to the period of writing, there is nothing of much mportance occurring. It was thought to-day that a rest battle was imminent, but there was no attack from

THE SKIRNISH. On last Sabbath morning, while Col. Baxter's Zonaves. of your city, were out on picket duty, supported by a omrany of the 2d New York, the rebels, in large numers, made their appearance, attacking our mon first with musketry and then with artillery. Morehead's, Owen's, Baxter's, and the 1st California Regiments finally became engaged. In this skiraish our men are eported to have lost five killed and twenty-nine wounded. thile the loss of the rebels must have been much greater. The Zouaves charged upon the rebels, driving them out of their rifle pit Again the Zonaves were, in turn, riven out, and the rifle-pit recovered. But the Zonaves, with a determinate bravery peculiar to them, turned and irove them out of and beyond it, and now hold it.

NAMES OF KILLED. killed and wounded, but so far as I have got them I will Killed .- Capt. Frost, 106th Pa.

Lieut. Moore, 1st Cal. Emlie Bitter, 72d Pa. Wounded .- Enoch Perry, 72d Pa., Co. N. Phila. Edward Tamany, 72d Pa., Co. L, Phila. Jacob Slaugh, 31st Pa., Co. H. Phila. Samuel Walters, 72d Pa., Co. N, Phila Wm. Evans, 72d Pa., Co. N, Phila Jas. S. Esselbride, 1st Cal., Cc. C. Phila. A thur Simpson, 72d Pa, Co. C, Phila. John Gallagher, 72d Pa., Co. C. Phila. Peter McClune, 72d Pa., Co. L, Phila. Jos. Duckinfield, 72d Pa., Co. M, Phila. Wm. Manly, 72d Pa., Co. E, Phila. - Biley, 72d Pa., Co F. Phila. Geo. W. Sonsenderfer, 72d Pa, Co, E, Phila. J. K. P. Sensenderfer, 31st Pa., Co. H. Phila.

Chas. Roberts, 2d New York, Co. C, Phila. THE LATE FIELD OF BATTLE. To-day I visited the battle-field of Fair Oaks. The odies of the dead rebels still remain on the field, and being now decomposed, give rise to a very offensive odor. They should be buried, but I am informed that the rebel pickets, opposite th's place, refuse to let our men bury hem, and our men do not relish the idea of allowing the see those bodies lying there bleached and disfigured, and it is a sad comment on the character of those engaged in his horrible rebellion to know that they refus whom they hold to be enemies to perform the last earthly act of kindness toward their own dead.

THE HOSPITAL. I visited the hospital hore on board the Knickerbacker. one of the boats used by the United States Sanitary Commission. Here is to be ound the darkest picture of war. The rousing of freemen to the defence of their dearest rights, the marshaling of armies, and the dreadful but grand excitement of the battle field, have all something in them to brow up the mind and heart. But here to the eye of the casual visitor, there seems to be nothing but mnitigated pain and suffering. Ask that brave man if prance of the recent conflict, he answers: "Yes, I am nacly wounded; but it does not feel so bad when I renember that it was received in defence of my country These men feel proud of their wounds. They are, to them and to us, the best evidences of their appreciation

of the great and good Government bequeathed to us by Our rathers.

This Sanitary Commission is doing a great and good work here and elsewhere; and, without knowing more about it than what I have seen, I do not hesitate to say that it deserves the support of every humane man and woman. Among the many excellent women who have left home and all to minister to the comfort of the wounded and dying, there was one who particularly attracted my attention. Upon inquiry, I learned that she was Miss Gilson, of Chelsea, Mass She is a young lady of great beauty, and of good family; but she left the gay and festive scenes, which others seek, to comfort and minister to the wants of our brave roldiers. God bless her! She is a noble sample of what American women are, and what they can dol There were several rebel wounded here, all receiving the

same attention as our own men. They seemed very suloffered one of them a copy of The Press, which he took and began to read. I hope its wholesome doctrines may be blessed to his conversion. THE CONTRABANDS. A noticeable feature wherever our army is to be found s the contrabands, about whom so much has been said and written. I may be allowed to say here that our Congress need offer no resolutions of inquiry with regard to clothing the contrabands. I have yet to see one of them who is not clothed in the United States uniform : some of them completely, others partially. It seems to come to them as a matter of course, and they certainly do look well in it. I apprehend the slaves of the rebel Lee are much better clothed now, than when he was look after their wants. They deserve to be clothed and fed, for they are a useful appendage to our

army; and, so far as I have seen, are very industrious. They seem to appreciate the new order of things, and every one to whom Lhave spoken would fight for Lincum, As I said in the beginning of this letter, I made a tour through the various divisions of our grand army. I do not wonder that our young general is proud of them, for they are certainly as fine a set of men as any general should wish to lead to battle. There never was such an army marshalled for conflict, in all that constitutes true hood. They are gentlemanly, intelligent, and brave. Every man who is here has come of his own free will. No drafting, much less impressing, was used to muste this great army. They came here to wage no war of conquest or aggression; but they stand like a pillar of fire around the bulwarks of law and liberty. These and

constitute the great-secret of its final success and glory. THE NATIONALITIES. There are men from almost every Government in Europe, and from every State in the brave North. They are frem every class in society, and they represent every shade of opinion in religion and politics, but they all seem to be of one opinion with regard to the present war. That opinion is, that no uniform shall be doffed, and no weapon laid down until the rebellion is completely sub-dued. Whatever may have been their opinions, whatever feelings they may have cherished towards their na-Germans, Prussians, or French as such here, but, in the words of Daviel Websier, on a memorable occasion "They are Americans all, and all nothing but Ameri-

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW BRIDGE, Va., June 0, 1862. A NEW BRIDGE REQUIRED. The week's delay in the movements of the right wing is entirely owing to the heavy storms which have visited this neighborhood during the past ten days. The whole Chickshominy Valley has been flooded, and the bridge at this point swept away, and, in addition to the partia damage previously done by the rebels, totally destroyed. We are now waiting for the building of a new causeway and bridge. The whole right wing depends upon this point for an effective crossing. Mechanicsville, although stoutly held by the rebels, is too far to the right, and a

body of troops crossing there, unless it be for the purones of carrying the opposite works, would expose them The building of this bridge is no easy work. It and one thousand yards. Every part of the structure is ex" posed to a constant shelling from the enemy's batteries, and every workman is within range of the unerring rides of hundreds of rebel sharpshooters. Strong parties, generally from eight to fifteen hundred men, are constantly working on the structure, being relieved at short intervals. Not one-quarter of the party, however, is

picketa. THE ADVANCE NEAR AT HAND. This bridge is over a stream but a bundred feet wide its length being caused by the neighboring swamp. It runs diagonally across the Chickahominy, and for some distance courses along the bank. Over the swamp it is a corduroy read, hundreds of sticks of timber, being cu and trimmed, and laid crosswise, until the mire is filled up, and a solid superstructure reared. Over the water timber of great strength is laid and securely fastened. Two or three days more will finish the work, when all will be ready for the longed-for night on which the right wing will precipitate itself upon the enemy. This bridge, when completed can only be destroyed by n freshet. The springy, yielding timber of the road can-not be displaced by any shells the enemy may throw upon t, and they are utterly powerless to send a party of troops to pull it to pieces. Burn, it will not. The damp air and present moisture of this vile swamp would extinguish he hottest fire-balls that could be thrown there. When completed, it will be the work of but a few hours to cross division over, and, under cover of the night, success fully entrench it in front of the enemy, and then you may

look for another, and, perhaps, bloodier battle than the one which electrified the North on the first day of June. RAGE OF THE REBELS.

It is hardly to be supposed that the rebels look quietly down from their perchés on the neighboring hills KEMBLE & VAN HORN, at this impudent invasion on their sacred rights. They mb20-8m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada | feel the indignity to the quick, and employ every means | the grandeur of Nature's pictures. In the town remain

in their power to repel it. At first they brought out their mpon and shelled the working parties; but this was tried successfully but once. The second attempt brought down shot and shell from a hundred bristling guns on the Federal hills, which in the shortest possible time comelled the enemy to desert their batteries and ignominiously run to the woods for shelter. For two or three days afterwards the rebels quietly allowed the bridge-builders to proceed; but yesterday they brought a new means of ovance to bear, which, had it not been counteracted. ould have proved most fatal.

GOSLINE'S ZOUAVES ATTACKED. Early in the morning detachments of Col. Gosline's 55th Pennsylvania, and of the 18th and 31st New York, ent out as the working party for the day. They quietly acceded with their labor until about four in the afteron. when the storm which had been for days preparing uiddenly burst upon them. Just above the bridge there is a patch of pine and cedar bushes, which is connected tilh the hills on the rebelside by a strip of firm ground. A party of rebel sharpsbooters had started from the nearvorking party. They had their own way for five minutes, hooting quickly and sharply at our men, when suddenly report was heard on their left, and a Federal shell fell and burst right in the midst of them. A half dozen more howed them that the play was over, and taking discretion to be the better part of valor, they ingloriously fled Everywhere, all over the patch of bushes, rebels could be seen starting up from among the leaves and running away. Five o'clock saw everything quiet, and when the party returned, at dusk, they reported that they had not peen molested afterwards. But one man was hurt in all the meles, and he. a private in the 18th New York, received a flesh wound, which, though painful, is not dan

REBEL DESERTERS. Yesterday, three men voluntarily swam the Chickahominy, at Meadow's bridge, and gave themselves up. They tell a most marvellous story of the anxiety of many of their fellow-soldiers to desert. They say that in their part of the army it was almost a mania. Ten more were reported to be on the other side of the river, waiting for reans to get across, and fifteen were said to be picking their way through the swamp to the bank of the stre im. Our pickets enter with great zest into the fun of helping these deserters. A rope had been sont for, and it wa said that to-day a ferry would be established, to help these men across. Several officers volunteered their services, to act as ferrymen, and faithfully premised, if they secured the position, not to charge a single cent for ferriage. These deserters have the oath of allegiance administered to them, and, after being sent to the rear, are diemissed with Uncle Sam's blessing. Every precaution is taken to prevent their gaining information which, in case they are spies, may be useful to the enemy, and, of course, if they are afterwards found endeavoring to pasour pickets, they are smenable to the severest penalties nflicted by the articles of war. These men also report that there are three brigades of ebel troops opposite Mechanicsville, and two exceedingly

gerous.

heavy guns mounted there, which command our position. They also say that three brigades are opposite the bridge which is building. They corroborate the story of the ontrabards, that an immense number of the enemy were killed and wourded in the late battle, and that every vagon which could be pressed into the service was used for carrying them into Richmond. Nearly every house the capital, they say, was turned into a hospital. I firmly believe the report of the anxiety of many repels to desert. Not a party of picketers ever comes in, that it does not bring some one who has voluntarily given himself up, or else report overtures made across the stream by dissatisfied rebels. The desertions are not confined to the North Carolina troops, either. They are from every State organization in the whole rebel horde. Deseration is the excuse of most of them; and hunger, deapair, and dissatisfaction can be traced in the features of all. They are welcomed by our soldiers, and treated as heroes. From the time they announce their intention of deserting, by softly calling across the river to our pickets not to shoot, every sid in his power is rendered

manly act has expiated all their political sins FRIENDS. When the Secession army retreated from Yorktown the main body passed up the valley of the James river. small parties only being thrown out towards the York and Pamunky. The people of the peninsula living near the latter streams suffered but little from the depredations of their rebel countrymen, and of course kept their farms and property in as good condition as before the war. The Federal troops, wherever the inhabitants thowed enough confidence in the professions of order made by the proclamations of general officers, to remain quietly at home with their property, respected their rights and in no case injured or despoiled their farms. So that now, every one left behind us in our victorious march up the peninsula, has every cent's worth of property possessed by him before the rebel retreat. But as we neared Richmond a different story is told. We are now on the track of the Manassas army which was rug back and forth by them for ten long months. We are gradually acrosching on the path trod by the flying rebels from Yorktown, and as they retreat day by day we follow them up and possess the ground left vacant. At Cum-berland, White House, and this vicinity, although the purse-proud aristocracy had, of course, run away, every family used to carning their bread by their own labor

was left, and had a full plenty to eat and wear secured them by special order of the commanding general. Poor or rich they may have been when we reached them-the army passed by and left them with everything they had before, or its value in gold and silver. uife a different scene presents itself. Every inhabitan left in the land is full of despair. All of their property had been taken from them by their own friends. . Their political opinions made no difference. Union or Seces-sion, they were alike despoiled of their goods. At first the army was far away, and the conscription law took neir husbands, fathers, and brothers. Then despotic orders deprived them of horses and wagons. Then the army itself came, and each rebel took for himself, until net so much as a drop of oil or a handful of flour remained in a single cottage. No wonder the despairing women and children—for no one else is here—were indifferent spectators of the defeat of the Southern forces, and calmly gazed at the passing drama which moved the rebels off the stage and the Unionists on. And with what pleasure they must have received the gold and silver mies changed the habit, and paid for all they took.

gladly given by the latter for the first fruits of opening spring. Their friends had d. spoiled them, but their ens-All the devastation on the farms and among the poor people in the vicinity of Richmond has been caused by the Secessionists. I have seen, in all our wanderings, but a single instance of Federal lawlessness—and that, the destruction of the rebel Colonel Richardson's library was done under great provocation, though that makes it none the less blamcable. No poor people have been in-sulted, or had their food taken away, or cattle stolen, or houses ransacked by the Union army. Everything of this sort which has been done has been the work of the Secessionists. Ask the poor people themselves, and they will, reluctantly enough, condemn their own brethren, and point out each piece of destruction as the handiwork of some Mississippi Tiger, or Georgia Bloodhound, or Virginia gentleman. Indeed, the devastation is so general, that, even if the Union army were so minded, they could scarcely find any opportunity to improve upon the

The nearer we come to Richmond, and the more improvements which have in former times been made in the country, the worse is the desolation. Houses have been robbed and guited, mills have had their gearing stolen and machinery displaced; not a railroad, telegraph, canal, bridge, or road, even, exists in the whole land which is not more or less destroyed. All the live stock has been driven off; all the hay and grain taken away. Whatever is left, unless it be the product of the soil

grown and ripened since the rebels retreated, has only been saved by secure hiding or most consummate dis-The people who are left is this portion of Virginia should be mest rampant in their condemnation of Seces sion. It and its minions have treated them too harshly to be borne by a race so high-spirited as they are said to he But they do not condemn it. Though it has heape ipon them every indignity, yet, like an angry father to a wayward son, after it has left them, there is still a silent longing for its recoming. The truth of the matter is, that whilst every Secessionist, by far the great majority, has left his home, if he had the ability, the few "mean whites" who are left are so crushed and subfined that they have no more pride left in their breasts than is to be found in the slaves who surround them. Poor Vir

proud Commonwealth. THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

stop to her prosperity, and a century will scarce retries

the backward step taken by the foolish sons of a once

From an Occasional Correspondent. CAMP OF THE NINETIETH, NEAR FRONT ROYAL, June 7, 1862. Mountains pile themselves behind us as we grade ally proceed westwardly, and contribute largely to retar postal arrangements. On the 27th, I wrote you from Manassas Junction, which place we left on same date, continuing upon a forced march until the 1st inst. The details of this ramification are too sad to dwell on. Suffice it to say that, from the battle-plain of Bull Bun, where we encamped on the night of the 27th after a march of eight miles; at daylight the next morning, starting on and passing scene after scene that "once upon a time" had been allied to "Secesh." Burning suns nor drenching rains, nor pitchy darkness, forestalled ou race after the notorious and blood-thirsty Jackson, the race after the notorious and blood-thirsty Jackson, the pripe of guerillas, of which his division is composed. In our advance (eight miles) was the army of Shields; a fine-looking set of men we found them to be on reaching them at the town at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, they having charged through Front Boyal, routing the enemy, thereby capturing one rilled cannon and eight army wagons, with stores, and two hundred prisoners.

I write within ten steps of where the victory was achieved, on the turnpike road leading towards Winchester, in a woods closely sheltered from observation. On the one side is our camp. Here, without blanket, rubber, tent, lay a heterogeneous mass of what once were Philadelphians are the control of the property of the server of the server of the was and three men. The rebels were driven from their ambush, and were pursued to a large meeting to donning Union proclivities. We were present at a strong denting the part of the year casting off the Secssion cloak and donning Union proclivities. We were present at a strong denting them at the town at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, they having charge and enthusiastic. It was ably adcompanies are the meeting was large and enthusiastic. It was ably adcompanies are the constant of the property of the secssion cloak and Union proclivities. We were present at a subush, and were pursued to a large meeting hand was here the wain body, under the men the people of Norfolk are being gradually and were pursued to a large meeting hand was deep the men the people of Norfolk are being gradually and were pursued to a large meeting, and were pursued to a large meeting, house, the subush, and were pursued to a large meeting hand was described to content and three men. The rebels were crosming to whether the wain body, under the main body, under the men the people of Norfolk are being gradually and were pursued to a large meeting habush, and were pursued to a large meeting habush, and were pursued to a large meeting habush, and were pursued to a large meet ay a heterogeneous mass of what once were Philadelphian. ty using fence-rails and small trees we have shelter, in part, from the raging storms of this mountain region. t has rained every day and night since we came in view of the Blue Lidge. Our march here was forced, without napsacks. On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, firing was heard towards Strasburg, eight miles west, and Shields' column, with ours, formed a line of battle, moving over the road two miles. Despatches came, bringing intelli-gence of the retreat of Jackson toward Bichmond. Shields moved in a new direction, and we passed over the Shenandoah, camping on the bank opposite the town. Yesterday we were compelled to retrace our steps, and have taken up our abode where I now write. There are but few passes through which our army can move to gain admission to the Valley. This is one of them, and therefore The mountains are not misnamed, as they are as blue as indigo, stretching high up in the clouds. The gaps through which we passed were beautiful illustrations of

the two hundred prisoners captured by the brave fellows n Shields' Division. I guarded three robels that were ounded in the charge of 1st Secesh Maryland regimen and 1st Maryland Union troops here in the field before ne. They resided near the scene of their defeat. We had a mighty army here in the anticipated advance of Sunday last. It took an entire day for them to pass through the town. Our knapsacks are just arriving, and I think it augurs a movement.

and were singly posted among the bushes. Their posttion was three or four hundred yards distant from the
that there is a screw loose somewhere in this (General
that there is a screw loose somewhere in this (General
McDewell's) department, and I am responsible for all I

within three miles of Sirasburg. It was generally believed on Sunday that we would meet Jacksou's army
and win a glorious victory. But we moved slowly, and
Jackson passed up the north fork on the same day, ont
of our reach, when some of his forces were met by Fremont's army, I believe, and some cannon and prisoners
taken. General Shields also captured a portion of Jackson's wagon train the day before. We encemped in
swampy grove for a day or two, (near Strasburg,) when
swampy grove for a day or two, (near Strasburg,) when wampy grove for a day or two, (near Strasburg,) when the freshet swept away a bridge above, cutting off our communication with Strasburg. We then made a hasty retreat, day before yesterday, back to Front Royal. On the same night, both the turnpike and railroad bridge During this week our men suffered reversly. I navar and nights in a terrible storm, without food and without the means to procure it. Men and horses were completely exhausted. Although the storm is over now, the sun shining, and everything presenting a cheerful appearance, we are even yet unable to procure the necessarie of life for man and beast, whilst there is plenty here belonging to rebels in arms, carefully guarded by our own know where there is a commissary store belonging to the rebels, very near our late camping ground, with corn, bacon, &c., which our commissaries were not permitted to touch, but which was carefully guarded by our own soldiers, whilst our own division was in great danger of mutiny by reason of starvation! Rebel corn can be pr cured here in abundance, and also, bacon, flour, &c. Tet our orders are that it shall not be touched! Now, if I were at my own sweet home, and would read of such warfare here in this hot bed of freason, I would not believe it. But I am here, and see it for myself, and I affirm that ithis true! Nor is this all. I believe that the one hundred and sixty rebel prisoners confined here are now better fed and cared for than our own brave soldiers. Almost every rebel house in Front Boyal is gnarded by our soldiers, whilst the inmates freely express their contempt for our Government, and some of them demand nothing less than gold and silver, and enormou prices, for their bread and meat. In a word, everythin that can be done for the benefit and comfort of our ens mies seems to be done, whilst our own soldiers must put un with what they get, which is about half rations, little or no shelter, and forced marches through storm and

mud, day and night! Isn't it patriotic to endure all this? Do our military authorities at Washington know these facts? I am free to say, for my self, that I am getting tired of such warfare. Let us fight the rebels in earnest. This is all we ask. If we are only to feed, aid, encourage, and protect them, them by the Federal soldier. A helping hand raises them and starve ourselves, then, for God's sake, let us go out of the stream, and kind words announce that this R. H. E. (Special Correspondence of The Press.) The Chesapeake Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 11, 1882. The building in which this hospital is was formerly could learn of its history, it was once a very flourishing institution. The situation is all that could be desired by the most romantic young lady that ever sighed for Byron or wrote " Lines to the Ocean," Hampton Roads, now known in connection with the Monitor and Merrimas. broughout the world, stretches far out, forming a beautiful view in front. To the west, the once beautiful village of Hampton now lies in smouldering rains, while Fortress Monroe looks strong, bold, and defiant to the southeast. Near this spot is the house of ex-President Tyler, and also the house of his son-in-law, both of which are now occupied by negroes.

This was once a beautiful place, surrounded by gardens and handsome promenades, and here, no doubt, many of the daughters of the F. V.'s received what ever education they have. Here, too, they flirted with

the midehirmen and lieutenants of the navv. an abundance of whom are now, and always seem to have been,. about this place. But these scenes have passed away, and the curtain has arisen on a far different scene on the same theatre of action. The utter folly and madness of the rebel leaders is to be traced here, as well as everywhere throughout complishment once held their seat, and where soft voices spoke soft words, the greans of the wounded and dying pierce the eer and sicken the heart of the visitor. These same rooms, where the maidens of Virginia spent hours in the labor of the toilet and other assistants to natural Northern ledies.

beauty, are now the scene of the surgeon's labors, and the silent watches of the disinterested kindness of Dr. McKay, of your State, is chief surgeon here, and he is assisted by a number of men, all skilled in their profession. By the kindness of Dr. James O'Neill, of Providence, R. I., the assistant surgeon here, I was conducted through all the different wards and rooms attached to the building. So far as I am able to judge, everything seemed to be in good working order; the men were clean and comfortable, and seemed resigned to their

visit one in which are hundreds of your fellow countrymen fresh from the battle field, covered with wounds and more or less mained, is sad indeed. The men in this place to day were all wounded at the terrible battle of Fair Oaks-some very severely, others slightly. They are from different parts of the Union-from Maine and Michigan, from Massachusetts and South Carolina, from Pennsylvania and Alabama. Yet here they all grief. The animosity between South Carolina and Massachusetts seems to have flowed out with their blood on that dreadful Saturday and Sabbath; and now the sons of there two States lie side by side, as though they had never been marshalled in hostile array. While viewing them thus, I could not help thinking that righteons Heaven must have some choice vengeance in store for the

To satisfy yourself of the reality of this saying, you have only to visit this or any other similar institution. Against the mendacity of the rebel leaders and newspa pers, about the cruelty of our Government, I place the experience of the one hundred and seventy-five wounded rebels which I saw here to-day, enjoying the kind attention and beneficent care of the very Government they endeavored to destroy. No person would be able to tell which were the rebel and which were our wounded; if he endeavored to do so by estimating the amount of care and attention each received, for they are all cared for alike. Our Government is so strong that it can well afford to be more than magnanimous, even to a fallen foe, who, to the extent of his power, sought its destruction.

Here, among others, was Colonel Bratten, of South Carolina, who led a regiment to the dreadful conflict, be-

sides several rebel cuptains and lieutenants, and two purpose I did not learn. It was reported to be in relation to an exchange of prisoners. EGeneral Burnside and staff are here, also Genera Mansfield. General Prim and staff arrived to-day from J. McF. the army before Richmond.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] Nonfolk, June 11, 1862. The weather for some time past has been very dull and disagreeable here. It has rained almost unceasingly for the past week. Mud and mire has become so thick and deep as to render the streets almost impassable without being actually deluged in filth. But now, as we write, it has cleared off, and things are beginning to assume better and more lively attitude. Scavengers are engaged in cleansing the streets; and it is something that must be prosecuted with vigor or the consequence will certainly be fearful. We judge by the appearance of the dirt that it has been accumulating for several years.

Any one that has been used to witnessing the busy scenes, the prosperous workshops, and the crowded marts of Northern cities would think this a doomed and de-

serted abode. Many large and splendid buildings are here, 'tis true, but nought but gloom and desolation characterize them; they appear as only standing monu-ments of those who once occupied them—the doors and window abutters are closed, scarcely a living soul is visible. If a soldier chance to meet a lady (?) in the street, she will almost invariably turn her head with con and scorn as she passes by, indignant at the eight of her benefactors. If she spits in his face, his gentlemanly ways and strict discipline farbid resentment. But, we are happy to say, the people of Norfolk are being gradually gurated; and even long before heatflittes commenced. It is announced that Governor Pierpont, Senators Carlile and Willey will be present, together with other distinguished gentlemen, all of whom will address the meeting and aid in the Union cause. We look for a noble and

The 1st regiment of patriotic little Delaware is quarlered in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, performing provost guard duty. Major Smith, of this regi acting prevost marshal of Portsmouth. It is the desire of the citizens of the twin cities that the 1st Delaware shall be retained here as long as the war lasts, or as long as a guard is kept.

J. S. D.

prosperous affair. We will give full particulars in our

CAUTION TO NEWSPAPER CARRIERS.—David Stewart, on Friday, in the Recorder's Court, was fined \$4 and sentenced to dight days in prison for leaving his situation in the Montreal Herald office, as a deliverer of the Daily Herald, without giving one month's warning of his intention to do so.

What General Boyle is using all the means within his power to put down this gentile warfare and strengthen the powers at Nashville in defending the approaches to that point. He has been authorized and is engaged in raising a cayalry regiment, of which Leonidas Metcalf is to be

General Prim on the Peninsula. In Front or Bigmonn, June 9, 1862. General Prim, Commander-in-chief of the Spanish ch the theorem is the commander in the spans of the staff, was yesterday conducted through the various divisions of our army which are bivouacked on the other side of the Chickahominy. He manifested the intensest interest in everything connected with the army of the Potomac, The distinguished commander of the late expedition to Mexico was presented to a number of our generals, who kindly received him in their camps. He dined with Gen. Smith.

I think it augurs a movement.

Bad Management in Virginia.

[From an Officer in the Army]

Frow Royal, Va., June 7, 1882.

Although myself at the seat of war, you have, no doubt, more reliable and full faccounts of our army movements here than I could give you. We often wait for the Philadelphia Press to find out what has been going on within only a few miles of our own camping ground. This is easily explained. Reporters have nothing to do but gather facts, whilst we who are connected with the army must devote all our time to soldioring. My object in writing this letter is to let the loyal people off the country, and the authorities at Washington, know that there is a screw loose somewhere in this (General MoDewell's) department, and I am responsible for all I say.

After forced marches and about half ratious, we arrived here last Saturday evening. On said day we merched over twenty-two miles, over terriblo roads and through a violent northeast storm. On Sunday we (Gen. Hartsull's brigade, Ord's division,) moved to a campground near the Shenandoah bridge, where we remained till Monday, when we crossed the river and marched to within three miles of Sirasburg. It was generally believed on Sunday that we would meet Jacksou's army

more so, perhaps, than many other regiments, however for the bayonet is becoming an effective weapon in ou engagements here on the peninsula. After forming in solid square and marching across the open space at a double quick, the regiment speedily fell into line, and Col. nel Warren directed their movements in the bayonst

beautiful to see the whole regiment in line moving like a machine all the bayonetes simultaneously glistening at a guard, a thrust, or a parry; the bands playing approprinte airs, and the other portions of the corps moving in independent bodies, and changing their positions meanwhile. The general was great y p'eased with the appearance of our troops, and expressed his highest satisfaction at all he had seen.

Then the party rode off to the elevated ground, on which is situated Dr. Gaines' residence, with its delightful lawns. This brought us within view of some of our own soldiers and shoes of the enemy on the other side of the Offickahominy. While the main portion of the company halted here, General Portor conducted his foreign guest down to the picket lines and along the borders of the swellen sweing. In the evening General Prim and staff, returned to General McClellan's headquarters, greatly gratified with the experience of their afternoon's ride.—[Cor N. Y. Harald. granued with the experience of —[Cor N. Y. Hsrald. IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE IN DANGER. OPERATIONS OF THE SECESSIONISTS AND GUERILLAS. BEAUEEGARD AIDING THE MOVEMENT. &c. åc.

LOUISVILLE, June 9, 1862, An Aggressive Movement. General E. Kirby Smith, in command of a large force is known to be marching on Nashville, from Knoxville, across the mountains, gathering strenth as he goes, and rousing the rebels of Middle Tennessee with his vain rousing the rebels of Middle Tennessee with his vain promises, which his force and expedition render for a mit ment plausible to the unthinking. It is stated that the utmost vigilance and severity has to be exercised to keep quiet the disaffected portion of the people in Middle Tennessee, and that, in defiance of all threats and declarations of harsh measures on the part of the Military Governor, they are secretly preparing to aid the movement under Smith. This movement of Smith has been made, doubless, on this best and most accurate information of the plans and forces of the Government in Middle Tennessee. That these forces are weak, Kirby Smith perhaps knows, as well as does General Dumont, or Ge-That these forces are weak, Kirby Smith tows, as well as does General Dumont, or Gethe force left to protect the rear and put down the gue-rille bands which already infest the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. That this force is too small for the duty required of it, is evident to any one acquainted with its required of it; is evident to any one acquaints with it size, or who has had occasion to witness the vigilance required in the midst of the enemy, whose country we occupy; for, literally, it is such, notwithstanding the mid the extramely mid, and, by no means, just measure taken to quiet them.

The Rebel Army of General Smith.

The force with which General Smith is marching on Naelwille is in part enumerated below; but it is not fair to presume that that named is the entire force of the rebels. It is a well know fact that, after the expedition of General Mitchel to Huntsville, and subsequently to the deficat of General Ledbetter at Bridgeport, the force occurring East Tonnessee was largely reinforced, at least 12,000 Georgians toking position at Chattanooga. It was a portion of these under Lelbetter—a fire eater from Cennecticut—whom Mitchel defeated at Bridgeport, and whom Negley has since forced to retreat to Chattanooga. But of this force of General Smith's the following Schown to be a part:

REMEADIRE GENERAL MORN B. FLOYD'S BRIGADE. The Rebel Army of General Smith.

56th Virginia. 59thVirginia, and a regiment of Tennessee troops. DRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN E. RAINS' BRIGADE DRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN E. RAINS' RRIGADE.

3d Georgie infantry battalion, Major Rudler,
5th Georgie infantry, Colonel Manning.

33th Georgie infantry, Colonel Manning.

33th Georgie infantry, Colonel Mance.

2d Tennessee infantry, Liquit. Colonel Mance.

Battery light artillery, Captain Yiezer.

Battery light artillery, Captain Latrobe.

Battery light artillery, Captain Mensarrall.

It is strongly enspected by the authorities at Nashville and here that the army of Smith has been reinforced by portions of that of General Beauregard, and this is not without, reason, though it may be doubted. There are abundant reasons why Beauregard should listen to the arguments tayoring such a movement with attention and

abundant reasons why Beauregard should listen to the arguments tavoring such a movement with attention and favor. He is a general—and about the only rebel general—who has acted at any time on the offensive; he is guick in his movements and rapid in his calcula ions. He would not fail to see the great temporary advantage which a successful expedition against Neshville would give him. He could cut off Mitchel and Negley. He could rouse the rebel feeing in the State to activity, and threaten the safety of Louisville, and, if effected in safety, a clear way could be had to retreat again if closely pressed, and in the present condition of our forces, this could be done with ease and safety, and without a single battle fought. But the 15th will be too late. This is the 9th. In a week the golden opportunity of Smith or Beauregard will have the golden opportunity of Smith or Beauregard will hav How Beauregard Could Reach Sparta.

How Beauregard Could Reach Sparta.

It is not an impossibility for Beauregard to have sent large forces to the aid of Gen. Smith. Admitting that he deserted Coninth only as late as the 28th of May, a large portion of his forces could have reached Sparta crethig. The retreat to Okolona would require but a day. The march from Okolona or Meridiau to Selma is only that of a single day. Or it may be that this road from Meridian to Okolona is finished; it has been graded for years, and a Southern paper stated, as early as June or July of a Southern paper stated, as early as June or July of a year ago, that the iron, which had been in bond at New Orleans, had just been removed, and would soon be laid. But, say he had to march arross the country from Meridian or Okolona to Scima. Two days, at the farthest, would enable him to do this. Two days by rail would sorve to transport ten thousand men from Selma to Athens, Tenn., and the march from thence to Sparta is only that of fifty miles, or three days more. Eight days at the utmost would be sufficient to transport to Sparta is only that of mity innes, or times usy more. Eight days at the utmost would be sufficient to transport ton thousand of Beauregard's army from Corinth to Sparta, and admitting that the evacuation took place as late as the 28th, sufficient time has elapsed for such an expedition. But there is good reason to suppose that the evacuation began sconer than the 28th, and that a larger force than ten thousand men have been transported to the transported to

Rast Tennessee.

Our Force at Nashville. Unit Force at Nashville.

The force which is expected to defend Nashville it would not be repore at this time to state, thought doubt not the enemy is better posted than I am in regard to its numbers and caujuments. But that it is small all the world knows, the rear having been unaccountably left very weakly guarded. Who is to blame for this I cannot state—Buell or Halleck. The blame cannot rest, of course, on Gen. Beyle, the present department commander, as he had no power at the time to more strongly garrieon the city of Nashville.

Kentucky Secessionists at Work. All over the State of Kentucky preparations are being made by the rebel sympathizers to afford aid and comfort to the advancing rebels, when they expect to reash the northern limits of the State. I have the strongest assurances that General Boyle has the most positive knowledge of such plans and purposes on the part of the rebels in the State; and, besides, their actions would plainly indicate their intentions. At no time was Missouri more harassed by the guerilla bands which infested that State than is Kentucky at this time, A Rebel Raid in Clinton County.

A Rebel Raid in Clinton County.

On the 3d or 4th of the month a band of three hundred guerillas, under a notorious character named Champ. Ferguson, entered Clinton county from Sparta, Tennand continued up to the latest dates committing all kinds of depredations. His band exchanged their broken down horses for the best to be found in the county, hurned everal dwelling and store houses, and murdered seven or eight citizens. The animal and grain products of the Union mon in the county have been destroyed or carried off. It is reported that a part of the band of robbers drove off a thousand head of hogs, sheep and cattle. A Guerilla Band in Barron County.

On or about the 6th inst., a band of gnerillas appeared at Tompkinsville in Monroe county, and, after a skirmish with a portioniof the 9th Pennsylvania, pushed forward towards Cavetotty, in Barron county. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat gives an account of the skirmish at Tompkinsville, which I append. The letter is from Glasgow, Ky., is dated the 7th, and says:

Colonel Williams, of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is here with three hundred men. Major Jordan left last night with one hundred and twenty-live men, to reinforce Captain McCulloch at Tompkinsville. The cause of these-movements may be narrated in a few words. On Thursday evening Captain McCulloch, with fifty men, on a scouting expedition, encamped about half a mile off the main road, near Burnet's Landing, on Clumberland river; eight miles beyond Tompkinsville. On Friday morning, while they were preparing for the march, three robets appreached the pickets, who fired at them and pursued them into the woods that skirt the main road. Oapt. McCulloch and bis command followed. Wiled, say, and the month of the woods that skirt the main road. Oapt. McCulloch and bis command followed. Wiled, say, and the control of the pursue of the word from their and but say and three men. The robels were driven from their and bush, and were pursued to a large meeting house, where the water body, noder. Hamilton, Persueon, Bled-Eastern Kentucky also Infested.

Eastern Kentucky also Infrsted.

There bands have also appeared in Eastern Kentucky. A bund of eighteen men passed through the county about the 1st of June, committing numerous depredations. They were pursued by thirty brave and trusty men, who followed them some forty miles, and, finding their horses about giving out, and having information that the thieves were too far ahead to make further pursuit practicable, they returned. The maraudors had taken the Wolfe Bome Gnard. From there they went to Beaver, and from there to Whitesburg, in Virginia. The same company had stolen some five or six horses in Clark county. Part of the company was from Clark, and the others from further in the interior. What is needed, is a cavally company at West Liberty and one at Hazel Grien.

What General Royle is Doing.

the colonel, and an additional company for the provest guard of this city. Col. Sanders D. Bruce, of the 20th Kentucky Infantry, has been deepatched to Bowling Green to assume command of the forces in the field at that point. We hope soon to hear of active work.—Cor. of N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON. Probable Attack on Galveston.

Rebel Accounts of the Movements of the Forces.

[From the Charleston Mercury of May 30]

The community yesterday was somewhat startled by the news that the enemy, after so many months of inaction, had at last landed a force, composed chiefly of infantry, but with some artillery and a small body of cavalry, in the neighborhood of Page's Point, and was briskly moving up the Stony Creek road, towards the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It was known that an action had taken place, but no details were obtained until evening, when the following dospatch was received:

POCOTALIGO, Thursday evening, 9 o'clock.—A Federal force was reported by the picket, as advancing upon Pocotaligo Station, Charleston and Savannah Railroad, this morning. Our force consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Biffermen, Captain Trenholm, Capt. Blake Heyward's cavalry company, and Major Felder's squadron of four companies of cavalry. Col. Walker, the commandant of this military district, was telegraphed for to Hardeeville, and arrived p for to the engagement. The enemy were held in check until the arrival of nine companies of infantry and a section of the Beaufort artillery, Cont. Elliott. Forces ranies of infantry and a section of the Beaufort artillery, Capt. Elliott.

The enemy s cannon penetrated as far as Old Pocotaligo, two miles from the station. At the date of this desp: t h they are retreating towards the ferry, distant nine miles and our troops are in full pursuit, with some nope of cutting off at least a portion of them. Major Jefford's squadron (three companies) was expected to reach the scene of action by the Combahee road. Gen. Pemberton, with Col. Slaughter's 51st Georgia Regiment, was also momentarily expected.

We recurt to anyone that the of the Pentalian.

We regret to announce that two of the Butled We regret to announce that two of the found Mounted Biflemen were killed in the engagement. Walker had a horse killed under him. Other casual f any, not yet known. From the Charleston Mercury, May 31.] The Fight at Pocotaligo. The details, thus far received, of the affair at Pocota-ligo, are scant. As mentioned in this paper of resterday, the enemy's force did not advance beyond Old Pocotaligo, two miles from the line of the railroad. Ohecked at that two miles from the line of the railroad. Checked at that point, they began the retreat toward Port Royal ferry, closely pursued by our troops. The fighting was kept up until about noon yesterday. Of the relative losees on both sides we have no authentic statement; but passengers, who arrived by the Savennah Railroad yesterday engers, who arrived by the gavennan matroau yesterna afternoon, stated that quite a number of the Yankee ma-auders had been killed, wounded, and made prisoner: aile our loss was comparatively smal

while our loss was comparatively sman.
A private despatch from Captain W. Trenholm, of the Bulledge Mounted Biflemen, dated last evening, says the fight was then over. Dr. P. C. Goddard, a private in the Mounted Riflemen, was killed. Private G. G. Huges was wounded, and is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Private C. J. Lawton was scriously, and Private Robert Private C. J. Lawton was scriously, and Private Robert Stewart slightly wounded.

We give below an account of the fight, taken from the Savannah Neuvs of Friday:

"The enemy landed from their gunboats, yesterday morning, one thousand to fitteen hundred strong, and suddenly advanced towards the line of the Savannah and Charleston road. They had advanced as far as Old Pocotaligo, about a mile and a half from the road, when they were met by the Rulledge Mounted Riffemen, numbering ninety men, when a sharp skirmish ensued. The riffemen, being the only troops, held the Yankers at bay for some time, fighting them at short range across the road. Just before reinforcements arrived, the enemy made a precipitate retreat in the direction of their gnuboats pursued by Colonel Walker, with a body of cavalry, who came upon the greund just as the enemy retired.

a body of cavalry, who came upon the greund just as the onemy retired.

"The Butledge Mounted Riflemen, who, our informant says, had all the first of the fight on our side to themselves, lost one man killed and three wounded, with one or two taken prist ners by the Yankees, who are reported to have had three men killed. Colonel Walker, of the cavalry, had his horse shot under him.

"The appearance of the enemy at that point was sudden and unexpected, and their retreat so precipitate that our troops did not have an opportunity to punish their temerity. The movement was no doubt a feint to draw our forces from Charleston, for if they sociously intended to make an attempt to get possession of the road, their effort was a very feeble one. The conduct of the Rutledge Eifle corps is spoken of in high terms of praise."

The Gunboats in Stono Inlet. The Gunboats in Stone Inlet. [From the Charleston Mercury.]
The stir caused by the news from Pocotatigo yesterday afternoon, was considerably increased by the news that the enemy's gunboats, after entering Stono Inlet, were at their usual work, a few miles below the city. It appears that five gunboats, one of which appeared to be iron-clad, and without masts, steamed in Stono river with the God,

and without masts, steamed up Stono river with the floodtide yesterday morning. They threw a few shells near
the camps at Secessionville, preving conclusively that our
troops there were within range of the gunboats. The
Yankees then shelled the steamer De Kalb, forcing her to
retire under the guns of Fort Pemberton.
Yesterday aftennoon, at flood tide; the steamers began
shelling our battery at Newton Out, and the fire was returned. No casualties are reported on our side. One
shot from our battery was plainly seen to cut down a
mast, and other damage was probably done aboard the
gunboats, as our practice was good. This battery was in
charge of Captain Smith, Company F (White's battalion). Linetennat T. G. White assisted in the command
of the battery. lion). Linetenant T. G. White assisted in the comments of the battery.

The negroes have been removed from the island, and cattle are being driven off.

At sunset, last swening, the enemy's gunboats still remained anchored in the vicinity of our batteries, and it is probable that they will reopen fire this morning. Probable Attack on Galveston—Demand for the Surrender of the City. From the Memphis Avalanche.

The following relative to the Federal demand for the Relative to the Relative that the Houston Theorem and the following from official sources:

Eaturday morning the frigate Santee had a white flag up a a signal of a desire to communicate with the shore. During the day a messenger came ashore bearing the following demand:

U. S. FRIGATE SANTER, }

OFF GALVESTON, Texas, May 17, 1852. 48 }

To the Military Commandant commanding Confederate Forces, Galveston, Texas;

Six: In a few days the marel and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston to enforce its surrender. To prevent the effusion of blood and destruction of property which would result from the bombardment of your town, I hereby demand the surrender of the place, with all its fortifications and batteries in its vicinity, with all arms and munitions of war. I trust you will comply with this demand.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

HENRY EAGLE,

Captsin commanding U. S. Naval Force off Galveston, Captsin commanding U. S. Naval Force off Galveston, Trass.

The bearer of the above message stated that an answer could be made any time within twenty-four hours. Owing to the wires being down during the day, this message was not telegraphed up till in the evening.

This morning General Hebert has instructed Col. Cook to reply that when the land and naval forces make their appearance the demand will be answered. Meanwhile, we can assure the people that the island will not be given up on a mere paper bombardment. Nothing will be left undone to provide for the enemy when he comes. comes.

The general commanding advises the people to keep cool—there is no danger. When the enemy lands and endeavors to penetrate into the interior, he will be fought on every inch of ground. In the meantime, every man should stand by his arms and be ready to take the delayer property. man should stand by his arms and be ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

The above is all that has taken place that is of interest lying at anchor with the Santee.

The foreign consuls have communicated with the captain of the Santee, with a view of fixing upon some point which he respected in the bombardment, as a point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a po of refuge for foreign subjects. The following is Capt

"May 22: 1862.
"Gentlemen: Let me assure you, gentlemen, that no person can deplore more than myself the misery that would result from the bombardment of the town of Galveston, and its fortifications, yot it is a duty that will become necessary to enforce its surrender. It is not in my power to give you any assurence of security during the bombardment, for it is impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take.
"HENRY EAGLE," Captain commanding United States naval forces off Galveston. "To the Foreign Consuls, Galveston."

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. Rebel Accounts from Richmond

ANOTHER REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE [Talegram to the Memphis Appeal.]

MOBILE, June 4, 1862.

A special despatch to the Advertiser, duted Atlanta, the 4th, gives forther particulars of the late battle near Richmond. The Charleston Courier of the 3d says it was commenced on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., this side of the Chickshominy, about eight miles from Richmond. Our troops, under Gen. Longstreet, made the attack. The fight lasted until 8 o'clock P. M., and resulted in a Confederate victory after a hard and bloody battle. We captured the enemy's camps, breastworks, and ten pieces of artillery, driving him back completely. The Federals renewed the fight at survise on Sunday morning, and attempted to recapture his camps, but was driven back and again defeated. His loss was much greater then ours—it is believed five to one. Gens. Lee, Johnston, and President Davis were on the ground; the Federal forces were commanded by Gen. E. D. Keyes. The slaughter of the enemy was tertible. [Telegram to the Memphis Appeal.] General Magruder Assigned to a New

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal. Correspondence of the meanings Appeal.

General Megrudor has been relieved of his command, and is at the Spotswood House, where is also General Floyd, who has not been reinstated by the Confederate authorities; both of these excellent fighting men in the humor of Achilles in his tent. From the Richmond Examiner, May 28.] Major General Magruder has been assigned to take command in the trans-Mississippi district; but will not, we learn, proceed to his post for some days, in just of the impending crisis in the immediate neighborhood of Richmond. This will be good news for our Arkansa friends. The "Maryland Line,"

It is stated that the officers having in hand the organization of a "Maryland lind" in Virginia, are progressing quite successfully with the work. Many members of Maryland companies, whose term of service recently, expired, have entered the line, and, in several instances, whole companies have applied for admission. Others fare coming under the pivilege of a transfer from regiments of other States. None but native Marylanders are received into the line. Which did he "Prefer ?"

We hear that General Go abead Jackson is in Frederick, Md., and that orders have been actually sent to him from the War Department to push on to the relief of Ballimore or the reduction of Washington, whichever he may prefer. Later from New Orleans. Since the opening of the Mississippi river, consequent on the capture of Memphis, we have received, via Vicks-burg and Memphis, several days later intelligence, from New Orleans, or news to the 29th ultimo. We subjoin a Pierre Soule Arrested.

Ex Senator and late Provost Marshal Pierre Soulé has been arrested, by Major General Butler, on a high poli-tical charge, at New Orleans, and will be sent North in a few days. The First Arrest Under Order No. 28. A furious woman, with one eye, and badly marked with the smallpox, was arrested on a charge of deporting herrelf in a very violent manner. She refused to give her name, but declured she would kill General Butler, and that the Yankees were all a very fediculosus set. She was put in the calaboose. Business and Provisions.

Very little business is being done in the city, but provisions are gradually arriving, which will relieve the working classes from the danger of want. Gen. Butler Enforcing Specie Payments. General Butler had an interview with the officers of the Southern Bank on Thursday, and, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors, upon de-

TWO CENTS

mand, in such money and according to the provisions Butler's general order No. 30, which we published a fe Beauregard's Bells Bound North. The bells which were taken from the churches by the order of Beauregard were shipped to New York on Tueslay last in the ship North America, by order of General Sailer. The Della wants them united in one casting and claced on the roof of Faneuil Hall. The Churches to be Opened.

General Butler has ordered that religious services be ad in the different churches of the city as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union or for the success of the "rebels" will be tolerated. Supplying the Wants of the Needy. General Butter gives notice that the chief of subsitil sell to families for consumption: in small quar rk, beef, hams, and bacon at seven cents, and ten cer Assistant Military Commandant.

Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, of the 30th Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed assistant military com-mandant of the city. Trade Opened. Under the "Marine News" heading we find the follow The schooner Pathway cleared for Boston.

ARRIVED. United States propeller Tamerlane (with troops), from United States propeller Tamerlane (with hip Island. Ship Havelock, from Boston. Bark Harriot, from Bordeaux. Ship Daniel Webster, from Ship Island. United States steamer Constitution, beld

Arrival of the New Postmaster. The steamer Connecticut arrived on Thursday evening, ringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail. J. P. Tweed, of Cincinnati, and E. W. Fox came as assengers. Mr. Fox is the new postmatter.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Four Hundred Wounded from Fair Oaks. LIST OF THEIR NAMES. The steamer Louisiana left the White House on Sanlay last, and Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, arriving

t Vine-street wharf yesterday morning. She brought over four hundred wounded men from the battle of Fair Oaks. At Fortress Monroe sixty wounded rebels were laced in the hospital. On boarding the boat a painful scene was presented The berths were all filled with sick and wounded men, and, wherever there was shelter, a mattress was spread with a suffering soldier stretched upon it. These men were in all the different stages of suffering, from those who were but slightly wounded, comparatively, to those who were on the brink of the grave and gasping out their last breath, far from home and friends. Most of he wounded were in the clothes they had on when they were carried from the battle-field, and some had been tripped by the surgeons to better enable them to reach heir wounds. All branches of the service, and all sections of the lovel North and West, were represented. New Englanders, men of the Great West, and the gallant soldiers of the Middle States, were there, looking cadaverous and sick i but all bearing up bravely against the misfortunes of on board, we scarcely heard a groan uttered. The assistant surgeons on the Louisiana were Drs. J.

II. Case, of New York : Joseph N. Bets, of the 15th Massachuseits, and Dr. Robinson, of Buffaio.

Dr. Ellis had determined, in consequence of the crowded condition of the Government hospitals, that all those on board who had friends, and who were well nough to reach them, should be discharged on furlough. About one-third of the whole number were in this situation, and all the men who were able to walk were first discharged from the vessel. They were surrounded by an eager throng, as soon as they reached the wharf, and nestioned as to their knowledge of friends who are in McClellan's coromand. After the comparatively well had been got ashore, the wounded were removed, in wagons and upon litters, ac-

ording to the nature of their injuries. LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED. O. H. Wilard, 64th N. Y., Bandolph; back. T. S. Moore, 61st P. V., Allegheny; hand and hip. S. F. Bouton, 1st L. I., Brooklyn; lung. Peter Bosburg, 61st P. V., Woodville; foot. Hen. S. Ball, 15th Mass., Dudley; back.
J. C. Wiley, 5th N. H., Leamington; hip.
H. Fairbanks, 15th Mass., East Douglas; leg and foot.
H. Higgins, 3'th N. Y., Brooklyn; thigh.
N. Scoligari, 8th N. J., Newark; shoulder and knee.
J. Y. Huntoon, 5th N. H., Whitefield; thigh.
L. Brown, 15th Mass., Grafton; breast.
White, 3'th N. Y., New York; arm.
Hickey, 61st N. Y., New York; arm amputated.
Holgener, 1st L. I., Syracuse; left arm. l. Holgener, 1st L. I., Syracuse; left arm. D. B. Day, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; leg, thigh, and

D. B. Day, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; leg, thigh, arm.

N. Wemple, 64th N. Y., Otto; arm amputated.

A. Dennis, 1st N. Y., Art., New York; foot amputs, V. Greeley, 37th N. Y., Dobbs' Ferry; right side.

W. H. Reed, 35th N. Y., Sing Sing; thigh.

P. Grant, 6th N. J., Primerville; head.

C. Longheimer, 31st P. V., Mauch Chunk; arm.

P. Neilan, 2d N. Y., New York; neck.

S. Heller, 100th N. Y., Briffold, Pa.; leg.

J. Whilcomb, 11th Maine, Newberry; leg amputated H. Sheerfon, 63d P. V., Pittsburg; right leg.

C. Cool, 52d P. V., Beaver; right leg.

N. S. Sweiger, 7th Michigan, Oho; shoulder.

S. Friday, 101st P. V., Vinterburg; left hand.

J. Sheben, 61st P. V., Wilkes barre; left arm.

C. Welley Glist P. V., Wilkes barre; left arm.

C. Welley Glist P. V., Wilkes barre; left arm. Brewer, 61st P. V., Juliana; left arm.
Mealvane, 61st P. V., New York; both arms.
Sullivan, 88th P. V., New York; leg.
Welch, 5th N. H., Danbury; right leg.
W. torventz, 4th N. Y., New York; right leg.
Martin, 2d N. Y., New York; left leg.
Thundah, 95ih P. Y., Berke county; leg.
61ork, 526 P. V. Mouroe; arm. Shandan, 95th P. V., Berks county; le Clark, 53d P. V., Monroe; arm. Tinyford, 6th P. Cav., Beading; thigh L. Croffin, 7th N. Y. Bat., Newburg; I

W. Tinyford, 6th P. Oav., Reading; thigh.
M. L. Croffin, 7th N. Y. Bat., Nowburg; leg and thigh.
M. L. Croffin, 7th N. Y. New York; back.
B. Bobinson, 105th P. V., Philadelphia; arm.
W. Rodger, 2d N. Y. S. M., Now York; leg and arm.
A. Palmer, 104th P. V., Mount Pleasant; leg and arm.
E. W. Gogan, 8th P. V. Cavulry, Philadelphia; jaw.
W. Wanders, 20th Mass; Roxbury; cheek.
E. Arnis, 64th N. Y., Wellsville; arm amputated.
E. Arnis, 64th N. Y., Wellsville; arm amputated.
E. Arnis, 64th N. Y., New York; leg.
A. L. Corey, 2d N. H., Malburg; leg.
G. L. Corey, 2d N. H., Malburg; leg.
E. Y. Pierce, 11th Maine, Stouben; remittent fever.
E. W. Williams, 7th N. J., Fairfield; leg, htp, and typhoid fever.
G. Wbite, 36th N. Y.; thigh.
M. Daily, 7th Michigan, Mount Morris; ear.
I. H. 1saacs, 44th N. Y., Nelson; head.
J. Evans, 44th New York, Nashua; arm.
J. Holt, 44th New York, Carlisle; head.
J. Evans, 44th New York, Carlisle; head.
J. Evans, 45th New York, Carlisle; head.
J. Evans, 45th New York, Carlisle; head.
J. Evans, 45th New York, New York; leg and shoulder.
E. McCenner, 44th New York, Retblehem; leg and arm.
E. McRenten, 44th New York, New York; leg.
P. Sumburg, 44th New York, Albany; head.
I. Kesey, 13th Pennsylvania, Pittaburg; rheumatism.
F. Babccck, 44th New York, Albany; head.
P. Anstanett, 44th New York, Albany; side.
G. L. Barrow, 44th New York, Albany; bead. Babcock, 44th New York, Albany; side.
Anstanett, 44th New York, Savamah; breast.
S. Goold, 44th New York, Savamah; breast.
S. Goold, 44th New York, Stanton; head.
Delthonez, 44th New York, Albany; check.
S. Graves, 44th New York, Albany; neck.
Derley, 69th Penusylvania, Wilmington; is

J. Derley, 69th Pennsylvania, Wilmingten; is to return to camp.

I. Roherts, 64th New York, S. Port; leg.
G. Balyett, 34th New York, Lima; hand.
R. McCullen, 2d New York, Hamburg; Migh.
E. E. Wildon, 85th New York, Afton; thigh.
S. E. Hamilton, 55d Pennsylvania, Corder's Point; leg.
A. Tombs, 53d P. V., Corder's Foint; breast.
L. Gregor, 92d N. Y., Madrid; camp fever.
W. H. Thompson, 57th N. Y., New York; leg.
N. Roach, 7th Mich., Louden; leg.
T. Mulchal, 81st P. V., Summerhill; leg.
R. Pue, 67th N. Y., Utica; leg.
H. T. Emmest, 5th N. H., Charleston; shoulder.
Wm. Heim, 53d P. V., Snyder; side.

f. Mulchal, 81st F. V., Dummermin, 12s.
R. Pue, 57th N. Y. Ulica; leg.
H. T. Emmett, 5th N. H., Charleston; shoulder.
Wm. Heim, 53d F. V. Snyder; side.
L. Carpenter, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; arm and thigh.
P. Kingsbury, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; arm and thigh.
S. Decker, 2d N. Y., Brooklyn; thigh.
E. G. Stinson, 6th N. H., New London; head.
J. Baties, 20th Mass. Roxbury; hip.
A. Brown, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; arm amputated.
J. W. Schroyer, 5th Maine, Howell; thigh.
J. Bailey, 70th N. Y., Frankin; arm.
A. O. Spering, 11th Me., Berryville; typhoid fever.
T. W. Brooks, 63d P. V., Industry; thigh.
J. Jewesbury, 31st N. Y., Brooklyn; camp fever.
W. F. Feels, 5th Mich., Whales; shoulder.
T. Fye, 5th Mich., Whales; shoulder.
T. Fye, 5th Mich., Whales; arm.
Wm. Bush, 96th N. Y., Frankin; camp fever.
I. Maguire, 15th Mass, Webster; left ankle.
J. Egler, 34th N. Y., Congahren; shoulder.
T. Hargrave, 55th N. Y., Tongham; right leg.
G. T. Toy, 104th P. V., Holmesburg; right elbow.
D. Gaden, 52d N. Y., New York; right thigh amputated.
J. Snyder, 62d N. Y., New York; right thigh.
Chas, H. Dobbs, 62d N. Y., N. Y.; right thigh amputated
H. H. Payne, 2d N. Y. S. M., New York; right leg.
W. H. Martin, 53d P. V., Juniata; right leg.
M. Loomis, 34th N. Y. Champlain; right arm.
A. Asher, 52d P. V., Juniata; right leg.
M. Mahan, 2d N. Y. S. M., Scotoda; neck.
J. Gibson, 7th Me., Tayit: thigh, Nees, and arm.
Capt. S. Lewing, 3d Me., Georgetown; thigh. I. Gibsen, 7th Me., Tayit: thigh, knee, and arm. Capt. S. Lowing, 3d Me., Georgetown; thigh. Lieut. S. Bremen, 3d Me., Georgetown; left arm. Dapt. W. Spanable, 34th N. Y. V., Little Falls; righ thigh amputated, Chap. I. B. Vanbeban, 34th N. Y. V., Fanfield; sick an

Chap. I. B. Yanbeban, Shii N. I. I., Samen, Samen, Swounded.
Becond Liout, H. H. Beaver, Slat P. V., Mauch Chunk;
Sright thigh.
J. A. Mars, 88th N. Y., Malone; left thigh.
A. Burlingame, 64th N. Y., Franklinville; left arm.
S. A. Slocam, 52d N. Y., New Mills; right arm.
H. C. Coffin, 17th N. Y., Yewark, N. J.; right hip.
Second Lieut, J. Mason, 3d Mich., Detroit; right thigh.
Alonzo S. Kase, 3d Mich., Detroit; right thigh.
Thomas Rogers, 95th P. V., Philadelphia.
Ohss. Jukut, 40th N. Y., Hempstead, L. I.; shoulder.
Second Lieut, J. H., Vanostrun, 1st L. I., Fort Hamilton; left leg. ton; left leg.

E. Y. Heeps, 53d P. V., Brandywine; left shoulder.

Capt. B. H. Bennet, 6ith N. Y. V., Allegheny; left arm.

John Baker, 26th N. Y., Warrenburg; typhoid fever.

S. F. Davenport, 40th N. Y., Newburyport, Mass.; left shoulder.
Capt. S. Steele, Slat N. Y., Mexico; left hand.
P. Conney, 53d P. V., Clearfield; thigh.
First Lifent. P. Downey, 23d N. Y. S. M., New York;

thigh.
B. A. Hastings, 93d N. Y., Contcon; foot.
L. Leunson, 38th N. Y., New York; hip.
J. O'REPholes, 5th N. J., Millstone; hip.
Er Rayson, 5th Methics, Lavineville; breast.
R. A. Dickinson, 5th N. H., Kane; thigh.
TO H. Boskut, 83d P. V., Erle; typhoid fever.
T. S. Crow, 1st Cal., Phila; inflammatory rhei E. B. Crow, 1st Call, Phila; inflammatory rheumatism.
E. B. Crow, 1st Call, Phila; inflammatory rheumatism.
W. E. Bouche, 1st N. Y. Artillery, Onego; typhoid fever.
J. Herley, Sath N. Y., Middle Falls; right shoulder.
Wm. Gorry, 34th N. Y., Middleville; hand.
G. Hubby, 34th N. Y., Bichfield; left hand.
C. Stewart, 34th N. Y., Ohamplain; left hand.
J. Chambers, 81st P. V., Philada; right thigh.
P. Lyon, 46th N. Y., New-York; right leg.
N. McGlockin, 81st P. V., Philada; right thigh.
First Lieut, Wm. E. White, 71st N. Y., Southbow, L. I.;
leg.

leg. Second Lieut. P. O'Connor, 86th N. Y., New York; Second Lieut. P. O'Connor, 86th N. Y., New York; shoulder.
Captain S. Munoy, 5th N. H., Portsmouth; typhoidsfever.
Adjutent G. W. Baldwin, 15th Mass., New Haven, Conn.; typhoid fever.
N. A. Wood, 5th N. H., Winchoster; right lung.
G. W. Thurston, 5th N. H., Carroll; right lung.
W. Stub, 61st P. V., Pittsburg; leg and thigh.
S. Irving, 2d N. Y., New York; log and thigh.
J. Keely, 2d N. Y., New York; log and thigh.
J. Keely, 2d N. Y., New York; shoulder.
C. Foss, 7th Mass., Attleboro; leg amputated.
G. Dovlin, 2d Mass., Lynn; leg amputated.
F. Finely, 8th P. V., New Salem; thigh.
H. Worthin, 92d N. Y., Potsden, rheumatism and fever.
C. Githens, 6th N. J., Philadelphia; thigh.
G. Daneger, 1st D. I., Brooklyn; arm.
P. Murrey, 70th N. Y., New York; log.
B. F. Pierce, 1st Mass., Dodgestown; right arm.
M. O. Sullivan, 2d R. 1., Providence; rheumatism.
Wm. Sheer, 43d N. Y., Schenectady; by fall of a tree.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the varial rates. Sie nes constitute a square. . Wilson, 72d N. Y., Westfield; arm, shoulder, and

neck, econd Lieut. P. Hicks, 25th N. Y., Westfield; arm, shoulder, and nock.
First Lieut. S. W. Dedge, 3d Maine, Champlain; leg.
T. W. Heartly, 61st N. Y., Anburn; head.
B. D. House, 16th Mass., 8t. Johnsbury; jaw.
W. Smith, 7th Mich., Tracols; leg.
Col. S. G. Champlin, 3d Mich., Grand Rapids; leg and him bip. John Green, 85th N. Y. V., Spring Water; typhoid phenmonia. D. R. Johnson, 32d P. V., East Troy; typhoid fever. First Lieut, E. Youshaning, 52d N. Y., New York; con First Lieut, H. Gergerke, 52d N. Y., New York; thigh

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus t

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 160 copies \$120.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

First Lieut. H. Gergerke, 52d N. Y., New York; thigh amputated Chas. E. Ball, 10th N. Y., Buffalo. We Byno, 8th N. J., Rahway; leg F. Boler, 1st N. Y. Gavalry, New York; typhoid fever. J. S. Heggins, 8th N. J., Bordentown; elbow. C. H. Mattson, 8th N. J., Bordentown; elbow. C. H. Mattson, 8th N. J., Mount Clair; jaw. R. Javelle, 8th N. J., Newark; leg. G. Belt. 6th N. J., Streiling; hip. J. Holt, 1st L. I., New York; shoulder. F. Yanpaten, 1st N. Y., Sterling; hip. J. Holt, 1st L. I., New York; shoulder. F. Yanpaten, 1st N. Y., Sterling; hip. J. Miller. 6lat N. Y., Halcyon; hip snd leg. W. L. Collins, 2d N. Y., Troy; affection of cordia. G. B. Ergen, 86th N. Y., Canala; camp fever. C. Wieldber, 5th Michigan, Detroit; leg. J. McClellan, 12th N. Y., Norwich; right leg. G. White, 26th N. Y., Waw York; right leg. M. Dales, 7th Mich., Et. Morris; abdomen and right ear. J. H. Isaacs, 44th N. Y., Nashua; right arm. J. Thraw, 44th N. Y., Nashua; right arm. J. Thraw, 44th N. Y., Nashua; right arm. J. Thraw, 44th N. Y., Catakill; right iside. F. Handley, 15th Mass., Worster; right shoulder. F. O. Friew, 44th N. Y., Summit Hill: right hand. F. Y. Hassgood, 31th N. Y., Summit Hill: right hand. F. Y. Hassgood, 31th N. Y., Summit Hill: right hand. F. Y. Hassgood, 31th N. Y., Summit Hill: right hand. F. Y. Hassgood, 31th N. Y., Suthord; side. G. E. S. verance, 5th N. H., Clairmont; knee.

. H. Hackett, 5th N. H., Charle stown: right thigh G. H. Hackett, 5th N. H., Charlestown; right thigh.
C. Hunt, 5th N. H., Clairmont; thigh.
J. W. Covell, 6th N. Y., Carradore; leg.
R. Roberts, 6th N. Y., Freedom; thigh.
F. Asherfelter, 65th N. Y., Brooklyn; side.
Jacob Gold, 82d P. V., Philadelphia; hand.
G. W. Miller, 6th N. Y., Bushford; leg.
G. H. Roberts, 6th N. Y., Bushford; leg.
Pat. Leon, 6th N. Y., Farmersville; leg.
J. W. Griffith, 62d N. Y., Williamsburg; finger am teted. .. Tieer, 62d N. Y., Williamsburg; left knee. L. Heer, Ozd. N. J., Williamsburg; left knee.
T. Berry, SSth N. Y., Jersey city; leg.
Pat. Foley, 2d Mass., Princeton; leg.
T. Gartner, 5th N. H. Concord; side and cheek.
J. F. Rodgers 5th N. H., Lengon; thigh.
H. S. Boyer, 53d P. Y., Martiasburg; thigh.
C. Tebbirghis 1281. D. N. Williamsburg; thigh.

T. Gartner, 5th N. H. Concord; side and cheek.
J. R. Bodgers. 5th N. H., Lengen; thigh.
H. S. Boyer, 53d P. V., Martiasburg; thigh.
G. Robinsholt, 13th P. V., Milton; side.
E. M. Pitcher, 64th N. Y., Warren; cholera.
Jacob Nagle, 53d P. V., Horben; thigh.
Saml. Lawrence, 7th Eich., Bunker Hill; thigh.
J. Mooney, lat P. V., Philadelphia; leg.
S. Donaldson, 5th N. H., Lynn; leg.
N. W. Hinckley, 11th Maine, Storey; breast.
J. C. Mcody, 11th Maine, Portland; breast.
J. C. Mcody, 11th Maine, Corash; thigh.
Ed. Barnes, 13th Maine, Brail, Leg.
J. Crocheson, 3d Ala., Jonesburg; hip.
H. Gallagher, 69th P. V., Philadelphia; foot.
F. Clark, 2d N. Y., New York; leg.
J. Chippey, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; fhigh.
S. Chippey, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; leg.
S. Divey, 64th N. Y., Gamden; thigh.
J. Carman, 96th N. Y., Troonderoga; head.
C. Stone, 5th N. B., Keene; left thigh.
N. Dickson, 61st P. V., Bakertown; knee.
A. Mile, 15th Mass., Olinton; foot.
J. Wallace, Sist P. V., Bakertown; knee.
A. Mile, 15th Mass., Olinton; foot.
B. B. Simms, 11th Mess., Middleton: thigh.
E. S. Lambert, 57th N. Y., Mt. Pleassant; foot.
B. B. Simms, 11th Mess., Middleton: thigh.
E. Gray, 61st P. V., Philadelphia; presst and hip.
B. R. Devlin, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; jett side.
P. Penerilli, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; left bip.
H. Groves, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; jett hip.
H. Groves, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; left hip.
H. Groves, 81st P. V., Philadelphia; left hip.
H. Boardman, 64th N. Y., Mspoli; head.
C. Ostrander, 34th N. Y., Bath; both legs.
A. D. Welsh, 'th Michigan, S. Bridge; right hand.
C. Ostrander, 34th N. Y., New York; jen.
J. Horder, 52d N. Y., New York; jen.
J. Horger, 52d N. Y., Doran; high.
F. Hoger, 52d N. Y., Doran; high.
F. Hoger, 52d N. Y., Doran; high.

H. Rose, 52d P. V., Granville; left arm.
O. B. Henrydon, 52d P. P., Granville; left ar
E. Done, 85th N. Y., Lower Genesse; breast,
G. B. Hill, 44th N. Y., Hune; head,
J. Thompson, 5th N. H., Concord; foot.
F. Bock, 3d Alabama, Montgon ery; left leg.

E. Mullin, 5th N. H., East Fulls; right leg.
J. Cavanot, 1st Cal., Philadelphia; head.
J. W. Evans; 6sth N. Y., Bichford; right leg.
J. Wilson, 74th N. Y., Pittsburg; right land.
W. Fitzgerald, 2a N. Y., New York; right hand.
M. Owens, 69th N. Y., Pittsburg; right hand.
M. Owens, 69th N. Y., Brooklyn; left hand.
B. Whayley, 81st P. V., Philadelphia: right thigh.
J. O'Conner, 5th N. H., Hanster; left side.
O. R. Bløir, 44th N. Y., Drayton; back and side.
K. A. Mensey, 44th N. Y., Drayton; back and side.
K. A. Mensey, 44th N. Y., Drayton; back and hip.
W. J. Daly, 44th N. Y., china; back and leg.
W. Weston, 5th N. H., Path; back, leg, and arm.
H. Jurit, N. Y. V., New York; arm amputated.
L. Forehem, 5th N. H., Croyden; right leg.
A. Allen, 5th N. H., Croyden; back.
T. Sullivan, 1st N. Y., New York; left arm.
O. Vanican, 8th N. J., New York; left arm.
O. Vanican, 8th N. J., Hunger; lett leg.
A. A. Smith, 44th N. Y., Hunger; lett leg.
A. Grinex, 52d P. V., Dilesburg; camp fever.
J. M. Amthy, 44th N. Y., W. Yernon; left leg.
A. F. Craw, 2d Mer, Mt. Vernon; left right leg.
J. M. Amthy, 44th N. Y., Java; hip
W. Mure, 44th N. Y., Java; hip
W. Mure, 44th N. Y., Java; head.
S. O. Bayner, 5th Mich, Alma; elbow.
W. H. Petrand, 64th N. Y., Ridgway; right foot.
R. Ragan, 85th N. Y., New York; right knee.
John White, 2d N. Y. S. M., New York; right alde.
D. S. Backley, Clast N. Y., New York; head.
D. S. Backley, Clast N. Y., New York; head.
D. S. Backley, Clast N. Y., New York; head.
D. S. Backley, Clast N. Y., New York; head.
D. S. Backley, Clast N. Y., New York; head.
D. Gillind, 31st P. Y., Philadelphia; right foot.
E. G. Hewitt, 15th Mass, Newbridge; face.
W. H. Hoffman, 5th N. H., News Lebbanon; shoulder.
J. O. Haley, 2d Mass, Fall River; right hand.
J. C. Haley, 2d Mass, Fall River; right hand.
Ottis Battles, 20th Mass, Plymouth; left hand.

Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians in the Hospital at Richmond, Captured at Fair Oaks and Hanover Court House. Lieutenant Perkins of General Butterfield's staff; who was captured by the rebels in a hospital at the battle of Hanover Court House, returned to camp per flag of truce, after undergoing considerable hardships. He is under parole not to reveal anything he may have seen concerning the strength or positions of their army. He says that Dr. Marshall, of Berdan's Sharpst coter's, who was captured at the same time, rendered the most important services to our wounded. The following is the partial list of the Pennsylvanians which Lieutenant Perkins was enabled to obtain:

was enabled to obtain:
Wm. Irwin, sergeaut, Co. G, 104th Penussivania.
J. J. McDermott, corporal, Co. D, 61st Penusylvania.
Michael Sullivan, Co. F, 61st Penusylvania, 19mm. H. Rountree, color sergt, Co. D, 61st Penusylvania,
Julius A. Smith, second lieutenant, Co. B, 85th Penus. 61st Pennsylvania

leorge O'Brien, Co. F, E. McKillip, Co. F, George O Brien, Co. F., 61st Pennsylvania.
J. R. McKillip, Co. F., 61st Pennsylvania.
Alexander Peterbaugh, Co. D, 61st Pennsylvania.
Nathan Landes, Co. C, 61st Pennsylvania.
Rdmind Anstice, Co. B, 61st Pennsylvania.
Henry Bushenburger, Co. B, 61st Pennsylvania.
John Minuly, Co. C, 61st Pennsylvania. First Lieut. J. O. Scott, 34th N. Y. S. M., Champlain;

Major Smith, 61st Pennsylvania, gone to Salisbury. Captain Dawson, 61st Pennsylvania, gone to Salisbury. One man, Co. D, 61st Pennsylvania, gone to Salisbury. One man, Co. C, 61st Pennsylvania, gone to Salisbury.

W. D. Humphreys, 8th I.I. Cavalry, Pittsburg; left hand.
Ottis Battles, 20th Mass., Plymouth; left hand.
J. Brown, 2d N. Y. S. M., New York; left leg.
G. S. Bashing, 64th N. Y., Alleghany; head.
A. O. Howard, 64th N. Y., Alleghany; head.
A. O. Howard, 64th N. Y., Alleghany; back.
E. E. Wilder, 36th N. Y., Afton; left thigh.
S. Barton, 6th N. H., Graydon; right hip:
T. Hamilton, 55d P. Y., Coalsport; right sanklo.
Ata Tombs, 53d P. Y., Coalsport; right sanklo.
Ata Tombs, 53d P. Y., Coalsport; right sanklo.
Ata Tombs, 53d P. Y., Coalsport; right genry.
W. H. Thompson, 57th N. Y., N. Y.; right leg.
N. Reach, 4th Mich., Leverton; left leg.
T. Moulbac, Slst P. V., Summit Hill; leg and hip.
B. Puc, 56th N. Y., Utica; left leg.
W. Hein, 5th P. V., Snyder; right shoulder.
W. Hein, 5th P. V., Snyder; right side.
L. Carpenter, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; left arm and right shoulder.
P. Kingsby, 64th N. Y., Farmersville; left arm.
S. Decher, 2d N. Y. S. M., New Field; right shoulder.
A. K. Plant, — N. Y., Brooklyn; left thigh.
E. G. Storu, 5th N. H., Sew Leudon; head.
J. Dates, 20th blass, Roxboro; right hip.
W. H., Effingham; side and leg. A. R. Finn, — N. I., bloomly a relations.
E. G. Storm, 6th N. H. New London; head.
J. Dates, 20th Blass., Boxboro; right hip.
B. F. Leault, 5th N. H., Effingham; side and leg.
B. Mepole, 81st P. V.; New York; left shoulder.
8. McCowan, 4th N. Y., Bithlem; left afm.
E. Mers, 5th N. H., Whitefield; groinE. O'Neill, 37th N. Y., New York; left leg.
P. Sumterly, 7th N. J., Jersey City; right leg.
John Feffey, 13th P. V., Pittsburg; rhosunatism.
E. Babcock, 44th New York, Albany; bead.
P. Anstardt, 44th N. Y., Albany; left side
C. L. Barrow, 44th N. Y., Albany; left.
J. S. Goold, 44th N. Y., Albany; cheek.
J. Daley, 69th P. V., Wilmington; wrist.
Ed. Bennett. 98th N. Y., New York; returned to camp.
J. Roberts, 64th N. Y., Sunthport; right leg.
S. Balliast, 34th N. Y., Lima; left hand.
B. McCullum; 2d N. Y. S. M., Hamburg; left thigh.
The America Engine, the Northern Liberty Hose, the The America Engine, the Northern Liberty Hose, th Northern Liberty Engine, the Good Intent Engine, and the Vigilant Engine Companies, lent their teams to assist in the removal of the wounded, as did, also, the firms of Mesers Abbot & Lawrence, Foehring & Co., Leybrandt, McDowell, & Co., and the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Such examples of patriotism should be followed by every one; and they all promise to extend their aid again, whenever called upon, free of expensehe to the city.

Geo. C. Speer, lieutenant colonel, 61st Penns Orlando Atlis, Oo. A. 61st Pennsylvania. Oriando Allis, Oc. A. Olst Penrsylvania.
William Cotter, Co. F., 61st P. nnsylvania.
William Cotter, Co. F., 61st Pennsylvania.
Thomas Sils, corporal, Co. F., 61st Pennsylvania.
William Laugliu, sorgeant, Co. H., 61st Pennsylvania.
B. F. Roward, sergeant, Co. A., 61st Pennsylvania.
Michael Tobin, Co. F., 61st Pennsylvania.

Samuel Storm, J. John Augenbaugh, Co. F, 61st Pennsylvania. George Stroh, Co. D, 51st Pennsylvania.

David Hoog, Co. C. 61st Pennsylvania. Surgeon D. D. T. Marshall, Berdan's SS., not wounded. All the prisoners who were not wounded have been

List of Released Pennsylvania Prisoners The steamer Eastern State, from Halteras, arrived at New York, on Tuesday, with the following released Pennsylvania prisoners:
Louis Miller, Lincoln Cavalry.
John O'Brien, Lincoln Cavalry.
John W. Reynolds, 15th Pennsylvania.
Isaac W. Morhs, 15th Pennsylvania.
W. Roush, 15th Pennsylvania.
Aug. P. Ranks, 15th Pennsylvania.
W. S. Palmer, 15th Pennsylvania.

WANTED HIS OFFICE RECOGNIZED.—A day or two ago, while the porters were getting a trunk on board the steamer just before she started for New York, the trunk eluded their grap and fell into the river. Three colored men at once took a boat to rescue the property, and in the energetic action upset the craft. Nearly \$3,000 worth of African was splashing in the water, when one of them, anxious for the satety of bis vital spark, called out to those who were endeavoring to save the party, "Yeah! save dis chile fust. I'm de second porter on de boat!" The appeal was not to be withstood, and the second porter on de boat was, with the others, hauled ashore, and his rank recognized by all who came within olfactory distance of him.