OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, - TWELVE CENTS PER WESK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad vance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-EARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

STIMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA
OUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place
of summer resort, located directly on the line of the
Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny
Mountains, twenty-three hundred for above the level of
the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June
till the 10th of October. Since law, season the grounds
thave been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodaction of familles, rendering Cresson one of the most
romantic and attractive places in the State. The furnidure is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of
pleasure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find
attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard
"Tables, Tenpia Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the
syrrest air, and water, and the most magnificent mountain
recency to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia,
187.60; from Pittaburg, 33.0;

For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
jeb-2m Gresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa.

DEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. AL-LEN respectfully informs the public that this cele-torated and fashionable. WATERING PLACE is now copen and fully prepared for the reception of visitors, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. Persons wishing Bedford Mineral Water will be sup-

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. COLUMBIA HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, BITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE. Terms to suit the times.
ie20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING MOUSE, beautifulery situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season.

je20-2m

Mansion House. ATLANTIC CITY.

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and endarged, is new open for permanent and transfert boarders.

The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and jost office. The bathing grounds are unturpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. KRIEL, o laland. The pay is considered wines, liquors, and lephia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and le20-2m oboice brands of cigars. A G L E HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS. Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m

TOTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Rooms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Uottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. Mc. LEES, jc20-2m

Proprieter.

GITHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUS&TTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Albambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a specious Ice Orean and Refreshment Salcon attached by the house. Terms moderate, ie20.2m

I IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIC CITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the parenage of his friends and the public is colleited. No bar. je21-Im JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC DOITY, N. J.—At the termious of the railroad, on the lett, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transi-nt Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel to Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servents half price.

**Farties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This privoto Boarding, House, corner of YOBK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City. convenient to the teach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open

s son the Island. Prices moder the J. KEIM, Proprietor. dations are equal to any others on 4 je20 2m MENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC

SEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," of Boarders. This House, VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the analysis to the Beach and from every room affords a five view of the Beach, and from every room affords a nee view of the rea. [[ie20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING .- UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., is now open, attuated only, lifty yards from the scashore, central of the place; house flonting the ossen 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murra, street twice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Emilroad. Address — B. A. SH. PEMAKER. Communication from Philadelphis is by the Camden and Amboy Emilroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC Olty by G. W. HINKLE, the progretor of the United Stress tree years ago.
The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly moroved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar room, and Improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and bath hosps are most excellently arranged and actly appropriate for their respective uses. Congress Hall is now the center thouse to the rolling surf on the smooth portion of the level beach.
The subscriber avails bimself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former purcous of the states," and respectfully begs leave to easy to all that the will be happy to meet them at Congress Hall, ON AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he saill he ready to accommodate the public.

be ready to accommodate the public.
18-1m*
G. W. HINKLE, Lesses CEA BATHING .- Congress Hall. Long Branch, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. Persons wishing to engage rooms will please address WOOLMAN SUKES, isl8.12t Proprietor. CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,

N.J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of verands, fronts on the cean, extending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses the most advantageous location on the island, with perfectly ande bathing in front, and is, in fact, the only first-class hotel within a short distance of the beach.

A good Band of Music has been engaged for the season. The Billiard-room and Bowling Alleys will be under the charge of Mr. RALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the commodations—"The season of the season.

commodations will be found equal, it not superior, to any on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19.

jel6-36t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. TINITED STATES HOTEL.

ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.,

JAMES K. ROBISON,

Superintendent.

This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of
wisitors on Baturday, June 21, 1862, and will continue
open-until September 13.

Since the last season many handsome improvements
have been made, both to the house and the grounds,
adding still further to the comfort, convenience, and
cleasure of the guests. gleasure of the guests.

Persons desiring to spend the sum ner at the Sea Shore
will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES inperior to those of any other house on the Atlantic HARRLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been en HABNIAD Services of the Basson, and will be under the control of the Basson, and will be under the May, will the Mesars. Healer.

Mr. THOMAS H. BARBATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Room, Ten-pin Alleys, and the Callery. thooting Gallery.

The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the ewners of this splendid catablishment, are an ample guarantee of what the patrons of the house may expect under its present management.

HENRY A. B. BROWN, jel2-lm For Proprietors.

CUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a SUMMER, RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Penesylvania, reached daily by the Penesylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Bailroad from Muntingdon. The House is one of the fluest in the incerior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, deligious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything te restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mell, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia. The Penzsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion rickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House the same evening.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have

The subscriber has kindly been antowed to relate to the following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have fbeen patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Onmailags, Esq.,
Saml. Castner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John Hertman, Esq.,
Lewis T. Wattson, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
TERMS MODERATE. For further information, address
JOSEPH MORKISON, Proprietor.
jel2-lm Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DOWERS' HOTEL,

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This normar Hotel has lately been thoroughly renowated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi-

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling public, destring the best accommodations and moderate charges, is respectfully solicited.

je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

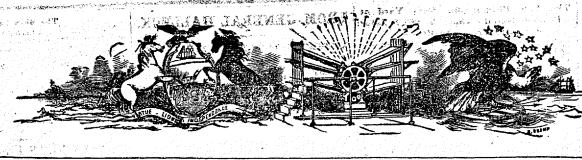
STEVENS HOUSE, (LATE DELMONICO'S,) No. 25 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Five minutes' walk from Fall Blyer boat landing,
Chambers street, and foot of Cortland street. mh28-3m GEO. W. STEPHENS, Proprietor. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to their not that he quarters. and beg to assure such that that the same same them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, 2: 00.

Washington, July 16, 1861.



malies never confused him. He could strip the

most obscure and complicated symptoms of their

illusions. In thinking, he was not fooled by gene-

ralizations; nor in action was he cramped or limi-

ples and how to interpret details. His insight was

a detective not to be baffled; his foresight was a

process of clear induction, that grasped every fact

and weighed every contingency. And, how brave

he was! His courage rose in proportion to his precautions; his anxieties gave him firmness, and

his mental integrity served him best when its inspi-

rations were most needed. The first sound notion

of heroism I ever had was from him. He was about

to perform a capital operation in the presence of

his class—a hundred and fifty of us-who, every

surgeon who operates with the expectation of cure,

and fails, disgraces himself, or exposes the impo

tence of the profession, and outrages his patient.

may operate to mitigate the sufferings of an

incurable case; but if he resorts to the knife

to cure, and his patient dies of the operation

and the disease together, he has made a terrible

blunder." This sounds like extravagance-no

one man in a thousand dare subject himself

to judgment under this rule. Its announcement

fairly frightened one of the most distinguished men

in the country, who was beside him when he again

proclaimed it before us, after describing the patient

as one of a constitution so bad, and laboring, be-

sides, for seven years under a disease so severe that

he was scarcely a safe subject for the extraction of

a molar tooth. There was even some danger that

the wound he was about to make would not heal

kindly; yet he knew how to perform the operation

without risking a constitutional shock, and he did

it with as clear assurance of the result as the most

promising case would justify. The patient was carried out of the room. There stood the surgeon,

with more than the courage of battle in him, and

gathering the attention of every witness of the

performance, he said: "I have performed an ope-

ration usually called capital upon the worst sort of

a subject—a patient debilitated, bodily and men-

tally, to a degree that gives no hope of ultimate

recovery. I have operated to relieve pain, to pro-

tract life, and to secure against sudden death. The

nationt is incapable of sustaining any formidable

disturbance-fever or convulsions-even great nor-

yous disturbance, or considerable prostration, would

be fatal. No such symptoms will follow. Watch

the case a week; and judge my diagnosis by the

Three or four days after, on a Sunday, about

thirty of us were gathered in the room of this pa-

tient under an alarm which had spread like light-

ning among our boarding-houses, that the boy was

in coxvulsions! I have not had such a fright since.

We looked into each other's faces in blank dismay.

as we saw the poor fellow writhing like another

Laocoon in the grasp of the serpents. The renown-

ed surgeon, who had witnessed the operation, and

nounced, sat at the bed-head, at the end of his

wits. The catastrophe had come. Here was the

shock that must be fatal; and he could not help

whispering to me, in a tone of sorrow mingled with

deprecation, "No surgeon should be governed by

the rule that McClellan gave us in this case. Sir

Astley Cooper would neither have ventured upon

the operation, nor would be submit himself to such

a test. Dr McCiellan may well go as far as any

the exposure of a father's nakedness-a father

by a noise on the stairs. Dr. George was coming.

our own ponies on the pavement. I wish I could

serve only thus far: he was master of the situa-.

tion; his habitual gravity lighted up with the glow

of mental excitation; not a tuck in a muscle of his

cate a suspicion of mischief, or an apprehension of

defeat. He had the message-" the boy is in con-

vulsions." The life and the boast he had staked

were in peril. Now was the time for dodging or

desperation, if there had been a slack-twisted or

kinked fibre in the web of his character. He gave

one keen, searching glance at the lad-a look that

explored him, his history, and destiny, at one sweep, and jerked out, "This is not the result of

the operation. This is not a consequence of any such cause. There is here no constitutional shock.

when he was a child ?" "Oh, nothing like

this," she replied, "nothing at all like this, and

he hasn't had any of them these seven years."

electric shock. "Hasn't had them for seven

years-good! This new disease supervened se-

ven years ago, and suspended the epiloptic habit.

The operation has routed the disease. The old

habit of body has returned. It is a cure. Jona-

than will walk to your new boarding-house day

Jonathan did walk from Tenth to Fourth street

on the day after the morrow. I went along to see

him do it: and wasn't there a shout in the dissect-

ing room that night when the story was told to the

generous boys, who had so large a share in the great

venture! And didn't we all recollect then the com-

mon-place of the text-books that tells so oracularly

how, when, and where a fit of apoplexy, for in-

stance, follows the suppression of some chronic

discharge, and the case hangs in doubt; if the dis-

ed for the opportunity as soldiers for the battle-

The entire make-up of that man has always been a marvel to me. I have seen but one other who might match him in any field of scientific attainment and achievement. The working of his brain

seemed to be spasms run smooth—an ocean-flow as serene as a sky full of sunshine. I never saw the thinking in another man's brain so distinctly. Very few lecturers do any thinking at all. They

Very few lecturers do any thinking at all. They remember and they rehearse, with a little elocution, and a very easy conscience. But every thought gave Dr. George a birth-pang, and the hearers knew that an idea was born alive, with a commission to grow indefinitely, infinitely, or as much less as receptivity should determine. And what a mixture was harmonized, what a variety crystalized in him! No pudding headed quack

orystained in him! No puduing headed quade syer gave half as much respect to a fact. If Bacon had seen him scrutinize an anomaly, he would have said: "This is what I meant in the Novum Organum by the interpretation of nature;" and if Piatu had heard him generalize, he would have said: "This man was made for philosophy." Bacon would have been delighted with him in details; Bath would have approved him in speculation. Bath

Plato would have approved him in speculation. Both would have been surprised in turn by his exactitude in analysis, and his breadth and boldness of induction. In a four month course of instruction

be traversed the whole range of handleraft availa-ble in surgery, through millinery, carpentry, to the dexterity of legerdemain—the whole scope of remedial administration, from the nicest details of

after to morrow."

face; not a quiver in the eyelight that might indi-

We knew his step as well as we did the clatter of

living surgeon, but this was going too far."

heard the alarming test that Dr. George had an-

result.

one, remembered that he had said more than once

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862. VOL. 5.-NO. 277.

SUMMER RESORTS. EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, TIANOASTER CONNTY, PA.
This delightful watering-place having been purchased by the undersigned, he would inform his friends and the public generally, that it will be open for the reception of visitors on the

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Tor particulars where vefer to Circulars which can

FIRST DAY OF JULY REAT.

For particulars, please refer to Circulars, which can
be had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and
the Union Hotel, Arch street.

Board, one week or less, \$1.60 per day; over one week,
or the season, \$7 per week. Children and servants half price:
These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any commonations state in the control of the matering place.

Accommodations for four hundred guests.

The Germania Band is engaged.

U. S. NEWOOMER.

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PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. MILITARY GOODS.

ARMY GOODS

ON HAND. DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KESSEYS. STANDARD 6-4 AND 8-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS. INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES. -COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE.

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CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT. J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS,

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VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIB CARPETINGS.
SOOTOH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.
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DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS.
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SWISS WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JOS. H. WATSON,
my29-2m 326 OHESTNUT STREET.

REMOVAL. J. C. FULLER from No. 42 South THIED Street to No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, 2nd Floor, (Opposite Masonic Temple,) Now offers a Large and Desirable Stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ROGERS & BROTHERS' SPOONS AND FURKS,

FINE JEWELRY, To which the attention of the trade is invited. ap80-3m "AMERICAN WATCH COM-

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. JOMPANY'S SALESROOM, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor, I. B. MARTER, Agent.

VULUANITE RUBBER JEWELRY A beautiful line of
GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS, LADIES' CHATALAINE CHAINS, THIMBLES, OROSSES,
ETUDS, BUTTONS, &c.,
Now in Store. J. C. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, Second (Opposite Masonic Temple.)

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THAN FORMER PRIORS.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
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VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the City at the SEWING MACHINES.

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IMPORTERS AND BEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF white lead and zinc paints, putty, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIABD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, a connection with their extensive Cabinet Busin ow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on band a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E M P O R I U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

jell-fply

BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

Doctor George McClellan.

BY DR. WM. ELDER.

If General McClellan is the son of his father, in mind and manhood; if he has equal breadth, depth, and clearness; equal quickness and certainty; equal through and throughness in seeing, firmness in grasping, certitude and force in executing, and a similar mixture of courage and in his terribly emphatic way, "Gentlemen, the cantion, insight and foresight, he will answer all

the expectations that rest upon him. I knew the surgeon; with the general I am not equainted; but if the one may be safely inferred | His effence admits of no excuse. A surgeon from the other. General George may be relied upon knew Dr. George, not merely as any one of his housands of pupils might know him; by good uck I was frequently near him, when the occasions alled out all that there was in him more than ther men-his peers in commonplace performance -could command. In surgery there is much that enybody can learn, and which most practitioner an well enough execute, when it is not of much consequence how well the thing is understood or performed; and it is well for the world that very middling abilities and qualities serve its common needs, in most things—such as preaching, editing, lawyering, and legislating; but, how should we get along in the great emergencies that happen every day somewhere in the general range of things that nearly concern everybody, if there were no special providences running along with the ediocrities, directing and overruling the uninpired functionaries that we depend upon? I do ot mean to admit that a great surgeon or a great general is not better in everything than the comnon herd which he heads; nor, that he is not as well and as much distinguished from them. in the

least as in the greatest things; but I merely say

that nobodies will do pretty well when nothing im-

portant is required of them.

Dr. George must have entered the profession some time about the year 1820. He was the private pupil of Dr. Dorsey, nephew and associate of Dr. Physick; and through this intimacy he may be styled the grandson of the great protagonist of American surgery. That was a fair capital to set up with; and, if he had needed such quickening, the circumstance might be put among the causes of his own overreashing growth. The first of his exploits came about through this connection. Dr. Graham, a young Irish surgeon, was the hapless and hopeless subject of a diseased enlargement of the perotid gland. The tumor, prevented by its surroundings from getting accommodating room outwardly, pressed upon the windpipe at intervals to the very verge of strangulation. The struggles in these paroxysms, by sheer force of the convulsive effort, compelled a little relaxation of the tough tissues embracing it, and then the tumor would grow again, till another strain gave another relief, at a constantly increasing expense of suffer-ing and danger; for the limits of further expansion were rapidly lessening, and the fatal result as rapidly and certainly approaching. The extirpaion of the gland was the only remedy or relief That had never been attempted. Carmichael of Dublin, was prevailed upon by the sufferer to unlertake it; but he had proceeded a very little way in the operation when the blood, spouting from innumerable little versels, developed by the disease, blinded the operator, and he desisted. The danger in his way required a hair-breadth precision in the use of the scalpel, for the gland must be dissected from its entanglement with the carotid artery, the internal ingular, and the eighth pair of nerves, all dis placed and distorted by the encroachment of the tumor. Dr. Graham either did not despair, or grow desperate, and applied to Sir Asiley Cooper, who, about that time, had achieved some almost incredible feats of daring in experimental surgery. When Sir Astley heard the history he replied to the patient, "Carmichael's scar, marking his failure, is a beacon to all other adventurers. This refusal left no hope in Europe for the sufferer: but away over in that new country, where so many new things had already been done, was Dr. Physick, with a fame that promised enough to induce : trial. Dr. Physick positively refused to undertake it. Young McClellan was present at the in erview, and could not suppress his hopefulness even in that presence, and under that opinion, endorsing as it

This is epilepsy—plain, up and down, old fashioned epilepsy." "Well," thought I, breathing a little freer without knowing why, "how does that better did the despair of the two greatest surgeons in English Europe. Graham caught the inspiration, and plumply put the question to the young enthuthe case?" The Doctor turned to the mother, who was crouching where she sat under a load of despair, "Madam, had Jonathan any sort of fits siast, "Could you do it?" Dr. McClellan answered decisively, "I can." "You are the man, the very man, to undertake it," clinched the confidence of the parties. Unsupported, disapproved, plainly tola by Dr. Physick that his temerity was as "Seven years!" ejuculated the Doctor, with a thrill that straightened every man of us like an censurable, even if he should succeed, as if he failed, he paused only to reassure himself. He took Graham with him to the dissecting room, minutely reviewed the process, rehearsed t, and was ready. But when his scalpel reached the depth of Carmichael's incision his progress was by the same cause arrested; another cut and it would be at once a suicide of the patient, who would have it ended at any rate, and a homicide by the bold boy, whom no caution could cure of his onceit. The blood, spirting from a hundred little vessels, as if pumped through a sieve, was not to be checked. The actual cautery, if it could have been used, would not hinder a greater flow from the next stroke of the scalpel. The Doctor naused a moment. The patient cried out, "Go on McClellan; it is my last chance." Go on! ah, how? The answer came to him in a flash. He had once seen an arm torn off near the shoulder by a pair of rollers running too close to admit the body. The stump did not bleed. The violence to the ves sels contracted them. A practical hint in this for the emergency. He turned the bone handle of his knife and dug out the tumor from its bed. No danger of breaking the carotid or of hemorrhage from any smaller vessel which must be ruptured. In a moment the way was clear, the bleeding

charge returns spontaneously, the patient is safe and the man is well again, no matter how troubleand the man is well again, no matter how troublesome the revived disease may be? But none of us, the renowned surgeon included, had thought of that in the moment of alarm, nor had we distinguished between epilepsy and the constitutional shock of a surgical operation.

There was some self-rebuke in the sense of this oversight, but Dr. George was out of the scraps, vindicated, glorified; and any one of us would have stood in the pillory, that Sunday, and cheerfully endured almost any shame to save him. Some prayed, some swore their thanksgiving; and all felt about a cubit added to their stature, in the demonstration that there was one principle proyed. ceased, and he finished his operation, to the last atom of the diseased mass, with his patient in convulsions. Graham recovered, and Dr. George all felt about a cubit added to their stature, in the demonstration that there was one principle proved, rivetted, and clinched, in our faith and practice, and broad and firm enough to lie down and roll over on; and, best of all, if never before, we know that, however the books bothered and staggered us, what he was talking about how never afterwards delayed an operation to tie an artery less than a crow-quill. He commanded the flow by a twinge of the cut vessel with his forceps, and spared the patient all the worry of ligatures at the time, and the pain of disposing of them afterthat, however the books bothered and staggered us, Dr. George knew what he was talking about, how, to make us understand it all, and how to perform our own wonder-working, when the time should come, and for some time, more or less, "according, as our souls were made to sink or climb," we pant-There was the metal of a hero, and the mind to

manage it, in that young man. He earned a laurel by that exploit; but it was treated by the authoriies as a crime. The fact was denied. The stupid bigotry of the leaders in the profession built a charge of charlatanism upon the pretence of an chievement, which they pronounced impossible, till Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, who witnessed his hird successful operation of the same kind, put he doubters and deniers to silence.

Such a man was not to be repressed or matched. He must be treated with homage or he must be deounced. I need not say to any one who has witpessed the rivalries of schools and seets in mediines, which policy was adopted. I have seen an English text-book of surgery expurgated of Mc-Clellan's achievements, by the anonymous editor nd publisher in this country, forestalling the market, and so suppressing the testimony of the lead. ing European authority in honor of the man whose riumph must cover his antagonists with confusion. Some trial in all this, of the stuff that makes a nan, in a civil war with the professional Titans wound him, protracted through a score of years. He was the head of a new school in the American Metropolis of Medical Education. That school was prevented from getting a charter from the Legisla. ure by the respectability and influence which its dering aroused to resistance. It had to construe: daring aroused to resistance. It had to construe itself to be a branch of the Jefferson College, located at Cannonsburg, to give-legal authority to its diplomas, until it conquered its way to general recognition. How Dr. George bore himself through this long condict, I need not say, for his sake; for the sake of others, I may not say. The quarrel and the parties are all in their graves. On their tombstones we must write nothing but the good of their lives, the pleasantness of their memories. But McClellan was not a mere operator. Better than all others he knew when and how to avoid that last resort. In all the instances of the higher style of oratory and action that I have witnessed since, I have teen and felt nothing like him. When commencing his lectures on amputations, he raised the knife, turned its glittering blade upon the students, already electrified by an exordium conceived and exording to be found in the nicest details of the nicest details of the rear of our division and capture or destroy it entire the indivision fall and ministration, from the nelicest details of the rear of our division and capture or destroy it entire the study of symptoms, circumstantials as the vigilance of an effect, with the clearness analytic, as the inquiries of a chemist—all passed under the seruting of experience. After all this, indue to elearness or a directory—a world of two hundred yards in ou uttered in the spirit and power of an exorcism, and gaid: "Gentlemen, remember that whenever you resort to the amputating knife, you confess that you cannot cure, but must maim. Your danger lies in the use, the abuse, of this weapon. It better reports you to the crowd, the unskilled, and you are tempted by your fame, and often pressed by your uncertainty of the results of the case, to resort to it. God forgive the man who is unfaithful to the trust of his helpless patient, I cannot. The grand test of surgical skill is not in splendid and successful operations, but in the remedial treat-

I sat out with an if, and I have all along had some trouble in preventing it from running into a Quare; but I have resolutely avoided the question of the hereditary descent of qualities. The inductive philosophy has done nothing for the solution of that problem yet. I do believe the doctrine, for the law is absolute—"Let them bring forth after their kind;" but the conditions are not always observed, and opportunity does not always serve. If the gods would be careful always to marry, their twin sisters—sisters psychological, as in the case of Jupiter and Juno, Oairis and Isis—the Divine result would be secured; but, neglecting the conditions precedent, it is no wonder that bogus heirs presumptive are often produced. That question being out of the question, the parallelism of surgical and military qualifications is the leading idea in these reminiscences. A volume of anecdotes in addition might be adduced to show that the father had every quality of a commander and a conqueror, in the ment that renders operations unnecessary. Our art will be perfect only when the knife is banished might be addiced to show that the father had every quality of a commander and a conqueror, in the highest style. There is that much in favor of the infrom our practice. Teach me how to dispense with these instruments in a single disease, and, so far, you are my master."

The victories he aimed at were not those of mutilation, but those that restore health and wholeness with it. The glare of achievements that captivate the vulgar of every rank, the ignorant of every grade of culture, had no fascination for him; no power to pervert his judgment, or muddy his motives. Novelties never embarrassed; another of the same."

highest style. There is that much in favor of the intuence first above stated hopefully, trustfully, and I am well inclined to believe that the facts of the intuence first above stated hopefully, trustfully, and I am well inclined to believe that the facts of the intuence first above stated hopefully, trustfully, and I am well inclined to believe that the facts of the intuence first above stated hopefully, trustfully, and I am well inclined to believe that the facts of the life that we are all so much concerned with just now will fulfil the hope. No worthy biography of Dr. George McClellan has been written. Indeed, there is not even a history of American surgery in existence that might help in the portraiture of the man. I hope the Soldier has the Surgeon before him, as "an ensample"—I trust that he is "another of the same."

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sixty-first P. V. at Fair Oaks. ted by apparatus. He knew how to obey princi-THEIR POSITION IN THE BATTLE. THE DEATH OF COLONEL RIPPEY.

HOW OUR RIGHT WING CROSSED THE CHICKAROMINY REVIEW BY GEN. McCLELLAN. Pennsylvania Reserves.

OUR ENTRENCHMENTS THE COURSE OF UNION MEN IN TENNESSEE. &c.,

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC The 61st Pennsylvania Regiment—The "Stonewall Battalion."

espondence of The Press.] BEFORE RICHMOND, June 16, 1862. The fist Regiment, which suffered more than any other during the late terrible battle of "The Sever Pines," or "Fair Oaks," was at first supposed to have been almost entirely out to pieces. We who survived that bloody fight were slad to notice, recently, in The Press, correction of the statement that we were a Pittehur egiment. Nearly one half the regiment are Philade phians, they having been trans erred from the 23d Pennsylvania, Col. Neili, in March last, in order to fill up the 61st, which had been recruited in Pittsburg. Major Geo C. Spear, of the 28d, accompanied the Philadelphia batalion into the 61st, and was appointed lieutenent colone. But no matter from what section of our glorious old Comswealth they bail, they proved themselves true sous of

THEIR POSITION IN THE BATTLE.

Their position was in the hottest of the fight during all of that memorable Saturday, for when Casey's Division was compelled to fall back, Gen. Couch immediately ordered the 61st to their support. Having reached the scen of conflict, they formed line of battle in the woods, the left resting on a swampy wood; another regiment was forme on their left, and this composed the line, somewhat is the shape of the letter L. In a few moments the enemy came pouring down, flushed with his apparent success The regiment was ordered to lie down, to prevent being seen by the rebels, who were rapidly forming line of battle within fifty yards of them—the dense underbrush preventing them from seeing each other; but they were in fact so close that the orders of their officers could be distinctly heard. At this moment, and before they had ime to form more than balf their line, the fist rose up and poured in on them such a volley as swept them dow like grass. Then began one of the most desperate fights of the whole battle. The enemy came on in thousandsseeming to concentrate their entire force at this point or, although they went down by hundreds, the enac would be immediately filled up with fresh troops. And now it seemed as if our regiment was doomed to destruction, for one by one our field officers fell, and our 18nks were fearfully decimated. Our noble and heroic leader, Col. Rippey, had fallen pierced by several balls, while in the thickest of the fight gallantly leading on his devoted men. Lieut. Col. Spear was wounded, and a p. isoner, and so, also, was Major Emith. Thus, you see, nearly all our line officers were either killed or wounded, and prisoners. This disaster was partly caused by the troops on the left giving way

and allowing the enemy to come in on our rear, so that in a few moments we were entirely surrounded, and with-Every student present felt as if nothing less than out support. And now, without officers, the order to the downfall of our idel was doomed. It felt like retreat was given by the colonel of another regiment. but it was not until it was repeated three different times drunk with arrogance, stripped and stultified in did they turn and fight their way out, step by step lew, that our boys would give way. Then, and only then. account for so few missing (i. e., prisoners and shirkers) in our regiment, for although our list of killed and wound. describe his entrance into that sick room. Words ec is the largest of any regiment engaged, yet our proportion of missing is very small. This, it has been ascertained, was the most deadly encounter of the fight. Our entire loss is 267, which, though fearfully large for one regiment, was at first supposed to be much greater. Gen. Couch, when asked his reason for placing the 61st in so desperate a position, answered that he did it as "a forlorn hope, a desperate chance to check the elemy, until Summer's reinforcements arrived." But the effort germed to prove unavailing, for we were but mortal men, and all that we could do was to stop the hordes who were pouring down on us in thousands Step by step then we slowly retreated up the wood there was the 31st Pennsylvania, 1st U.S. Chasseurs, and not more than 170 in our gallant band -Companies A and G, with some remnants of a few other compa while our noble General, Abercombrie, consulted his officers on what was best to be done. "If Sumner would only come! If his reinforcements would only arrive!"
These were our only words and thoughts, and after waiting some fifteen minutes, the glitter of muskets was seen in the distance rivancing towards us, in the n.w. fast waning sun. Every eye was strained, every breath heshed, during the first moments of uncertainty. At last, all doubt was removed—there was "no mistake about it"-it was Sumner with the long and anxiously looked for reinforcements! Never was a sight so gladly welcomed. We could scarce contain ourselves for joy, but were not allowed to express our overcharged feeling by cheering, or any other noisy demonstration, what

ever, as it would give warning to the enemy, who were evidently now very certain of an easy victory, by de-stroying or capturing our entire command, as we were wholly cut off by the overwhe'ming force in front of us Gen. Couch now ordered the 30th Pennsylvania to form on the road facing the woods, while the 1st United States Chasseurs, and the detachment of the 61st, under the command of Capt. Robert L. Orr, of Company H. field, facing the woods towards the left; our detachment reached our position, and had not yet got fronted, when from the woods in front, not ten paces off, burst forth a perfect abover of fire—a cloud of balls—from the enemy, who were there concealed, over 8,000 strong (as was afterwards stated by some prisoners we took.) All immediately fell on their faces. During the confusion attending this unexpected obslaught from the concealed foe, some horses, belonging to the officers of the Chasseurs, broke through the second platoon of Company H, throwing it into confusion, and injuring one of our men for life. The first sight that met our eyes, after the amoke cleared away, was Gen. Abercrombie, dismounted end bareheaded, with sword in hand, and the bloostreaming over his face from a wound in the head, which has since happily proved to be slight. Capt. Urban, his adjutant general, was also unhorsed, and both were gallantly cheering on their men. This, however, was scarcely necessary, for no sconer had the confusion attending the first movements of the onslaught passe away, than in an instant our men were on their feet, and poured in a withering and telling volley along the entire line. A rail fence bordered the verge of the woods immediately in front of us. Down on their knees, behind this fence, our line got, and sent in volley after volley on the astounded enemy, who expected no resistance at this point. They outnumbered us 3 to 1, but so well directed was our fire, and so steady was it kept up that we threw them into confusion and broke their ranks. Three seve ral times did they charge on us; one time, getting within ten yards of the fence; but each time were they repulsed and driven back with many a vacant rank, as a view of

the field testified next morning, for they lay in heaps along our entire front. It was here, we proved to them that the 61st was not all gone yet, but that some were left to avenge their colonel and their comrades. Bravely did that little band sustain their well-earned reputation and prove themselves true some of the "Quaker City."
[H and G are all Philadelphians.] Excited by the gal lant example of their brave leader, Captain Orr, who ex-torted the enthusiasm and admiration of not only his own hattalion, but also of other regiments on our right, and who, after the fight was over, cheered him again and again; and well he deserved it, for by his discretion and courage, we were enabled to take the enemy at his weakest point, and at the right moment, and to pay, with fearful interest, for the slaughter of our brave comrades during the afternoon. Captain Orr is a native of, and well known in, Philadelphia, having been connected with the local military of the city for a long time as lightment of the old corps of Independent Grays. He was with their company in the cures months campaign, in the old in 17th," under Colone! (now General) Frank Patterson,

in which resiment he had no superior as an efficient of ficer. During our glorious triumph, he was nobly sustained and seconded by Captain Crosby and Lieutenant Haldeman, of Company G, and Wilson, of Company H. By dark we had driven the enemy entirely out of the sand troops, expecting to find no opposition, and then

tion and safety. Our greatest loss, and one which we daily and hourly cel, is that of our beloved colonel. Cot. Rippey was more like a father to us than an officer-more like a companion than a superior. He was beloved by the entire

regiment. Generous, frank, and open-hearted to a fault, his sympathy was always with the weak; brave as a lion he knew no danger. Is it to be wondered at, then, that we all regarded him as our friend and protector? Never would he place his men where he would not go himself, and, in the many vicisaltudes of a soldier's life, he shared slike with his command. His whole soul was in his country's cause; his one idea to serve it; and on the shrine of the patriot he has shed his blood for it. He died as he wished to die, a soldier's death, at the head of his men, with his face to the enemy. The last seen of him he was on foot, with pistol in hand and sword upraised, rushing imto the fiercest of the fight. His body was afterwards found on the field. It has been sent to his family at Pittsburg, of which place he was a native. Though a lawyer by profession, at the first call for troops, the was in the field, with the 7th Pennsylvania, as lieu tenant colonel. His death has left a void in our regiment not easily filled; society has lest one of its brightest or-

naments; and his country a noble soldier and a true

Lieut. Col. Spear, well known in Philadelphia, has not

• ...

without support, and we were entirely surrounded, he was in front rallying the men. Soon after he was wound-

is a prisoner. He was a courteous and gallant gentle man, and a thorough soldier. Major Smith has also been missing since the fight He was last seen on his knoes, wounded, gallantly waving his sword, and cheering on his men. His courage wa undisputed. Blind to danger, he sought the thickest of the battle. He, teo, is supposed to be a prisoner. Thus you see that nearly all our line officers are gone. Some companies are without any commissioned officers. Company I (a Philadelphia company) lost both its officers— Lieutenant Moylan, commanding, soverely wounded, and Lieutenant Jones, wounded. The sergeants are all

killed or wounded but one, Sergeant Lindsay, who is at present the highest officer. Our colors were saved, though one of them—the United States colors—had the flag staff shot away, and eight bails put through the flag. The ball that broke the staff silled the color sergeant. The colors fell, but were saved by Corporals Mill r, of Company H, and Ford, of K Jorporal Miller had a narrow escape while endeavoring to save the flag-a ball passing through his blouse, within n inch of his heart.

> made sacred by the blood of our comrades, shall now be doubly dear to us. giment, until we can get completely reorganized.

in front, and if we only get a chance, are mighty anxiou o, that the colors we now hold shall never be surrendered by those who claim them, own them, love them, and who will fight for them while a heart beats beneath a Union jacket. FAIR OAKS, Va., June 20, 1862. A complication of circumstances prevented my writing the usual letter yesterday or the day before, and though a little tardy, the value of the information I send you this morning, I trust, will components for the delay. On Widnesday, the entire right wing crossed the Chicka-I write, late in the evening. The march was by a most devious road, through field, wood, and swamp, and after a roundabout course of eight or ten miles, bringing us to a point but four miles distant from the starting place. rict orders were given that not the slightest unnecessary display should be made, and as all the highland

which the direct read crossed were within range of the enemy's cannon, we were compelled to go around the skirts of the hills, half the time in woods and murshy places. The general course was, however, some five miles down the Chickshominy, then across it, and then back again on the other side for about two miles. The river and swamp, which were thought by the enemy to be "Woodbury's bridge," and now the tables are effectually turned against the rebels; for the Chickshominy is a complete protection to our right flank. On the mar vegetables, the first view of agricultural industry I have several places in the woods, making charcoal and exhave to be made as we go along, to supply the extensive demand created by the blacksmiths and artillery wagons. But few other things of interest were to be seen, a road WOODBURY BRIDGE

he structure shows its paternity. The modest words upon it are:

On the way to Richmond Built by the Volunteer Engineer Corps From June 8 to June 14, 1862. The completion of such a structure in the short space of six days, half the time rain pouring in torrents, is in he highest degree creditable, and reflects great honor upon the citizen coldiers who performed the labor No

of the Chickahominy was effected at this point over which afforded a passage to General Smith's troops week or two ago, and over which General McClellan crossed ien days since. To find such a bridge as Woodbury bridge in this God-foreaken land was to me a luxury scarcely hoped for. Mud and water to the waist, bramble bushes, toads, young alligators, and frogs generally greet me on attempting to cross a Virginia stream. This bridge was a different thing. Frogs croaked and alligators jumped in the distance. Bramble bushes were moved out of the way, and teads, like rebels, beat a hasty retreat, while the mud and water, lying in perfect stagnation far below me, although a disagr ble sight to the eye, was infinitely more pleasant to look

opon than when I was forced to wade through it and carry it around adhering to my clothing, A REVIEW BY GENERAL M'CLELLAN. rand review of the army in the field, beginning away on the left, near the James river, and ending at dusk on the right wing. Past Keyes, Heintzelman, Sumner, Couch Basey, Sedgwick, Bichardson, Franklin, Smith, Slocum, and Porter, he and his staff swiftly rode, the general bowing to the soldiers and the soldiers throwing up their hats and cheering with great gusto. The sight was a fine one. and "little George" bore himself most gracefully on orseback. He is a modest soldier. Not one of his staff but dresses more gaudily and rides on with greater haughtiness; and among weather-beaten troops a general with a straw hat and plain flannel coat, whose ornament ne the victories he has won, will always be received with unfeigned enthusiasm. Slocum's division had jureached their camping ground when the general appeared or the review. The second b igade was a half mile disant when the first was being reviewed, but, with great speed, they marched to and formed at the camp, and caused the commander no delay. The 16th and 27th New York, 5th Maine, and 96th Pennsylvania form this brigade, and though almost exhausted by a long march, their cheers were as loud and their we'come as hearty as any given that day. Pennsylvania, especially, through her regiment, gave him a whole souled greating, and I thought, as he passed it, I saw on his counten brighter smile for the citizens of his native State than sa there before. He evidently feels that he can trust them This review was not barren of results in other ways than

MOREHEAD, OWEN, AND BAXTER GAIN A VICTORY. The cheering at the review was the first heard for sary noise in the camps, but on that occasion they wer suspended. Such loud and universal shouts, extending from one end to the other of the army, nortending some errible disaster to the rebel cause, filled the whole Se cession borde with wonder, and a brigade was ordered forward to capture some Union soldiers and discover the truth. Three regiments attacked a position to the front of Fair Oaks, occupied by Morchead, Owen, and Bax-ter's Retiments...hat...wet by a perfect storm or shell, grape, and canistor... A half hour served to drive them back, the Union troops capturit g several prisoners One of them, an orderly sergeant, said that the cheering caused the foray, and reported that over five hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, and that the fire was too tremendous for any troops to withstand. At a mile's distance, I heard the noise, and it fully equalled that caused by the cannonading at Fair Oaks. A sergeant of Baxter's Zouaves was killed, and one private slightly wounded. Thus, other Philadelphia troops have eminently distinguished themselves, and though this engagement was much smaller than that at Fair Oaks, yet the completeness of the victory demands a favorable no tice for the gallant men who gained it. I trust that the Richmond army learned that these universal shouts be-tokened the confidence Union men have in their officers, and if they will place this record side by side with that betokening the dissatisfaction and disgust vast portions of their people have for Jefferson Davis, the lesson will be complete. Colonel Bayter's fine regiment. I am very sorry to say has been much decimated. Sixteen hundred strong when it left Philadelphia, death has deprived it of scores of braye soldiers, and sickness and wounds have stretched many a man on a pullet which may prove his last. It has seen hard service, and still toils on with undimi-nished ardor. Fine officers, gallant men, and a good cause, have made it famed throughout the whole country and it still goes onward, fighting and working, and will continue doing so to the end of the war. We have reached a period when Pennsylvania troops begin to vindicate their own cause. Gallantly, on hard fought fields scattered all over the land, is she disarming the jealous

of sister States, and securing for herself that tardy justice which should have been awarded long ago.

Nothing that I could write is needed to bring home to
Philadelphians the worth of Colonels Owen and Morehead, and the bravery of the troops they command Often since they were mustered into service telegraph and correspondent have recorded the good service they have done their country. In the very front of the army, daily fighting the enemy, honorable distinction has always been the reward of every engagement with the rebels. I feel a just pride in speaking of noble actions of troops from my native State, which nothing can alloy, and these two regiments, for Wednesday's gallantry, deserve a niche in the temple of fame. L MAJ. GEN. M'CALL'S PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. On Wednesday last, Gen. McCall, with his splendid division, arrived at his place in the army of the Pote-

been seen since the battle. When the regiment was left is the position assigned to the Beserts Corps, and the will hold Mechanicaville and the line of the Chickaheminy to New Bridge, relieving Gen. Franklin from this ed. After this he was not seen. In all probability he duty. No body of troops in the army are superior to the Pennsylvania Reserves. Excellent health, strict discipline, and a complete armament, qualify them, under the lead of their gallant general, to meet any number o troops the enemy can bring into the field. Experienced officers are in command of all the regiments and companies, and the whole division is capable, if necessary, of

TWO CENTS.

ORCHARD STATION,

FIVE MILES FROM RICHMOND, June 21, 1862.

Yesterday was comparatively quiet, although from the

reparations by our troops an advance upon the enemy's

annonading-now lulling, now increasing to a perfect

storm, and provoking equally as numerous replies from

either party, both Federal and rebel being effectually hid

Orchard Station, from which I write, is the farthest

dyance, was established as the issuing station on June

6th, but rebel shells whistling about in rather close prox-

mity soon compelled the choice of a less dangerous post.

Federal advances since have insured the safety of both

places. This station is in the very midst of the battle-

field, and the sickening evidences of human strife can be

seen on all sides. A solitary house, with three half-destroyed log sheds, sum up the civilization left by re-

treating rebeldom, and their barbarism leaves many a

ead memorial in the surrounding graves of Union sol-

The land in the vicinity is a swamp, and all through it

the trees have been barked, and had branches broken from them by the enemy's shot. A more desolate country

I never looked upon. Acre upon acre of wood land was felled by the rebels to barricade against the passage of

the Union troops, and the trees lie on the ground un-

thrusting themselves out of the pile in all directions.

Baye the four structures immediately beside the railway, every house there has been battered to pieces, and imme-

diately upon the battle-field, amid all the horrors two days of dreadful carnage produced, thousands of soldiers

are encamped, all anxious to avenge their brethren's

cause. Burriedly made head-boards and rude mounds,

lecorated with leaves and flowers by the comrades of

those whose last resting place on Virginia's soil has been

cansed by Virginia's treason, are interspersed among the

tents of many a gallant regiment. Flying shells above,

and saddened troops around, daily sing the requiem of

departed heroes, whose great sacrifice for their country's

Orchard station now is a great supply depot, and hun-

dreds of wagons parked around, and coming and going,

with teamsters thouting and laborers working, make it quite a busy place. Between it and the enemy troops

are encamped, and a half mile distant is the "first ra-

rallel "-a buge entrenchment, stretching as far as the

eye can see, and giving ocular evidence of the siege of

sichmond. The seven mile stone of the railroad is right

at the landing place, although the distance from Rich

Civilians have little idea of the immense business trans-

acted at this station. Food for three fourths of the army is issued here to brigade commissaries, who, in their turn,

lepart daily, and the arriving ones have to be unloaded.

A mile of pilot bread, fifty feet square and twenty high.

neatly packed in boxes, is the great landmark of the sta-

tion. Pilot bread, whicky, salt beef, dessicated vege-

tables, hams, molasses, sugar, collee, tea, and the hundred things needed to make a "ration," are piled around

in the greatest profusion. Orchard station just now flows

with milk and honey, and how delighted famished rebel-

which from their present position they can almost see,

Capt. H.N. Swift, of New York, presides over the supply issues, and gives universal satisfaction. His immense

ENTRENCHMENTS.

om would be could they only capture the stores of food

amounting daily to thousands of dollars, is

cause will ever be remembered with gratitude.

mond in a straight line is scarcely five miles

trimmed, the leaves withering, and the jagged trunks

behind breastworks.

spondency, electrified the country at the battle of Col. Simmons' 5th Regiment were on the march to the picket lines within five minutes after their arrival at the ground, and the colonel, whose military ability has been of invaluable aid on the Potomac and Rappihannock, stationed his sentinels with unequalled skill. It were invidious to mention any of the officers of this corps, but perhaps the Philadelphia friends of some would be gratified to learn their whereabouts. Col March of the lat. and Lieut. Col. McCardless, Major Woodward, Adintant Cross, Capt. P. J. Smith, and Lieut. Justus, of the 2d were all of them on the ground when the corns arrived and, though of course somewhat sunhurned and swarthy were ready to perform their duties on an instant call.

The Reserves hold a most important post, and no one The United States colors was the property of Colonel

lippey. We sent it home with his body, but his family knowing their high character is fearful of their not hold returned it to the care of the officers who were left, to be ing it well. carried by the regiment during the war, and then to be restored to them. You may rest assured that that flag. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Vallee, of the 31st Pennsyl lines was anticipated. Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, and McCall kept their arillerymen busy, and occasions vania, has been placed in temporary command of the re-Lieutenant Charles S. Green, of Co. H , is acting al jutant. We hope his appointment will be made permanent, for a better soldier cannot be made. We are still the enemy—swept from one end to the other of the line. Little effect was produced, however, by the cannon of to get a glimpse across that celebrated "Ditch" into the stronghold of the chivalrous "F. F. V.'s," fleetfooted Virginians. Truly they have adopted most appropriate initials. Of this rest assured, when the advanced commissary post on the Elchmond and York Biver Bailrond. Fair Oaks, a hundred rods farther in filst is heard from there will be warm work—be sure, al-

miny, encamping compactly on the ground from which oh impassable barriers, were successfully crossed on passed a garden in which five negro women were hoeing seen since entering Virginia. Negroes were at work at racting tar from the pine wood, both which articles through lowlands and awamps being anything but con-

ducive to art and beauty. I cannot help favorably noticing this grand triumph of encineering art commenced and completed in six days across one of the vilest swamps in this whole State. It is over a mile in length, and two hundred yards of it is s zeg across the swamp and diagonally across the river on either side until it reaches the plles it is a corduroy road, and throughout is fifteen feet in width. The road is composed of layers of timber set crosswise, and the oundation is upon solid ground. On both sides a ditch of four feet wide and two feet deep is dug, and the earth is banked on the upper side to act as a barrier against casual freshets The superstructure is gravel, several inches thick, laid both on the road and the bridge, and forming a float as level and easy for riding or walking ss a Chestnut-street pavement. The bridge itself—across one of the quietest streams in a dry season and the mobeams, and braces, all of rough-hewn timber, support orduroy roadway which is safe for crossing, and capable of bearing the heaviest burdens. Artillery train rushing across it at the bighest speed would not dist t, and a marching column of soldiers do not cause the slightest tremor. The entire right wing crossed this bridge on Weonesday, and it was the admiration of every A small wooden board nailed to a tree at the centre

Three miles length of General McClellan's "first parallel," reaching over hill and through wood, have been already constructed. Its left is protected by an worked in between the rebels and the Chickshominy: hough, of course, zigzagging to secure safety, its gene ral direction is a curved line, in all parts, about four and a half miles distant from Richmond. The impregnable works at Yorktown are imitated here, and some heavy alege guns will strike terror to the very centre of the enemy's works. Our pickets extend slightly beyond the earth-works, being advanced to the skirt of a fringe of woods about a half mile distant. Through openings in this wood, the rebels can distinctly see everything done on the Federal embankment, and within a week their sharpshooters have picked off many a soldier, whose imprudence in exposing bimself to sight cost him his life.
The siege of Richmond will be conducted on true scientific principles, and its fall, though it may not be speedy, will be sure. Every life will be spared that can be by any possibility, and though severe battles follow thick upon each other, the Federal positions will be such that, while in each victory is secured, but few will have to de-

of the service.

plore the waste of blood which gained it. J. C. FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19, 1862. . THE TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION. In February, 1861, the General Assembly of the State tion should assemble for the purpose of considering the relations of the State to the Federal Government, requiring that they should vo'e, at the same time, for representatives to the convention. Russell Houston, Esq., Ex-Governor Neill, S. Brown, and Hon. Andrew Ewing, were the Union candidates for this county, and were was voted down. Let us observe their subsequent career. THE COURSE OF RUSSELL HOUSTON. Mr. Houston has remained a firm, consistent, loyal man, and it now enjoying the fruition of his loyalty, honored and respected by all who know him. GOVERNOR BROWN'S ACTIONS.

Governor Brown, upon the advice of friends, yielded so far to the influence of the rebellion as to accept an appointment on the Military Board authorized by the rebel Legislature, upon the persuasion of friends that his presence there would prevent many excesses which otherwise might occur. When the Federal army occupied this part of the State, he di dained flight. When he, subsequently, saw that the struggle of the South was hopeless, he conceived it his duty, privately and publicly, to declare the fact. He conscientiously regarded a protraction of the war by the South as madness and murder. But though the people bitherto confided in his honesty and sincerity, admired his talents, and relied upon his ability, vet now some distrust him, some assail his purity of notives and question his integrity. Such is the result of partially yielding to the tide of the rebellion, though he may have and doubtless did endeavor truly and faithfully, under the circumstances, to discharge his duty as a man, a citizen, and a patriot. ANDREW EWING'S CONDUCT.

Hon. Andrew Ewing went farther. He completely identified himself with the rebellion in all its phases and fortunes. Learning the fall of Fort Donelson and the retreat of the rebels from Bewling Green, he sought refuge in flight. He abandoned his splendid residence to whatever might b fall it. The Confederate soldiers encamped on his beautiful grounds, and laid them waste. They occupied his elegant mansion, defaced its decorations, and destroyed its costly furniture; and now, his office is closed, his clients. The best are an included in the base recently seen him at Winchester, in this State; that he is pale, emaciated, silent, and melancholy. He is to-tally averse to conversation, and seems only to desire to broad over his misfortunes. He will sit for hours with his elbows recting upon his knees and his face between his hands, without recognizing or noticing any one. His apparel corresponds with his condition. An old hat, battered and bruised, is pulled roughly over his brow, and his clows pretrude through his threadbare coat. This is the man who was once the honored leader of the bar of Nashville, and of the Democracy of the State. "The way of the transgressor is hard." THE CAPTURE OF CHATTANOOGA I mentioned, in my last, the taking of Chattanooga by

Goueral Negley. He drove the rebel troops from there; but, apprehending that his force would be insufficient to hold the place, he returned to Shelbyville. The information now is, that there is concentrating at Chattanooga a large rebel force, under whose command not known. It s, therefore, believed a stand will be made there. The news of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap seems

Morgan.
UNION CLASS MEETINGS. Meetings," to attend which, all the rebel divines are politely, but carnestly invited. It appears that many of them had become powerfully solicitous for belligerent, providential interposition in the pending struggle, favorable to the success of Southern arms. These orisons had become so frequently public, at places of worship and elsewhere, that Governor Johnson concluded it would not be unkind to solicit these gentlemen to join in an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The result has not transpired.

We are strongly impressed with the necessity of enlist-ing troops from this State, for its defence against maranding parties, who infest the country. Our citizens are familiar with the country, as well as the mode of fighting peculiar to these parties, and would, therefore, be most serviceable. No doubt some plan of organization will be adouted and made public soon.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 5.0\$ Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 106 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send a

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rotes. Size ines constitute a square. Government of the United States. The same rule will.

probably, be adopted in all the courts, and every lawver declining compliance will be stricken from the roll. A similar law, relative to merchants, has, prior to this, bear passed by the Municipal Legislature. It is clear that the loyalty of every citizen of the State will be tested. A while since, it looked like an impossibility to prevent the utterance of treasonable sentiments, and the conception of treasonable plots and plans, in the city of Nashville; and persons, who desired to return to their allsgiance to the Government, stood more in dread of the scoffs, jeers, and scorn of the Secessionists, than a fear of punishment for treason. So that it was evident that something must be done. Gov. Johnson determined tha he would send all noisy, turbulent traitors South, and thus give them an opportunity to teach by example as well as by precept. Accordingly, he issued an order to that effect. Astonishing to be told, not a solltary " Se cesh" has been found willing to go. It has accomplished everything that imprisonment in jail, penitentiary, and

Northern forts failed to do To the People of Pennsylvania.

The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, that it may realize the objects it has in view, appeals to you for material aid. In doing so, it is deemed proper that these objects be nubliely declared, and the plan it has adopted for effecting them briefly disclosed.

The Association proposes to act as an auxiliary to the agency established here by the State for carrying aid, comfort, and consolation to her sick and wounded sons in the army of the Republic. The Association intends to have at its rooms lists of the names of Pennsylvanians in the hospital here, and, as far as possible, elsewhere; it will seek to apprise the solder's friends of his condition; it will strive to place in his hands and about him those little nameless comforts which no Government, however paternal, and no Government agency, however complete or efficient, can, or can be expected to procure or distribute; it will look to the burial of the dead, and keep such records thereof that affection may find the spot where its treasure is laid; it will endeavor to impart at its rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of our suffering brothers.

To secure the co operation of numbers la accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a president, five vice presidents, an Executive Committee of thirteen, and a To the People of Pennsylvania. of officers, consisting of a president, five vice presidents, an Executive Committee of thirteen, and a dents, an Executive Committee of thirteen, and a Finance Committee of seven, a treasurer, and a recording and corresponding secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with its appropriate duties. They have also selected a storekeeper and provided a storeroom. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to explaint if found precessory, subordinate commit-

to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send money donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to Jay Cooke & Co., treasurer But if your gifts be in clothing, or other comforts, send them to some member of the Finance Committee only. All inquiries relative to soldiers should be directed to the corresponding secretary.

With entire confidence, the Association appeals to the loyalty and generosity of a neeple who have With entire confidence, the Association appeals to the loyalty and generosity of a people who have never shrunk from sacrifice or suffering when the country called for them, as now, in a just and noble cause. God permits us to live in troublous but heroic times, when justice, mercy, and humanity unite in summoning all to the discharge of high duties, at the expense of personal comfort and self-ish considerations. Wherever the Christian or the action of the country of the country of the first point the country of the first point the feld. ish considerations. Wherever the Christian or the philanthropist has gone forth from you to this field of labor, among the sick and suffering, you have followed him lovingly and trustingly, with your means and your blessings. The knowledge of this, borne to us on every breeze, encourages us in this our appeal. Remember, it is not money alone we shall need. Those who cannot give that, can bestow some garment from their wardrope, or some stow some garment from their wardrobe, or some comfort from their store-house. Our appeal is be fore you; of the nature of the response tain no doubt.

In behalf of the Finance Committee D. L. EATON, Chairmau.
D. Wilton Heines,
A. C. Hennershotz,
Robert Morris,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860.

The above address has the concurrence of the following gentlemen, the entire Board of Officers of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association: PRESIDENT—Hon. J. K. Moorhead.
VICE PRESIDENTS—JOSEPH Casey, Hon. John Patten, Hon. David Wilmot, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. W. D. Kelley.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Col. J. H. Puleston, chairman; William A. Cook, secretary; Jasper E. Brady, Dr. William Elder, Dr. B. Lippincott, David Haines, Titian J. Coffey, Chesterfield Robb, Clement C. Barclay, J. B. Sheridan, J. W. Forney, Hon. John Covode, J. N. Dickson.

TREASURER—Jay Cooke & Co.

TREASURER-Jay Cooke & Co.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—S. Todd Purly.
RECORDING SECRETARY.—J. W. Sallivan. Pennsylvania papers please copy for the benefit of the good cause.

transacted with perfect regularity, and without that Gen. Pillow's Estate Carefully Guarded. To the Editor of The Press:

Nashville, Tenn., June 21, 1862.

Sir: The most ridiculous act that has manifested itself during this singularly conducted war is to be seen at this moment at the plantation of General Gideon Pillow, over which is placed a guard of soldiers, and a chance visitor can scarce find admission to look at the sylvan groves and growing crops, which are carefully cultivated by his overseer and a whole colony of negroes; and no doubt the proceeds of marketing and crops, as they are sold under the protection of Federal authority, are by some underground route carried to the pockets of the rebel general, in consequence of which he has additional means to more effectually aid in the work of murder which he wickedly aided in inaugurating. The wounded and sick are crowded into the hot city of Nashville, into hospitals hastily prepared in eld warehouses, and are carried here from the neighborhood of Mr. Pillow's plantation and elegant mansion, when humanity would have dictated that the grounds, crops, vegetables, and heuse of this notorious redel should have been devoted to the benefit of the sick. Would such care have been taken of his property had he been a Union man? I trow not.

Again, we have in this city one or two clerks or To the Editor of The Press:

trow not.

Again, we have in this city one or two clerks or aids, who issue "General Orders" in the commander's name, and who seem more desirous to annoy Union men than they do to face the enemy. Re-cently, a chaplain and another officer, whose salary cently, a chapman and another omeer, whose summy was inadequate to pay the exorbitant prices asked at the hotels, or stomach too weak to digest their bad food, took possession of an untenanted building belonging to a perty who was arrayed in arms against the Government; but these men of "General Orders" hurried them out in a very ungracious

ral Orders" nurned mem out may very augressous and unfeeling manner, treating them roughly and uncouthly, and did not use that courtly and civil language in their order that they would have done to the enemies of the country in open arms against the Government. "The League Island Question." To the Editor of The Press :

Eir: The article in yesterday's paper, signed T. W. F., I have read with much pleasure, and corially endorse. The donation of the entire area of League Island, 600 acres, to the Government for a League Island, 600 acres, to the Government for a naval station, is simply unnecessary, and exceedingly, on the part of a few individuals, generous. The late Norfolk yard (a first-class) does not exceed one fifth of that area, and it was always found large enough for the heaviest operations. The Brooklyn navy yard does not exceed fifty acres, and yet it is ample for all the vast business transacted there. The gentlemen having this matter in charge, in their enthusiasm, seem to have rather loose ideas, indeed, of space, and the area of ground necessary for navy yards, and a little information may not be out of place with them. England, the greatest of maritime nations, and whose celebrated naval stations at Portsmouth and Davenport are the largest, I believe, in the world; and with a navy that, alongside of ours, at present, would be but a respectable convoy, has not such a navy yard of six hundred acres in the whole kingdom!

Let two hundred acres of League Island be pre sented to the Government for a navy yard (and it is a sad commentary on the rights we should demand, and not beg), and this will give us a navy yard just five times as large as the Front-street yard, and the remaining four hundred acres be appropriated as a public park. The subject has scores of friends, and, I believe, from the views of very many with whom I have conversed on the matter, that a large portion of the citizens look upon this generosity (?) of a corporate body with diseatisfaction, and as unnecessary, and hope that interests, large and important as that of the Government's will be protected, and nothing prematurely done.

A Case of Description sented to the Government for a navy yard fand it A Case of Desolation.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In your list of the casualties at the battle of "Fair Oaks," I notice in the Slat Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company E: "Private Joseph Bogs, killed!" This case is one of a distressing character. This young man, thus dying at the early age of twenty-five years, leaves a young widow with four children, the eldest not yet five years old. She is left without a penny to support this dead patriot's orphans. Her husband enlisted from the start, both among the three-months and three-years men. She has been assisted by the relief committee and his wages thus far. These sources both fail her now, and where can she look for support? She lives at 621 South Broad street, where the whole neighborhood bear witness to her character and affliction. In contemplating the long coming years of this poor wother's sorrow and destitution, well may we all exclaim,

God help us, when the storm shall fling The pine against the palm! If there be any charitably disposed, I refer them to the number I have given D. E. M.

to be confirmed, so you need not be surprised, at any manest, to hear of the occupation of Knoxyille, by General Morgan.

UNION CLASS MEETINGS.

Governor Johnson has concluded to hold "Union Class Meetings," to attend which, all the rebel divines are power of the little time or thought for minor matters, its a subject of congratulation to notice by your paper of the 18th instant, that there are some who are beginning to find the value to the communications. or plum trees as formerly in this State. They are caten up by worms, and the grub worm, the natural prey of the blackbird, and which destroys our cereal crops in their bud, has scarcely an enemy. That truly useful bird, the Partrudge, is no longer seen near the haunts of men, and the Robin B nearly exterminated. When will we open our eyes to these sad truths?

A FARMER.

INDIAN BONES .- The skeletons of hundreds of In-One of the most indefatigable Union men in the State is Hon. William A. Stokes, formerly a member of Congress from the Fourth district. He has made a number of appointments of times and places when and where he will discuss the issues involved in the war, and neither threats nor violence have prevented, him from filling the appointments. diars, who were killed is the feuds carried on between the various tribes which inhabited this section of cornmac. By gradual marches he has come from White House, stopping, on Tuesday evening, at the centre of Gen. McClellan's army, and on Wednesday, early in the merning, leaving for the right wing. The extreme right merning, leaving for the right wing. The extreme right wing appointments. Appointments in the corporation of Nashville has enacted a law requiring all connsellors and attorfiers practising in the Recorder's Court to take the oath of allegiance to the New Orleans,